

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Public Documents of Maine :

BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE VARIOUS

PUBLIC OFFICERS AND INSTITUTIONS

FOR THE YEAR

1877.

VOLUME II.

AUGUSTA:

SPRAGUE, OWEN & NASH, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1877.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE SUPERINTENDENT

OF

COMMON SCHOOLS.

STATE OF MAINE.

1876.



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STATE OF MAINE.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, }
December 30, 1876. }

To Governor SELDEN CONNOR,

and the Honorable Executive Council:

GENTLEMEN :—Agreeably to the provisions of law, the following report on the Schools of Maine for the current year is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

W. J. CORTHELL,

State Superintendent of Common Schools.

REPORT.

The hundredth year of our national life affords a suitable opportunity to review the history of our public education, on which our national life depends. Our public schools as at present existing, are the result, not of any well digested and prearranged plan, but of an accidental growth, modified by the exigences of the times, and the whims of those who may have had the legislative power from time to time. This growth began while Maine was a part of Massachusetts. So its early history must be traced in the history and laws of the "Colony of Massachusetts Bay." Its seeds were planted through religious zeal. The zeal may have been misguided; it may have been intolerant; but it planted a tree whose roots struck deep; whose trunk rose to great height, whose branches are spreading over the land, and whose fruit will be national prosperity, and permanence, built on universal intelligence.

LEGISLATION.

The first act relating to education, in the colony, which then embraced the present State of Maine, was passed in May, 1642, by the "General Court of the Colony and Province of Massachusetts Bay," in these words:

"SECT. 1. Forasmuch as the good education of children is of singular behoof and benefit to any Commonwealth, and whereas many parents and masters are too indulgent and negligent of their duty in that kind;

It is ordered, that the selectmen of every town, in the several precincts and quarters where they dwell, shall have a vigilant eye over their brethren and neighbors, to see, first, that none of them shall suffer so much barbarism in any of their families, as not to endeavour to teach, by themselves or others, their children and apprentices, so much learning, as may enable them, perfectly, to read the English tongue, and knowledge of the capital laws; upon penalty of twenty shillings for each neglect therein."

A COMPULSORY LAW.

It is sometimes urged, that those persons, in Maine, who support a compulsory law, are making a new crime, when asking for the imposition of a penalty upon parents or guardians for not

sending their children to school ; but we find that this neglect of duty was made a punishable offence, more than two hundred years ago. It is a serious question, whether we appreciate, to-day, as fully as did these worthies of the olden time, the danger to the state of ignorance among the youth.

The next legislative enactment concerning education, and the one by which public schools were established, was passed by the "General Court," in May, 1647, and is in the following form :

"GRAMMAR SCHOOLS."

SECT. 1. It being one chief project of Satan to keep men from the knowledge of the scripture, as in former times keeping them in unknown tongues, so in these latter times by persuading from the use of tongues, that so, at least, the true sense and meaning of the original might be clouded and corrupted with false glasses of deceivers ; to the end that learning may not be buried in the graves of our forefathers, in church and commonwealth, the Lord assisting our endeavours ;

It is therefore ordered by this court and authority thereof ; that every township within this jurisdiction, after the Lord hath increased them to the number of fifty householders, shall then forthwith appoint one within their towns, to teach all such children as shall resort to him to write and read, whose wages shall be paid either by the parents or masters of such children, or by the inhabitants in general, by way of supply, as the major part of those that order the prudentials of the town shall appoint ; provided, that those who send their children be not oppressed by paying much more than they can have them taught for in other towns.

SECT. 2. And it is further ordered, that where any town shall increase, to the number of one hundred families or householders, they shall set up a grammar school, the master thereof being able to instruct youth so far as they may be fitted for the university ; and if any town neglect the performance hereof above one year, then every such town shall pay five pounds per annum to the next such school, till they shall perform this order."

In this order is found the first legislative enactment for the establishment of schools of a higher grade than the common school of the present day. The grammar schools above mentioned did not correspond to the grammar schools of our State as they exist at present, but were like the high schools and academies of to-day. In them, languages, especially Latin, were taught. This provision for a higher education was much more extensive than any now existing, as it compelled the establishment of what would now be ranked as a high school, in every town of one hundred families.

QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS.

In May, 1671, the "General Court" added to and amended the above law. The act of 1647 provides for the literary qualifications of the teacher ; that of 1671 provides for his moral character, as follows :

"SECT. 1. Forasmuch as it greatly concerns the welfare of this country that the youth thereof be educated, not only in good literature, but in sound doctrine :

This court doth therefore commend it to the serious consideration and special care of the overseers of the college, and the selectmen of the several towns, not to admit or suffer any such to be continued in the office or place of teaching, educating, or instructing youth or children in the college or schools, that have manifested themselves unsound in the faith, or scandalous in their lives, and have not given satisfaction according to the rules of Christ."

SECT. 2. Whereas, the law requires every town consisting of one hundred families or upwards to set up a grammar school and appoint a master thereof, able to instruct youth, so as to fit them for the college ; and upon neglect thereof the said town is to pay five pounds per annum to the next Latin school until they shall perform that order :

The court upon weighty reasons judge meet to declare and order; that every town of one hundred families and upward, that shall neglect or omit to keep a grammar school, as is provided in that law, such town shall pay ten pounds per annum unto the next town school that is settled according to that law."

From the words of section 2, of the above, the inference would be drawn that some towns had neglected the law. So the fathers increase the penalty to bring the delinquents to the performance of their duty.

The question will be raised, whether any towns within the present limits of Maine acted under this law in the establishment of schools. There can be no doubt that they did so. In the early records of York will be found the following :

"Presentments found by ye grand jury at a county court holden at York, 1 July, 1673."

"We present the town of Kittery for not providing a schoole and schoolmaster for ye aedification of youth according to law."

"We present the town of York for not providing a schoole and schoolmaster for the aeducation of youth according to law."

These presentments show that the law was not allowed to be a dead letter. As there are other presentments, found against other towns, at the same session of the court, for various failures in duty, and none save the above for neglect of the school law, the inference seems indisputable, that the other towns had established schools according to law.

EARLY RECORDS.

It will be remembered that the towns in York county, the earliest settled in the limits of the State, were all nearly destroyed during the Indian wars previous to 1700. The records of the towns were lost in these wars, so no reliable history of the establishment of schools can be obtained prior to 1700. March 20, 1700-1, in the records of York, the tenth vote is as follows :

"10. The Town heath Impowered ye select men to settle a school marster in this town."

The next action is April 15, 1701, and reads as follows :

“ Persewant to a vote of this town for a scool master, the said selectmen Indented and Bargened with Mr. Nath'l Freeman to Ceep a free scool for all the Inhabitants of our Town of York, for which the Town to pay said Freeman for one year Eight pounds in or as money and three pence pr week for teaching to Reade ; and four pence pr week for writing and sifering and no moor.”

The following note occurs on the same page below :

“ Mr. Freeman's year began May ye 5th, 1701.”

The next record is May 13, 1702, as follows :

“ Att a Legall Town Meeting held in York, May ye 13th, 1702, A Greed with Mr. Nath'l Freeman for to ceep Scool for this Year Inswering for ten pounds as money, and for teaching to Read and Write and Siffer as it was the Last year past.”

The next record is 1709-10, as follows :

“ Vot'd our Select Men for the Time Being are hereby Impowered and desired to hier ascool Master for the full Terme of Seven years to keep Scool in our said town of York to Teach all persons belonging to sd Town to Read write an Cifer; and sd Scool Master to be paid Yearely for his Service as our sd Select men shall a Gree ”

The next is a record of Articles of Agreement between the Selectmen of the Town and Mr. Nathaniel Freeman, to teach school for seven years. This agreement is dated January 31, 1710-11.

The next is in 1717, as follows :

“ Att a Legall Town Meeting holden in York Sept. the 25th, 1717.

1. Then made Choise of Mr Joseph Saysword Modirateur

2. Votted that This Town will have a gram'r School Master for one year to Tach our Children in the Larnned Things and to Reade, write and Cypher; to keep said school in the senter of our said town of York; which said school Master is to be Paid and sub-sisted by our said Town

3. Votted to have a School Master to Instruct our Children, &c; to Reading Write and Cypher said School Master to be Paid by said Town as afores'd and to Remove from Place to Place, as the Town shall order”

The next allusion to schools is in 1719, March 10.

“ 12ly—to have a gramer School Master for the year Insewing at ye charge”

March 8, 1720.

“ 14. Votted that our Select men Provide this Town with a Gramer School Master for this year Insewing”

FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE.

March 9, 1724-5. (Rev. Jos. Moody, Clerk.)

“ 28. Voted yt there should be a Grammer Schoolmaster hired for ye Present year.”

“ 31. Voted yt a School House shall be built at ye Lower end of ye Town on ye ministerial land this year at ye Town Cost and charges and that ye School shall be kept in said house yearly, six months, and three months at ye upper end of ye Town and three months on ye South side of the River, during ye time yr is but one School Master.”

“ 32. Voted that the selectmen have ye care of building ye said house.”

This was the first school house built in this town, and the first in the State.

March 31, 1724-5.

"Voted that a meet person be agreed with to Instruct the Children of this Town in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Grammar Learning "

March 8, 1725-6.

"27. Voted that a Grammar School Master shall be agreed with to Instruct the Children in this Town the ensuing year."

"40. Voted that besides the Grammar School Master, there be a School Master agreed with to move about the Town."

"41. Voted that the Grammar School be fixed down at the School House the present year."

"42. Voted that the Select men be empowered to agree with a Moving School Master on the towns Behalf & order his Motions."

Fourteen of the voters present "signified their dissent against the three last votes." Their names are recorded.

May 9, 1726.

"7. Voted that the Grammar School Master be agreed with by the Selectmen and paid at the Town Charge the Present year."

"8. Voted that forty Pounds be allowed & paid out of the Town Tax towards the building a School House above the mill creek the present year."

March 14, 1726-7.

"19. Voted to have a Gramar School Master the Ensuing Year at the publick Costs of the Town."

"20. Voted to have a School Master to move about to the several parts of the Town ; to be paid at the Town's Cost."

"22. Voted that the Selectmen be empowered to agree with both the School Masters and pay them out of the Towns Tax & order the Removes of the Moving School Master."

March 12, 1727-8.

21. Voted to have a Gramar School Master the present year

22. Voted that the Gramar School be fixed at the School House near ye Meeting House.

March 11, 1728-9.

"21. Voted that a Grammar School Master be provided for the present year.

22. Voted that the Grammar School be kept six months at the Schoole House, near the lower meeting House, three months on the other side of the River & the other three months at the upper end of the Town the pst year

24. Voted that the Selectmen provide a subable person to teach a School at Cape Neddick for four months in the present year, and that he be paid at the Town Costs."

March 10, 1729-30. Three votes recorded, making provisions precisely same as recorded under date of March 11, 1728-9.

March 9, 1730-31. The same as March 10, 1729-30, except that no provision was made for a School at Cape Neddick.

May 18, 1731. Made provision for a moving school master, which was probably overlooked at the March meeting.

March 13, 1732-3. The same ; i. e. 6 mos. at the school house near the meeting house, 3 mo. on the southwest side of the river, 3 months at the upper end of the town, 4 months at Cape Neddick.

The inhabitants at the last named locality to "Find *him* his Board the sd Term."

March 12, 1733-4. A Grammar School as before, and

"Voted that the Select Men agree with Mr. *Amos* Maine to keep sd School after Mr. John Hovey's Quarter is expired, With that provision the said Maine will keep School as cheap as any other School Master & if they cannot agree with him, then to agree with some other."

Freeman, Hovey, Maine, are the only names of teachers found thus far.

March 11, 1734-5.

24. Voted that the Selectmen agree with a Grammar School Master to keep School the year ensuing & to Order the Places of his Removal as formerly."

No other provisions in relation to schools.

March 9, 1735-6.

"Voted that the further consideration & management of a Grammar School & Schools be deferred till *next Town Meeting* & that the Select men provide for the Town School Master the mean time."

The next town meeting was holden May 14, 1736, and

"Voted that the Select Men Provide for this Town a Grammar School & order his moving to keep school at ye several parts of the Town as formerly." Also,

"Voted that the Inhabitants of this Town, that live to the Eastward of the Short-sands Brook, so called, exclusive of those that live at Ground Root Hill, receive their proportion of 60 pounds, Provided they lay (out) ye same for a School & no other use."

March 8, 1736-7.

"Voted the Selectmen Provid for this Town a Grammar School and order his moving, to keep School at the Several Parts of the Town as Formerly." Also,

"Voted that the Selectmen pay out of the Town Rate to the Inhabitants that live on the Southwest side of York River 20 pounds, when they have agreed upon a place to set a School House and set a *Fraim* on the spot they agree upon."

March 14, 1737-8.

"Voted that the Select Men Provide for this Town a Gramer School and order *his* movings to keep School at the Several Parts of the Town as Formerly."

March 13, 1738-9.

"Voted that the Select Men Provide for this Town a Gramer School and order *his* movings to keep School as Formerly."

March 11, 1739-40.

"Voted that the Select Men Provid a Grammar School Master to keep School nine months in the First Parish (the town was divided into two parishes in 1731), and to be Paid out of the Town's Stock."

"Voted that the uper or second Parish Provide themselves with a Gramer School Master to keep school for them and to be paid out of the Town Stock."

The records of the 2d parish (ecclesiastical) show for a long series of years they took care of their educational affairs, receiving certain amounts of money from the town and disbursing it as ordered by its inhabitants in parish meetings, for parochial purposes assembled.

There is nothing to indicate the amount of money raised. That matter seems to have been left entirely to the selectmen. The same record is continued, showing that the town maintained not only schools to teach the reading, writing and arithmetic, but also maintained a grammar school through the years of war and confusion, down to 1785. In that year formal mention is made of school districts in town in the following vote :

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

April 4, 1785, adjournment. Voted, as the number of Children are increasing : The Schools for their Instruction in useful knowledge ought to be increased.

Voted, Therefore, That moneys sufficient for providing *five* months English schooling in addition to the 12 months Grammar schooling be drawn out of the Town Treasury for the use of the Centre District for the current year 1785, and that there be also drawn out of the Town Treasury a sum of money for each of the other School Districts in the Town for the purpose of keeping Schools in said Districts Respectively, equal to the Centre District, by comparing their Taxes with the Taxes of the Centre District, to the end the several Districts may have as much of the school money as they actually pay into the Town Treasury.

The limits of the school districts had never up to this time been defined.

The district arrangement, mentioned above, seems to have been neglected in part, and the schools managed as before 1785, till 1795, when the following vote appears of record :

Apr. 6, 1795 (adj't). Voted, That a sum of money be drawn from the Town Treasury for each School District, in the town, in the same proportion as the money is drawn for Schools to be used and appropriated to the erecting, maintaining or repairing Fences, round the common burying places in said several Districts, or for Schools as the principal Inhabitants in the several School Districts shall determine and agree upon, the sum for the Centre Districts proportion not to exceed the sum of 15 pounds.

In the following years, 1796 and 1797, the school districts are regularly and formally organized and bounded. In 1799, a school committee is regularly chosen, as shown by the following record :

Mar. 8, 1796. Voted that David Sewall, Esq., Jos. Bragdon, Esq., Capt. Samuel Young, Major Jeremiah Clarke, Elihu Bragdon, Jeremiah McIntire and John Emery be a Committee to examine the education of the Schools in the several Districts in the town of York and make such alterations and arrangements as they shall find necessary, and make report at the next meeting, to be holden on the first Monday of April next.

April 4, 1796. "The committee to whom was referred the arrangements of the School Districts, now report as their opinion that the Town be divided into seven Districts, as follows :

No.	1.	Bounded, &c.	* * *	" Centre District."
2.	"	"	"	Cyder Hill District.
3.	"	"	"	Upper Parish District.
4.	"	"	"	South Side
5.	"	"	"	Cape Neddick "
6.	"	"	"	Ground Root Hill District.
7.	"	"	"	Tatnick & Agamenticus District.

"These District divisions being for the accommodation of Children & Youth to obtain instruction, is not designed to prevent their attending to obtain it, at any Town School, as may best suit the children's conveniency whether within or without the School District where the pupils reside." "That a competent sum be taken from the Town Tax assessed on the Polls and Estates of the Inhabitants of No. 1, to keep and support a school in the Center District 52 weeks in a year." "That Districts No. 6 & 7 be allowed a sum sufficient to support a reading and writing master for the space of 12 weeks each, provided it doth not exceed thirty-eight dollars, and in case their proportion should be insufficient, the surplus to make up the deficiency be taken from the Town Treasury." "That Districts No. 2, 3, 4 and 5 draw as much money out of the Treasury for support and maintenance of Schools in said Districts respectively in proportion to the tax they pay into the Town Treasury, as is herein before mentioned pr District No. One, called the Centre District." "That the place or places of keeping the School in the several Districts be determined by the major part of the male Inhabitants of the Districts respectively who are assessed in the Town tax, with the approbation of the Selectmen of the Town."

DAVID SEWALL, per order.

"Voted that the above report be accepted."

March 29, 1797. Report of Committee dividing No. 4 School District into two districts accepted by the town. In 1798, not a word about schools.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

1779, April 1. "Voted that a School Committee be chosen consisting of Nine. Jeremiah Clarke, Daniel Sewall, Esq., Joseph Bragdon, Esq., Col. Ezaias Preble, Col. Josiah Chase, Edward Emerson, Junr., Major John Nowell, Jeremiah McIntire, Elihu Bragdon, were chosen."

"Voted that the School Districts remain the same they were last year."

"Voted that ten dollars be appropriated to the School District at Ground Root Hill, viz. Stephen Winn, Nath'l Perkins, Joseph Kimball, Nathan Kimball, Joseph Winn, Jonathan Winn, Obadiah Winn, John Cain, David Cain, Ebenezer Moody and Miles Wilson's families."

March 11, 1800. Messrs. Jeremiah Clarke, Edw'd Emerson Junr., Col. Ezaias Preble, Samuel Young, Elihu Bragdon, Jonathan Wilson, John Emery, Elliot Raynes and Joseph Bragdon, Esq., were chosen School Committee.

"Voted that the Schools be kept as usual."

We have presented the foregoing records from the oldest town in the State, because they exhibit the growth of the public schools from their first crude beginnings to the form which they have assumed in later times, and substantially as we know them at the present day.

WELLS EARLY SCHOOLS.

Wells has the next earliest record concerning schools. This record is March 20, 1715. Of the period preceding this the historian says: "During the short breathing time between Queen Anne's and Lovell's war, the great subject of schools seems first to have suggested itself to the attention of the people. Though the law required that the town should now maintain a grammar

school, as it contained more than fifty families, even the lowest grade of instruction had not yet been provided for. Many of the population could neither read, write nor cipher. During the perils of the wars, children could not have been trusted to attend school at any considerable distance from their homes, and in fact, no school could have been safely kept. But there was not a school house in town, and whatever provision had been made by private persons for the instruction of their children must have been at some of the dwelling houses." But, March 20, 1715, it was "voted that the selectmen use their endeavour to procure a school master for the town at the town's charge, not exceeding twenty pounds per annum and his diate; and to have the school a quarter of the year at a time near each end of the town, and the other half of the year near the middle of the town." It does not appear that the selectmen met with any success in their efforts for this purpose. In 1716 the town was indicted for not having a school master. This had the effect of awakening the people to a sense of their duty in this respect. Mr. Richard Martyn was engaged as a school master. He was a graduate of Harvard. The profession of teacher was about as profitable as that of minister. The remuneration seems very small to us. Think of teaching fifty-two weeks for twenty pounds, equal to one hundred and twenty dollars now. But then he had his "diate" in addition. The price does not seem to have been satisfactory to Mr. Martyn, and he demanded the next year higher pay. So the town "Voted, that thirty pounds for one year be paid Mr. Martyn, school master, and his entertainment, by a rate proportioned on the several inhabitants within the town to be paid quarterly; year to begin on this 10th of October instant, on condition that the said Richard Martyn perform the work of school master on the usual and accustomed hours and seasons of keeping school, and to teach all such youth and children, both boys and girls, to read, rite and sifer, or Latin, according to their capacity, belonging to the town, that are sent seasonably to him. The person with whom Mr. Martyn diates to be paid six shillings per week, during the term of time exprest." His services seem to have given satisfaction to the people, for the next year they offered him forty-five pounds. But he did not choose to accept the position.

In 1717 the town "voted that the selectmen should endeavor to agree with Charles Treadwell to keep a free school for a year." The records do not show whether these endeavors were successful

or not. But in September of that year the town "voted that John Lyn should be their school master for one quarter of a year at the same wages paid Martyn."

Such was the introduction of school instruction in Wells. The interest which had been awakened in the town did not die out. In 1724 it was "voted that the selectmen should get an able school master to teach in reading, writing and arithmetic; the school to be six months in the middle of the town and three months at each end." Under this instruction the selectmen secured the services of Richard Dean, who kept school three years. He appears to have given satisfaction, for they increased his pay to fifty pounds per annum. The middle of the town being most populous, and having the majority of votes, seems to have taken the larger part of the benefit of this school. During several years the school, by vote, was kept at the middle of the town the whole year. The parts of the town distant six or seven miles from the school, could get little benefit from it. This caused difficulty. So, in 1731 it was "voted that the families dwelling in Merryland, one of the extreme parts of the town, being remote from the town and not able to send their children to the town school, should be exempted from paying anything to the schoolmaster, on condition that they maintained a constant school for teaching their children among themselves, to the value of twelve pounds or upwards for the year;" and the families to the eastward of the Mousam river were allowed five pounds "on condition that they keep a school for teaching their children to that value or upwards." During this same year the people had built the first school house in the town. In 1734 two school houses were built in town. In 1741 it was "voted that two school masters be provided for the town; one of them a grammar school master." The schools were kept part of the time in the school houses, and part of the time in private houses, in different parts of the town.

Several of the teachers named in these early years were graduates of Harvard, and did much to plant that love of liberal learning which made these towns for many years preëminent for their culture and learning. The sums appropriated, seem to us small in comparison with the amounts now raised for schools. Yet, if we consider the hardships and actual poverty of these settlers of the forest, and compare their ability with that of the towns of to-day, it would doubtless be found that the olden time was more liberal and self-sacrificing in the support of schools than the present.

KENNEBUNK.

This town was a part of Wells, and in school matters in early years had a school part of the year, by a vote of the town. The first act of the town, or rather, parish including the territory of the present town of Kennebunk, relating to schools, is in 1757, in which it is "voted to hire a school master for one year from the time we get him, and to keep the first three months at the meeting house, the next three months at Mousam, and then three months at Elwive Brook, and the last three months at the lower part of the parish; to board one-half at Mr. Richard Boothby's and the other half at John Mitchell's, and that Richard Kimball, Richard Boothby and James Hubbard be a committee to hire a school-master."

The description given of the first school house in town is as follows: "It was built of large round logs notched at the ends so as to let into each other, as logging camps are built at the present day. The walls were about six feet high, with a roof over the top, though the gable ends were entirely open. There were no windows, the light coming in freely from the ends. The only way of entering, both for master and scholars, was by climbing up on a stile at the end and jumping down into the house." Here the school was kept for several years by one Jasper Ellis.

In the towns of Wells and Kennebunk the parish seems to have had complete control over the schools till near the close of the century. The money raised by the town was paid over to it, and appropriated as the parish thought proper. The parish, so late as 1805, seems to have exercised control in one or two matters relating to schools. After that the entire control was exercised by the town. Many of the teachers of Wells and Kennebunk were men of liberal culture. The price paid teachers seems very low. The highest sum paid to any master seems to have been paid to Jonathan Ward, in 1795. He kept school in the village of Kennebunk, and received two dollars per week. The first female teacher was Polly Hovey, who taught at Kennebunk Port in 1792, and was paid one dollar and fifty cents per week.

PORTLAND.

The earliest record of schools in this town is in 1729, Sept. 15, when the selectmen were requested "to look out for a school-master, to prevent the town's being presented." The existing

laws required every town containing fifty families to support a schoolmaster constantly, and every town of one hundred families to maintain a grammar school. Portland did not come within the lowest limits of the law till 1726. It is probable that no measures for public education had been taken previous to 1729. The first notice of the actual employment of a teacher is in 1733, when Robert Bayley was hired at a salary of seventy pounds, to keep six months upon the neck, three months at Purpooduck, and three on the north side of Back Cove. The next year the places of labor were varied, and he was required to keep two months each on the Neck, at Purpooduck, Stroudwater, Spurwink, New Casco and Presumpscot, and his salary was raised to seventy-five pounds. In 1736 the first grammar school was established. In April, 1748, it is recorded that Stephen Longfellow opened a grammar school.

The purpose of these grammar schools was to give a more extensive culture than the common school in which reading, writing and arithmetic were taught. In the grammar schools, boys were fitted for the "University." Thus humble was the beginning of the present costly and efficient public schools of Portland.

BUXTON.

At a meeting called at the request of the free-holders, on November 16, 1761, the following question was discussed: "Will the proprietors hire a school-master for six month in ye town-ship?" No action seems to have been taken; but in the same year a school was kept in the town by Mr. Silas Moody. He came to town August 20, 1761. This was doubtless the first school, and Mr. Moody the first school-master in the town. From this time the schools went on progressing towards a more perfect system.

OTHER EARLY SCHOOLS.

Notices have been found of schools at Thomaston in 1763, New Gloucester in 1764, Machias in 1774, Canaan in 1777, Norridgewock in 1779, Union in 1785, and Castine in 1791. Doubtless many other towns established schools between 1750 and 1800. The same general course was pursued in all; the minister was the elading mind in carrying out the project of establishing a school; the parish exercised at first the active authority, the town, or the free-holders assembled in public meeting voted the money.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

School districts, composed of a part of a town, had been formed by the necessities of the population. Many of the towns were settled in part, portions of the township being quite thickly inhabited while the greater part of the territory of the township was wilderness, so to attend *one* school in a town some of the pupils must travel twelve miles. To accommodate the scholars, the school had been kept part of the time in one portion of the town and part in another. These portions or school centers had in some instances been formally recognized, and limits assigned to them by vote of the town. In June, 1789, the following act was passed, which by section two gave to the school districts a legal existence :

An Act to provide for the Instruction of Youth and for the promotion of good education.

WHEREAS, The constitution of the Commonwealth hath declared it to be the duty of the General Court to provide for the education of youth ; and whereas, a general dissemination of knowledge and virtue is necessary to the prosperity of every State, and the very existence of a Commonwealth :

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, that every town or district within this Commonwealth containing fifty families or householders, shall be provided with a school-master or school-masters, of good morals, to teach children to read and write, and to instruct them in the English language, as well as in arithmetic, orthography, and decent behaviour, for such term of time as shall be equivalent to six months in each year. And every town or district containing one hundred families or householders shall be provided with such school-master or school-masters, for such term of time as shall be equivalent to twelve months in each year. And every town or district containing one hundred and fifty families or householders, shall be provided with such school-master or school-masters for such term of time as shall be equivalent to six months in each year; and shall, in addition thereto, be provided with a school-master or school-masters, as above described, to instruct children in the English language, for such term of time as shall be equivalent to twelve months in each year. And every town or district containing two hundred families or householders, shall be provided with a grammar school-master, of good morals, well instructed in the Latin, Greek and English languages; and shall in addition thereto, be provided with a school-master or school-masters, as above described, to instruct children in the English language, for such term of time as shall be equivalent to twelve months for each school in each year.

And whereas by means of the dispersed condition of the inhabitants of several towns and districts in this Commonwealth, the children and youth cannot be collected in any one place for their instruction, and it has hence become expedient that the towns and districts in the circumstances as aforesaid, should be divided into separate districts for the purposes aforesaid :

SECT. 2. Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the several towns and districts in this Commonwealth, be and they are hereby authorized and empowered,

in town meetings, to be called for that purpose, to determine and define the limits of the school districts within their towns and districts respectively.

And to the end that grammar school-masters may not be prevented in their endeavours to discharge their trust in the most useful manner,

SECT. 3. Be it further enacted, That no youth shall be sent to such grammar schools unless they shall have in some other school or in some other way, learned to read the English language by spelling the same; or the selectmen of the town where such grammar school is, shall direct the grammar school-master to receive and instruct such youth.

SECT. 4. Be it further enacted, That it shall be and it is hereby made the duty, of the President, Professors and Tutors, of the University at Cambridge, Preceptors and Teachers of Academies, and all other instructors of youth, to take dilligent care, and to exert their best endeavours, to impress on the minds of children and youth committed to their care and instruction, the principles of Piety, justice, and a sacred regard to truth, love to their country, humanity, and universal benevolence, sobriety, industry and frugality, chastity, moderation and temperance, and those other virtues which are the ornament of human society, and the basis upon which the Republican Constitution is structured. And it shall be the duty of such instructors, to endeavour to lead those under their care (as their ages and capacities will admit) into a particular understanding of the tendency of the beforementioned virtues, to preserve and perfect a Republican Constitution, and to secure the blessings of liberty, as well as to promote their future happiness; and the tendency of the opposite vices to slavery and ruin.

And to the end that improper persons may not be employed in the important offices before mentioned,

SECT. 5. Be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no person shall be employed as a School Master as aforesaid, unless he shall have received an education at some College or Universty, and, before entering on the said business shall produce satisfactory evidence thereof, or unless the person to be employed as aforesaid, shall produce a certificate from a learned minister, well skilled in the Greek and Latin languages, settled in the town or place where the school is proposed to be kept, or two other such ministers in the vicinity thereof, that they have reason to believe that he is well qualified to discharge the duties devolved upon such School Master by this Act; and in addition thereto, if for a grammar school, "that he is of competent skill in the Greek and Latin languages, for the said purpose." And the candidate of either of the descriptions aforesaid, shall moreover produce a certificate from a settled minister, of the town, district, parish, or place, to which such candidate belongs, or from the selectmen of such town or district, or committee of such parish or place, "That to the best of his or their knowledge he sustains a good moral character." Provided nevertheless, that this last certificate, respecting morals shall not be deemed necessary where the candidate for such school belongs to the place where the same is proposed to be constantly kept; it shall be the duty, however, of such Selectmen or Committee who may be authorized to hire such School-Master, especially to attend to his morals, and no settled minister shall be deemed, held, or accepted to be a School-Master, within the intent of this Act.

SECT. 7. And it shall be the duty of the Minister or Ministers of the Gospel and the Selectmen, (or such other persons as shall be specially chosen by each town or district for that purpose) of the several towns or districts, to use their influence and best endeavors, that the youth of their respective towns and districts, do regularly attend the schools appointed and supported as aforesaid, for their instruction; and once in every six months, at least, and as much oftener as they shall determine it necessary, to visit and inspect the several schools in their respective towns and districts, and shall inquire into the regulations and discipline thereof, and the proficiency of the scholars therein, giving reasonable notice of the time of their visitation.

SECT. 8. Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all plantations which shall be taxed for the support of Government, and all parishes and precincts, are hereby authorized and empowered, at their annual meeting in March or April, to vote and raise such sums of money upon the polls and rateable estates of the respective inhabitants for the support and maintenance of a School-master to teach their children and youth to read, write and cypher, as they shall judge expedient to be assessed by their Assessors in due proportion, and to be collected in like manner with the public taxes,

And whereas, schools for the education of children in the most early stages of life, may be kept in towns, districts and plantations, which schools are not particularly described in this Act; and that the greatest attention may be given to the early establishing just principles in the tender minds of such children, and carefully instructing them in the first principles of reading,

SECT. 9. Be it enacted, That no person shall be allowed to be Master or Mistress of such school, or to keep the same, unless he or she shall obtain a certificate from the Selectmen of such town or district where the same may be kept, or the Committee appointed by such district, town or plantation to visit the schools, as well as from a learned minister settled therein, if such there be, that he or she is a person of sober life and conversation, and well qualified to keep such school. And it shall be the duty of such Master or Mistress, carefully to instruct the children attending his or her school, in reading and writing (if contracted for) and to instill into their minds a sense of piety and virtue, and to teach them decent behaviour. And if any person shall presume to keep such school without a certificate as aforesaid, he or she shall forfeit and pay the sum of Twenty Shillings, one moiety thereof to the informer and to the use of the poor of the town, district or plantation, where such school may be kept.

This act went into operation the first day of October, 1789. In its provisions is found the substance of the school laws of Maine since enacted. These are the provisions: 1. Compelling towns to support schools. 2. The establishment of districts embracing part of the town, by a vote of the town, as the school unit. 3. The teaching of morals. 4. Certificates of the literary and moral qualifications of the teachers. 5. The establishment of primary schools. 6. Recognition of females as teachers. 7. The establishment of schools in unincorporated plantations. 8. The recognition of the right of towns to manage schools by a committee.

In this law are some provisions not found in our present laws.

1. The compulsory support, by each town of one hundred families, of a grammar, or, as it would now be ranked, a high school. 2. The control of the schools by the town through the selectmen, or a committee chosen by the town. 3. The recognition of the settled ministers as persons whose examination and certification of teachers were authoritative. There are some principles in our present laws which are not found in this. 1. There is no mention of the amount of money which the town shall raise for schools. 2. No recognition of the district as a corporation, with a legal existence, having agents and clerks as officers.

In February, 1800, an act was passed enabling school districts to tax themselves to build school-houses, to choose clerks to keep their records, and committees to have charge of the expenditures of moneys raised to build school-houses.

In 1817, June 13, by an act of General Court, all school districts were made bodies corporate, "so as to bring and maintain any action on any agreement made with any person or persons, for the non-performance thereof, or for any damage done to their property; and be liable to have any action brought and maintained against them for the non-performance of any contract made by them; to have and to hold in fee simple, or otherwise, any estate, real or personal, which has been or may be given by any person or persons, for the purpose of supporting a school or schools in said district, and to apply the same for the purposes aforesaid, and may prosecute and defend any suits relative to the same."

Thus the last legal quality needful to establish and clothe with full power as a municipal corporation, was given to the school district.

At the beginning of the present century, one hundred and sixty-one towns had been incorporated within the present limits of Maine. The establishment and management of schools in all of them was in accordance with the laws of the commonwealth. In only seven can any record be found of a "grammar" school. Probably no more than this had over one hundred families. No change was made in the school laws till 1820. In that year the separation of Maine from the parent State was consummated. The first session of the Maine legislature met on the 31st of May, 1820. No action was taken at this session in regard to schools. The second session of the legislature met on the first Wednesday of January, 1821. At that session the following act was passed, being the first school law passed by the legislature of the State of Maine :

WHEREAS, The Constitution of this State has declared that a general diffusion of the advantages of education is essential to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people, and has made it the duty of the legislature to require the several towns, to make suitable provision at their own expense, for the support and maintainance of public schools :

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representative in Legislature assembled, That every town and plantation shall annually raise and expend for the maintainance and support of schools therein, to be taught by schoolmasters duly qualified, a sum of money including the income of any corporate school fund, not less than

forty cents for each inhabitant, the number to be computed according to the next preceding census of the States, by which the representation thereof has been apportioned; Provided, that a part, not exceeding one-third of the money allotted to any district, may, if the district so determine, be applied to the support of a school taught by a mistress, or when the sum so allotted to a district in any year, shall not exceed thirty-five dollars, the whole may be expended in the same manner.

SECT. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of Presidents, Professors, and Tutors in Colleges, and the preceptors and teachers in academies, and all other instructors of youth, to take dilligent care and exert their best endeavours, to impress on the minds of children and youth, committed to their care and instruction the principles of piety and justice, and a sacred regard to truth, love to their country, humanity and a universal benevolence; sobriety, industry and frugality; chastity, moderation and temperance; and all other virtues which are the ornaments of human society; and it shall be the duty of such instructors to endeavour to lead those under their care, (as their ages and capacities will admit,) into a particular understanding of the tendency of the beforementioned virtues, to preserve and perfect a republican constitution, and secure the blessings of liberty, as well as to promote their future happiness, and the tendency of the opposite vices to slavery and ruin.

SECT. 3. Be it further enacted, That there shall be chosen by ballot, at the annual meeting in each town and plantation, a superintending school committee, consisting of not less than three nor more than seven persons, whose duty it shall be to examine school-masters and school-mistresses proposing to teach school therein. And it shall be the duty of such committee to visit and inspect the schools in their respective towns and plantations, and inquire into the discipline and regulations thereof, and the proficiency of the scholars therein, and use their influence and best endeavors that the youth in the several districts regularly attend the schools; and the said committee shall have power to dismiss any school-master or mistress who shall be found incapable or unfit to teach any school, notwithstanding their having procured the requisite certificates; but the towns and plantations shall be bound to pay such instructors for the time they have been employed; and the superintending committee shall have power to direct what school-books shall be used in the respective schools; and at the meeting for the choice of town officers, there shall be chosen an agent for each school district, whose duty it shall be to hire the school-masters or mistresses for their respective districts, and to provide the necessary utensils and fuel for the schools. If any parent, master or guardian shall, after notice given him by the master or mistress of any school, refuse or neglect to furnish their several scholars with suitable books, the selectmen of the town or the assessors of the plantation thereof, on being notified by such master or mistress, shall furnish the same at the expense of the town or plantation, which expense shall be added to the next town or plantation tax of such parent, master or guardian.

SECT. 4. Be it further enacted, That no person shall be employed as a school-master unless he be a citizen of the United States, and shall produce a certificate from the superintending school committee of the town or plantation where the school is to be kept, and also from some person of liberal education, literary pursuits and good moral character, residing within the county, that he is well qualified to instruct youth in reading, in writing the English language grammatically, and in arithmetic and other branches of learning usually taught in the public schools; and also a certificate from the selectmen of the town or assessors of the plantation where he belongs, that to the best of their knowledge he is a person of sober life and conversation and sustains a good moral character. And no person shall be employed as a school-mistress unless she shall produce a certificate from the superintending school committee of the town or plantation where the school is to be kept, that she is suitably qualified to teach the English lan-

guage grammatically, and the rudiments of arithmetic, and produce satisfactory evidence of her good moral character.

SECT. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the assessors of each town and plantation to assign to each school district, a proportion of the money raised in each year for the support of schools according to the number of children therein, between the ages of four and twenty one years; and the assessors of towns shall certify such assignment to the selectmen; Provided, That whenever any town or plantation shall raise a sum of money exceeding that required by this Act, such surplus may be distributed among the several school districts in such manner as the town or plantation may determine. And if any town or plantation shall fail to raise and expend annually for the support of schools the amount of money required by this Act, they shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than twice nor more than four times the amount of such deficiency. And any person who shall teach any school required by this Act, without producing prior to his commencing the same, the certificates required by this Act, shall forfeit and pay seventy-five cents for each day he shall so teach such school, and shall be barred from recovering from any town, plantation, or person, any pay for teaching such school.

SECT. 6. Be it further enacted, That all forfeitures for any breach of this Act, shall be recovered by indictment or information before any court of competent jurisdiction; and it shall be the duty of all Grand Jurors, to make due preparation thereof, in all cases that shall come to their knowledge, and such penalty when recovered, shall, in all instances be paid into the treasury of the town, or plantation, where the same was incurred, for the support of schools therein, in addition to the sum annually required to be raised by this Act, and the cost of prosecution into the county treasury. And if any town or plantation shall neglect for the space of one year, so to appropriate and expend any fine or penalty, they shall forfeit the same, to be recovered in an action of debt to the use of the person who may sue therefor.

SECT. 7. Be it further enacted, That the several towns and plantations, be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, to determine the number and define the limits of the school districts within the same; and each and every school district in this State is hereby made a body corporate, with power to sue and be sued, and to take and hold any estate, real and personal, for the purpose of supporting a school or schools therein, and to apply the same agreeably to the provisions of this Act, independently of the money raised by the town for that purpose.

SECT. 8. Be it further enacted, That the inhabitants of any school district, qualified to vote in town affairs, be, and they hereby are empowered, at any district meeting called in manner hereinafter provided, to raise money for the purpose of erecting, repairing, purchasing, or removing a school-house and of purchasing land on which the same may stand, and utensils therefor, and to determine where the said school house shall be erected or located in said district, and also to determine at what age the youth in said district may be admitted into a school kept by a master or mistress, and whether any scholars shall be admitted into such school from other school districts.

SECT. 9. Be it further enacted, That for the purpose aforesaid all lands, whether improved or unimproved, shall be taxed in the district in which they lie; and the assessors of any town or plantation, shall assess in the same manner as town taxes are assessed on the polls and estates of the inhabitants composing any school district, in their town or plantation, and on lands lying within the same, belonging to persons not living therein, all monies voted to be raised by the inhabitants of such district, for the purpose aforesaid within thirty days after the clerk of the district shall have certified to said assessors, the sum raised by said district, to be raised as aforesaid. And it shall be the duty of the said assessors to make a warrant in due form of law, directed to one of the collectors of the town or plantation, requiring and empowering the said collector to

levy and collect the tax so assessed and pay the same, within a time limited by said warrant, to the treasurer of the town or plantation, to whom a certificate of the assessment shall be made by the assessors; and the money so collected and paid shall be at the disposal of the committee of the district, to be by them applied agreeably to a vote of their district as aforesaid. And such collector in collecting such taxes shall have the same powers and be holden to proceed in such manner as is by law provided in the collection of town taxes.

SECT. 10. Be it farther enacted, That the treasurer of any town or plantation, who shall receive a certificate of the assessment of a district tax, shall have the same authority to enforce the collection and payment thereof, as of town or plantation taxes. And the assessors of any town or plantation shall have the same power to abate such district tax, as they have to abate a town or plantation tax. And the assessors, collector and treasurer shall be allowed by the school district the same compensation for assessing, collecting and paying any district tax, as they are allowed by the town or plantation for similar services.

SECT. 11. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the selectmen of any town and the assessors of any plantation, upon application made to them in writing by three or more freeholders residing in any school district in such town or plantation, to issue their warrant directed to one of the persons making such application, requiring him to warn the inhabitants of such district, qualified to vote in town affairs, to meet at such time and place in the same district as shall in the same warrant be appointed. And the warning aforesaid shall be by notifying personally every person in the district qualified to vote in town affairs, or by leaving at his usual place of abode a notification in writing, expressing therein the time, place and purpose of the meeting, seven days at least before the time appointed for holding the same; Provided, That any town or plantation, at the request of such district, may, at any legal meeting thereof, determine the manner in which notice of future meetings in such meetings may be given. And such inhabitants, so assembled, may choose a moderator, and also a clerk, who shall be sworn faithfully to discharge the duties of his office before a justice of the peace, or before the moderator, and it shall be the duty of such clerk to make a fair record of all votes passed at any meeting of the district, and to certify the same when required; and may also choose a committee to superintend the laying out and expending the money raised by such district agreeably to their vote, for the purposes aforesaid, to examine and allow such accounts as they may think proper, and to draw orders on the town or plantation treasury for the amount of the money raised

SECT. 12. Be it further enacted, That whenever at any legal meeting of a school district, called for the purpose of raising money for the erecting, repairing, purchasing or removing a school-house, or for purchasing land on which the same may stand, or for procuring utensils therefor, a majority of the voters present are opposed to raising money for any such purpose, it shall be lawful for the selectmen of the town or the assessors of the plantation in which such district is situated, on application in writing of any five or more freeholders, inhabitants of such school district, to insert in their warrant for calling the next town or plantation meeting, an article requiring the opinion of the town or plantation, relative to such subject as proposed in the said district meeting; and if a majority of the voters present in such town or plantation meeting, shall think it necessary and expedient, they may grant a sum sufficient for the purposes aforesaid, to be assessed on the polls and estates in said district, to be collected and paid as in this Act provided.

SECT. 13. Be it further enacted, That when the inhabitants of any school district cannot agree where to erect or locate a school-house in their district, the selectmen of the town or assessors of the plantation to which such district belongs, upon application

made to them in writing by the committee of the district, chosen to superintend the building or purchasing of such school-house, are hereby authorized and empowered to determine on the place where such school-house shall be erected or located."

This law provides: 1. For the minimum amount of money which a town must raise for the support of schools. 2. It provided for the mode of apportionment of the money so raised among the several school districts in the town. 3. It provides for the more complete organization of the school districts; defining the mode in which they shall be formed; providing for the choosing of district agents; defining the powers of the district in raising money, building and locating school-houses, and their proceeding in assessing, collecting and disbursing moneys. 4. This act provides for the election by the town of a superintending school committee, and defines their duties. 5. It defines the qualifications of teachers and the mode of determining those qualifications. 6. It enumerates the subjects to be taught in the common schools, giving these in two divisions, viz. morals, enumerated in Sect. 2, and literature, enumerated in Sect. 4. 7. It provides penalties for neglect of its provisions, and defines the manner of appeal from the decision of school districts to the town, by parties aggrieved.

This act being on trial by actual practice in the working of the schools, exhibited defects, or what were supposed to be such. The endeavor was made, to remedy these defects from time to time by legislation. The citizens of Maine, at that time, had a very strong prejudice against everything in governmental action which looked like centralization. In accordance with this notion, the power of choosing school district agents by the town was condemned. An effort was made in 1822, to amend the law so as to take the power of choosing agents from the town and confer it upon the district. This was opposed, and a compromise effected, by which the town was allowed to determine, by vote, at its annual meeting, whether the districts should choose their own agents.

A curious commentary, on the results of this extreme division of local authority in school matters, is presented in an act of the Legislature of 1822. Portland, finding the district system, and the multiplicity of school officers, a town committee and district agents, obstacles in the way of good schools, asked and obtained a special act, abolishing the school districts and conferring on the school committee all the powers devolved by law on district agents, and superintending school committees. Thus early was developed the evil of the *district* system.

In 1825 several amendments to the school law were made. In the general school law of 1821, provision had been made for each town's choosing a superintending school committee. But no penalty was fixed for the non-performance of this duty. This law also required the committee to visit the schools, but it did not say how often or at what particular times, neither did it give the committee any authority to expel from school unruly scholars. Some towns neglected to choose committees. Some committees visited the schools too often to suit the parents; others not often enough. In some instances, the schools were much injured by bad scholars, but the committee had no authority to interfere. To obviate these difficulties, the act of 1825 provided, that any town omitting to choose a superintending school committee, should be liable to a fine of not less than \$30, nor more than \$200; that the committee should have power to exclude from school, disobedient pupils; that the district agent should inform the committee when the school was to commence, and how long to continue; that the committee should visit the schools, at least twice during the session, once within three weeks after the commencement, and once within two weeks of the close.

In the act of 1821, it was provided, that the school money raised by the town should be divided among the several districts in proportion to the number of children between four and twenty-one years of age; but the statute did not state at what particular time in the year the enumeration of the scholars should be made. As the different districts were not uniform in reference to the time of taking the lists of scholars, the act of 1825 fixed the first day of May as the time for this purpose.

Under the operation of the law of 1821, some disputes arose as to whether any of the money apportioned among the districts could be expended for fuel and incidental repairs on the school-houses. The statute of 1825, permitted 10 per cent. of the school money apportioned, to be used for the aforesaid purposes.

In the law of 1821, it was provided, that any district receiving less than \$35 of school money for the year, might expend the whole of it for a school taught by a mistress; and if more than that sum should be received, only one-third part of it should be so applied, and the remaining part be used for a school taught by a master. By the act of 1825, it was left discretionary with the district and school committee, to determine how much of the school money should be applied to each class of schools.

The general school law of 1821, made no provision for collecting school statistics. It was soon found that some basis must be fixed on which to apportion among the several towns any school funds that might accrue for that purpose. The law of 1825, required the selectmen of the several towns to make returns to the Secretary of State, once in three years, containing the number of school districts; the number of scholars in each; the number of scholars usually attending school; the length of the schools, and the amount of money expended for the same. By the same act, the Secretary of State was required to furnish blank forms for making the returns. The provision in the law requiring returns to be made, was but partially complied with. What were made, remained in the office of the Secretary of State, and were of but little or no value. An occasion for using the returns in making an apportionment of school money from the State Treasurer, did not occur till 1833.

The next law touching public instruction, was approved February 16, 1827. Prior to this time, no provision had been made forming districts out of two or more towns. This act provided for this contingency. It also provided that inhabitants residing on islands or in remote parts of towns, not within the limits of any organized district, might receive their proportion of the school money, and expend it under the direction of the superintending school committee. In the same act, the districts were authorized to instruct their agents at what time the schools should commence. It was further provided in the law of 1827, that where a school should be kept a part of the year by a master and the other part by a mistress, that the district might by themselves, by a committee of their own appointing, or by the school committee of the town, determine what description of scholars should be admitted to each school. This was the first legal provision that looked toward a graded system of schools. Several towns had previously commenced a classification of the scholars and a gradation of their schools; and a misunderstanding in some districts on this subject, gave occasion for the proviso alluded to.

An act approved January 30, 1828, extended to the city of Bath (then a town) the same power for school organization, as was given to Portland by the law of 1822. Authority was also given to school committees to fill vacancies in their own board. The same year, an act approved February 23, 1828, directed the land agent to set apart twenty townships of the public land, the sales

of which to constitute a permanent State school fund. By the same act, provision was made that certain moneys due the State from the United States, should, when received, be reserved for a school fund.

The only legislation referring to the public schools, from 1828 to 1832, was an act passed in 1830, specifying the manner in which school district meetings should be called.

In 1832, the same power of school organization was granted to Bangor, that had been given to Portland in 1822, and to Bath in 1828. In the same act, it was provided, that Bangor might pay their school committee for services, such sum as might be deemed proper. This was the first instance where any legal provision had been made for paying school committees for their services; and this only in a specific case. For the first ten years of our existence as a State, but very little service was rendered by school committees, and what was performed, was done for the most part by clergymen. By existing laws, the banking corporations in the State were required to pay into the State treasury, one-half of one per cent. semi-annually, on their capital stock invested. An act approved March 4, 1833, required that this bank tax should be reserved for the use of public instruction; and apportioned among the several towns according to the whole number of children between four and twenty-one years of age.

Some difficulty was found in distributing this money, for the want of statistics giving the number of scholars in each town. Hence it was found necessary to make some more definite provision in reference to returns, than what existed in the law of 1825. In the act of 1833, district agents were required under oath to make a correct list of all the children in their respective districts, between four and twenty-one years of age, and return the same to the selectmen in the month of December. And the selectmen were required under oath to make the returns specified in the act of 1825, to the Secretary of State annually, instead of once in three years, as provided in the original act. It was further provided in this act, that the money furnished by the State, should not relieve the town from raising by tax the amount previously fixed at 40 cents for each inhabitant.

In 1834, all the previous school laws were collected, re-written and enacted in one statute. In this revision a few slight changes were made. The superintending school committee of each town were to consist of not less than three nor more than five; by

previous laws it was not less than three nor more than seven. By this statute the committee were required to act under oath, and to make a written report of the state of the schools—the report to be presented and read at the annual town meeting. It was also provided in this act, that districts, if by vote they should so determine, might admit scholars from other towns and other districts, to the public schools in their own district. It was further provided in this revision, that the other towns in the State might if they elected by vote at the annual meeting so to do, avail themselves of the mode of school organization granted to Portland in 1822, to Bath in 1828, and to Bangor in 1832.

An act approved March 11, 1835, repealed a clause in the act of 1828. The clause repealed, provided that certain moneys due this State from the United States, should be reserved as a permanent school fund.

An act explanatory of a previous act in relation to school returns, was approved February 13, 1837.

During 1837 and 1838, no little complaint was made about the practical working of our school system. All saw that something was wanting, but no one seemed to know exactly what. Up to this time no use had been made of the school returns, except as a basis on which to apportion the State school fund among the several towns. Some argued that it would be of great service to publish the school statistics and distribute them through the State. In accordance with this feeling, a resolve was approved March 20, 1839, directing the Secretary of State to make an abstract of the returns of common schools, with such comparisons and deductions as would be useful, and as could be conveniently made, and transmit a copy to each school district in the State. An abstract was made and distributed for the years 1839, 1840 and 1841. But the tables were so defective, the deductions and comparisons contemplated in the resolve so meagre, that but little benefit was realized; and in January, 1842, the resolve requiring the abstract to be published was repealed.

An act was approved March 16, 1840, providing penalties against disturbing schools.

In 1841, the school laws were revised, and all arranged in one act. In this revision the superintending school committee were required to return the school statistics of the town, to the selectmen, fourteen days prior to the annual town meeting; and for the first time in the legislation of the State, a general provision was

made for remunerating committees for their services. The pay was fixed at one dollar per day,—to be paid from the town treasury. In this revision, the required qualifications of teachers was expressed in terms slightly different from what it had been in previous laws. The language in former statutes, in reference to the literary qualifications of male teachers, was “well qualified to instruct youth in reading, in writing the English language grammatically, and in arithmetic and other branches of learning usually taught in public schools.” For female teachers, the language of the law was, “suitably qualified to teach the English language grammatically, and the rudiments of arithmetic.” In the revision of 1841, the required qualification for a master was expressed in the same language as before. For a mistress, the language of the law was “suitably qualified to teach the English language grammatically, and the rudiments of arithmetic and writing.”

In 1842, an act was approved March 14, defining more definitely the duty of school officers in districts composed of two or more towns. In the same act, power was given to districts having a sufficient number of scholars to require two or more schools to be in operation at the same time, to classify the scholars and grade the schools, either by direct vote of the district, by a committee appointed by the district, or by the superintending school committee of the town. The provision was substantially the same as that in the act of 1829, fifteen years before. In the revision of 1841, this point was omitted, or rather not specifically stated.

During the winter session of 1843, a vigorous effort was made by the friends of education in the legislature, to improve the public schools, by establishing a central or State organization. E. M. Thurston, chairman of the committee on education, on the part of the house, reported a bill to provide for a board of school commissioners, to consist of one from each of the thirteen counties in the State, and to be appointed by the governor and council. The duties of the commissioners were specifically described in the bill.

In the discussion of the measure, it was admitted on all sides, that the school operations of the State were far from being satisfactory; that the money expended did not produce more than half as much good as might reasonably be expected from such an outlay; that the system itself had no recuperative power; that its tendency was downward instead of upward.

The bill was opposed on the ground that the appointment of the commissioners by the executive, would be made a political ques-

tion, and hence the men best fitted for the office would not be likely to obtain the place; that the expense would be formidable; that the people in the towns and districts could manage their own school matters without any interference by this State machinery.

On the other hand, it was contended that many of the leading defects of the school system resulted from its isolated condition; that there were more than four thousand districts in the State; that each district was a distinct and separate community for school purposes, entirely independent of every other; that whatever was noble or praiseworthy in the action of one district, was unknown except in its immediate vicinity, and of course without its moral influence on the other districts; that there were more than four hundred and fifty towns and plantations, each as independent of the other as were the districts; that while the school committee in each town constituted a distinct tribunal, from whose decision on many points there was no appeal,—that there was no concert of action, no harmony of opinion among the committees from different towns and different parts of the State; that there were nearly seven thousand persons in the State engaged in teaching during some part of the year; that each teacher operated on his own account, influenced by motives and prejudices peculiar to himself; that the inevitable result of this loose and detached arrangement was, that upon all matters of government, discipline, classification and modes of instruction, there were theories infinite and practices infinite, while many proceeded without either theory or practice; that the few skillful and experienced teachers scattered about the State, had comparatively no means of making their influence felt beyond their own limited circle of operations; that when a teacher left the vocation his experience was lost to the common cause; that each set of teachers had to commence *de novo*, and learn over again by experience, what has been learned a hundred times before,—making the whole business of instruction a matter of rude empiricism; that this policy in education was as fatal to success, as it would be in agriculture for the farmer to cultivate the soil without any knowledge derived from the practice of his fathers or contemporaries,—experimenting with the growth of every plant; or in navigation, for the seaman to attempt to encompass the globe with no aid from chart or compass, buoy or lighthouse; or in medicine, for the physician, deprived of that storehouse of facts which the experience of two thousand years had collected, to experiment with the life and health of every

patient. It was further argued, that success could not be expected till some instrumentality, some means should be employed by which the materials of this chaos could be gathered up and constructed into a system having form and comeliness; that some central organization was essential for that purpose,—an organization which would obviate the evils arising from that unsocial and fragmentary character of the school system,—an organization which would join together the individual parts, and serve as a channel of communication between the several schools,—an organization which would become a common reservoir for the information possessed by the whole, whereby the youngest and most inexperienced teacher could have access to the whole stock of knowledge possessed by the oldest and most experienced,—an organization which would furnish means of comparing State with State, county with county, town with town, school with school, and teacher with teacher, holding up for disapproval everything wrong, and for approval and emulation everything noble or praiseworthy.

Such were the points presented on both sides. The measure was thoroughly discussed in the house, and passed by a small majority. The bill was sent to the senate, and that body, without debate, indefinitely postponed the whole subject. The discussion had on this question in the house of representatives, was pretty generally published by the newspaper press, and gave the first efficient impulse to educational reform in the State.

In 1844, four separate laws touching the public schools were enacted; none of them, however, having any considerable bearing on the general question of public instruction. The first, approved February 29, provided certain school regulations for plantations organized for election purposes only. The second, approved March 6, gave school districts power to erect such number of school-houses as the wants of schools might require. The third, approved March 19, provides that every district might, if the voters should so decide, expend five per cent. of the school money each year for a district library. This was the first legislation in the State bearing on that subject. The fourth, approved March 21, provided that where the town required a district to raise money for certain purposes, the selectmen should appoint a committee, consisting of three inhabitants of the district, to see to the proper expenditure of the money.

During the session of 1844, the general question of a State organization was somewhat discussed, but no definite points presented.

At the session of 1845, Stephen H. Chase of Fryeburg was a member of the State senate, and chairman of the committee on education. Mr. Chase drew up a lengthy report, and submitted a bill for the consideration of the legislature. The bill provided for school commissioners, to be appointed by the Governor and Council, to consist of not less than three nor more than five persons. This measure was ably discussed in both branches of the legislature, and finally killed. The discussion took about the same range as it had done two years previous.

The State had, as yet, no officer by whom any report of the character and condition of the schools in the several towns could be made. There were no statistics of the schools collected. The teachers had no union of effort; no associatious or conventions; no means of mutual improvement. No man knew whether the money raised in each town was wisely expended. In fact, the State did not know and had no means of knowing, whether the demands of the law upon the several towns were fulfilled. It was known that much of the money expended for schools was wasted through inefficient school officers and incompetent teachers. How could the matter be remedied?

A State Convention of teachers and friends of education met at Augusta, in January, 1846. They appointed a committee, consisting of Amos Brown, Philip Eastman, A. S. Packard, and Samuel P. Benson. This committee was instructed to "carefully consider the defects in our educational system, and to suggest measures for their removal." The committee was instructed, also, to prepare a memorial and present it to the Legislature at the next session of that body. In that memorial the committee enumerates the following evils in our school system: 1. "The multiplying of school districts." 2. "The prevalent inefficiency of school committees." 3. "The want of suitable qualifications in teachers." 4. "The want of a proper classification in schools, arising from multiplicity of school-books, and want of system in the course of study." 5. "Want of general interest in our free schools." As an agency to help to remedy these evils, the committee recommended the establishment of a State Board of Education. This memorial was by the Legislature referred to the Joint Standing Committee on Education, which through its chairman, E. M. Thurston, reported the following bill, which became a law, being approved by the Governor July 27, 1846:

An Act to establish a board of education.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows :

SECTION 1. A board of education is hereby established in this state, to consist of one member from each county; who shall be elected in the manner hereinafter provided.

SECT. 2. The superintending school committees of the several towns and the clerks of the several plantations in each county, are hereby required to assemble, annually, at the times and places hereinafter designated, and when so assembled in each county, to choose, by the majority of those present, one person, a resident of the county, who shall be the member of the board of education for such county, and shall hold his office until a successor is duly chosen and qualified. The county meetings aforesaid shall be organized by the choice of a chairman and clerk, who shall severally certify the election of the member chosen, and transmit one copy of such certificate to the secretary of state, and one copy to the person chosen.

SECT. 3. A quorum of such county meeting shall consist of one or more members of the superintending school committees from a majority of the towns in each county, but if any town or city shall have a superintending school committee consisting of more than five members, such committee shall appoint delegates from their own number, not exceeding five, which delegates shall exercise the duties and powers herein provided.

SECT. 4. The county meetings aforesaid shall be held at the shire town in each county, and at Wiscasset in the county of Lincoln, at the times following :

York, third Tuesday of September;

Cumberland, Friday next after the third Tuesday of September;

Oxford, fourth Tuesday of September;

Franklin, first Tuesday of October;

Somerset, Friday next after the first Tuesday of October;

Piscataquis, second Tuesday in October;

Penobscot, Friday next after the second Tuesday in October;

Aroostook, third Tuesday in October;

Washington, Friday next after the third Tuesday in October;

Hancock, fourth Tuesday in October;

Waldo, first Tuesday in November;

Lincoln, Friday next after the first Tuesday in November;

Kennebec, second Tuesday in November.

And each meeting shall be held at eleven o'clock on the days aforesaid.

SECT. 5. The members of the board of education thus chosen shall hold their first meeting on the first Wednesday of May in each year, at Augusta, and may meet thereafter, at such times and places as they shall by vote determine. They shall appoint a chairman and clerk from their own number. Five members shall be a quorum for the transaction of business. In case of any vacancy in the board, or if in any county an election shall not have been effected at the county meeting herein provided, the members of the board actually elected and in office, may fill such vacancy and supply such failure for any county where the same may occur.

SECT. 6. The board of education first chosen, shall meet for organization, and for the choice of the secretary hereinafter provided, on the third Wednesday of December next, at Augusta, and shall hold their offices until the first Wednesday of May, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and the term of each new board of education thereafter shall commence on the first Wednesday of May, annually.

SECT. 7. The board of education shall, at their first meeting in each year, elect by ballot, one person, who shall be styled the secretary of the board of education, and shall

hold his office for one year, and until another shall be chosen. But the secretary first elected, shall hold his office, until the first Wednesday of May, eighteen hundred and forty-eight. In case of a vacancy in the office of secretary, it shall be the duty of the board, as soon as may be, after the occurrence of such vacancy, to elect another for the remainder of the year.

SECT. 8 The members of the board, and the secretary, shall severally be sworn to the faithful performance of their respective duties, before any magistrate authorized to qualify civil officers.

SECT. 9. It shall be the duty of the board of education, and especially of the secretary, to devote themselves assiduously to examine the practical operation of those parts of the constitution and laws of the state, which provide for public education, and the diffusion of knowledge among the people. In pursuance of this object, the secretary shall attend the county meetings herein provided for the election of members of the board, and communicate with the superintending school committees there assembled, and with teachers and the friends of public instruction generally. And the board of education, directly, or through the agency of the secretary, are authorized and required to collect and disseminate information in regard to the location and construction of school houses; on the arrangement of school districts and the use of the best school apparatus; to consult with superintending school committees and school agents on the best and cheapest method of introducing uniform school books, and on the practicability and expediency of establishing school district libraries; to inquire and report upon the advantages of normal schools, or schools for the education of teachers; to consider the best methods of aiding and promoting education in the new settlements of the state; to devise improvements in teaching the branches of instruction now pursued in the common schools, and for the introduction of such other branches of useful knowledge as may be practicable, and generally to consult with school committees, school agents, and other authorities and inhabitants of the state, for the purpose of ascertaining, recommending and promoting all such improvements in the common school system as may be consistent with the constitution and laws of the state, and the welfare of its inhabitants. And it shall be the duty of the board in the month of April, annually, to prepare a report of their doings, and the results of their investigations during the preceding year, which shall be presented to the governor, and by him laid before the legislature.

SECT. 10. The secretary of state is hereby authorized, under the direction of the governor and council, to furnish such blank forms for returns respecting schools, as the board of education may recommend; and all such returns may be addressed to the secretary of state.

SECT. 11. The members of the board of education shall each receive for their travel from their several places of residence to the place of their several meetings, ten cents per mile, and one dollar for each day's attendance at any meeting, but not exceeding in the aggregate thirty days in each year.

SECT. 12. The secretary of the board of education shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars, payable in quarterly payments, which shall be in full for all services and expenses of said office.

SECT. 13 The board of education, at such times as they may appoint, shall make up their pay roll for travel and attendance, which, when examined and allowed by the governor and council, shall be paid to them, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SECT. 14. For the purpose of providing for the organization of the first board of education, the governor, with the advice of council, is hereby authorized to appoint, before the first day of August next, a provisional school agent for the state, whose duty it shall

be to communicate with the superintending school committees of the several towns respecting the duties required by this act, to make such arrangements as may be necessary for the first county meetings herein provided, and to obtain, from the returns now in the office of the secretary of state, and from other sources, such information respecting the actual condition of common schools within this state, as may be usefully laid before the county meetings, and the board of education, at their first organization, to enable them to enter without delay, upon the discharge of their duties. The duties of such agent shall continue until the board of education is organized; and he shall receive therefor such compensation as shall be allowed by the governor and council, not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars.

SECT. 15. This act shall take effect from and after its approval by the governor.

In accordance with the above law, the first board of education in and for the State of Maine, met at Augusta on the 16th day of December, 1846. It consisted of Stephen Emery, Horace Piper, Philip Eastman, Benjamin Randall, A. F. Drinkwater, Aaron Hayden, R. H. Vose, Samuel Taylor, Ebenezer Knowlton, David Worcester, Oliver L. Currier, Samuel Adlam, William I. Savage. The board was composed of men of culture and influence in their several counties. It elected by unanimous vote, William G. Crosby of Belfast, the first secretary of the board. The first session terminated December 21, 1846. The second session began on the fifth day of May, 1847. At this meeting the various committees of the board, appointed at the first meeting, made their reports. The secretary also presented his report, which was subsequently submitted to the Legislature. This report gives the first reliable statistics about the schools of the State. This report gave the average wages of male teachers per month as \$16.71, and to female teachers \$1.52 per week, exclusive of board. The length of schools, average for the year, 21 weeks, 1 day; number of persons between 4 and 21 years—the legal school age, 201,992; whole number in winter schools, 94,217; number in summer schools, 96,127—less than fifty per cent.

The secretary of the board and the full board earnestly recommended the establishment of "Teachers' Institutes" as an effective agency to assist teachers in acquiring some knowledge of their work. Recommendations were made for legislation touching schools in unincorporated places, especially in such places as are under the jurisdiction of the State.

The establishment of the board of education marks the era of reform and advance in school work. Through the influence of this board, the following law was passed in June, 1847:

An Act to establish Teachers' Institutes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows:

SECTION 1. Whenever reasonable assurance shall be given to the board of education, that a suitable number of the teachers of the public schools in any county, shall desire to assemble for the purpose of forming a teachers' institute, and to remain in session for a period not less than ten working days, said board by a committee of their body, or by their secretary, or by such person or persons as they may designate, shall appoint a time and place for said meeting, make suitable arrangements therefor and give notice thereof.

SECT. 2. For the purpose of defraying the expense of room, light, and other necessary charges, and for procuring lecturers and teachers for such institutes, the board of education, by their committee or secretary, may draw upon the treasurer of the state for a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars for any one institute.

SECT. 3. To meet the expenditure aforesaid, the governor is hereby authorized, to draw his warrant upon the treasurer, for a sum not exceeding twenty-six hundred dollars, annually, said sum to remain in the treasury subject to the drafts provided for in the second section of this act; the amount paid out upon said drafts to be deducted annually from the income of the permanent school fund.

Under the authority of this act thirteen institutes, one in each county, were held between the 30th of August and the 1st of December, 1847. Sixteen hundred and eighty-six teachers attended. Regular classes were formed, and recitations held in reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography and grammar. Special attention was given to modes of recitation. The institute was regularly classed like a model school, and became, in fact, a model school. Modes of teaching were exemplified entirely new to most of the members. Lectures were given upon classification, government, organization and purpose of schools. Books on the subject of teaching were then first brought to the notice of many of the members. In these institutes probably nine-tenths of the members saw for the first time those unequalled works, "Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching," and "Warren Colburn's First Lessons in Mental Arithmetic." A very large proportion of the teachers of the State had had no other preparation than that obtained in the common, ungraded school of the time. They had seen no really good work. They had passed no examination which really tested their knowledge or power. They had read no professional books; they hardly knew that such books existed. Most of them had never seen an example of really good teaching. Yet the most of these teachers were young men and young women, eager to learn, of mature years, with ambition to excel in their work. So the instruction of these first institutes came to them like a new revelation. It quickened thought, aroused professional pride,

kindled generous emulation and stimulated to intense study. The schools of the State felt the change, and showed in the few succeeding years great improvements.

Several county teachers' associations were formed this year. These resulted from the institutes. The teachers meeting in these, forming acquaintance, desired opportunity for the interchange of views on their work, and so associated themselves for the purpose.

SCHOOL LEGISLATION.

In addition to the act establishing teachers' institutes, several other amendments were made to the school law this year. Additional duties were imposed upon the school committees. Two or more districts were authorized to unite for the support of graded schools. School districts were authorized to determine what part of the school money should be used for a school taught by a master and what part for a school taught by a mistress. The clause requiring candidates for the place of teacher to be citizens of the United States was repealed. A penalty was imposed on towns for neglecting to make school returns. Penalties were imposed upon persons doing damage to school property. Also upon persons, whether scholars or others, for disturbing schools. Teachers were ordered to keep registers.

In 1848 an act was passed providing that in case a school district could not agree on the location of a school-house, the superintending school committee of the town in which such district is situated shall locate the same.

In 1849 a law was passed providing for the establishment and management of schools in unincorporated plantations; also an act providing for the distribution to the towns and plantations of the State the interest of the school fund, for the support of schools in such towns and plantations. An act was passed this year authorizing a school district to elect a district collector. This action was in accordance with the ideas of one party in the Legislature which sought to make the district as complete a municipality as the town itself. It was the result of a false idea of the advantage of local self-government.

SCHOOL FUNDS.

In 1828 the Legislature decided that twenty townships of the public land should be reserved as a basis for a school fund. In 1834 the land agent was directed to make a selection of the said townships, sell the same under certain restrictions, and pay the

proceeds into the public treasury. The amount received up to 1849 was \$110,000. By vote of the legislature of 1848, 6 per cent. interest on this fund is to be annually distributed among the cities, towns and plantations of the State for school purposes. The banking corporations of the State were required to pay into the State treasury one-half of one per cent. semi-annually on their capital stock. The amount of this tax, from the time it was appropriated for public schools in 1833 up to 1849, averaged \$31,511 per year, making the amount distributed in 1849 from both sources \$36,511. To this must be added the municipal tax of forty cents to each inhabitant, making the whole amount of school funds available for the public schools of the State for 1849, \$289,961.51.

In 1850 the school laws were codified. Some changes in the laws were made. The number of members of the school committee of each town, city and plantation was limited to three. They were to hold office for three years, one to be elected each year. Any town of two thousand inhabitants was permitted to choose annually a supervisor, instead of a committee, said supervisor to have all the power and do all the duties of the committee. Any town was permitted to choose annually a committee of three, instead of a committee of one, each year for three years, and may give to such committee annually chosen the entire powers and duties of superintending committees or supervisors and district agents. This change was made at the request of the larger towns, where the schools had made good progress, and where the conflict of authority between an intelligent committee and ignorant district agents had proved a nuisance to the schools. Towns were authorized to make by-laws against truancy. Provisions were made for forming school districts from parts of two or more towns. The teachers were required to be competent to teach reading, spelling, writing, English grammar, geography, history, arithmetic and other branches usually taught in public schools, and especially in the schools for which they were examined. Under this law the school studies were much extended, many common schools having in addition to the studies specially enumerated classes in philosophy, chemistry, algebra, geometry and rhetoric. Many particulars were specified by this law which the committee must include in their annual report. The powers and duties of district agents were more carefully defined.

In 1852 an act was passed more particularly defining the

manner of uniting districts in a town, for the maintainance of graded schools, and enlarging the powers and privileges of such united districts. In this year the "board of education," "secretary of the board" and "teachers' institutes" were abolished. The board thus abolished had consisted of the ablest educational men of the State, scholarly men of high standing in their several counties. The first secretary, Hon. W. G. Crosby, was one of the first men of the day, a successful lawyer, a fine scholar, an eloquent and effective speaker. His successor, Hon. E. M. Thurston, a scholar and one of the most eminent teachers of the State, was well skilled in public affairs and a man of large influence in the State. The influence of this board, upon the schools of the State, during the six years of its continuance, was very great. It had held yearly institutes in each county, at which more than six thousand different teachers had been present. It had excited an interest in the public schools never before felt; had excited a desire for better teachers; had called the attention of the people to the great number of the school population who did not attend school; and had suggested means to help this evil. In short, it had raised the dead corpse of the old school system into an active, growing life. Why then was it abolished? Not on account of its expense, for it did not cost more than the plan which was substituted for it.

Probably the peculiar formation of the board explains it. Its members were elected by the school committees of the several towns. It was entirely removed from the control of the political power of the State. It could not be used to reward political favorites. Hence it was abolished. It died not because it was a political power, but because it was not; and whatever power it might have educationally, it could not be used politically.

In place of the board were put county commissioners, whose office and duty were indicated by the following act:

SECT. 1. The governor and council shall annually appoint a commissioner of common schools in each county of the State, who shall severally hold their office for the term of one year, commencing on the first day of May annually.

SECT. 2. It shall be the duty of each school commissioner to spend at least fifty days (during the term of the winter schools) in visiting the towns in his county, for the purpose of promoting by addresses, inquiries and other means, the cause of common school education, and annually to make a report to the legislature of his doings under this act, of the character of teachers, and of the order and condition of the schools and school-houses in his county, together with all such other information and suggestions as his experience and observation may enable him to offer, calculated to advance the cause of popular education.

Under the provisions of this act the following named persons were appointed as school commissioners for the several counties: York, R. A. Chapman, Biddeford; Cumberland, John M. Adams, Portland; Lincoln, Daniel Small, Thomaston; Hancock, Charles Jarvis, Ellsworth; Washington, Robert N. Smith, Calais; Kennebec, David Fales, Augusta; Oxford, William Frye, Bethel; Somerset, William M. E. Brown, Solon; Penobscot, Joseph Bartlett, Bangor; Franklin, A. B. Caswell, Farmington; Aroostook, George A. Nourse, Limestone; Waldo, Nathan G. Hitchborn, Prospect; Piscataquis, Valentine B. Oaks, Sangerville. The first nominees for York and Washington counties not being available, Abner Oaks of Kennebunk, and George F. Talbot of East Machias, were severally nominated and confirmed. There is no record of their work. They apparently made no reports. Some changes in the appointments were made in 1853. York, Caleb B. Lord, Limerick; Cumberland, John M. Adams, Portland; Lincoln, Joseph T. Huston, Bath; Hancock, Charles Jarvis, Ellsworth; Washington, George F. Talbot, East Machias; Kennebec, William B. Snell, Winthrop; Oxford, Mark H. Dunnell, Hebron; Somerset, Henry D. Wyman, Skowhegan; Penobscot, Henry B. Haynes, Bangor; Waldo, Edward H. Cutter, Belfast; Piscataquis, Ephraim Flint, Dover; Franklin, Eben F. Pillsbury, Kingfield; Aroostook, Jotham Donnell, Houlton.

In this same year an effort was made to pass a law repealing the act of 1852, and establishing the office of county superintendent of schools instead of the county commissioners of schools. The bill proposed one superintendent for each county, who should spend his whole time in the school work. One feature in the proposed bill shows the dissatisfaction prevalent in the minds of the most intelligent school men with the existing mode of examining candidates to teach. The bill proposed to make the county superintendents, county examiners, who should examine teachers and grant certificates good for three years, and in any county in the State. This bill was in advance of legislative sentiment, and did not become a law. A bill was passed at the session in 1853, making the amount to be raised and expended by the towns for schools, fifty cents for each inhabitant, exclusive of all funds derived from any other source. It also authorized all towns to elect a supervisor instead of a committee for the management of the schools.

In 1854 the law was changed, making the amount to be raised by towns sixty cents to each inhabitant, exclusive of all amounts

received from other sources. A town or city choosing a committee to exercise the powers of committees and agents, was authorized to elect one-third of such committee annually, and for three years, instead of electing the whole committee annually as they had before been compelled to do. Districts were empowered to take land for school-houses, if the owner refused to sell, and the county commissioners were made a court to settle the price of same.

From April, 1852, to April, 1854, there had been no school officer charged with the superintendence of the school interests of the whole State. The county commissioners who succeeded the "board with its secretary," were county officers, whose service was limited to fifty days in each county, and whose pay would hardly warrant very much work even during that time. But in April, 1854, the following act was passed establishing the office of State superintendent of schools :

An act to provide for the appointment of a superintendent of common schools, and for county conventions of teachers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows :

SECTION 1. There shall be appointed by the governor and council a superintendent of common schools, who shall be duly sworn, and whose term of office shall continue for three years from the first day of May next; and on the expiration of said term, or the occurrence of a vacancy in said office by death, resignation or removal, a new appointment shall be made for a like term of three years.

SECT. 2. It shall be the duty of the superintendent to devote his time to the improvement of common schools and the promotion of the general interests of education in this state. He shall carefully investigate the operation of our school laws; collect information in regard to the arrangement of school districts, the location and construction of school houses and the use of the best school apparatus; consult and advise with superintending school committees on the selection of text books adapted to the wants of schools, and on the methods of ascertaining the qualifications of teachers, and of visiting and examining schools, inquire into the most approved modes of teaching, and the best means of training and qualifying teachers for their duties; examine the returns made by superintending school committees to the office of secretary of state, and obtain from them such facts and statistics as may be useful, and in general, procure information from every available source, for the improvement of common schools.

SECT. 3. It shall be the duty of the superintendent, by correspondence with teachers, school officers and others, and by public addresses from time to time in different parts of the state, to disseminate the information he may have acquired, and endeavor to awaken a more general interest in public education.

SECT. 4. The superintendent shall annually, prior to the session of the legislature, make a report to the governor and council of the results of his inquiries and investigations, and of the facts obtained from the school returns, including such suggestions and recommendations as in his judgment will best promote the improvement of common schools.

SECR. 5. The superintendent shall receive an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars, payable quarterly; and he shall render an account of his traveling and other necessary expenses to the governor and council, to be by them audited and paid out of the treasury of the state.

SECR. 6. The superintendent shall prepare blank forms for all returns which are required by law, or which he may deem necessary to be made by school officers and teachers; and such blank forms shall be printed and distributed by the secretary of state.

SECR. 7. It shall be the duty of all superintending school committees, supervisors and district committees, whose annual reports shall be printed, to forward copies thereof to the superintendent.

SECR. 8. The superintendent shall hold annually, in each county, a teachers' convention, to continue in session one week at least; and it shall be his duty to give due notice of such convention to all teachers and persons proposing to become such, and to invite their attendance for the purpose of mutual consultation, discussion and instruction; and for that of receiving lectures and addresses on subjects relating to education and the duties of teachers.

SECR. 9. The superintendent shall attend and have the charge of each convention; and shall employ suitable instructors and lecturers to instruct and address those who may there assemble, with the view of aiding them in qualifying themselves for a better and more successful discharge of their duties as teachers.

SECR. 10. For the purpose of defraying the expense of the teachers' conventions, there shall be annually appropriated the sum of two thousand dollars, to be expended by the superintendent; and he shall render to the governor and council an annual account of his expenditure of said appropriation, to be by them examined and audited.

SECR. 11. The act entitled "An act establishing a commissioner of common schools, in each county in the state," passed the twenty-sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, is hereby repealed.

SECR. 12. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its approval by the governor.

In accordance with the above law Charles H. Lord of Portland was appointed the first State superintendent of common schools, on the 12th of June, 1854. From that time the office has been continued to the present time. Mr. Lord's first report was made to the Legislature which convened in January, 1855. It contains no table of statistics, consequently no means of knowing the number of scholars in the schools, amount of money expended, or length of schools. Mr. Lord seems to have spent his time in visiting various parts of the State and observing the schools. He speaks of want of punctuality in attendance, want of parental interest, want of discipline, bad classification and incompetent teachers, as the evils greatly prevalent in the schools. He proposes enlightenment of the public, and a normal school for training teachers, as among the means to be used to raise the character of the common school.

By a law passed in 1855, towns and cities were directed to ap-

portion ten per cent. of the money raised by taxation by the city or town among the smaller districts, in addition to the regular apportionment to those districts.

Mark H. Dunnell of Norway, was appointed State Superintendent in March, 1855. Teachers' conventions, continuing five days each, were held in each county of the State during this year. Mr. Dunnell speaks in his report of the urgent demand throughout the State for better qualified teachers, and the interest manifested by the teachers present at the conventions to meet this demand. The statistics accompanying the report show whole number of persons of school age in the State, 238,248; average number in the schools, 95,225; aggregate expended for all school purposes in the State, \$491,060.

In 1856 an act was passed ordering the land agent to select and set apart twenty-four half townships of the public lands, the income of which should be set apart as a permanent school fund.

Mr. J. P. Craig of Readfield was appointed State Superintendent for the year ending December 31, 1856. In his report Mr. Craig speaks of the growing interest in many of the large towns. Graded schools are mentioned in several of the cities. Means for supplying better qualified teachers are considered, and the establishment of a normal school urged. Complaint is made that all the towns in the State do not make their reports. These statistics with many others are given :

Whole number of towns in State.....	383
Whole number of towns making returns.....	378
Whole number of plantations in State.....	103
Whole number of plantations making returns.....	85
Whole number of children between four and twenty-one years of age.....	241,097
Average number in school for the year.....	89,712
Average wages of male teachers per month.....	\$21 96
Average wages of female teachers per week.....	2 11
Aggregate expenditures for school purposes in the State.....	\$499,424 00

Teachers' institutes were held this year in every county in the State.

In 1857 the Legislature passed a resolve directing that twenty per cent. of the proceeds of all sales of public lands be appropriated as a permanent school fund, for the benefit of common

schools, the interest of which should be paid over annually for their use. It was also ordered that the State Superintendent should compile and distribute the school laws.

Mr. Mark H. Dunnell was appointed State Superintendent in 1857. His report for the year shows an increase in the amount of money raised by taxation for the support of schools, a slight increase of teachers' wages, and an increase in the length of schools.

There was no important school legislation in 1858. Mr. Dunnell's report shows an increase of money raised for schools over any preceding year. The payment of money is a good measure of the peoples' interest in any object, and as the amount of taxes for school purposes which the people of the State impose upon themselves is increased from year to year, it proves that the interest of the people in the public schools is increased.

On the 16th of November, 1859, the first State teachers' convention ever held in the State met at Waterville. It continued in session three days. The exercises consisted of lectures and discussions. Lectures were delivered by Rev. E. B. Webb of Augusta, on the "Life and character of Hugh Miller;" by Dr. N. T. True, upon "The elements of power;" by Rev. Cyril Pearle, upon "The teachers' vocation;" by E. P. Weston, upon "The school-master and the source of his authority;" by Isaiah Dole, upon "The elements of general grammar;" by Rev. Jonas Burnham, upon "The duties of the teacher;" by Walter Wells, upon "Sun power." The following subjects were discussed: "Best mode of teaching morals," "Prizes and rewards," "Mathematics and languages in public education," "Normal schools in Maine," "Natural sciences in public schools." A State Teachers' Association was organized, with a constitution, officers and regulations, and provision for an annual meeting.

In 1860 the legislature repealed the act establishing teachers' conventions or institutes in the several counties. They also reduced the salary of the State Superintendent by two hundred dollars per year, making his salary one thousand dollars per year and four hundred dollars for his traveling expenses. As a substitute for the teachers' institutes thus abolished, a bill was passed establishing a normal school or department in connection with eighteen of the academies of the State. One hundred dollars for the first year and two hundred dollars annually thereafter was to be paid to each of these schools. The trustees of the schools selected were to provide suitable rooms and good

teachers for at least fifty pupils. The trustees were also to examine all pupils presenting themselves to join this normal school. Two terms were to be held each year. The State Superintendent of Schools was to visit each of the academies and investigate the work, prescribe a course of study and instruction. The experiment failed. The law was amended in 1861 and repealed in 1862. Mr. E. P. Weston was appointed State Superintendent of Schools in March, 1860, and held the office for three years. No legislative act of great importance relating to schools was passed in 1861. Any school district in any town or city maintaining graded schools was empowered to raise money by district tax for their support.

Many teachers and intelligent educators had complained that the supervision of the schools by the committee was inefficient. To remedy this defect a law had been passed enabling towns to choose a supervisor, instead of a committee. An act was passed in 1862 allowing the committee to designate one of their number who should inspect the schools and examine all the teachers. The committees were directed by an act of the same year to select a uniform series of text-books for the schools of their towns, and after such a series was introduced to prohibit all changes for five years.

In 1863 a bill was passed for the establishment of two normal schools. In the same year E. P. Weston was re-appointed State Superintendent of Schools. Owing to the tax imposed on the State banks indirectly by the United States law establishing National banks, the legislature remitted one-half of the State tax imposed on these institutions by the laws of the State. This remission decreased the amount distributed to the towns by the State for common schools by about \$37,000.

In March, 1864, the legislature authorized the Land Agent to sell the timber and lumber on ten townships of public land and put the proceeds, as fast as the timber should be sold, into the treasury, for an addition to the permanent school fund. Mr. E. P. Weston resigned the office of State Superintendent of Schools at the close of 1864, and Rev. Edward Ballard of Brunswick was appointed in May, 1865, for three years. The amount of school money derived from the bank tax decreased from \$79,800 in July, 1863, to \$39,300 in July, 1864. It was probable that this school resource would be destroyed entirely. The legislature, to supply the deficiency, enacted in 1865 that each town, city and plantation

in the State should raise by taxation a sum equal to seventy-five cents for each inhabitant, for the support of schools, the same to be in addition to and exclusive of all moneys for the support of schools derived from any other source. In the same act, the penalty for not raising and expending the amount of school money demanded by law, was for the first time made practical. Any town so failing forfeited its proportion of the school money distributed by the State.

The legislature, deeming the amount of money raised for schools inadequate, passed a resolve in 1866 "That the residuary interest of the State in all public lands remaining unsold, or not devoted by previous resolve to other purpose, should be applied to the permanent school fund."

In 1867, the State Teachers' Association, which for several years had been dead or dormant, was revived, and held a very interesting meeting at Lewiston. It appears that the State expended for school purposes this year \$936,131, a sum greater than had been expended in any previous year. This indicates a growing interest in schools. In 1867 the pay of superintending school committees was fixed at one dollar and one-half per day and traveling expenses. This indicates the lack of appreciation of the need of good supervision for the schools. The man qualified to do this work was to be paid one dollar and fifty cents per day, while the man who was employed to spade a garden would be paid two dollars per day. During this year a second normal school was established, at Castine.

By act of March 3, 1868, every town, city and plantation was called upon to raise annually thereafter, one dollar for each inhabitant for the support of schools, exclusive of all moneys derived from other sources. In the same year the Maine State Educational Association was recognized by the Legislature, receiving a donation of three hundred dollars from the State. The State Teachers' Association had been changed into the Maine Educational Association. It has, since the change, held regular yearly meetings. At the legislative session this year the following law was passed. It enumerates more distinctly the duties of the State Superintendent, increased his salary, and gave to the office a "local habitation," which it had never before had :

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows :

SECTION 1. The governor and council shall appoint a state superintendent of common schools, who shall be duly sworn and continue in office three years, or during the pleas-

ure of the executive; and when a vacancy occurs, a new appointment shall be made for a like term.

SECT. 2. An office shall be provided for the state superintendent at the seat of government, where he shall preserve all school reports of this state and of other states which may be sent to his office, the returns of the superintending school committees of the various towns, and such books, apparatus, maps, charts, works on education, plans for school buildings, models, and other articles of interest to school officers and teachers as may be procured without expense to the state.

Duties of State Superintendent.

SECT. 3. The duties of the state superintendent shall be as follows :

First—To exercise a general supervision of all the public schools of the state, and to advise and direct the town committees in the discharge of their duties, by circular letters and personal conference, devoting all his time to the duties of his office.

Second—To obtain information as to the school systems of other states and countries, and the condition and progress of common school education throughout the world; to disseminate this information, together with such practical hints upon the conduct of schools and the true theory of education as observation and investigation shall convince him to be important, by public addresses, circulars, and articles prepared for the press : and to do all in his power to awaken and sustain an interest in education among the people of the state, and to stimulate teachers to well directed efforts in their work.

Third—To take such measures as he may deem necessary to secure the holding of a state educational convention once each year, with a view of bringing together the teachers, school committees and friends of education generally, for the purposes of consultation with reference to the interests of common schools and the most approved method of instruction.

Fourth—In case sufficient encouragement is afforded by the citizens, to hold in each county once during each year a public meeting or institute for teachers and educators.

Fifth—To prepare and cause to be printed and distributed such portions of the proceedings of county and state institutes or teachers' conventions as he may deem important in the furtherance of the interests of education.

Sixth—To prescribe the studies that shall be taught in the common schools of this state, reserving to town committees the right to prescribe additional studies.

Seventh—To act as superintendent of the state normal schools, and perform the duties imposed upon the superintendent of common schools by the ninth section of the act establishing normal schools.

Eighth—Annually, prior to the session of the legislature, to make a report to the governor and council of the result of his inquiries and investigations, and the facts obtained from the school returns, with such suggestions and recommendations as in his judgment will best promote the improvement of common schools.

SECT. 4. The annual salary of the state superintendent shall be eighteen hundred dollars, exclusive of travelling and other necessary expenses incurred in the discharge of his duties, for which he shall receive such sums as he may actually expend, to be approved by the governor and council, not, however, exceeding five hundred dollars, to be paid quarterly, on the first days of April, July, October and January.

SECT. 5. Sections sixty-two to sections sixty-nine, inclusive, of chapter eleven of the revised statutes, providing for the appointment of a superintendent of common schools, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

SECT. 6. This act shall take effect when approved.

Mr. Warren Johnson was appointed March 30, 1868, State Superintendent for three years. Mr. Johnson brought to the dis-

charge of his official duties a clear idea of the deficiencies of our school work, a determination to remove those deficiencies, and an unflinching energy and courage in the attempt. In his first report he called the attention of the Legislature to several causes of the partial failure of the common schools. These subjects were, the district system, the lack of school inspection, the incompetency of teachers, the low rate of teachers' pay, and short schools. It was on these points that the battle was to be fought.

In 1869 several acts were passed regarding the public schools. The first stopped all payment by the State of all school moneys to any town which had not made the returns required by law. The next changed the penalty incurred by school officers changing school-books oftener than once in five years. The next gave more powers to cities to take land for school-houses. The next act relating to education re-established teachers' institutes. The next established the county supervisorship of schools, and was as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows:

SECTION 1. The governor and council shall appoint for each county, on the recommendation of the state superintendent of common schools, one person as county supervisor of public schools for each county, whose term of office shall continue three years, unless he be sooner removed by the governor.

SECT. 2. It shall be the duty of the county supervisor to visit the schools of his county as often as practicable, to note at such visits in a book provided for the purpose, to be designated the "Supervisor's Visiting Book," the condition of the school buildings and out-houses, the efficiency of the teachers, the method of instruction, the branches taught, the text-books and apparatus used, and the discipline, government and general condition of each school. He shall give each such directions in the science, art and method of teaching as he may deem expedient, shall distribute promptly all reports, forms, laws, circulars and instructions which he may receive from and in accordance with the direction of the state superintendent, and in general shall act as the official advisor and constant assistant of the school officers and teachers in his county.

SECT. 3. He shall assist the state superintendent in the organization and management of county institutes, and labor in every practicable way to elevate the standard of teaching and improve the condition of public schools in his county, by organizing town and county associations of teachers, and by personal efforts with pupils, school committees, teachers and parents.

SECT. 4. No county supervisor shall act as agent for any author, publisher or bookseller, nor directly or indirectly receive any gift, emolument or reward for his influence in recommending or procuring the use of any book, school apparatus or furniture of any kind whatever in any public school in the state; and any one who shall violate this provision shall be removed from office, and shall further forfeit all moneys due him from the state for salary and travelling expenses.

SECT. 5. The state superintendent and the county supervisors shall constitute a state board of education, of which the state superintendent shall be *ex officio* secretary, and

said board shall hold a session at the capital of the state at least once a year during the session of the legislature, for the purpose of conferring with the legislative educational committee on matters pertaining to the common schools of the state, and to mature plans of operations for the following year, and in general to devise ways and means to promote and elevate the public schools of the state.

SECT. 6. The county supervisor shall receive three dollars per diem for service actually performed in the discharge of his duties, and also reimbursement for travelling expenses necessarily incurred; said services and travelling expenses to appear in his "working report," rendered quarterly to the state superintendent for his inspection, and thence transmitted to the governor and council for their examination and approval; *provided* that the total annual expense for county supervisorships shall not exceed the sum of sixteen thousand dollars.

SECT. 7. This act shall take effect when approved.

Under this law the following named persons were appointed county supervisors for three years: Androscoggin, C. B. Stetson, Lewiston; Aroostook, W. T. Sleeper, Sherman; Cumberland, J. B. Webb, Gorham; Franklin, A. H. Abbott, Farmington; Hancock, Charles J. Abbott, Castine; Kennebec, W. H. Bigelow, Clinton; Knox, A. R. Abbott, Rockland; Lincoln, David S. Glidden, Newcastle; Oxford, N. T. True, Bethel; Piscataquis, W. S. Knowlton, Monson; Penobscot, S. A. Plummer, Dexter; Sagadahoc, D. F. Potter, Topsham; Somerset, G. W. Hathaway, Skowhegan; Waldo, N. A. Luce, Freedom; Washington, W. J. Corthell, Calais; York, Charles H. Milliken, Saco.

The duties of the county supervisors were indicated by the following instructions from the State Superintendent:

1st, *Preliminary.* Examine carefully the several requirements and provisions of the Legislative act by which the office of County Supervisorship was established. A copy of this act has been sent you in Circular No. 3.

2nd, *Preparatory.* Lay out your tour for visiting the several towns and districts in your department, while the schools are in session. Determine as nearly as possible the towns to be visited, and time of visitation, notifying the town committee of the same. If all the schools in the county cannot be visited in the same year, omit towns rather than districts, thus doing thorough work in each town. Make the required entries in "Visiting Book."

3d, *Inside Work.* Visit schools in company with Superintending School Committee. Ascertain from teacher the classification of the school, order and length of recitations, kinds of charts, apparatus and text-books used, amount of truancy, and witness work of teacher in the regular and ordinary recitations. Take recitations into your own hands if desirable, to wake up pupils and to stimulate teachers. Make suggestions and improvements to teacher directly, or to the committee, as may be deemed politic and prudent.

4th, *Outside Work.* Hold a meeting of teachers, committees, and educators in every town visited, some day or evening of the week to communicate instruction and improved methods of teaching, to ascertain difficulties in the way of success, and in general for mutual consultation in the interests of common schools.

5th. Meet the people as often as possible in different parts of the county, for plain talk on various school matters, according to the wants of particular localities, such as "Better and larger School Houses," "Compulsory Attendance," "School District System," "Union of Districts," "Text-Books," etc.

6th. Make frequent use of the county papers and the press generally. The press is most emphatically a power ready for every good work. A column of educational intelligence will indicate life in the educational body, and will exert a wide-spread influence through the community.

7th. Prepare fully for the annual County Teachers' Institute. Rouse teachers to an earnest desire for attending. Secure the required petition. Select place for holding the Institute. Provide accommodations for teachers; free for the ladies if possible, and in general, arranging for and managing the Institute.

8th. Make quarterly returns of per diem and travelling expenses, and of the "Visiting Book." Make an annual report December 1, embracing at least the following points:

(a) A general review of work done during the year. (b) General condition of schools and school-houses, quality of instruction, and educational interest among the people. (c) Of County Institutes and teachers' meeting, if any have been held. (d) Defects of school system in Maine, and recommendations applying thereto.

The foregoing directions will indicate a plan of operations for the whole State. Teachers will be provided for the annual County Institutes to be held between the first of August and the last of November. Supervisors will report at the earliest opportunity the most desirable time for holding the Institute in their respective counties, that notices may be issued and arrangements made accordingly.

The teachers' institutes, revived this year, were largely attended. Thorough preparation was made for them by the county supervisors. Twenty-nine institutes of one week each were held. Two thousand six hundred and fifty teachers attended. Examinations of teachers were held at the close of these institutes, and a graded certificate granted to all examined, showing the exact rank obtained by each. A new impulse was given to the schools of the State by means of this new agency of inspection. The classification of the schools was greatly improved, the average number of classes being reduced from twenty-five to sixteen. The poorer and more incompetent teachers were driven from the business. A greater public interest in education was aroused. The demand for competent teachers was increased. Teachers were stimulated to new efforts, both to fit themselves better for their work and to do better work.

The Legislature of 1870 passed several acts of considerable importance in regard to schools. The district system had long been regarded by very many teachers and intelligent men, as a very great obstacle to progress. To facilitate the abolition of this system, a law was passed authorizing any town to abolish the districts, and directing the manner in which the rights of the districts

to the school-houses and other property should be conserved. By another act tending to the same result, the superintending school committee or supervisor were empowered to hire the teachers; the district agents had heretofore possessed this power. By another act of this year towns, cities and plantations were empowered to raise money by taxation to purchase school-books for the schools, to loan them to the pupils for use, or to furnish them to the towns at cost. By this Legislature five and one-half days was fixed as the legal school week, and four weeks as a school month.

Some changes took place in the county supervisors during this year. William H. Savary was appointed in Hancock county, vice C. J. Abbott, resigned. G. M. Hinds was appointed in Knox county, vice A. R. Abbott, deceased. Amos H. Eaton was appointed in Somerset county, vice G. W. Hathaway, resigned. M. K. Mabry was appointed for York county, vice C. H. Milliken, resigned.

In 1871 an act was passed authorizing the introduction of drawing into the various schools of the State. Another act authorized the town committees to sign, without examination, and thus make valid any certificate from a normal school, county supervisor or the State Superintendent. A third act so far repealed the previous law as to allow towns to decide by vote whether the committee or district agents should hire the teachers. Mr. Johnson was reappointed State Superintendent. S. F. Dike of Bath was this year appointed county supervisor of Sagadahoc, vice D. F. Potter, resigned.

The Legislature of 1872 passed several important laws relating to schools. The first provided that all normal schools and all schools maintaining normal departments supported in part by the State, should, prior to the first day of December in each year, make a report to the State Superintendent. Another provided that "a tax of one mill per dollar be annually assessed on all the property in the State according to the valuation thereof, and be known as the mill tax for the support of common schools." This tax was to be collected and paid into the State treasury in the same manner as other State taxes, and to be distributed to the towns, cities and plantations in proportion to the number of scholars between four and twenty-one years of age. A third law imposes a tax of one-half of one per cent. per annum on all deposits in savings banks, to be paid into the State treasury and distributed for the support of common schools. Another reduces the per capita tax to eighty

cents instead of one dollar as heretofore, and provides penalties for towns which do not raise that amount. The law establishing county supervisors was repealed.

In 1873 an act was passed in aid of Free High Schools.

In 1874 Mr. Johnson was re-appointed State Superintendent for three years.

In 1875 the act establishing teachers' institutes was repealed. At the same session an act was passed providing that every child between the ages of nine and fifteen years, unless excused therefrom by the school officers, should attend school at least three months each year. The law provided suitable penalties for those who should violate it.

The elementary schools of the State have had seasons of advancement and of progression. From their first establishment, there was a slow but certain advancement, obtained through the interest of the people, till 1846. From that time a new and marked impulse was given to the educational work by the labors of the board of education, its secretary, and by the teachers' institutes established by the State and held under the supervision of the board. With the abolition of the board in 1852, progress ceased in the smaller towns. In the larger towns and cities the work of advancement went on. Better houses were built, better teachers demanded and obtained. Better supervision was exercised. Higher wages were paid to teachers. The question of graded schools was better understood. From 1856 to 1869 the quality of the teaching in the rural portions of the State deteriorated—several causes contributed to this result. The best teachers were demanded and secured for the villages and cities. The young men and young women of mature age could find more remunerative employments in the numerous openings offered by the vastly increasing business of the country, and in the new States of the West. The teaching of the country schools was left to boys and girls. The boys and girls left school much younger than formerly. The old academies had largely died out, and so a less proportion of the teachers of the country schools had any means of preparation save the district school.

In 1869, under the leadership of Mr. Johnson, State Superintendent, seconded by the force of county supervisors, a revival began. Better school-houses, higher wages, better teachers, better inspection, longer schools, and a higher degree of public interest, were the results. This progress continued till 1874; since then it

has ceased in the rural portions of the State. In the villages and cities the schools are gaining in excellence.

GRADED SCHOOLS.

Portland established a graded school in 1823—the first in the State. Bath followed a few years later, then Bangor, Hallowell, Eastport, Gardiner, Augusta, Saco, Biddeford and Calais. These are all the towns in the State which report graded schools up to 1849. From that time the interest in the matter increased slowly, and the larger towns gradually adopted the plan. Twenty-six towns reported graded schools in 1856. At the present time the number of towns having schools, graded to some extent, is more than one hundred and fifty. In some of these towns the gradation is very imperfect—based on age simply. In many there is only a separation into two divisions. The general gradation, in the cities and large villages, was into primary, intermediate, grammar and high. The tendency now is to have three grades, primary, grammar and high, making the primary occupy four years, and the grammar five years.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The men who were interested in the welfare of the schools of the State, saw clearly that some means, other than the common schools and academies, must be found to prepare teachers for their work. The secretary of the board of education, in 1847, called the attention of the Legislature and people to the need of Normal Schools. The matter was discussed in the Legislature. Every report of the secretary from 1847 to 1852, urged attention to the subject. The State Superintendent in 1854, renewed the agitation. Every teachers' convention, either State or county, passed resolutions in regard to the matter.

This constant urging at length produced results. In 1860 the Legislature passed a law providing for the establishment of normal departments in connection with eighteen academies of the State. The attempt was carried out. It failed to answer the expectation of its friends, and after a two years' trial the act was repealed in 1862.

After the trial and failure of this plan for securing professional training for the teachers of Maine, in February, 1863, the trustees of Farmington academy, at the instance of the Principal, Mr. A. P. Kelsey, directed their secretary to propose a suitable memorial to

the Legislature for the establishment of a State Normal School, offering in aid thereof the academic property and funds. This offer resulted in the passage of the following bill, approved March 25, 1863 :

WHEREAS, The interests of public education are suffering by reason of incompetent teachers, and

WHEREAS, Normal schools have proved in other states a very efficient means of furnishing teachers better qualified for their work,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows :

SECT. 1. Three persons whom the governor and council shall appoint, shall constitute a commission to make the necessary investigations, and to locate, subject to the approval of the governor and council, two normal schools, one in the eastern and the other in the western part of the state, at such places as will best suit the public convenience; *provided*, that the citizens of such places, or the trustees of any institutions there existing, will furnish without expense to the state, suitable buildings for the instruction of two hundred pupils for the term of at least five years, and provided that such locations shall not be within the limits of any incorporated city.

SECT. 2. Said schools are established for the purposes and shall be conducted upon the principles herein set forth :

First—They shall be thoroughly devoted to the work of training teachers for their professional labors.

Second—The course of study shall include the common English branches in thorough reviews, and such of the higher branches as are especially adapted to prepare teachers to conduct the mental, moral and physical education of their pupils.

Third—The art of school management, including the best methods of government and instruction, shall have a prominent place in the daily exercises of said schools.

Fourth—Said normal schools, while teaching the fundamental truths of christianity, and the great principles of morality, recognized by statute, shall be free from all denominational teachings, and open to persons of different religious connections on terms of entire equality.

SECT. 3. The commissioners shall be guided in locating said schools by the following considerations :

First—The size and condition of the buildings.

Second—The character of the community and healthfulness of the location.

Third—The means of access by railroad or otherwise.

Fourth—Facilities for obtaining board, and cost of the same.

Fifth—Extent and character of library, apparatus and cabinets offered for the use of said schools.

Sixth—Opportunity for experimental or model schools.

SECT. 4. The course of study shall occupy two years with suitable vacations; and together with the terms of admission shall be arranged by the superintendent of schools, subject to the approval of the governor and council.

SECT. 5. Any student who shall complete the course of study prescribed, and otherwise comply with the regulations of the school, shall receive a diploma certifying the same.

SECT. 6. Applicants for admission to said schools shall be sixteen years of age if females, and seventeen if males, and shall signify their intention to become teachers, and shall come under obligation to teach in our own state for at least one year, and in

case they receive the diploma mentioned in section five, two years after they shall have graduated; and on these conditions shall be received without charge for tuition; each pupil shall pay one dollar per session for incidental expenses of the school.

SECT. 7. Said schools shall be put in operation in August, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, or as soon thereafter as the necessary arrangements can be made therefor, due notice of the time of commencement and the terms of admission being given in the public newspapers of that section of the state in which said schools are severally located, four weeks at least before the time of commencing.

SECT. 8. To sustain said schools during the period of five years, four half townships of the public lands are hereby appropriated; the same to be sold in whole or in part at such times and in such manner as shall be deemed best by the governor and council, acting as a board of trust and management in the premises; and before these lands shall be sold they shall be advertised six months in a newspaper in Bangor, Augusta and Portland, and then sold at public auction to the highest bidder; and the avails of such sales shall be deposited in the state treasury to the credit of the normal school fund thus created.

SECT. 9. It shall be the duty of the superintendent of common schools to act as superintendent of the normal schools; to employ teachers and lecturers for the same, and with the consent of the governor and council to provide such apparatus and other facilities for conducting the operations of the schools as may be deemed necessary; the whole arrangements to be approved by the governor and council, who shall audit all accounts for expenditures in this behalf, and draw their warrant for the payment of the same when approved.

SECT. 10. This act shall take effect when approved by the governor.

This bill contemplated the establishment of two schools, and on the 9th of the following October the report of the commissioners locating the Western school at Farmington was approved by the governor and council. As rapidly as was consistent with prudent expenditure, the trustees proceeded to erect the brick building now occupied by the school. On the 24th of August, 1864, the first term of the school opened, in a hall temporarily occupied, and during the first term the number of pupils reached fifty-nine, from thirteen of the sixteen counties of the State.

At the establishment of the school it was placed under the joint control of the State Superintendent of Common Schools and the Governor and Executive Council. In 1873 the control was transferred to a Board of Trustees.

Upon the establishment of the school the trustees of Farmington academy transferred to the State in money, building and lot, property of the estimated value of \$12,000. The money given, (\$4,900) and several thousands of dollars in addition thereto, were expended in the erection of the present main building. This additional expenditure was in 1867 repaid by the State.

Subsequent appropriations have been made as follows: In 1866, \$100 was appropriated for the purchase of books. A piano was

presented to the school by Hon. J. W. Porter of Strong. In 1867, \$4,500 was appropriated for the payment of money expended by the trustees, thus giving the State full possession of the property. In 1869, \$2,500 was appropriated for the completion of the building. This appropriation was from a fund arising from the sale of lands appropriated to the normal schools. The next year about \$1,000 more was expended on the building. In 1870, \$2,000 was expended in furnishing steam-heating apparatus. In 1873, \$3,500 was appropriated for apparatus and library, and cases for the same, for repairing the roof and fencing the grounds. Not all of this appropriation was expended for the purposes specified. In 1875 there was a further expenditure of \$400 for chandeliers and apparatus; and in 1876 the unexpended balance of the normal school fund, amounting to \$1,048, was appropriated for additional heating apparatus, for a transit, a spectroscope, and for the library.

Ambrose P. Kelsey, the first Principal of the school, resigned in 1865, and was succeeded by George M. Gage, who resigned in 1868. Mr. Gage was succeeded by Charles C. Rounds, the present Principal. The following are now assistant teachers in the school: Rolliston Woodbury, Jennie M. Hayden, Clara F. Allen, Addie F. Hayden. Charles A. Allen is special teacher of vocal music.

During the twelve years of the existence of the school, more than twelve hundred young men and young women, representing every county in the State, have been connected with it, and two hundred and forty-one have graduated from the complete course of study. The work of its pupils has been widely felt in the State, and many of them now fill positions of great responsibility in our own and in other States.

EASTERN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, CASTINE, MAINE.

This institution, established by the State for training teachers, was opened September 7, 1867. So little was known of the design, location and opening of the school, that but thirteen pupils applied for admission.

After the entrance examination had been completed, a brief address was made by Rev. Edward Ballard, State Superintendent of Common Schools, followed by remarks by Mr. G. T. Fletcher, principal elect, and by citizens of Castine. The interest of the town in the school had been manifested by the loan of an excellent

building, completely furnished, free for the use of the school for a period of five years. The first term indicated the nature and value of the work of the school, and during the next two terms the attendance was largely increased. At the close of the school year, in May, 1868, public examination exercises took place. Governor Chamberlain, his Council, and friends of the school were present. The result of the examination was so satisfactory that the address of the Governor and the reports of other visitors brought the school into public favor.

The second school was opened in August, 1868, with an attendance of 51 pupils. At the close of the school year, in May, 1869, the attendance had reached 81, and the first class of eight pupils was graduated. The exercises of examination and graduation were so well sustained that Governor Chamberlain, in awarding the diplomas, spoke in high terms of the ability and training of the class and expressed his belief that the school had become well established. At the close of the fourth year of the school an attendance of one hundred and forty (140) was recorded. This remarkable growth made it evident that the State must at once take measures to erect a building suited to the wants of the school. The town of Castine gave a lot of land and the Legislature made an appropriation of \$20,000 for the erection of a school building, which was begun in the summer of 1872 and completed in January, 1873, and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies May 21st of the same year. As regards size, arrangement and general appearance, the house is well adapted to the wants of the school and is an ornament to the town. It is built of brick, is two and a half stories high, 46 by 68 feet on the ground, with front and rear projections 14 by 40 feet and 8 by 40 feet respectively. In the basement, which is high and well lighted, are chemical laboratory, steam heating apparatus and water closets. On the first floor are four recitation rooms 21 by 28 feet, a hall 64 by 12 feet, and four wardrobe-rooms. On the second floor is the main school-room, 66 by 44 feet, 16½ feet high, said to be one of the best school-rooms in the State. It has desks for 176 pupils and room for 200 pupils. On this floor, in the front and rear projections, are the teachers' rooms, and three alcoves for library, apparatus and geological specimens.

An excellent clock was presented to the school by John H. Jarvis, Esq., and a large, fine-toned bell by Deacon Samuel Adams.

The State has made appropriations for furniture, library, apparatus, and improvements upon building and grounds amounting to over \$5,000, so that now, for an expenditure of \$25,000, the Eastern State Normal School has an excellent building well furnished for its important work. In June of the present year the ninth year of the school closed. An attendance of one hundred seventy-five (175) pupils was recorded, representing thirteen counties and one hundred towns, and an excellent class of twenty (20) was graduated.

During the nine (9) years that the school has been in operation more than a thousand different pupils have been connected with it from one term to two years, and of this number one hundred thirty seven (137) have completed the course and all left. Three of this number have taught school—nearly all with much success.

Though a good degree of permanency has been maintained in the board of instruction, one teacher having been connected with the school since its organization, three others having filled their places nearly seven years, more than twenty different teachers have been employed.

G. T. Fletcher, Principal; Clara Fletcher, Julia E. Sweet, Anna P. Caste, Lucy V. Little, Helen B. Coffin, Mary E. Hughes, Eliza C. Lufkin, Ellen G. Fisher, Mary W. Lufkin, Clara Bartley, Wayland F. Conrad, James L. Arnott, Isabel F. Cate, Edward E. Philbrook, Fred W. Foster, Fannie A. Comstock; John W. Dresser, Park S. Warren, Vocal Music; Sarah C. Hutchinson, Annie Perkins, Model School; J. B. Taylor, Elocution; Mark Harden, Penmanship.

In many respects the situation of the school is excellent. Castine is noted for the beauty of its location and the healthfulness of its climate. The students readily obtain board at reasonable rates in private families, or secure good rooms for clubbing or self-boarding on reasonable terms. The town is quite free from those influences common to larger places, which interfere with the quiet of a student's life. The town is now accessible for the greater portion of the year by steamboat at very reasonable rates.

By an act passed March 12, 1870, a normal department for the preparation of teachers was established in connection with the Maine Central Institute at Pittsfield. The State by this act gave the trustees of the school six hundred dollars per year for ten years, and at the end of ten years the said trustees to receive from the State ten thousand dollars.

By an act passed February, 1872, six hundred dollars per year for ten years, was granted to the Seminary at Oak Grove, Vassalboro', on condition that the trustees should maintain a normal department in the seminary equal in grade of instruction to the regular normal schools.

The present condition and work of the normal schools are shown by the following reports:

FARMINGTON, Nov. 24, 1876.

HON. W. J. CORTHELL,

State Superintendent of Common Schools:

The Secretary of the Board of Trustees respectfully submits the following report of the condition of the Normal Schools of the State.

During the year there has been no interruption in school work. The health of teachers and pupils has been unusually good. The principal of the Eastern School was confined to his room for several weeks, on account of sickness, but the other teachers with his assistance carried on the work the remainder of the term. The character and ability of the pupils who have been connected with the two schools the past year, promise liberal returns to the State when the pupil shall become teacher. The following is the summary of attendance:

Fall Term—Farmington, 111; Castine, 125.

Spring Term—Farmington, 142; Castine, 175.

Two classes have been graduated from each school, most of whom are now teaching in the State. The attendance at Castine during the Spring term was the largest since the organization of the school, and new desks had to be added. The seating capacity of the schools, by the addition of more desks, may be increased to 200 each. Preparatory classes have been organized in both schools, and pupils in that department have spent more or less time as might be necessary for promotion to the regular normal course.

The work done in the practice schools has been continuous and the results have been good. It being the first year of the arrangement with the public schools at Farmington, with crowded rooms and a defective system, the results have not been all that could be wished. But the citizens, appreciating the want, are now erecting a large and commodious school building for the accommodation of the public schools, which removes all objection

to the plan of the practice schools. Farmington now promises for practice-teaching work a well organized system of public schools, consisting of four or more schools under the same roof, with all the appliances for first-class training work.

At Castine, in the practice school, new methods of instruction have been introduced, and the practice work has been carefully organized and conducted by well trained and experienced teachers. The course of study is essentially the same as last year. Inasmuch as only two years are allowed for the completion of the course of study, and most pupils at best have to work hard enough to master the studies pursued in the common schools of the State, it has been suggested that a detailed course of study be laid out, such as any pupil of average ability can pursue without overwork. With this in view, the board at its annual meeting invited the principals of the two schools to present to the Superintendent for his revision such a course of study as would best serve the purpose.

The Legislature of last winter made an appropriation for the two schools, which has been expended in accordance with the specifications of the resolve. At Farmington the roof has been slated, and new radiators added to perfect the heating apparatus. Additions have also been made to the library and philosophical apparatus. At Castine the grounds have been partially graded and inclosed with a neat fence. A new chemical-room has been finished and necessary repairs made upon the building. For further particulars regarding improvements, &c., particular attention is called to the reports of the principals of the two schools, which are herewith transmitted.

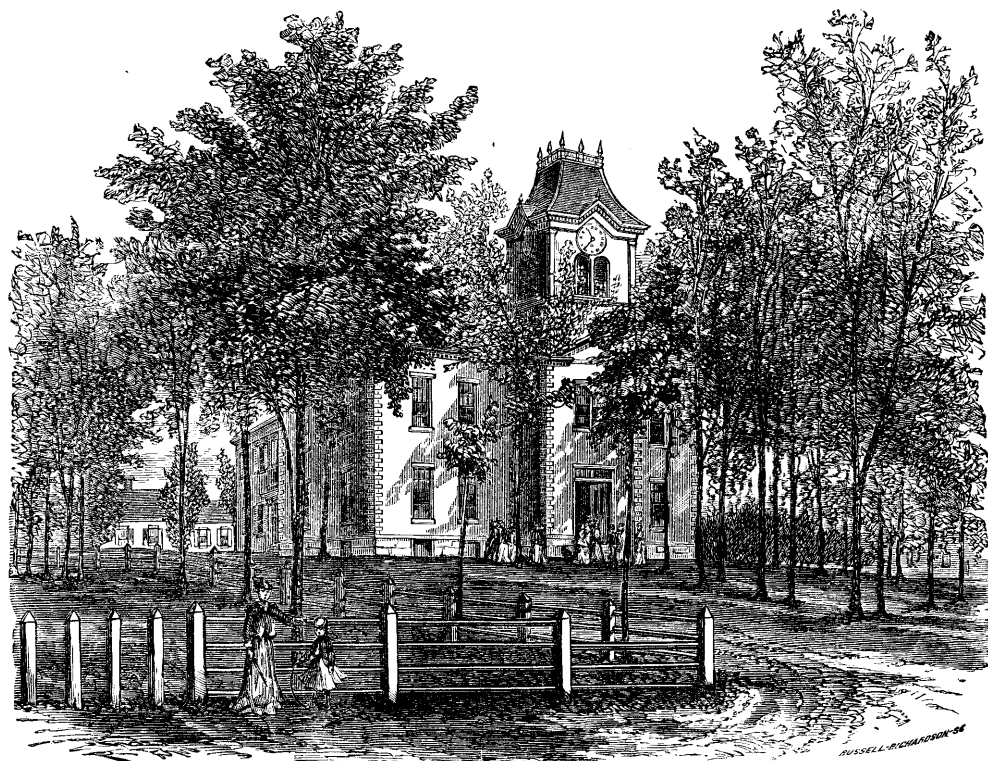
The board being without a treasurer, occasioned by Mr. Johnson's resignation, the secretary is unable to present with this a treasurer's report other than the following general statement from the State Treasurer's books :

RECEIPTS.

Annual appropriation for Normal Schools, 1876..... \$13,000 00

EXPENDITURES.

Western Normal School, 1876.....	\$6,634 00
Eastern Normal School, 1876.....	6,952 00
	<hr/>
	\$13,586 00
Deficiency	586 00



WESTERN NORMAL SCHOOL, FARMINGTON.

RUSSELL & RICHARDSON

Some special appropriations will be needed for the coming year—the annual appropriation being sufficient to meet only the salaries of teachers and janitors. The buildings and grounds should be improved, and no necessary repairs should be neglected. Doubtless the wants of the schools will be presented in detail to the proper authorities in due season.

D. H. KNOWLTON, *Secretary.*

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, }
Farmington, Me., Nov. 18, 1876. }

To MR. D. H. KNOWLTON,

Secretary of Board of Trustees of Normal Schools:

I herewith submit the annual report of the Western State Normal School required by the Board of Trustees for the school year 1875-6.

The number of pupils reported for the fall term is 111; for the spring term, 142.

The school year is divided into two terms, and the school is organized in four classes, a class being admitted each term. At the close of each term a class is graduated.

For a list of text-books used I refer to my report to the Superintendent of Common Schools.

Our apparatus is in good condition. Much needed additions to our means for scientific instruction have been made during the year. A good microscope is our most immediate want in this direction. Our library will be greatly improved by additions made this year.

During the summer vacation the roof of the school-house was slated. So far as it has been tested the work seems to have been well done. Additional radiators were also put into the building, adding much to the facilities for heating. The building and furniture are in good condition. The fence around the grounds should be completed.

Respectfully submitted.

C. C. ROUNDS, *Principal.*

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,
Farmington, Me., Nov. 18, 1876. }

TO HON. W. J. CORTHELL,

Superintendent of Common Schools :

I have the honor of submitting the annual report of this school, required by law, for the school year 1875-6.

Our school year consists of thirty-eight weeks, divided into two terms.

I present the following abstract of our school register for the year, showing the ages, the dates of entering, the dates of leaving, and the number of days present, of pupils in attendance during the year:

FALL AND WINTER TERM, 1875-6.

A CLASS.

NAME.	Age.	Date of Entering.	Date of Leaving.	Days Present.
Colcord, Florence M.....	19	August 31,	January 13,	86
Hayden, Addie F.....	20	August 24,	do	89
Lyde, Charlotte.....	21	do	do	83
Lyde, Louisa.....	21	do	do	83
McCollister, Mellie H.....	29	August 25,	November 8,	42
Norcross, Martha E.....	22	August 24,	January 13,	91
Osborne, Hannah E.....	20	do	do	90
Parkhurst, Mary E.....	25	do	do	90½
Sanford, Lilla.....	19	do	do	82½
Soule, Mehala P.....	23	do	do	86
Weston, Carrie M.....	19	do	do	87½
Weston, Lizzie F.....	22	do	do	87½
Donovan, John.....	20	do	do	91
Dyer, Milton B.....	22	do	do	89
Haines, Stephen.....	23	do	do	80
Smith, Charles W.....	20	August 27,	do	85½
Taylor, Floriman J.....	20	August 24,	do	90
Tuttle, T. Ellwood.....	22	do	do	91

B CLASS.

Bass, Amanda I.....	18	August 24,	January 13,	91
Collins, Stella B.....	19	do	do	89½
Giddinge, Nellie.....	16	do	October 4,	32
Hill, Josie C.....	17	do	January 13,	83
Jennings, Clara A.....	18	November 29,	do	34
Lindsey, Mary K.....	18	October 20,	December 27,	47
Stowers, M. Adelaide.....	19	August 24,	January 13,	80
Talbot, Julia S.....	20	do	do	85
Bailey, Holmes H.....	21	do	do	89
Greene, J. Arthur.....	21	September 1,	do	80½
Jordan, Charles S.....	19	August 24,	do	87½
Norton, George W.....	20	do	do	89
Pinkham, Frank.....	21	do	do	75

C CLASS.

Alden, M. Ella.....	19	August 24,	January 13,	89½
Allen, Cora H.....	16	August 25,	do	84
Andrews, Carrie.....	18	August 24,	do	91
Andrews, Nettie M.....	19	do	December 13,	72

FALL AND WINTER TERM, 1875-6—Continued.

NAME.	Age.	Date of Entering.	Date of Leaving.	Days Present.
Bennett, Jennie S.....	16	August 24,	January 13,	91
Blanchard, Luetta.....	18	do	do	89
Carter, Lucy E.....	22	do	January 3,	62
Chadbourne, Mary A.....	17	do	January 13,	90
Dolloff, Angie B.....	20	do	do	89
Dresser, Ida J.....	18	do	do	90½
Drew, Abbie L.....	19	do	do	88
Fitch, Hattie E.....	20	do	do	91
Gibbs, Statira E.....	17	November 19,	do	53
Longley, Mary E.....	23	-	-	-
Mansur, Alice C.....	18	August 24,	do	88½
McGinley, Mary E.....	24	August 30,	do	88
Merry, Eliza E.....	17	August 24,	do	80½
Parsons, Emma M.....	19	do	do	91
Prescott, Alice A.....	17	August 25,	do	89
Prescott, Lizzie M.....	15	do	do	82½
Thorndike, Winnie B.....	17	August 24,	do	85½
Whittier, Eva I.....	19	August 27,	do	86½
Yeaton, Angie G.....	16	August 24,	do	91
Yeaton, Cora A.....	18	do	do	91
Bither, Fred L.....	22	August 25,	-	-
Chadbourne, J. Arthur.....	19	August 24,	do	91
Dow, Herbert M.....	20	August 25,	November 12,	55
Lowe, Manley E.....	22	August 30,	do	51½
Perkins, Joseph W.....	21	August 24,	November 7,	53½
Whittier, Lauriston G.....	20	August 27,	January 13,	85

D CLASS.

Atkinson, Emilie J.....	19	September 12,	January 2,	68
Atwood, Lillian J.....	16	August 24,	October 18,	16
Bachelor, Rose M.....	24	August 25,	January 13,	90
Berry, Lillian M.....	17	August 24,	do	76
Browne, Fannie O.....	21	September 13,	November 12,	41
Bumpus, Mary E.....	17	August 25,	January 13,	85½
Cummings, Inez.....	17	August 24,	November 12,	56½
Dixon, Annie M.....	15	do	October 4,	29
Dixon, Emma S.....	16	do	do	29
Dyer, Rosie M.....	18	do	November 12,	52½
Goddard, Abbie E.....	16	do	January 13,	91
Greene, Hattie N.....	19	do	October 13,	37
Hall, Florilla L.....	18	do	January 13,	91
Hodgkins, Lizzie S.....	20	August 25,	do	90
Holley, Ella M.....	17	November 30,	do	38½
Hunter, Abbie E.....	19	September 16,	do	89
Knight, L. Maria.....	21	August 24,	do	90
Leadbetter, Lizzie M.....	18	do	November 1,	52
Lunt, Amy J.....	18	do	November 12,	56½
McIntire, Addie A.....	17	do	January 13,	83
Morang, Frances A.....	16	do	January 3,	81½
Reed, Jennie M.....	20	do	January 13,	91
Rogers, Dora.....	18	do	do	90
Rogers, Rena H.....	17	November 29,	do	34
Rounds, Agnes L.....	15	August 24,	do	89½
Rowe, Carrie A.....	17	do	November 1,	52
Smith, Sarah A.....	27	do	January 13,	90
Stinson, Clara M.....	18	do	October 4,	22
Stinchfield, Florence E.....	19	August 25,	October 6,	26½
Stoyell, Mary A.....	18	August 24,	January 13,	84½
Taylor, Emma.....	20	do	do	90½
Thayer, Mary L.....	22	do	do	87½
Thorne, Jennie M.....	16	do	do	91

FALL AND WINTER TERM, 1875-6—Concluded.

NAME.	Age.	Date of Entering.	Date of Leaving.	Days Present.
Trott, Alice G.....	20	August 24,	January 13,	90½
Tuck, Eva I.....	25	do	do	72
Verrill, Annie M.....	19	November 29,	do	31½
Works, Carrie J.....	16	August 24,	do	71
Wyman, Emma S.....	23	do	do	72
Atwood, Frank W.....	18	do	do	90
Bearce, Wilbur F.....	25	November 9,	do	38
Bither, Lawrence H.....	20	August 24,	October 24,	45
Dow, Everett E.....	19	do	January 13,	90
Horr, Albert M.....	21	do	do	89½
Murray, Charles S.....	19	do	do	90
Murray, Ernest E.....	20	do	do	84
Perham, Frank E.....	17	do	do	85
Pike, Charles S.....	19	do	November 1,	51½
Tinkham, Carlton G.....	18	do	November 12,	57
Tuck, John A.....	19	do	December 6,	63
Wilson, Lewis A.....	21	do	November 12,	55½

SPRING AND SUMMER TERM, 1876.

A CLASS.

Bass, Amanda I.....	19	February 23,	June 29,	82½
Collins, Stella B.....	20	February 22,	do	73½
Ellis, Lizzie R.....	21	do	do	43½
Gordon, Delphina E.....	26	March 8,	do	67½
Jones, Hannah S.....	20	February 22,	do	82
Jones, Mira C.....	28	May 3,	do	41½
McCollister, Mellie H.....	30	February 29,	do	67
Norton, Addie F.....	19	March 1,	do	77½
Talbot, Julia S.....	21	February 22,	do	74½
Bailey, Holmes H.....	21	do	do	79
Baker, Amos L.....	24	do	do	81
Greene, J. Arthur.....	22	February 24,	do	80½
Jordan, Charles S.....	20	February 22,	do	82
Luce, John R.....	22	March 1,	do	75
Norton, George W.....	20	February 22,	do	80

B CLASS.

Bennett, Jennie S.....	17	February 23,	June 29,	80½
Blanchard, Luetta.....	18	February 22,	do	82½
Blunt, Carrie.....	19	May 4,	do	68
Carter Lucy E.....	22	February 22,	April 11,	33½
Corliss, A. Diantha.....	21	do	June 29,	82½
Dresser, Ida J.....	19	February 26,	do	78
Drew, Abbie L.....	20	February 22,	do	82
Fitch, Hattie E.....	21	do	do	82½
Giddings, Nellie.....	16	do	do	82
Hayden, Kittie L.....	18	do	do	81
Jennings, Clara A.....	19	do	April 21,	30
Longley, Mary E.....	24	do	June 29,	82½
Mansur, Alice C.....	18	do	May 30,	53
Parsons, Emma M.....	19	do	June 29,	82½
Pottle, Francina S.....	22	May 3,	do	42
Prescott, Alice A.....	18	February 23,	do	80
Yeaton, Angie G.....	17	February 22,	do	81
Yeaton, Cora A.....	19	do	do	82½
Chadbourne, J. Arthur.....	20	do	do	80
Charles, Preston W.....	20	February 29,	do	76½
Cobb, Joseph J.....	23	February 24,	do	79½
Corliss, Lewis H.....	20	February 22,	do	82½
Fowler, Moses A.....	21	do	do	81½
Lowe, Manley E.....	23	do	do	80

SPRING AND SUMMER TERM, 1876—Continued.

C CLASS.

NAME.	Age.	Date of Entering.	Date of Leaving.	Days Present.
Andrews, Carrie	18	February 22,	June 29,	82½
Bachelor, Rose M	25	March 27,	May 28,	28
Bartlett, Fannie L	20	February 22,	May 22,	54½
Berry, Lillian M	18	do	April 23,	25
Bumpus, Mary E	18	do	June 29,	77½
Drew, Fidelia	22	do	May 4,	40½
Goddard, Abbie E.	17	do	June 29,	79½
Hamilton, M. Lizzie	23	do	do	77½
Hewey, Lizzie S	24	February 24,	do	64
Holley, Ella M	18	February 22,	do	75
Knight, L Maria	21	do	do	82½
Prescott, Lizzie M.	15	February 23,	do	81½
Rogers, Dora	19	February 22,	do	82½
Rogers, Rena H.	18	do	do	81
Rounds, Agnes I.	15	do	do	78
Sewall, Lucy M.	18	do	do	77
Smith, Sarah A	28	do	do	82½
Stoyell, Mary A	19	do	do	81
Thayer, Mary L	22	February 23,	do	74½
Thomas, Clara B.	19	February 22,	do	71½
Thompson, Mary J	17	do	do	81
Titcomb, Lizzie W	18	February 23,	June 5,	62
Tuck, Eva I.	25	February 22,	June 29,	73½
Verrill, Annie M.	20	do	do	82½
Webber, Adelia J.	18	March 13,	April 21,	20½
Works, Carrie J.	16	February 22,	June 29,	75½
Wright, Sophia G.	19	February 29,	do	74½
Wyman, Emma S	23	February 22,	do	79½
Dow, Everett E.	19	February 23,	do	82½
Dow, Herbert M.	-	April 10,	do	50
Dyer, Henry S	24	February 28,	April 20,	34½
Farrington, Joseph H.	19	February 22,	June 29,	81½
Horr, Albert M	22	do	June 19,	73½
Lovejoy, Melvin W.	22	do	June 29,	79½
Murray, Charles S	19	do	June 17,	57½
Perham, Frank E.	18	do	June 29,	82
Perkins, Joseph W.	22	do	do	77
Tinkham, Carlton G.	19	do	do	81
Tuck, John A	20	do	do	81½

D CLASS.

Bailey, Lillie E.	19	February 24,	June 29,	77
Batchelder, Alice W.	21	February 22,	April 14,	37½
Brown, Georgia A.	17	do	June 29,	79
Cayford, Mabel L.	17	do	do	82
Churchill, Minnie F.	16	March 3,	do	75
Collins, Rose B	21	February 22,	do	70½
Conforth, Agnes M	24	do	do	79½
Conforth, Cora F.	17	do	April 21,	38
Cummings, Inez.	18	do	May 29,	56½
Dolbier, Lydia B.	20	do	April 21,	40½
Downing, Mary E.	20	do	June 29,	79
French, Ella A.	24	do	May 15,	49
French, Vesta F.	18	do	do	49
Ham, Flora M	21	do	June 29,	82½
Lunt, Amy J	19	do	do	77
McIntire, Addie A.	18	do	April 21,	33½
Metcalf, Jennie E	37	do	June 29,	82½

SPRING AND SUMMER TERM, 1876—Concluded.

NAME.	Age.	Date of Entering.	Date of Leaving.	Days Present.
Morse, Della A.....	21	February 22,	June 29,	79½
Norton, Carrie F.....	16	March 3,	do	73
Norton, Letitia A.....	19	February 22,	do	82½
Osborne, Cora C.....	18	do	June 12,	69½
Richards, Emily J.....	30	February 29,	June 29,	71½
Ripley, May L.....	18	February 22,	do	71½
Rowe, Carrie A.....	17	February 23,	April 21,	26½
Sanford, Dora A.....	20	February 26,	do	35½
Smullen, Addie P.....	17	February 22,	June 29,	80
Starbird, Mary B.....	17	do	June 12,	69½
Stevens, Flora E.....	16	do	June 29,	74
Tarbox, Annie R.....	19	do	do	82
Whitney, Alice W.....	23	do	June 12,	68½
Whittam, Lizzie S.....	20	February 28,	May 12,	44½
Woodard, Clara M.....	19	February 22,	June 29,	75½
Barrett, Andrew J.....	21	do	do	82
Carvill, Z. Vaughan.....	17	do	do	82
Cayford, Benjamin F.....	19	do	April 21,	40½
Clifford, Norman.....	19	March 16,	do	31½
Dyer, Harry E.....	20	May 3,	June 29,	40
Hatch, William H.....	20	February 22,	do	82
Lord, Charles.....	21	do	do	82½
Lunt, John L.....	22	do	April 21,	32½
Morison, James.....	17	do	June 29,	82½
Murray, Ernest E.....	21	do	April 21,	40
Packard, Ora K.....	20	do	June 29,	81½
Sanderson, Edward P.....	17	do	do	82½
Taylor, Levi W.....	17	do	do	81½

PREPARATORY CLASS.

Atwood, Lillian J.....	16	February 22,	May 15,	45½
Beale, Isabel.....	18	March 2,	June 29,	77½
Dyer, Clara E.....	22	February 22,	do	73
Emerson, Mary.....	21	March 2,	April 21,	35½
Fogg, Emma R.....	19	February 22,	June 29,	81
Mitchell, Emma R.....	19	March 1,	do	75
Newman, Mary.....	15	February 22,	do	79½
Sanborn, Etta M.....	16	do	May 22,	52
Stanley, Mittie L.....	17	do	do	53½
Stanley, Netta.....	18	do	June 12,	69½
Starbird, Attie T.....	16	do	June 29,	82½
Suckling, Louisa F.....	17	March 14,	May 31,	40
Thompson, Hattie F.....	16	February 22,	June 29,	79½
Trafton, Lizzie E.....	19	do	June 20,	71½
Blanchard, George E.....	19	do	April 21,	39
Foster, Frank C.....	18	do	June 26,	79½
Holman, Eugene E.....	19	do	April 21,	39½
Lyde, Walter H.....	18	do	do	40½
Stinchfield, George E.....	20	do	do	32

The following text-books were used during the year :

Arithmetic, Olney and Dana P. Colburn ; Physiology, Hutchinson ; Geography, Fay ; Geometry, Brooks ; Readers, Hillard, Sargent, Potter ; Natural Philosophy, Norton ; Botany, Gray ; History, Swinton's General History, Higginson's U. S. History ; Algebra, Greenleaf ; Chemistry, Eliot and Storer ; Grammar, Fowler ; English Literature, Sprague ; Astronomy, Rolfe and Gillett's Hand-Book of the Stars ; Mental Philosophy, Hickok's Science of the Mind ; Didactics, Wickersham's School Economy. Most of the instruction in didactics was oral.

Several years since the demand for an extension of our course of study was granted by a provision for a preparatory instead of an advanced course. Trial proves that this does not meet the demand, and our graduates go to Massachusetts to take an advanced normal course of study. I trust this subject may be carefully reconsidered.

At the close of the year for which this report is made, Miss Edith E. Wiggin resigned her position as a teacher in the school, to take charge of a training school in Salem, Mass. Miss Martha H. Wiggin also resigned. One of these places has been filled by the appointment of Miss Addie F. Hayden, a graduate of the school, and the work of the other is done by several members of the A class.

We have added to our means of scientific instruction an excellent table for chemical manipulation and two very fine instruments ; a transit, made by Buff & Beyer of Boston ; and a spectroscope, made by Browning of London. We are also enabled by a special appropriation to make valuable additions to our library. The wants of such a school as this in regard to books and apparatus is a constant one, and it would be greatly to the advantage of the school to have one-half of the amount of the incidental fees paid by the pupils set apart each year as a library and apparatus fund.

For other statements in regard to the school, I refer you to my report to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

Respectfully submitted.

C. C. ROUNDS, *Principal.*

EASTERN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, }
 Castine, Me., Nov. 1, 1876. }

TO DAVID H. KNOWLTON, ESQ.,

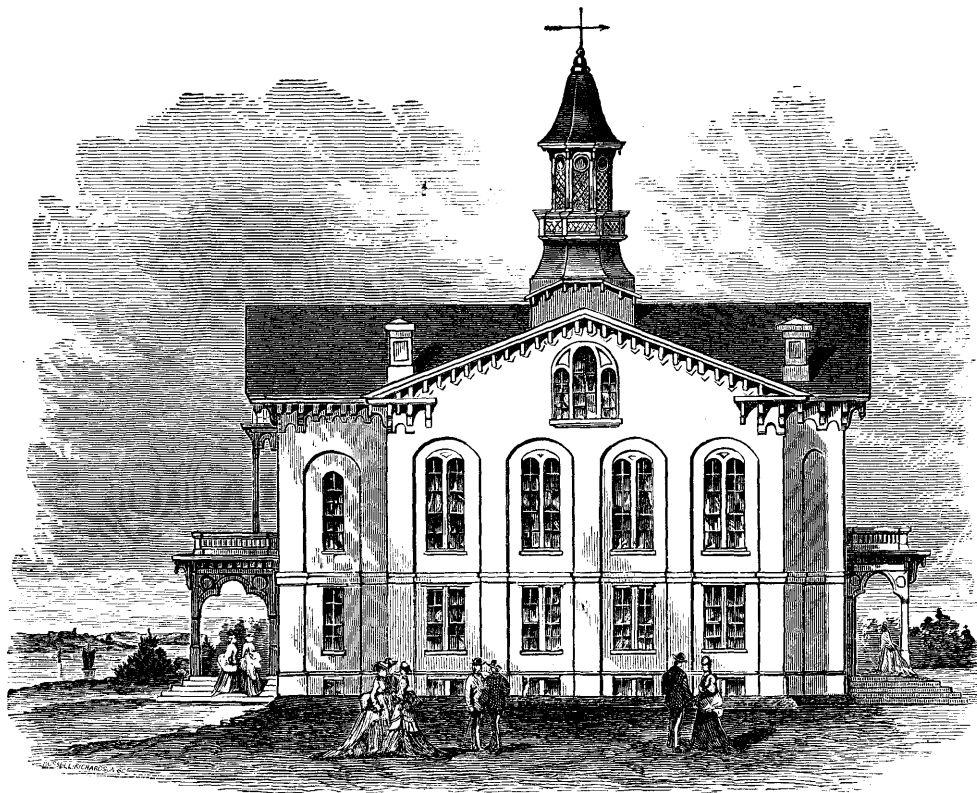
Secretary of Board of Trustees:

I submit my Annual Report for the school year ending June 22. The number of pupils registered during the Fall term, commencing August 17, 1875, and ending December 31, was one hundred and twenty-five; the number registered during the Spring term, commencing February 8 and ending June 22, was one hundred and seventy-five (175); total attendance for the year, 300. The number of classes during the Fall term was five; during the Spring term, six.

The following text-books are used in the school:

French's and Hagar's Arithmetics, Robinson's Algebra, Brooks' Geometry and Trigonometry, Kerl's Grammars, Quackenbos' Rhetoric, Collier's English Literature, Franklin's Sixth Reader, Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries, Guyot's Geography, Tenny's Geology, Hooker's Physiology, Norton's Physics, Elliot & Storer's Chemistry, Gray's Botany, Lockyer's Astronomy, Alden's Civil Government, Porter's and Champlin's Intellectual Philosophies, Wickersham's School Economy and Methods of Instruction, Varney's History of Maine, Barnes' History of the United States, Swinton's General History, Smith's Manual of Drawing, Bryant & Stratton's Book-keeping.

The school has an excellent library for general reading, and a large proportion of the text-books used in the school are loaned to the pupils free of cost. The school is well furnished with apparatus, maps and charts. From the appropriation made by the Legislature last winter an excellent room has been finished and furnished for chemical experiments. At the beginning of the Spring term there were desks in the assembly room sufficient to accommodate 140 pupils, but the large attendance of students during the term (175) rendered it necessary to procure more desks. The seating capacity of the room is now sufficient for 176 pupils, and may be increased to accommodate 200 by the addition of more desks. The recitation rooms have a supply of settees sufficient for the classes. The walls of the building have been oiled and the crevices filled to protect them from rain and frost. A neat and substantial fence has been built and some grading has been done, much improving the appearance of the lot. As the building had



EASTERN NORMAL SCHOOL, CASTINE.



no suitable chimney one has been built, which promises to afford the draft necessary to obtain the full power of the steam works. Only such repairs have been made as were necessary to preserve the building, and all the work has been most thoroughly done.

The year has been one of general prosperity to the school. There has been little sickness among teachers or pupils; and since the school was organized, more than nine years ago, no one has died while connected with it, a fact which indicates the healthfulness of the locality. During the Spring term the Principal was confined to his room two months with pneumonia, but with what advice and assistance he was able to give, the efficient and faithful assistant teachers continued the work of the school.

Two new teachers were employed at the beginning of the term, Mr. F. W. Foster, a graduate of the school, and Miss F. A. Cumstock, a graduate of the Normal school at Bridgewater, Mass. Both of these teachers brought to their work excellent natural abilities, scholarship and the discipline of experience. Their services have proved most valuable to the school.

The attendance of pupils during the Spring term was 25 per cent. larger than ever before during the existence of the school, a gratifying indication of the appreciation of Normal training.

The average age, scholarship and teaching ability of the pupils compare favorably with previous years. While the aim has been to give thorough instruction in the branches pursued, special attention has been given to the theory and practice of teaching. Lectures have been given upon the rise and progress of education. Papers upon the subjects of school organization, classification, courses of study and school government have been read and discussed. Members of the school have been required to teach their own classes and to spend time in the Model primary school in observation and practice teaching. This school has been much improved by the introduction of new methods of instruction.

From the Report of the efficient Principal, Miss Perkins, I make the following extracts:

“During the Fall term, the average number of visits made to the school by Normal students, preparatory to teaching, was two per day; the average number of recitations conducted, one per day; number of visits by students, for observation, 148; number of visits by citizens, 42. Twenty visits per week were made during the winter months, and frequent teaching exercises were given. During the Spring term, teaching exercises were given

by members of the Senior class. The advantage of this practice to those who have had little or no experience in teaching is manifest—they are required to conduct the recitations in an interesting manner, and to secure attention and discipline. Thus they become practically acquainted with school work.

The valuable training of the Senior class was well illustrated on examination day, when the members conducted most successfully nearly all the recitations in which the pupils of the Normal school and of the Primary school took part."

While the Preparatory Course of one or more terms has proved to be of some value, the need of an Advanced Course is pressing. Branches included in the present course require more time than can now be given to them, and Latin, and perhaps French, should be introduced for the benefit of those who have the ability to become teachers of High schools and who are willing to take a full course. For further particulars with regard to the school, the Board is referred to my Report to the Superintendent of Common Schools.

In behalf of teachers and pupils, I desire to express to the Board our thanks for their efforts in behalf of the school, and to express to the Legislature and the Governor our gratitude for the favors bestowed.

Respectfully.

G. T. FLETCHER, *Principal.*

EASTERN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, }
Castine, Me., Dec. 1, 1876. }

To HON. W. J. CORTHELL,

Superintendent of Common Schools:

I herewith submit the report of this school for the school year 1875-6.

The following is an abstract of our school register for the year, showing ages, date of entering, date of leaving and number of days present of pupils during the year. The section of the by-laws of the Board of Trustees requiring this tabulated report, specifies that the "school register shall be kept in blanks furnished from the office of the State Superintendent of Common Schools." Such blanks would be convenient, but they have never been furnished, and no register which we can obtain is exactly suitable for the purpose. The school year now consists

of three terms, of 12, 12 and 14 weeks respectively. Hereafter, the Annual Report will include the time from Dec. 1 of one year to Dec. 1 of the next year. For further particulars, see my report to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

Respectfully,

G. T. FLETCHER.

FALL TERM, 1875.

B CLASS.

NAME.	Age.	Date of Entering.	Date of Leaving.	Days Present.
Carpenter, Julia D	29	November 22,	December 31,	35
Conley, Lizzie A.	18	August 23,	do	85
Downs, Eunice M.	18	August 17,	October 8,	37½
Hadley, Eliza H.	26	do	December 31,	90½
Haynes, Susie M.	18	November 2,	do	44
Hopkins, Nancy M.	38	August 17,	October 23,	49
Hosmer, Elizabeth M.	34	November 2,	December 31,	44
Loring Mary L.	17	August 17,	do	93
Lufkin, Eva J.	18	do	do	91
Nowland, Mary.	24	November 2,	do	92½
Simpson, Carrie E.	33	August 24,	September 20,	19
Brown, Fred W.	18	August 17,	October 22,	49
Frohook, Herbert E.	18	do	do	48½
Hall, Henry B.	22	August 27,	September 3,	5
Harrub, Henry W.	21	August 20,	December 1,	67
Morrow, George C.	22	August 17,	October 15,	44
Paul, Wilbur H.	18	November 2,	December 31,	44
Redman, Arthur B.	18	August 17,	October 11,	39
Stone, Melville.	24	do	October 22,	49
Towle, J. Fred.	24	do	November 19,	62
Ward, Charles W.	22	do	October 22,	49

C CLASS.

Black, Annie P.	17	August 17,	December 31,	93
Coggins, Villa I.	16	do	do	93
Chatto, Margie E.	16	August 23,	do	85
French, Marie N.	17	August 17,	December 6,	70
Grey, Alice P.	19	do	December 31,	92½
Lord, Augusta M.	25	August 18,	December 3,	71
Mahoney, Julia R.	25	November 3,	December 31,	43
Pierce, Hester M.	17	November 17,	do	93
Thombs, Juliet.	19	September 14,	October 22,	28
Andrews, Alton E.	18	August 23,	do	49
Andrews, George A.	20	August 17,	do	49
Clement, Hallowell F.	20	do	do	49
Dwelly, Charles E.	19	do	September 22,	23
Gushee, Thomas J.	21	do	October 11,	40
Gushee, George W.	23	September 1,	October 22,	38
Hasey, Charles E.	21	August 17,	November 29,	68
Hatch, Walter G.	19	August 19,	October 22,	43
Hatch, Willis S.	19	August 17,	do	48
Jackson, Alton A.	21	August 18,	do	48½
Payson, Fred L.	22	do	do	48
Ramsdell, Solon.	26	August 17,	December 31,	93
Sampson, George A.	22	do	December 3,	73
Small, William C.	19	do	December 2,	72
Towle, Benjamin C.	22	August 20,	October 22,	42

FALL TERM, 1875—Continued.

D CLASS.

NAME	Age.	Date of Entering.	Date of Leaving.	Days Present.
Atwood, Lulie E	16½	August 18,	December 31,	94
Barrett, Minnie C.....	19	August 17,	do	92½
Barrows, Carrie T.....	23	do	do	92
Boardman, Linda E.....	18	September 7,	do	78
Bowes, Laura M.....	18	August 17,	October 22,	48½
Brookings, Izetta R.....	20	do	do	48½
Crane, Alice A.....	28	do	do	49
Folsom, Ida C.....	18	do	October 24,	48
Gilmore, Carrie A.....	21	do	November 19,	63
Haynes, Grace J.....	20	August 28,	December 31,	84
Hodgkins, Celia P.....	21	August 17,	do	92
Lord, Miriam.....	20	do	October 22,	47½
McDonald, Eliza A.....	18	do	December 31,	92½
Merrill, Alice.....	21	August 18,	October 15,	42½
Mower, Adelta A.....	22	August 17,	October 22,	48
Oliver, Mattie A.....	17½	August 18,	December 1,	65
Osborne, Eva.....	19	August 17,	do	69
Shaw, Fannie B.....	18	do	October 22,	49
Shute, Evelyn F.....	20	do	do	49
Clarke, Alfred.....	18	November 2,	December 31,	43
Emery, Osmond.....	18	August 17,	October 22,	49
Frost, Joshua M.....	19	August 18,	November 4,	50
Gushee, Thomas J.....	21	August 17,	October 11,	39½
Hutchinson, Stover P.....	17	do	December 31,	92
Jewett, Larkin L.....	18	do	do	93
Perkins, William R.....	18	do	do	92

E CLASS.

Alden, Alice.....	17	September 14,	October 22,	28
Burnham, Ella.....	22	August 17,	December 31,	93
Conley, Lizzie T.....	24	do	December 6,	75
Cook, Sarah.....	18	do	October 22,	48
Dorman, Alice.....	19	do	do	49
Farnsworth, Carrie.....	20	do	do	49
Farnsworth, Emma.....	18	do	do	49
Fuller, Carrie.....	26	August 18,	do	48
Graves, Annie C.....	19	do	December 31,	91
Merrill, Helen.....	17	do	October 15,	43
Newhall, Viola J.....	16	August 17,	October 22,	48
Noyes, Mattie A.....	17	do	do	46
Saddler, Rose.....	17	do	do	48
Shorey, Carrie E.....	17	do	December 31,	92
Smith, Eva S.....	21	do	do	93
Snow, Ida.....	19	do	do	91½
Stevens, Jennie.....	-	do	September 13,	19
Silsby, Helen.....	22	September 14,	October 22,	28½
Wallace, Carrie.....	23	August 17,	December 31,	93
Babson, George J.....	20	do	December 2,	73
Bartlett, Fred O.....	18	do	October 22,	49
Bolton, George E.....	18	do	December 31,	92
Brook, Joseph E.....	19	August 23,	October 22,	43
Byrne, Joseph.....	17	August 17,	November 4,	51
Carr, Joseph.....	18	August 23,	October 22,	48½
Carter, Lyman E.....	22	August 17,	do	49
Farrar, Edmund H.....	18	do	do	49
Files, George E.....	21	do	do	48
Fuller, Albert A.....	25	August 24,	October 24,	44
Kelly, J. C. Fremont.....	19	August 17,	October 22,	48½
Kelly, James E.....	18	do	do	47

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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FALL TERM, 1875—Concluded.

NAME.	Age.	Date of Entering	Date of Leaving.	Days Present.
Merrill, Adams H.....	23	August 18,	October 15,	43
Philbrook, Warren C.....	18	August 30,	December 31,	83
Starrett, Aaron.....	22	August 17,	do	93
Turgeon, J. Fremont.....	19	do	December 3,	72

PREPARATORY CLASS.

Bradstreet, Ida M.....	16	August 17,	October 22,	49
Bradstreet, Jesse E.....	19	do	do	49
Drisko, May E.....	18	do	December 31,	93
Freeman, Hattie A.....	16	do	do	91
Mower, Ella L.....	18	do	October 22,	49
Mudgett, Marie F.....	19	August 19,	December 8,	84½
Nash, Eva M.....	19	August 17,	December 31,	93
Quigley, Nellie M.....	12	November 2,	do	43
Richardson, Florence.....	16	August 28,	December 3,	80
Shorey, Jennie D.....	20	August 17,	December 31,	91½
Smart, Fannie A.....	15	do	do	91½
Clement, Webster B.....	18	do	do	93
Conant, Charles M.....	17	do	do	92
Merrill, Alfred.....	-	August 18,	September 20,	23
Pineo, Charles B.....	19	August 17,	December 31,	93
Powers, Charles H.....	19	do	do	93
Stevens, Mason I.....	18	do	October 22,	49
York, Frank M.....	21	do	do	49

Total attendance—Fall Term..... 125

SPRING TERM, 1876.

A CLASS.

Bragg, Nellie.....	19	February 8,	June 22,	92
Conley, Lizzie A.....	19	do	do	82½
Dow, Lolynda I.....	19	March 4,	do	73
Fletcher, Annie M.....	22	February 8,	do	94
Hopkins, Nancy M.....	38	do	do	94
Lord, Deborah P.....	20	do	do	93
Loring, Mary L.....	18	February 9,	do	92½
Norton, Emily D.....	22	February 10,	do	91
Nowland, Mary.....	24	February 8,	do	92½
Perkins, Dora E.....	20	do	do	80
Putnam, Myra T.....	20	April 1,	do	35
Staples, Florence M.....	19	February 9,	do	84
Frohock, Herbert E.....	19	February 16,	do	88
Grey, John.....	-	May 7,	do	35
Hall, Henry B.....	22	February 8,	do	84
Harrub, Henry W.....	22	March 1,	do	77
Morrow, George C.....	23	February 14,	do	79
Paul, Wilbur H.....	18	February 8,	do	94
Redman, Arthur B.....	18	do	do	94
Stone, Melville.....	25	March 6,	do	75
Towle, J. Fred.....	25	do	do	72½
Ward, Charles M.....	22	February 8,	do	94

B CLASS.

Black, Annie P.....	17	February 8,	April 20,	51
Burgess, Flora A.....	19	do	April 27,	55
Grey, Alice P.....	20	do	April 28,	53½
Hadley, Eliza H.....	27	do	April 17,	40
Haynes, Susie M.....	18	February 9,	April 28,	49
Hosmer, Elizabeth M.....	34	February 14,	do	54½
Plummer, Louise L.....	19	February 10,	April 21,	52

SPRING TERM, 1876—Continued.

NAME.	Age.	Date of Entering.	Date of Leaving.	Days Present.
Brown, Fred W.	19	March 28,	June 22,	59
Hasey, Charles E.	22	February 26,	do	80
Parker, George C.	23	February 8,	April 17,	49
Small, William C.	20	March 13,	June 22,	68½
Staples, Corydon S.	24	March 7,	do	73½

C CLASS.

Ames, Adna.	28	February 8,	April 27,	48
Atwood, Lula E.	17	do	-	54
Byrne, Mary E.	19	do	April 20,	50½
Clifford, Lillie G.	19	do	March 7,	21
Curtis, Maria S.	20	do	April 14,	49
Haynes, Grace J.	21	do	June 22,	90
Hobart, Tina R.	22	February 9,	do	93
Holyoke, Florence L.	20	February 8,	April 5,	37½
Ingraham, Nancy J.	20	February 11,	June 22,	91
Jarvis, Lizzie H.	-	March 1,	April 28,	43
Joyce, Clara H.	22	February 8,	April 21,	-
Lord, Augusta M.	26	March 24,	June 22,	-
Mahoney, Julia R.	26	February 8,	do	-
McDonald, Eliza A.	18	do	April 24,	-
Oliver, Hattie A.	17	do	June 22,	-
Clark, Alfred.	18	February 14,	do	93
Dwellely, Charles E.	19	February 9,	do	94
Hatch, Walter G.	20	do	April 28,	57
Hatch, Willis S.	20	do	do	56½
Hutchinson, Stover P.	18	February 8,	do	59
Jarvis, William H.	19	March 21,	do	40
Jackson, Alton A.	22	February 9,	June 22,	93
Jewett, Larkin L.	19	February 8,	April 28,	48
Mansfield, Daniel H.	25	do	April 14,	45
Payson, Fred L.	-	-	-	-
Perkins, William R.	18	February 8,	June 22,	94
Ramsdell, Solon.	26	do	do	94
Sampson, George A.	23	February 14,	March 17,	45

D CLASS.

Alden, Mary.	21	March 6,	March 27,	14½
Bowes, Laura M.	18	February 8,	April 27,	55
Brastow, Julia T.	24	do	April 7,	43
Brookings, Izetta R.	21	do	April 20,	54
Burnham, Ella M.	22	do	do	54½
Clapp, Annie L.	19	March 23,	June 22,	82
Crane, Alice A.	19	February 8,	do	92
Emames, Caro L.	20	February 14,	April 22,	50
Emerson, Ella C.	-	March 20,	June 22,	64½
Fletcher, Etta H.	19	February 14,	April 28,	54
Gilmore, Carrie A.	21	February 16,	April 14,	43
Lewis, Sybil H.	20	February 8,	April 5,	36½
Moore, Persis K.	19	do	April 14,	49
Morrow, Emma A.	20	February 14,	April 28,	55
Mower, Adella A.	22	February 9,	June 22,	94
Nash, Emma C.	20	February 8,	April 14,	48
Nickerson, Hattie S.	21	do	April 21,	54
Nickerson, Helen A.	18	do	do	54
Parsons, Addie.	18	do	April 28,	58½
Parsons, Annie E.	20	do	do	59
Pinkham, Amy S.	25	do	do	94
Simmons, Lillie.	20	February 15,	do	54
Smith, Eva S.	21	February 8,	do	59
Snow, Ida L.	19	February 9,	April 17,	48
Wallace, Carrie S.	23	February 8,	April 14,	49

SPRING TERM, 1876—Continued.

NAME.	Age.	Date of Entering.	Date of Leaving	Days Present.
Babson, George J.....	20	February 14,	June 22,	89½
Byrne, Joseph M.....	18	February 8,	April 20,	54½
Emery, Osmond.....	19	do	April 22,	54
Frost, Joshua M.....	19½	March 12,	June 22,	70
Gray, Henry H.....	22	February 8,	April 24,	54
Philbrook, Warren C.....	18	do	June 22,	90
Starrett, Aaron.....	23	do	April 28,	59
Turgeon, J. Fremont.....	20	do	April 10,	44
Twitchell, Asa H.....	23	February 10,	June 22,	9½

E CLASS.

Alden, Alice.....	17	February 8,	April 27,	47
Barker, Evelyn J.....	24	do	April 23,	49
Bearce, Emma L.....	20	February 10,	April 27,	30
Burko, Grace V.....	18	February 8,	June 22,	94
Crooker, Abbe.....	17	February 15,	April 14,	43
Drisko, May L.....	19	February 8,	April 22,	53
Fuller, Carrie E.....	25	do	April 17,	49
Garcelon, Fannie H.....	18	do	June 22,	92½
Gardner, Eliza.....	28	do	April 10,	44
Googins, Mary L.....	20	do	April 28,	59
Hale, Lottie R.....	18	do	do	56
Joyce, Nancy E.....	19	do	June 22,	90½
Kane, Alice G.....	31	February 15,	April 28,	49
Leighton, Jennie.....	23	February 8,	April 14,	41½
McNamara, Belinda.....	19	February 8,	April 14,	49
Miles, Sarah L.....	19	February 9,	June 22,	93
Noyes, Natalie.....	16	February 8,	do	87
Perkins, Carrie.....	19	February 11,	do	87½
Quigley, Nellie M.....	19	February 9,	April 28,	58
Randall, Marcia.....	18	February 15,	do	52½
Rankin, Florence A.....	24	March 6,	do	38½
Richardson, Flora.....	16	March 27,	June 22,	57
Ripley, Addie L.....	22	February 15,	April 17,	52½
Robinson, Nancy.....	-	February 14,	April 28,	55
Shorey, Jennie D.....	20	do	do	55
Silsby, Helen.....	22	February 8,	April 17,	50
Simmons, Mabel.....	17	February 15,	June 22,	94
Stevens, Mariana R.....	23	February 8,	March 31,	39
Wallace, Effie J.....	25	do	April 9,	95
Webster, Helen J.....	17	March 23,	June 22,	62
White, Ella.....	18	February 8,	April 28,	59
Carter, Lyman E.....	-	-	-	-
Clement, Webster B.....	19	do	April 15,	49
Bishop, Sumner.....	22	February 10,	April 14,	47
Burke, James N.....	20	March 1,	June 22,	78
Conant, Charles M.....	17	February 8,	April 15,	49
DeLaittre, Charles P.....	-	-	June 22,	35
Gilkey, Horace M.....	18	do	April 28,	59
Gray, F. Clifton.....	18	do	June 22,	93½
Linscott, Frank.....	18	do	April 17,	49
Luce, Walter.....	21	February 10,	June 22,	91½
Mahoney, Manassah.....	18	February 8,	April 28,	59
Matthews, Clarence.....	17	do	April 24,	54
Patch, George H.....	20	do	April 3,	39
Perkins, James Y.....	29	do	April 28,	59
Pineo, Charles B.....	20	do	June 22,	94
Powers, Charles H.....	20	February 14,	April 17,	44½
Safford, Justin W.....	19	February 8,	March 24,	35
Shaw, Charles.....	-	do	-	35

SPRING TERM, 1876—Concluded.

NAME.	Age.	Date of Entering.	Date of Leaving.	Days Present.
Snow, Ira L.	19	February 9,	April 17,	48
Starrett, Marcus B.	18	February 8,	April 28,	59
True, Eugene H.	17	do	do	59
Wheeler, George C.	-	-	-	-

PREPARATORY.

Bradbury, Lydia J.	21	February 8,	April 20,	-
Christian, Josephine.	16	do	June 22,	-
Conant, Elvie F.	17	do	April 15,	-
Dearborn, Lizzie E.	18	do	April 28,	-
Fernald, Lena.	18	do	do	-
Gould, Olivia E.	18	do	do	-
Grindle, Alice M.	16	do	June 22,	-
Hall, Lovilla A.	20	do	do	-
Jennys, Helen M.	19	do	April 28,	-
Mower, Ella L.	18	February 9,	do	59
Nash, Eva M.	20	February 8,	April 21,	50
Pineo, Rubie M.	17	do	April 28,	49
Sherman, Carrie I.	18	do	June 22,	94
Stevens, Abbie W.	16	May 8,	do	35
Tapley, Emma L.	16	February 8,	do	93
Treat, Sarah A.	25	do	do	93½
Walker, Margaret A.	19	March 22,	do	62
Walker, Mary L.	18	do	do	59
Webster, Lucy A.	19	February 8,	do	94
Anderson, Henry W.	22	do	do	86½
Beverage, Rodney.	-	April 21,	do	35
Conner, Arthur B.	16	February 8,	April 14,	49
Gray, Herbert.	20	do	April 3,	40
Smart, William D.	20	do	June 22,	94
Tibbets, George W.	17	do	April 17,	49
Total attendance.				175
Attendance for the year.				300

MAINE CENTRAL INSTITUTE, }
Pittsfield, Nov. 18, 1876. }

HON. W. J. CORTHELL,

Superintendent of Common Schools:

Dear Sir—I submit the report of the Normal Department of Maine Central Institute, for the year beginning Nov. 8, 1875, and closing Oct. 27, 1876.

There are in the school year, two hundred days of actual session. The following is a list of text-books used: Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries; Monroe's and Potter's Readers; Greenleaf's Practical Arithmetic and Elementary Algebra; Swinton's Grammar; Norton's Physics; Youmans' Chemistry; Barnes' U. S., and Anderson's General Histories; Loomis' Chemistry; Dana's Geology; Woods' Botany; Hart's Rhetoric; Hopkins' Outline

Study of Man; Underwood's and Shaw's English Literature; Hutchinson's Physiology; Smith's Free-hand Drawing; Meservey's Book-keeping. Other books are used for reference; and in Arithmetic and Grammar much of the work is done independently of text-books. Reference is made to several books in teaching Didactics.

A LIST OF STUDENTS IN ATTENDANCE :

NAME.	Age.	Date of Entering.	Date of Leaving	Days Present.
Ida M. Call	16	November 8, 1875	April 14, 1876,	50
Lilla F. Corson	20	March 14, 1876,	June 29, 1876,	50
Cynthia P. Emery.....	22	November 8, 1875	do	115
M. Etta Getchell.....	15	August 21, 1876,	October 27, 1876,	50
M. Ella Goodrich	10	February 7, 1876,	do	98
William A. Hamilton.....	16	do	do	112
Cora E. Hutchins	21	November 8, 1875	June 29, 1876,	136
Lizzie E. Littlefield	14	August 21, 1876,	October 27, 1876,	50
Marie T. McKay.....	27	February 7, 1876,	April 14, 1876,	49
Alfred B. Morrill	18	August 21, 1876,	October 27, 1876,	50
Frank H. Osgood.....	26	February 7, 1876,	June 29, 1876,	98
S. Earnest Plummer.....	17	do	October 27, 1876,	148
Lena E. Pooler	17	do	do	147
Minnie A. Rhoades.....	15	August 21, 1876,	do	50
Isadore M. Sawyer.....	20	February 7, 1876,	do	100
Eva A. Stinson	16	March 7, 1876,	do	67
Carrie S. Weymouth.....	15	August 21, 1876,	do	50

The above students include only those who have been exclusively in the normal department. Some have taken a part of their studies in the normal course, and the remainder in the other courses of M. C. Institute.

CYRUS JORDAN,

Principal of the Normal Dep't.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY, }
Vassalboro', Nov. 17, 1876. }

HON. W. J. CORTHELL,

State Superintendent of Common Schools:

Dear Sir—I herewith submit the Annual Report of the Normal Department of Oak Grove Seminary for the school year beginning Dec. 7, 1875, and ending Nov. 3, 1876. This department has been in successful operation thirty-three weeks.

The following is the list of students in attendance, with age, date of entering, leaving, and weeks present :

OAK GROVE SEMINARY—Concluded.

NAME.	Age.	Date of Entering.	Date of Leaving.	Weeks Present.
Merton A. Rollins....	15	December 7, 1875,	October 20, 1876,	31
J. Stanley Estes.....	15	do	November 3, 1876	33
Fred C. Rollins.....	18	do	May 15, 1876,	22
Wilmot R. Jones.....	19	do	do	22
Alfred W. Freeman.....	15	do	November 3, 1876	33
Arthur L. Doe.....	15	do	do	33
Lancy S. Ayer.....	18	do	May 15, 1876,	22
Frank A. Appleton.....	15	February 22, 1876	November 3, 1876	23
Hattie Barton.....	16	do	May 15, 1876,	12
Estelle Barton.....	18	do	do	12
Anna M. Graves.....	17	do	November 3, 1876	23
Ella E. Graves.....	15	do	do	23
Ella F. Colby.....	15	do	do	23
Kate E. Rollins.....	14	do	do	23
Charles W. Jones.....	16	do	do	23
J. Frank Hammond.....	19	August 22, 1876,	do	11
* J. Albert Jones.....	18	do	do	11
* Howard A. Starkey.....	17	do	do	11
* Mahlon D. Estes.....	18	do	do	11
† Henry D. B. Ayer.....	20	do	do	11
Nathaniel G. French.....	15	do	do	11
* Eli A. Vickery.....	16	do	do	11
† E. H. Boyington.....	22	do	do	11
† Mary F. Ener.....	21	do	October 25, 1876,	10
* Edith L. Church.....	16	do	November 3, 1876	11
Nora L. Church.....	13	do	do	11
* Alice R. Taber.....	17	do	do	11
Maria W. Taber.....	14	do	do	11
* Ada M. Drummond.....	17	do	do	9
Lizzie M. Robinson.....	17	do	do	11
* Ida C. Day.....	16	do	do	11
† Jessie F. Barstow.....	18	do	do	11
† Lizzie S. Gould.....	18	do	do	11
† Mary E. Stanley.....	18	do	do	11
† Lizzie A. Worth.....	19	August 30, 1876,	October 18, 1876,	8

Names marked thus (*) have taught one term or are to teach the coming winter.
Names marked (†) have taught more than one term.

TEXT-BOOKS. Arithmetic—Greenleaf's Practical; Algebra—Greenleaf; Geometry—Greenleaf; Grammar—Kerl and Brown; Geography—Monteith; History, U. S.—Barnes; History, General—Anderson; History, Natural—Hooker; Physiology—Steele; Natural Philosophy—Steele; Astronomy—Steele; Mental Philosophy—Haven; Rhetoric—Hart; Science of Government—Alden; Readers—Hillard; Spellers—Worcester; Dictionaries—Webster and Worcester; Book-keeping—Bryant and Stratton.

The winter term consisted of ten weeks; spring term, twelve weeks, and fall term of eleven weeks, thus making the academic year thirty-three weeks.

Very respectfully,

G. C. KILGORE,

Associate Principal Oak Grove Seminary.

EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.

The first educational association of which any record occurs, was held in Augusta in the winter of 1846. It does not seem to have given rise to any permanent organization, although it did a great work. It appointed a committee to prepare a memorial and submit it to the legislature, urging the necessity of some action to raise the schools of the State out of the "slough of despond" in which they were sunk. That action resulted in the formation of the board of education, an instrumentality which gave an immense impulse for good to the school work.

County educational associations are next mentioned. Some of these were formed in 1848. The reform begun by the work of the board of education and its secretary, incited the live teachers of the counties to earnest efforts to improve themselves. This interest led to the formation of county associations. The object is, in the language of their constitution, to cooperate in the work of school reform, to unite efforts in improving the present modes of teaching, to elevate the standard of education, and to qualify their members by the cultivation of their intellectual and moral faculties, for the better discharge of their duties as teachers. These associations, formed in most of the counties of the State, continued to hold meetings for several years. In one county there is a record of quarterly meetings held regularly from 1848 to 1854. They were purely voluntary, and supported mostly by practical teachers. Their discussions and lectures did much, not only to help the teachers themselves, but in promoting an interest in education in the towns where they were held.

Town associations were formed in many towns about the same time. These were associations of teachers meeting once a month for mutual encouragement, and discussion. Some of these existed as late as 1852.

The second State educational meeting met at Waterville on the 16th of November, 1859. It was called as a State teachers' convention, and under this title adopted a constitution, completed an organization, and provided for future meetings. Sessions of this association were held in Augusta in November, 1860, and at Portland in 1861. The State teachers' association held its fourth annual session at Bangor in November, 1862, and was a session of very great interest. In 1863 the State teachers' association held two sessions, one at Augusta in January, and one at Bath in

November. Both meetings are reported as profitable to teachers and others attending. A session of the association was held in 1864, but no record is made of place or order of exercises. No session of the Association was held in 1865 or 1866. In 1867 an effort was made to revive it. These efforts culminated in a meeting at Lewiston, on the 25th and 26th of November. The association elected the following named persons as officers: President, Edward Ballard; Vice President, George M. Gage; Secretary and Treasurer, C. B. Stetson; Executive Committee, A. P. Stone, J. S. Barrell, M. Lyford, J. B. Sewall, J. Y. Stanton. Lectures were delivered by John C. Caldwell, C. B. Stetson, A. P. Stone, George A. Walton of Lawrence, Mass., and D. B. Hagar, Salem.

In 1868 the meeting was held at Augusta, Nov. 23d, 24th, 25th. Order of exercises: Monday, 4.30 P. M., Meeting for Organization. Evening, 7.30 P. M., Welcome Address by Mayor Williams of Augusta; response, by Rev. Edward Ballard, President of the Association, followed by "A Voice from the West," by Warren Johnson, State Superintendent of Schools. Tuesday, 8.30 A. M., Reading, Essay, C. B. Stetson, followed by discussion; 10.30 A. M., Geography, Gilman H. Tucker, Boston; 2 P. M., Writing, A. H. Bowler, Boston; Discussion; 3.30 P. M., History in our Common Schools, A. P. Stone. Evening, Our Common School System, Warren Johnson; Discussion. Wednesday, 8.30 A. M., Lecture, G. A. Walton, "Method in Education."

The meeting of 1869 was held in Bath, Nov. 15th, 16th and 17th. The large number of teachers present indicated a wide-spread interest in educational matters. The meeting was characterized by earnestness on the part of teachers, and spent the time in a practical discussion of eminently practical questions. The association received this year an appropriation of three hundred dollars from the State to aid its work.

The annual session for 1870 was held at Augusta, in November. There is no record of the proceedings. The meeting for 1871 was held at Portland, in November. Over two hundred teachers were present, representing every section of the State. Essays were read and lectures delivered, as follows: "How shall we get trained teachers," Geo. T. Fletcher; "Intellectual Culture and Modes of Study," Prof. Lyford; "Practical Laws of Success in Life," Ex-Gov. Washburn; "What shall be taught in Common Schools," C. B. Stetson; "Claims of Music in School Instruction," D. B. Hagar; "School Supervision," Thomas Tash; "Public School

Revenue," Warren Johnson; "Teaching the English Language," W. H. Lambert; "Education Outside of Books," George F. Talbot.

In 1872, at the regular meeting at Bangor, the following named persons were elected officers for the year:

President, C. B. Stetson; Vice President, G. T. Fletcher; Secretary and Treasurer, R. Woodbury; Executive Committee, J. S. Barrell, E. Wentworth, R. M. Jones, Helen B. Coffin, Jennie M. Hayden, Susan M. Hallowell.

In 1873 the annual meeting was at Waterville, in November. The session was declared to be one of the most pleasant and profitable ever held. The papers were practical in their bearings on common school work and superior instruction. Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

"That we especially recognize, in the establishment of the Free High School system, the supply of a great educational want, and as educators and citizens will strongly oppose any attempt to repeal the law establishing these schools."

"That in Normal Schools and Teachers' Institutes, we recognize important agencies for producing earnest, trained, professional teachers, and hope soon to see attendance on one or the other of them, made by law a pre-requisite to obtaining a certificate or license to teach."

The officers elected were: President, G. T. Fletcher; Vice President, W. H. Lambert; Secretary and Treasurer, R. Woodbury; Executive Committee, W. J. Corthell, A. A. Woodbridge, Laura E. Hovey.

In 1874 the yearly meeting was held at Rockland, in August. Many had thought that a summer session would be more convenient. The attendance was small. The exercises were very interesting. Papers were presented as follows: "The Teacher's Power," "The Study of Language," "Imagination in Space," "Kindergarten Schools," "Normal Schools," "How can we make Schools free," "The Story of Penekese," "Elevation of Standards," "Am I," "The Pronunciation of Latin and Greek," "Technical Education."

The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, A. A. Woodbridge; Vice President, Samuel Libby; Secretary and Treasurer, W. O. Fletcher; Executive Committee, Warren Johnson, A. E. Chase, Weston Lewis.

In 1875 the association came back to its former practice, and held its annual meeting in November at Augusta. Officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, Samuel Libby; Vice President, A. E. Chase; Secretary and Treasurer, W. O. Fletcher; Executive Committee, Thomas Tash, D. D. Patten, Burleigh Pease.

Papers were read on the following subjects: "The Teacher's Work," "Present Plan of Study for Graded Schools," "Practical Education," "Why have so many poor teachers?" "Drawing in Public Schools," "School Hygiene," "School Discipline," "Relation of Education to Labor," "Juvenile Reading," "Relation of Teachers to Employers," "Qualification of Teachers," "Natural History in Primary Schools," "Ventilation of School Houses."

The meeting for 1876 was held at Bath, on December 27th, 28th and 29th. The following was the order of exercises:

Wednesday, 7.30 P. M., Address of welcome by the mayor; response by the President of the Association; 8.30 P. M., Science in the Public Schools. Thursday, 9 A. M., Educational Reform; 9.30, Limits of Public Education; 10, Discussion; 11, The Metric System; 11.30, Discussion; 2 P. M., The Study of Language; 2.30 Discussion; 3.15, The Teacher a Student; 3.50, Discussion; 4.10, Teaching Geography; 4.30, Discussion; 7.15, English Literature; 7.45, The Rights of the Taught. Friday, 9 A. M., Arithmetic; 9.45, Discussion; 10.30, School Examinations; 11, Discussion; 11.30, Radicalism in School; 11.50, Preparation of Teachers.

Officers elected for the ensuing year: President, A. E. Chase; Vice President, H. A. Chapman; Secretary and Treasurer, O. W. Fletcher; Executive Committee, W. J. Corthell, Charles Fish, Miss Annie M. Tate. It was voted to hold the next meeting on Christmas week, 1877.

At the meeting at Augusta in 1875, steps were taken for the organization of a "Teachers' Association," on a more strictly professional basis than the old association, not antagonistic to, but a coadjutor of the latter. The first meeting was held at Lewiston. No formal organization was effected; a committee on instruction was appointed. This committee met in Brunswick in October, 1876. It will hold meetings quarterly. The general association will hold a meeting at Bangor in May, 1877.

EDUCATIONAL JOURNALS.

The earliest efforts in Maine to establish a school literature were in 1849. In that year, a paper for scholars, entitled the Scholar's Leaf, and another for teachers, called the Common School Advocate, appeared. The Leaf flourished for some time. The Advocate had a briefer life.

Mr. Dunnell, in 1858, while State Superintendent, started a paper called the Maine Teacher. It was printed monthly. Each number contained thirty-two pages. Mr. Dunnell continued its publication till he completed his term of office, nearly two years. This Journal appears in the report of Mr. Weston for 1860. Under his direction it lived till 1864. It was suspended during that year. The next year renewed by Mr. Gage of the Western Normal School, under the name of the Maine Normal. In 1867, it changed to the title of the "Maine Journal of Education." It was published by Brown Thurston of Portland. For several years it had as resident editor A. P. Stone of the Portland High School, assisted by a board of twelve appointed by the State Educational Association, who were to edit it monthly in turn. In 1873, Mr. A. E. Chase of the Portland High School, took charge of the Journal. He conducted it with much ability till some time in 1875, after the establishment of the New England Journal of Education, when the old "Maine Journal" was swallowed by its successor.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Thus far the history of primary or elementary education has been traced. But co-existent with this elementary education has been a growth in secondary or higher education. The first efforts for liberal education were embodied in the law of 1647, which enacted "that every town of one hundred families should maintain a grammar school." These schools were to be kept by masters, graduates of the University, and were to promote the study of the Latin and Greek. They were, then, the equivalents of the high schools of the present day. Several of the towns in this State, under the provisions of a later act, affirming the same provision, had "grammar" schools of the character named.

But the want of a more liberal culture, early in the history of the State, found that want best met by the establishment of academies. These academies were public institutions. They were

controlled by a board of Trustees. Their rules and regulations were public. They had an established course of study. Many of them, terms of admission demanding certain qualifications. The funds were in most cases derived from the State in part, and in part the contribution of public spirited individuals who valued education. The oldest one in the limits of the State was the Hal-
lowell Academy, chartered March 5, 1791. Up to the time of the separation, in 1819, twenty-three academies had been chartered by the Commonwealth in the present limits of Maine. Massachusetts had given to these academies 253,955 acres of land. They had all gone into operation and were maintaining schools part or all of the time. Maine chartered, from 1820 to 1851, forty-four academies, which went into active operation. To these she gave 332,980 acres of land. So that both States had given to academies, within the State of Maine, 586,935 acres. Maine had given to these schools, in addition to the land mentioned above, \$20,000 in money, up to 1851. Sixty-seven of these schools were then in operation. Some of them could only support schools during a fall and spring term. In summer and winter the "town school," so called, meaning the free common school, would be in session, and the number of scholars in the towns, accommodated by the academy, who would pay tuition rather than attend the common school, was not enough to pay the teacher's wages. But in spring and fall, when the common school was closed, the "big boys and girls" who wanted to learn would fill up the academy. These "intermittent" schools did a noble work. Many of the middle aged men and women of the State, to-day, look back on the first term at one of these schools and recall with gratitude how, there and then, under the instruction of a master of liberal culture and amid ambitious schoolmates, the desire for a better and higher education than the town school could give, was born and nurtured into active, living, molding power. All honor to these old academies. They were at once the fruit of the intense love of learning of the early people of the State, and the source of the high degree of culture which the people of those earlier years maintained. Some of these academies in the larger towns maintained schools continuously during the year. Some of them acquired more than a local reputation. Gorham, Yarmouth and Charleston academies had a renown wide as the State. Yarmouth was for many years the best school for fitting boys for college in the State. Very many of the graduates of Bowdoin were fitted

there. Gorham was one of the first boarding schools of the State, and in those early years second to none in New England. Charleston, without much fund and in a remote town, had, during the time Mr. E. M. Thurston was principal, a reputation which brought scholars from all parts of the State.

Up to the present time the States of Massachusetts and Maine have given to these chartered academies \$40,860 in addition to the money and lands above enumerated. \$190,000 have been received by them from the sales of land donated, making, with the money granted them by the State, \$251,660 given to these schools by the two States. In addition to this, these schools have received from individuals \$112,647, making their total endowment \$364,307.

Subsequently to 1852, these academies begun gradually to lose their prestige. Several causes were acting to destroy them.

1. The existence of graded schools, and the consequent establishment in all the cities and most of the large villages of the State of high schools, supported at the expense of the city or town and open free of tuition to all in the limits of the city or town who could pass the examination. These schools in 1860 were established in towns containing one-half the population of the State. Thus one-half of the scholars would be withdrawn from the academies.

2. Near this date and in the few following years, the West, California with its gold mines and dreams of wealth, and all the influences thereby set in motion, drew young men and young women from the pursuit of learning to the pursuit of wealth. It became the ambition, not to get an education but to get money. The race for money absorbed all other energies. The boys of sixteen and even twelve became impatient of school life, and must leave school to go into stores to earn and spend. Even those who fixed their ambition on the learned professions, were so eager to get into the work that in the candidates for these honors in the schools of law and medicine less than half had a liberal education.

3. The war withdrew many young men from the schools to a more noble duty. It burdened the State and towns with taxes, and so made it impossible for many families of moderate means in the rural towns, to send their children to the academies.

4. The constant change of population from the farming portions of the State to the villages, lessened the school population in the

rural towns, while it brought more of the scholars into the city and town high schools.

Under the operation of these various causes, the number of students in these institutions decreased until most of them failed to receive tuition enough to pay a teacher. Meanwhile the number of high schools in the cities and larger towns was constantly increasing in number, and assuming a higher position in the quality of the education given. But these city and town high schools, while free to the city or town in which they were located, were closed to pupils outside of these cities or towns. Then the question came, what shall be done for the rural towns, for the boys and girls of the farming towns, from which the best scholars of the State formerly came? To induce as many towns as possible to establish high schools, and thus provide for their children a more liberal culture than the common school could give, the State legislature passed in 1873 the two following acts :

An Act in aid of Free High Schools.

SECTION 1. When any town shall have established and maintained a free high school as provided by this act, for at least ten weeks in any one year, such town on complying with the conditions herein set forth, shall be entitled to receive from the state one-half the amount actually expended for instruction in said school, not however exceeding five hundred dollars from the state to any one town; *provided*, that no town shall be entitled to such state aid unless the appropriation and expenditure for such school on the part of said town, has been exclusive of the amounts required by law to be expended for common school purposes. Such state aid shall be paid from the state treasury on and after the first day of December of each year, upon certification by the governor and council as provided by section eight.

SECT. 2. Any town may establish and maintain not exceeding two free high schools; and when two such schools are maintained, shall be entitled to receive the same state aid as if the expenditures for both schools had been made for one school. Two or more adjoining towns may unite in establishing and maintaining a free high school, and both receive the same state aid as if such school had been maintained by one town. So long as any town shall decline to avail itself of the provisions of this act, any school district, or union of districts in such town, may establish and maintain a free high school, and receive state aid the same as the town might have done; *provided*, that no more than two such free high schools shall be established in any town, and that the amount of state aid extended to the districts in any town shall not exceed the sum that the town might have received. Two adjoining school districts in different towns may establish and maintain a union free high school, and, with the consent of both towns, may receive a proportional part of such state aid, to be determined as provided by section eight, but in no case to exceed the amount that either town might have received. Towns shall receive in trust and faithfully expend donations and bequests made to aid in the maintenance of free high schools, and shall receive state aid in such cases to the same extent, and on the same conditions as if such schools had been established and maintained by taxation; *provided*, that no town shall be entitled to receive such state aid on any expenditure for a free high school or schools made from

the funds or proceeds of the real estate of an academy or incorporated institution of learning surrendered or transferred to such town for educational purposes.

SECT. 3. Any town, or union of towns or districts, voting to establish a free high school as herein provided, may locate the same permanently, or vote that the terms of said school be held alternately in such school districts within the town or towns as may be selected, and as may accept said school. It shall be the duty of the district in which said free high school is thus held, to supply appropriate equipments for the same, and also to furnish and warm a suitable building; *provided*, that such district may use its district school-house for such free high school, when not required for ordinary school purposes.

SECT. 4. The course of study in the free high school contemplated by this act, shall embrace the ordinary academic studies, especially the natural sciences in their application to mechanics, manufactures and agriculture. Such school or schools, when established by any town or union of towns, shall be free to all the youth in such town or towns, on such attainments of scholarship as shall be fixed by the superintending school committee or committees having the supervision of said school or schools. When such school is established by any school district or union of school districts, it shall be free in the same manner to the scholars within such district or districts; and also open to scholars passing the required examination from without such district or districts, but within the town or towns in which said district or districts are situated, on the payment to the agent of the district in which such school is located, of such tuition, to be fixed by the superintending school committee or committees having the supervision of the same, as shall be equivalent to the cost of maintaining such school, after deducting the aid extended by the state. Whenever in the judgment of the superintending school committee or committees having the supervision of any free high school or schools, the number of pupils in the same may be increased without detriment, scholars from without the town or towns directly interested in such school or schools, may be admitted to the same on passing the required examination, and paying such tuition as may be fixed by said committee, to the treasurer of the town in which the school is kept, when such school is maintained by a town or union of towns, or to the agent of the district in which the school is kept, when such school is maintained by a district or union of districts.

SECT. 5. Free high schools established and maintained under the provisions of this act, shall be subject to the laws of the state relating to common schools so far as applicable, except as herein otherwise provided. When established and maintained by a town, such free high school or schools shall be under the supervision and entire management of the superintending school committee of such town. When established and maintained by a union of towns, such school shall be under the supervision and entire management of the superintending school committees of such towns, who shall constitute a joint board for that purpose. When established and maintained by any district or union of districts in the same town, such school shall be under the supervision of the superintending school committee of such town, and under the financial management of the agent of the school district in which such school is kept, who in connection with said committee shall employ the teacher or teachers for the same. When established and maintained by two districts in different towns, such school shall be under the supervision of the superintending school committees of such towns, who shall constitute a joint board for that purpose, and under the financial management of the agents of both districts, who in connection with said committees shall employ the teacher or teachers for such school.

SECT. 6. Towns and school districts are hereby authorized to raise money for the purpose of establishing and maintaining free high schools, and erecting buildings and

providing equipments for the same, in the same manner as is provided by law for supporting common schools and erecting school-houses.

SECT. 7. Any town may from year to year authorize its superintending school committee to contract with and pay the trustees of any academy in said town, for the tuition of scholars within such town in the studies contemplated by this act, under a standard of scholarship to be established by such committee; and the expenditure of any town for tuition in such academy shall be subject to the same conditions, and shall entitle such town to the same aid from the state as if said town had made such expenditure for a free high school.

SECT. 8. The superintending school committee or committees having the supervision of any free high school or schools, shall annually before the first day of December, make return under oath to the superintendent of common schools, on blanks prepared and sent out by him, of the amount appropriated, and also the amount expended by each town or school district for instruction in such free high school or schools during the current year; also of the amount appropriated and the amount expended for common school purposes by each town or school district maintaining such free high school or schools; the number of weeks which such school or schools have been taught; the wages paid each teacher; the number of pupils registered; the average attendance; the number of pupils in each branch of study pursued; and the amount received for tuition. If the superintendent of common schools shall be satisfied that the provisions of this act have been complied with, he shall certify to the governor and council the sum which each town or district is entitled to receive from the state under this act. If any town or district is dissatisfied with the decision of the superintendent of common schools, such town or district may appeal to the governor and council. The governor and council shall issue a certificate to the treasurer of the town or agent of the district for such amount as they may adjudge such town or district is entitled to received from the state treasury.

SECT. 9. This act shall take effect when approved.

An Act to enable academies to surrender their property to cities, towns or plantations, for the benefit of Free High Schools.

SECTION 1. The trustees of any academy or other corporation formed for educational purposes in this state are hereby authorized to surrender the property belonging to said academy or corporation of every kind, real, personal and mixed, by a majority vote of such of said trustees as reside in this state, to the aldermen of any city, the selectmen of any town, or the assessors of any plantation, in which said academy or corporation is situated, for the purpose of turning the same into a free high school as hereinafter provided, and said aldermen, selectmen or assessors, as the case may be for the time being, shall be a board of trustees to take and hold said property for the purpose of maintaining a free high school forever, and it shall be the duty of said officers upon receiving said property to use proper diligence to make the same produce income for the support of said free high school.

SECT. 2. It shall be the duty of the treasurer of said trustees, when such vote is passed as provided in section one, to convey, assign and deliver to the municipal officers of said city, town or plantation, all property, personal and mixed, belonging to said academy or corporation for the purposes indicated by this act.

SECT. 3. It shall be the duty of the municipality accepting the property in trust, as named in section one, to apply the income of said property towards the support of a free high school, to be kept within said municipality, at least twenty-two weeks in each year, and to provide suitable accommodations for the same, and the superintending

school committee or supervisor of schools in said municipality shall determine the qualifications necessary to entitle any one wishing to enter or attend said free high school, and no one shall be entitled to attend said school without the certificate of said officers to that effect.

SECT. 4. All scholars residing within the municipality aforesaid, having the certificate named in section three, may attend said school without tuition fee, and all scholars not residents of said municipality, wishing to attend said school, may do so upon such terms and conditions as said school officers may impose.

SECT. 5. This act shall take effect when approved.

Under this law 160 towns have maintained free high schools. These two acts were the death blow to most of the old academies. A few yet linger and maintain a precarious existence, subsisting on the memory of their former success, rather than any well grounded hope of future prosperity.

The oldest high school supported by the town is in Portland, established in 1823. In 1847, when the first board of education was established, there were high schools in only five towns in the State. In 1852, when the board was abolished, the number had increased to nineteen. In 1875 the number was 165; from the town or village supporting a school of ten weeks in the public school-house of the village, to the high schools of Portland, Lewiston, Bangor, Biddeford, Bath, Rockland and other towns, with elegant and commodious buildings, a four years' course of study, and a corps of teachers from three to sixteen in number.

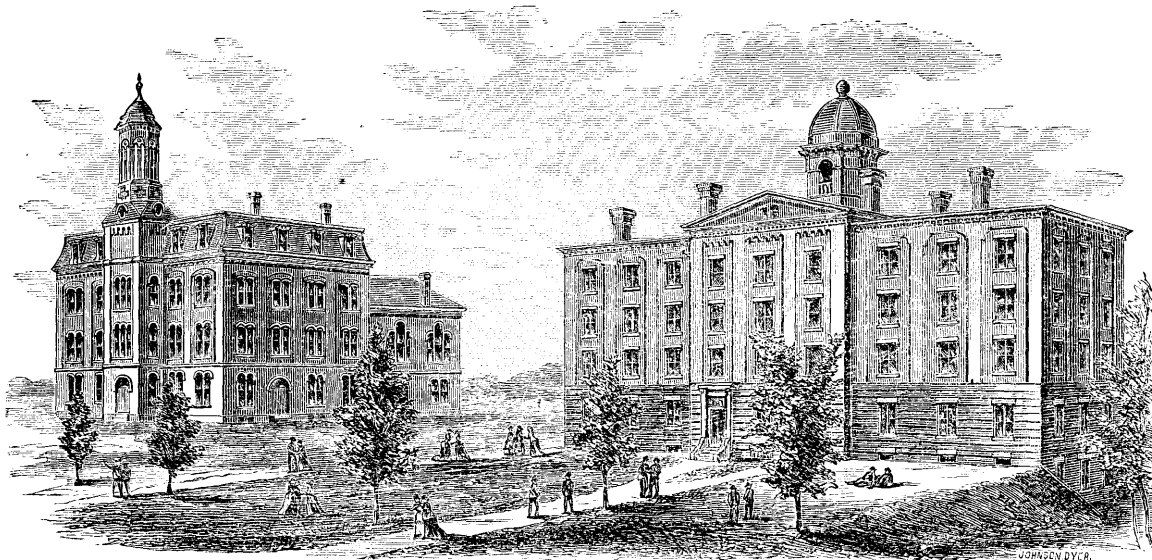
HIGHER ACADEMIES.

But while the old academies have been dying, and the free high schools taking their place, another class of schools or academies have appeared and gained a high degree of excellence. These are denominational schools and academies, established for the purpose of fitting boys for college, and affording to young ladies a far higher and more thorough education than the ordinary academy could ever give. The various denominations establishing these schools, wished to have schools under their control, in which they should not be prohibited from teaching the fundamental principles of religion. These schools are public schools in some measure. They have a board of trustees. They have a regular course of study fixed by the trustees and not changed at the will or caprice of the teachers. They are open to all who comply with the established regulations for admission. Their funds are derived mostly from the gifts of individuals, although most of them have received something from the State. The tuition will

not support the expense, the balance being made up by the interest on endowment funds. Many have questioned the need of such schools in the past, the present or the future. The following reasons are submitted for the existence of these schools: 1. Large portions of the State are so sparsely settled that it is impossible that high schools, sustained by municipal support alone, will for many years to come be established. These portions of the State must find their opportunities for liberal education in academies, and these must be established and maintained by private gifts. These portions of the State furnish many of the best scholars. They seek their education at schools where the expenses are as low as possible, since most of such students are poor. These schools meet the wants of such scholars. They offer them an excellent education, preparatory to the college or professional school, or practical life, at a small cost, because much of the expense is borne by the interest on the funds of the schools, the gift of individuals. 2. The high schools, supported by towns and cities, have not supplied the need of a higher secondary education. Take the question of preparation for college. The number in an ordinary high school in town or city will vary from none to ten. Can the town afford for such a number, to furnish the facilities for a thorough preparation? Take any other department of study, and the same principles operate to hinder a thorough, exhaustive study. The high school can never afford to students opportunities for more than the *elements* of education in the natural sciences. It will serve, save in the case of one or two of the largest cities, merely to complete the elementary instruction of the common school, and induct the pupil into the portal of a more liberal culture. Schools are therefore needed to take the pupil, when done with the common, and town high schools, and give him the opportunities for a higher and more thorough culture.

But why not have such schools established by the State? Simply because the State will not do it; and it is questionable if the State has the right to establish such schools at the public expense.

The following are the schools of the class under consideration, with a sketch of each :



MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY, KENT'S HILL.

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE.

This institution is situated on the westerly slope of Kent's Hill in Readfield, commanding a splendid view of the surrounding country, which is remarkably diversified by hill and valley, forest and lake. The Seminary dates its commencement from the year 1821, under another name. It was founded mainly by the liberality of the late Luther Sampson, a well-to-do farmer of Kent's Hill, and incorporated under the title of MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY, in 1825, and Zenas Caldwell, a graduate of Bowdoin College, was elected as Principal, who after a brief and successful career, closed his labors in death, and was succeeded by his younger brother, Merritt Caldwell, also a graduate of Bowdoin College. Under the principalship of these scholarly and accomplished brothers, the Seminary soon rose to a position of great prominence and usefulness, and through the wise policy then inaugurated, it has continued to hold a high place in popular esteem, and to lead all the institutions of learning in the State in the extent of its patronage.

The Seminary was designed originally for the benefit of "indigent young men," especially for those who desired to qualify themselves for the work of the ministry. It was commenced on the Manual Labor plan. An opportunity was afforded for young men to defray the expense of their board by their labor. This opportunity was eagerly seized by young men from all parts of the country, and the school was soon crowded with students. This plan, though successful in drawing students, and giving an education to many young men who otherwise would not have made the effort, was a financial failure, and after an experiment of twelve years, was abandoned, leaving a heavy embarrassment upon the institution, and well-nigh proving its ruin. The products of the students' labor, even at a very moderate price, could not be made to pay the cost of board.

The manual labor plan, though beautiful, in theory, involves a fundamental fallacy. The labor is performed *mainly* by unskilled hands, and is necessarily inferior in the *quality* as well as *quantity* of its products. As a *self-sustaining* plan it must inevitably fail. The Seminary, however, soon adjusted itself to the necessities of the case, and continued its operations, after dropping off the manual labor department, without serious loss of patronage. Its

friends have rallied to its support with remarkable generosity, and have placed it upon a comparatively strong foundation.

In the year 1859 a college course for young ladies, was established, and the term "*Female College*" was added to its corporate title, and the Principal became a President. In the following year a spacious and elegant building was erected, at a cost of over forty thousand dollars, containing a chapel and boarding accommodations for over a hundred students.

In the year 1871, mainly through the active exertions and generosity of the late Samuel R. Bearce of Lewiston, the old seminary building, which the school had outgrown, was replaced by a structure of more ample proportions, which, in elegance of design and adaptation to its uses, is remarkably complete. The cost of this building was not far from forty thousand dollars.

The funds of the institution, by generous gifts, have been gradually increasing, amounting at present to forty-five thousand dollars. The value of the property of the Seminary and College is not far from one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars.

The college course of studies is designed for the special benefit of young ladies who desire regular graduation. It is arranged so as not to interfere with the other courses of study. It embraces most of the studies in the curriculum of other colleges, requiring four years. At the close of the course a diploma is granted.

The number of students during the last year by aggregate of terms, was 545. The average number per term for several years has been nearly 200. The Seminary has done an important service by furnishing teachers for public schools, not unfrequently sending out *one hundred and fifty annually* to this work. Its alumni are found in all parts of the country, and in every department of business life. No institution of learning in the State, and probably few in the country, have exerted a more wide-spread and beneficial influence.

The following is a list of the Principals of the Seminary: Zenas Caldwell, 1825 to 1828; Merritt Caldwell, 1828 to 1835; William C. Larrabee, 1835 to 1841; Stephen Allen, 1841 to 1844; Henry P. Torsey, 1844 to 1877. Dr. Torsey, the last named, now a veteran educator, has administered the affairs of the institution with a strong and skillful hand, and is highly esteemed by the thousands of students who have been under his care.

Among the more able and generous benefactors of the institution are Samuel R. Bearce, whose gifts amounted to \$25,000,

besides a bequest of \$12,000 to be paid hereafter ; William Deering, \$12,000 ; R. B. Dunn, \$10,000 in scrip of Maine Central Railroad Co., cash value about \$8,000 ; O. Huse of Chicago, \$5,000 ; E. H. Gammon, \$5,000 ; Mrs. A. Robinson, late of Augusta, \$4,000. Many other lesser gifts from friends less able, but no less generous.

WATERVILLE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,

Under the name of Waterville Academy, was established in 1829. The grounds on which the building stands, was given by the late Hon. Timothy Boutwell of Waterville ; and the funds for the building were contributed by the friends of the college, in the expectation that the school would be managed in the interest of the college. Hon. Henry Paine, now of Boston, then a Senior in college, was the first teacher. Being regarded as a feeder to the college, and as a sort of appendage thereto, no act of incorporation was sought at that time. It was under the control and management of the board of trustees of the college. After seven or eight years of quite marked success, the best part of which was under the preceptorship of the late Henry W. Paine of Rockland, it began to decline. The cause of this decline was the failure to obtain a suitable man to succeed Mr. Paine, who left the school in 1836. For the next three or four years it had several principals, all of whose terms of office were short. From 1840 to 1842 there was no school. The trustees of the college having failed to keep it in continuous and successful operation, an act of incorporation was proposed, and obtained in February, 1842. The trustees of the college gave up their control of the institution to the trustees appointed in the act of incorporation, on the condition that the trustees in charge would sustain a classical school. The school was put in operation under the new regime in the fall of 1842.

Nothing looking to permanency was accomplished till the fall of 1843. At that time Mr. J. H. Hanson was called to the principalship of the Academy, being then just one year out of college. Twenty-five scholars appeared during the fall term, and the new principal found himself, after paying his board, fifty dollars in debt as the net results of the term's work. There was no fund to aid in the support of the teacher. The winter term produced the same result. But Mr. Hanson, with the perseverance of a pioneer, stuck to his work. The spring and summer terms showed a marked improvement. Soon students began to attend the school to fit for

college. In three or four years large classes were sent into the college yearly. As the income of the school during these years would only support one assistant, the amount of labor devolved on the principal was so great that he was compelled, in 1854, to accept an offer to take an easier position in the Eastport High School.

The next ten years the school had a variable experience, sometimes prospering, oftener failing. In 1865, the trustees of the academy resigned their trust, and the management of the school reverted to the trustees of Waterville College. Mr. Hanson was again called to take charge, with the view of making the school subserve once more its original purpose. An additional element was incorporated into its curriculum, an academical course of four years, for young ladies. The school is now in its twelfth year since the new programme was formed. During this time the school has had five teachers in its faculty; the responsibility of employing and paying them, coming upon the principal. One hundred and forty-seven young men and young women have during that time been fitted for college, and sixty-four young ladies have graduated from the four years' course for ladies. This has been done by tuition, the academy not having had one dollar of funds. There are thirty in the present Senior class for college, and nine in the ladies' graduating class. This year the teaching force has been strengthened by the employment of Mr. A. L. Lane, in charge of the department of Natural Sciences. A brighter day is dawning upon this school, in the possession of a moderate endowment of \$50,000, the gift of Ex-Governor Coburn of Skowhegan.

WESTBROOK SEMINARY.

Westbrook Seminary had its birth in a resolution passed by the Kennebec Association of Universalists, in its annual session at Greene, September 29, 1830. "This convention provided for a meeting at Westbrook, to take into consideration the matter of a classical school or a seminary, digest a plan for the same, and take measures for accomplishing the object." Revs. William A. Drew of Augusta, Samuel Brimblecom of Norridgewock, W. I. Reese of Portland, Hons. C. Hollaud, Canton, Me., J. Dunn, Jr. of Poland, S. Gardiner of Bowdoinham, Elisha Harding of Union, Maj. J. Russ of Farmington, Hon. A. Pierce of Greene, Gens. Thomas Todd of Portland, and J. Herrick of Hampden, were appointed to address the public upon the subject.

There was considerable discussion in this convention as to location, Waterville, Winthrop and Westbrook being competitors, but finally, as there was no similar institution in New England, (or indeed so far as known in the world) it was thought best to make the school as accessible as might be to Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and it was established at Westbrook.

According to appointment, a meeting was held at Stevens' Plains, October 27, 1830. Dan Reed of Lewiston, was chosen for President, and Daniel Winslow of Portland, Secretary. It was voted to adopt a constitution, and petition the next Legislature for an act of incorporation. This was obtained, and Westbrook was incorporated with the appointment of the following trustees: J. C. Churchill, F. O. J. Smith, Daniel Winslow, Nathan Nutter, Moses Quinby, William Slemmons, Josiah Dunn, William A. Drew, D. McCobb, G. W. Tiuker, Alfred Pierce. These, with others allowed by charter, met the following May, and organized as follows: Hon. J. C. Churchill, President; Daniel Winslow, Vice President and Secretary; Hon. F. O. J. Smith, Treasurer.

The Universalist Convention which met in June at Farmington Falls, endorsed the plan and purpose, and appointed Rev. Messrs. Drew and Brimblecom to address "our Religious public" on the subject. Mr. Brimblecom was at that time in charge of the parish, and was one of the most earnest workers in collecting funds, and pushing matters towards completion. He was also at that time associate editor of the Christian Pilot, and mentions in the issue of May 3, 1833, that "the building is now in progress."

In the Spring of 1834, a "brick building 37x70, two stories high, with a cupola," was completed on land generously given by Z. B. Stevens and O. Buckley, Esq. The cost of this building was about seven thousand dollars, (\$7,000.)

The first term commenced June 9, 1834, Rev. Samuel Brimblecom, Principal, and Rev. Alvin Dinsmore, Assistant. Board was secured in private families in the neighborhood, at \$1.25 to \$1.75 per week. Mr. Brimblecom resigned in the fall of 1836. From this time until 1839, Mr. Furbush had charge of the school a portion of the time. In 1839, John K. True was chosen Principal, and remained until December, 1842. To him succeeded the following Principals: Moses B. Walker, George W. True, 1843; E. P. Hines, 1844; G. W. Bradford, 1846; Rev. L. L. Record, 1849; Nathaniel Hatch, 1851. Rev. J. P. Weston came to the charge in March, 1853. The school had been closed for several terms,

and was in a very low state. Mr. Weston infused into it new life, and it began to show permanent strength. Chiefly through his untiring efforts the money was raised for building and furnishing Goddard Hall, a fine four-story brick building 75 x 50, which was separated in the centre and adapted to the use of young ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Weston, after a long and successful administration, resigned in the Fall of 1859. From that time the school was under the charge successively of Messrs. C. S. Fobes, S. B. Rawson and G. B. Ames. In the Spring of 1861, Rev. S. H. McCallister took charge, and under his care the school increased in numbers and credit.

Rev. J. C. Snow came in 1869, and under his wise and energetic administration the school was established upon its present basis. Hersey hall, a fine four-story brick edifice, 100 by 50 feet, was built, for the exclusive use of the ladies, and a large dining hall connecting it with Goddard hall; steam-heating apparatus put in, and other improvements made, at a total cost of forty thousand dollars. Mr. Wm. A. Post came in 1872, and administered affairs ably, until his resignation in the fall of 1873.

G. M. Bodge, A. M., was called to the charge in the spring of 1874, and the school is being now (April, 1876) greatly prospered under his care. In June, 1875, the largest class that ever graduated here went out from the school, numbering twenty-nine young ladies and gentlemen.

In the Collegiate Department are two courses which confer either Laureate of Arts or Laureate of Science, on all ladies who complete them and successfully pass an examination. In the Academic Department diplomas are granted in College Preparatory and Higher English. A library was founded by Mr. Frost, and has increased to about seven hundred books. A good philosophical and chemical apparatus is owned by the institution. The grounds are commodious and pleasant.

The school, though nominally denominational, is not sectarian, and the patronage is from all denominations, irrespective of creeds.

EAST MAINE CONFERENCE SEMINARY.

At the first session of the East Maine Conference of the M. E. Church, August, 1848, it was resolved to establish a Conference Seminary, to be known by the name above specified. The original board of trustees, as appointed at that time, consisted of the

following persons: Asahel Moore, W. H. Pillsbury, John Atwell, Wm. Marsh, H. M. Blake, Benj. Bryant, Cyrus Scamman, Seth H. Beale, Geo. Pratt, Albert Church, Sullivan Bray, C. D. Pillsbury, M. R. Hopkins, Sylvanus Rich, Jos. Doane, Charles Beale, Jos. Cargill, Horace Muzzy, R. A. Ricker, John A. Jarvis, M. I. Talbot, Wm. G. Chase, Theophilus Doe. After due investigation and the reception of proposals, in 1849, the location of the seminary was finally fixed at Bucksport. The charter of the institution bears date of 1850, and the erection of the seminary building was completed in 1851.

In June, 1851, Rev. L. L. Knox was elected the first Principal of the school, and on August 20th the opening exercises were held; and with some twenty-seven students in attendance the seminary entered upon its career. During 1854 the boarding-house was erected, and opened for reception of students early in the following year. In the year 1856, owing to financial embarrassments, it was deemed wise to suspend operations in the school until such time as relief could be furnished; and the resignation of the principal, Rev. L. L. Knox was tendered, and accepted by the trustees, with resolutions appreciative of his efficiency and fidelity to his charge.

At a meeting of trustees, held August 4, 1859, R. P. Bucknam was elected Principal of the Seminary, and during the ensuing month the school was re-opened, with improved financial prospects, and a fair attendance of students. In 1862 Mr. Bucknam tendered his resignation as principal, and was succeeded by Mr. James B. Crawford as acting principal, who, in 1864, was unanimously elected to the position he had temporarily filled. At the same time Miss C. C. Meader became Preceptress, and Mr. Willabe Haskell was appointed teacher of languages. The services of these various parties will be long and pleasantly remembered by a large number of students, who experienced the benefit of their instructions.

On the 5th of May, 1869, Mr. M. F. Arey was elected Principal of the Seminary, and Miss E. C. Stone, Preceptress. Mr. Arey served with acceptability until 1872, when his resignation was tendered and accepted. In the same year the present Principal, Rev. George Forsyth was elected. With him have been associated as leading instructors, Mr. W. Haskell, Mr. H. K. White, Miss J. C. Donnell. The present Faculty consists of the Prin-

cial, Mr. F. J. Haley, Miss M. Trecarten, Mr. J. F. Knowlton and Mr. W. C. Kimball. The design of the Institution has been, and is, to furnish opportunity for acquiring a sound education upon the most reasonable terms. The academical course of study is regarded equal in extent to that of any similar school. The classical course offers a thorough preparation to any College in the country. The scientific course is prepared for such as may not wish to enter upon the study of the ancient languages, while good facilities are always offered for acquiring a knowledge of book-keeping and commercial transactions, as well for the study and practice of music.

It may not be out of place to refer to the contributions of alumni and students which this institution made in the period of national peril, 1861-65. It is believed that no institution in the country was so largely represented in the service, that is, in comparison with the age of the school and the numbers in attendance. A "War Record" is in course of preparation by Mr. N. B. Webb of Boston, and will, it is expected, shortly be published. It will be a document deeply interesting to many, recalling faces and scenes, which are perhaps beginning to fade in the distance.

There are some yet living, to whose exertions and sacrifices the existence of this school is due, and who during all its vicissitudes have been earnest and zealous in its support and welfare. To these it is a source of pleasure to know that the work which has been accomplished through the instrumentality of the Seminary, is of a nature enduring and beneficial. Many of its students have risen to positions of influence and honor. They can be found from Maine to California, bearing the impress of culture received at East Maine Conference Seminary, and retaining in their hearts pleasant recollections of Oak Hill. The Alumni Association, formed within a few years, is thoroughly organized, and bids fair to become a permanent and constantly increasing body. The exercises of the Association at the Commencement of 1876, were numerous attended, and of deepest interest to all concerned. The school has felt to some degree the influence of the wide spread depression in business during the past three years, but not more so than most of the similar educational institutions. It has suffered from the sudden death of the President of its Board of Trustees, Hon. William McGilverly, whose interest in the welfare of the Seminary was constant, and whose liberality has conduced to the maintenance of the school. The location of the East Maine Con-

ference Seminary is a beautiful one, standing as it does upon an eminence commanding a magnificent view of the Penobscot river and surrounding country. The school is well equipped with all necessary appliances and apparatus for the successful teaching of natural science. There is no reason why the career of this Institution in the future should not far exceed in prosperity and usefulness that of the past. This is the hope and determination of the Trustees, Faculty, and the many friends, who in various parts of the country cherish kindly feelings towards the school, and entertain good wishes for its success.

MAINE CENTRAL INSTITUTE.

This Institution, located in the town of Pittsfield, in Somerset county, was incorporated in February, 1866. It is under the control of the Free Baptists. The school went into operation the fall of the same year, a commodious building having been built through the sacrifices and generous gifts of individual members of the denomination. The grounds were a gift from the late Going Hathorn of Pittsfield, who also aided generously in funds for the building. The grounds are extensive and beautiful. The building one of the best planned for school work in the State. The school opened under the direction of Mr. Given. He was succeeded by Mr. Cyrus Jordan. Mr. George B. Files then took charge for several years. The teachers at present are, Kingsbury Batchelder, A. M., Principal; Cyrus Jordan, A. M., Principal of Normal Department; Mrs. L. V. Jordan, Preceptress; Miss L. V. Haynes, Miss Ella C. Hurd, Miss Angie E. Hanson, Mr. James D. Montgomery.

This school has fitted a large number of young men for college during the years of its existence. It has at present no fund. In 1870 the State gave the school the interest, annually, on ten thousand dollars (\$600), and at the end of ten years, if the trustees shall own unencumbered property to the amount of forty thousand dollars, then the ten thousand dollars shall be paid to the trustees, the same to be invested as an endowment, and the interest only to be used in support of the school.

THE HALLOWELL CLASSICAL AND SCIENTIFIC ACADEMY.

The project of this School originated in the Congregational body of this State, in 1871, with the aim of establishing an institution so unsectarian in its character, so general in its scope, so excellent in appointments and advantages, so judicious and thorough in its

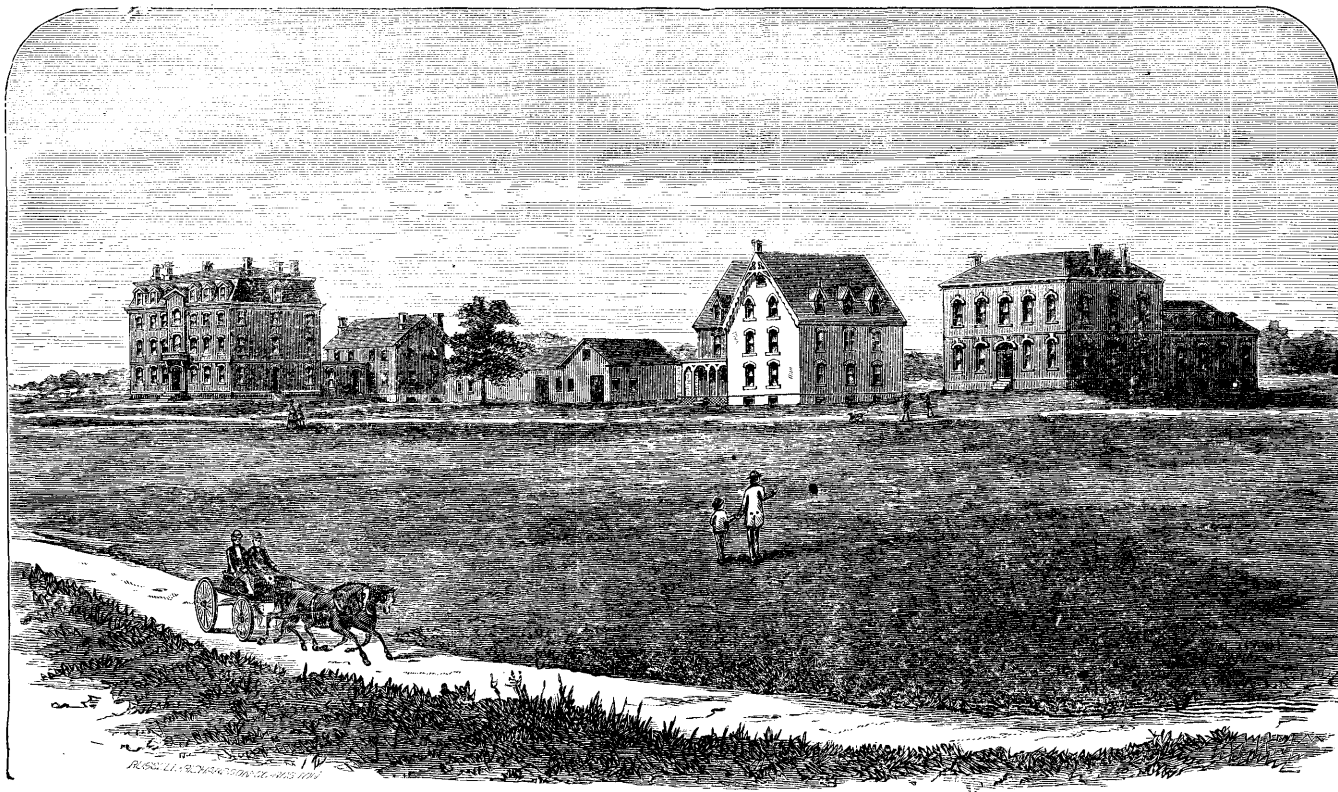
discipline and training, as to meet all the demands of the times for the higher education, and supply to Maine an academy of the highest order, such as her best scholars have been accustomed to seek for in other States.

It obtained its charter in February, 1872; fixed upon Hallowell as its permanent location, and organized February 20th, 1872. The funds necessary for founding the institution were obtained by private subscription, and the transfer of the property of the old Hallowell academy, and are nearly all invested in buildings, grounds, furnishings, &c., amounting to about sixty thousand dollars. It has also, in addition, a small gratuity fund, which it is expected will be largely increased. The thorough training of students in the classics and other preparatory studies for college it has for its special work, but provides a most thorough and comprehensive English course, to qualify for business or for teaching. In the department of the fine arts it furnishes special advantages. All its departments and advantages are equally open to both sexes, and it has a Seminary Course specially designed for young ladies. It has been in successful operation three years. Its students at the present time number nearly one hundred, and are constantly increasing, as its advantages and excellence in all the departments of education, together with its moderate expenses, become more generally known throughout the State.

Its location, the most central and convenient of access to the population of the State, its healthy and beautiful situation, its unsurpassed advantages for high education in all branches, and the positive and decided Christian character of its influence and instruction, give well grounded assurance of its continued prosperity and high success in fulfilling the purpose of its founders, and supplying the great need of an academy of the highest order in Maine.

Its present officers and instructors are as follows: Rev. Almon W. Burr, Principal; Frederic A. Wilson, A. M.; Miss S. F. Drummond, Principal of Ladies' Department; Miss Fannie F. Rice, A. B., Miss Clara R. Dennison, Miss Augusta M. Gardiner, Miss Sarah H. Allen. Trustees—Hon. James G. Blaine, President; Simon Page, Esq., Vice President; Rev. H. F. Harding, Secretary; Hon. Joshus Nye, Treasurer; Hon. Charles Danforth, Rev. John O. Fiske, D. D., Hon. Joseph Wheelwright, James M. Hagar, Esq., Rev. Wm. H. Fenn, Rev. J. D. Emerson, Rev. C. G. McCully, Peter F. Sanborn, Esq., Rev. A. L. Park, Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr.





Dormitory and Boarding House.

White Hall.

Laboratory.

PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS OF THE STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MECHANIC ARTS, ORONO.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MECHANIC ARTS.

In 1865, this institution was incorporated. After much contention and discussion before the legislature, this action was taken. The act of Congress of the United States, donating lands to the several States and Territories, which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, passed in July, 1862. Many thought it best to connect the institution thus provided for, with some one of the colleges already existing. This idea was strongly opposed, and a separate institution was finally incorporated. It was located at Orono in Penobscot county. In 1867, twenty thousand dollars were appropriated by the legislature to erect two buildings, and furnish apparatus for the college. The next year ten thousand dollars were voted to complete the buildings. The towns of Orono and Oldtown gave the farm on which the college is situated. On this farm were some buildings which were of temporary use in accommodating the workmen.

In 1869, the legislature voted twenty-eight thousand dollars for the use of the school. The first term of the school was opened September 21, 1869. Twelve students having passed a satisfactory examination, entered at that time. As the school was a manual labor school, the class went to work in grading the grounds, farm work, &c. The class paid from one-half to three-fourths of their expenses by their labor.

In 1870 the appropriation by the State was twenty-two thousand dollars. Additional instructors were engaged. In 1871 six thousand dollars were voted to the school by the State. The faculty of instruction at this time was M. C. Fernald, Acting President; Samuel Johnson, Farm Superintendent; S. F. Peckham, Chemistry; John Swift, Botany; Mrs. M. L. Fernald, French and German; Calvin Cutter, Lecturer, Physiology; C. B. Lakin, Book-Keeping; X. A. Willard, Lecturer, Dairy Farming; A. S. Packard, Lecturer, Entomology; E. S. Morse, Lecturer, Comparative Anatomy. There were in the three classes thirty-two students.

The legislature of 1872 voted to give the college eighteen thousand dollars. Some changes were made in the faculty of instruction this year, so that at the close of 1872 it was Rev. C. F. Allen, President; M. C. Fernald, Mathematics; R. L. Packard, Chemistry; W. A. Pike, Civil Engineering; C. H. Fernald, Natural

History. The whole number of students was forty-two. The next year the school received from the State the sum of twenty-four thousand dollars. The number of students was seventy-one, showing a good increase on the preceding year.

In 1874 there were present in the institution, one hundred and three students. The appropriation this year for carrying on the college was twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

In 1875 the State gave ten thousand five hundred dollars to the institution. The number of students had increased to one hundred and twenty-one.

In 1876 the legislature granted eight thousand five hundred dollars. The number of students was ninety-one. The whole amount of money granted by the State to the college thus far, is one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. The amount received from the fund from the lands granted by the Government of the United States is thus far fifty-six thousand dollars. The amount received and expended by the trustees of the college to the close of the last college year, is two hundred and sixteen thousand dollars. The college has a fund accrued from the sale of the lands given by the general government, which yields seven thousand three hundred dollars per year.

The aim and end of the college is to afford to students an industrial, practical education. It affords special facilities to the study of the applications of mathematics, as in topography, navigation, surveying and civil engineering. It provides for the extended study of chemistry as applied to the analysis of soils. Botany, entomology, zoology, with comparative anatomy, and book-keeping are studied exhaustively.

There has been much opposition to this school. It arises from two sources. The more ignorant portion of the people cannot see how "book learning" will enable a farmer to raise better cabbage heads, and so they oppose the needful appropriations. The men who are at the head of the colleges of the State, say that the constant effort of the agricultural college is to put into its curriculum more of the literary and classical studies, and thus gradually build up at the expense of the State an institution not demanded by the needs of the State, and which will be a rival to the other colleges, and they point to the compulsory study of German for all classes, a change made during the present year as proof of their position. The opposition of the last class is more to be feared than of the former. But the Agricultural College if wisely managed and

kept to its legitimate sphere of work, will not interfere with other institutions, but will occupy a part of the great educational field which the other schools of the State could not cultivate.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

Bowdoin College was so named in honor of James Bowdoin, at one time Governor of Massachusetts. The first practical suggestion to found a college in the then district of Maine, emanated from the Cumberland Association of Ministers in 1788. That body was joined by County Court of Sessions in petitioning the Massachusetts legislature to grant a charter for a college to be located in Cumberland county. Two years later the committee of the General Court reported favorably on the petition, and in March, 1791, the Senate passed a bill incorporating the "Maine College" to be established at Gorham, near Portland, but the House refused to concur. The next legislature, however, granted the charter for Bowdoin College. Various delays ensued, and the matter was delayed till June, 1794, when the bill was approved by Governor Samuel Adams. Bowdoin was thus among the earliest colleges of the country, being the sixteenth in order in the United States. Five townships of land were given. It was, however, difficult to effect a sale on favorable terms. A lack of money delayed the formal opening of the college. James Bowdoin gave at this time money and lands to the value of several thousands dollars. The friends of the College generally, did not respond very liberally to its calls at this time, but the courage and perseverance of a few saved the institution.

The first class was admitted in 1802. As soon as the corporation had fixed on the site of the proposed buildings, a three-story brick edifice was erected. Rev. Joseph McKeen was chosen President in 1802, and discharged the duties of that office till 1807. John Abbot was elected at the same time Professor of Languages. These officers were inaugurated on the first Thursday of September, 1802. On the same day the members of the corporation assembled in the College House and voted to call that building Massachusetts Hall. On the day after the inauguration, eight were admitted as members of the college.

The corporation decided at this time to build a house for the president. While it was building, the president and family lived in Massachusetts Hall. So the entire college, president, profes-

sors, students, chapel and recitation rooms were under one roof. The rapping of the president's cane called the students to prayer and recitations. The turkeys and pigs must have been safe from student raids in those days, for with the president in the same house, it would not do to attempt any nocturnal orgies.

In 1805 a man was called to the faculty who was destined to obtain a world wide renown, and contribute greatly by that renown to the growth and reputation of the college. This was Professor Parker Cleaveland. College honors were easy at that time, as in the class graduating every student had a part, and the salutatorian had two parts.

Rev. Jesse Appleton, succeeded to the presidency in 1807, on the death of President McKeen. In 1811 a choice library, a large collection of minerals, a gallery of paintings, and valuable apparatus, were bequeathed to the college by James Bowdoin. Rev. William Jenks received the appointment of Professor of Oriental Languages and English.

In 1819 Rev. William Allen was elected president on the death of President Appleton. Alpheus S. Packard was in the same year appointed tutor. He occupied the chair of Greek and Latin for forty years. Prof. Newman was called to the chair of Rhetoric and Oratory.

In 1820 the Medical School was established in connection with the college, being placed under the control of the same boards of trustees and overseers. At this time the academical classes numbered seventy-five. The medical classes were large from the beginning, and so at once increased the reputation of the college.

In 1824 Mr. Wm. Smyth and Thomas C. Upham were elected professors. These men obtained reputation for themselves, and shed a lasting renown on the college with which they were connected. In 1839 Rev. Leonard Woods was called to the presidency of the college; a position which he filled with great ability and success till 1866.

When the War of the Rebellion broke out, Bowdoin answered the call of the country. Two hundred and sixty-six of the alumni and students entered the army. Forty-one of these died for the country.

In 1866 the Rev. Samuel Harris was elected President of the college, on the resignation of Dr. Woods. He brought to the position a scholarship known and honored throughout the country, and a skill and executive ability as an educator acquired by a long

and successful experience. On his resignation in 1871, Gen. J. L. Chamberlain, who had been a professor in the college, general in the army, and for four years governor of the State, was called to the presidency. Under his government the college has been prosperous.

The Scientific Department was established in 1872. Its object is "to furnish the young men of Maine with the means of laying a broad and substantial foundation for the profession of Engineering; to make them familiar with the various sciences that lie at the bottom of that profession, and at the same time to instruct them in the practical application of those sciences; so that upon completing the course they should be able to enter at once upon active service, either in the field or office." The candidates for admission to this department must pass the same examination as for admission to the Classical Department, except in Greek, which is omitted for the Scientific department. The present Academical Faculty is:

President, J. L. Chamberlain, LL.D.; A. S. Packard, D.D., Prof. of Natural and Revealed Religion; J. B. Sewall, A. M., Prof. of Greek Language and Literature; G. L. Vose, A. M., Prof. of Civil Engineering; S. J. Young, A. M., Prof. Modern Languages; A. S. Packard, Jr., A. M., Prof. of Zoölogy; Chas. H. Smith, A. M., Prof. of Mathematics; H. L. Chapman, A. M., Prof. of Rhetoric, Oratory and English Literature; L. V. Caziarc, Prof. of Military Science; Henry Carmichael, A. M., Prof. of Chemistry and Mineralogy; F. K. Smyth, A. M., Prof. of Mathematics; C. H. Moore, A. M., Prof. of Latin; L. A. Lee, A. M., Prof. of Natural History; F. C. Robinson, A. M., Prof. of Analytical Chemistry; C. C. Springer, A. B., Prof. of French and German.

There are in the several classes students as follows:

Classical—Seniors 30, Juniors 17, Sophomores 18, Freshmen 32.

Scientific—Seniors 13, Juniors 8, Sophomores 6, Freshmen 17.

The amount of available funds on interest at this time is \$185,000. The tuition charged is \$75.00 per year; room rent, \$20.00; incidentals, \$10.00; making regular college charges for the year, \$105.00.

COLBY UNIVERSITY.

Colby University, formerly "Waterville College" was chartered by the "General Court" of Massachusetts in 1813, under the title of the "Maine Literary and Theological Institution." The purpose of its founders was mainly to secure the "opportunity to educate young men for the ministry." Some difficulties attended the organization of the school under the charter, and the final location was not fixed till 1816. In that year Waterville was selected. The town voted to give three thousand dollars, which was never paid to the institution. Individuals of Waterville and vicinity subscribed two thousand dollars. In 1817 the trustees elected Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin of Danvers, Mass., Professor of Theology and Rev. I. Chase of Westford, Vt., Professor of Languages. The trustees at the same time voted "that the instruction in the institution should begin in May, 1818." But it was easier to vote that the work should begin than to begin it. Dr. Chaplin, after some hesitation, accepted the position, and came to Waterville the last of June, 1818, bringing most of his scholars with him and began the school. No buildings had been erected. The school was held in a private house. Rev. Avery Briggs was elected Professor of Languages in 1818. In the early months of 1820, the "President's House" and South College were completed and occupied, and the school had a "local habitation." In the same year the legislature of Maine, the new State, in answer to a petition of the trustees, changed the name of the institution to "Waterville College." Under the new name a new organization was effected. Rev. Daniel H. Barnes of New York, was elected President, but did not accept, and the office remained vacant till 1822, when Dr. Chaplin was called to the Presidency and held the position till 1833. The first class graduated in 1822 and consisted of two members. There could have been few heart-burnings in this class at the distribution of honors, as one could have the salutatory and the other the valedictory. The classes of 1823 and 1824 numbered three each. What sport there must have been in hazing the Freshmen. In 1829 the trustees established Waterville Academy, which was intended as a feeder to the college. About the same time the trustees established the "manual labor department." It was intended to give needy students a chance by this means to pay part of the expense of their education. The plan worked badly for the college. The



COLBY UNIVERSITY, WATERVILLE.



plan was abandoned in 1842, leaving a large indebtedness as the net result to the trustees. In 1833, Rev. Rufus Babcock was elected President. In 1836 he was succeeded by Rev. Robert Pattison, and his successor was Rev. Eliphaz Fay, elected in 1841. The chapel building, containing besides the chapel proper, recitation rooms and the library, was erected in 1839. The building now known as South College, was put up and occupied about the same time. The chapel has become Champlin Hall, while old North College has become Chaplin Hall. Memorial Hall was founded 1867, and dedicated in 1869. It is in memorial of the sons of the college who fell in the service of their country in the war of the rebellion. It contains the Chapel, Hall of the Alumni and Library. Coburn Hall built in 1871, and named in acknowledgement of Hon. Abner Coburn, is entirely devoted to the departments of Chemistry and Natural History. The trustees have recently caused to be built and furnished an Observatory and a Gymnasium.

In 1843, Rev. D. N. Sheldon was elected President. To him succeeded Rev. Robert Pattison in 1854, who was followed by Rev. J. T. Champlin in 1857. On the resignation of Dr. Champlin in 1873, Rev. H. E. Robins, the present incumbent was elected. In 1867 the name of the institution was changed to Colby University. The present faculty is composed of Rev. H. E. Robins, President; Rev. S. K. Smith, Professor of Rhetoric; Moses Lyford, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy; J. B. Foster, Professor of Greek Language and Literature; E. W. Hall, Professor of Modern Languages; W. Elder, Professor of Chemistry and Natural History; J. D. Taylor, Professor of Latin Language and Literature; L. E. Warren, Professor of Mathematics; A. E. Crosby, Instructor in Gymnastics; Fred M. Wilson, Instructor in Military Drill.

There are at present in the college undergraduates, as follows: Seniors, 17; Juniors, 24; Sophomores, 30; Freshmen, 38.

The institution has received from the State of Massachusetts one township of land, and from Maine two half townships of land and twelve thousand dollars in money. The present endowment, paying interest, is two hundred thousand dollars. The trustees have lately secured one hundred thousand dollars additional, for the endowment of academies as preparatory schools for the college. Fifty thousand dollars of this sum will be funded for the

benefit of the "Classical Institute" at Waterville, and twenty-five thousand each for Houlton and Hebron Academies, which are under the control of the trustees of the college.

BATES COLLEGE.

Bates College was incorporated by act of the Legislature, Jan. 19, 1864, but its history, like that of most New England colleges, begun several years before its attainment of full chartered privileges. We must go back, at least, to 1854, to find the origin of this institution. In that year, the only school in the State belonging to the Free Baptist denomination, Parsonsfield Seminary, was burned, probably by an incendiary. On hearing of this calamity, Rev. Oren B. Cheney, then pastor of the Free Baptist Church in Augusta, conceived the idea that effort should be made at once, taking advantage of the sympathy awakened, to establish in the State an institution, centrally located, and liberally endowed, which should meet the increasing wants of his denomination, and more than make good the recent loss.

Full of this new plan, he set out early in October, to attend the Anniversary Meetings, held that year in Saco. On his way, he consulted with Rev. J. S. Burgess of Lewiston, who heartily approved the plan. At Saco, he advised with Rev. C. H. Smith, pastor of the Free Baptist church in that city, and the three jointly called a meeting of ministers and laymen, at the close of the anniversaries, before which the matter was fully laid. This meeting, by unanimous vote, appointed a committee to call a Free Baptist State Convention, to canvass the enterprise more thoroughly, and take necessary action. The convention was called to meet at Topsham, in the following November. At this convention, notwithstanding some opposition from the friends and representatives of schools outside the State, and after fullest discussion, it was voted, unanimously, to establish the proposed school as a new institution, and to continue the one at Parsonsfield, by raising for it two thousand dollars. A committee was appointed, consisting of Rev. Oren B. Cheney, Rev. Ebenezer Knowlton and Francis Lyford, Esq., to whom were entrusted full powers to establish the seminary, to obtain for it a charter, and whatever endowment was possible from the State, and to provide otherwise for its support.

The first meeting of this committee was held at the residence of Mr. Knowlton in South Montville, where a charter for the contemplated institution was drawn up, the name of the Maine State Seminary adopted for it, and a Board of Trustees designated.

The committee applied at once to the Legislature of 1855 for the legal adoption of this charter, and for a grant of fifteen thousand dollars. Some opposition was here encountered; but, by the persistent personal efforts of Mr. Cheney, the desired act was finally passed in the very closing hours of the session.

The bill making the appropriation, and bestowing the charter, was signed by the Governor, Hon. Anson P. Morrill, March 16th, 1855. By the provisions of this bill, five thousand dollars were granted for general purposes of the institution, and ten thousand dollars, in State scrip, for an endowment fund. The whole was upon condition that an equal sum should be raised for the school by subscription.

The question of location was next considered. Consultation was had with the representatives of several towns; but the preference of the Trustees was for Lewiston, and the liberality of the citizens and manufacturing corporations of that city decided them to locate the school there. The fifteen thousand dollars required to meet the conditions of the State grant was immediately raised in the city, the Franklin Company heading the subscription list, with five thousand dollars.

A site containing twenty acres was purchased of Ammi R. Nash, Esq., for about five thousand dollars. The corner stone of Hathorn Hall, named in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Seth Hathorn, late of Woolwich, who contributed five thousand dollars towards its erection, was laid with fitting ceremonies, June 26th, 1856; and Parker Hall, named for Hon. Thomas Parker, late of Farmington, who made an early subscription of five thousand dollars, was begun soon after.

The school was opened for the reception of students, Sept. 1st, 1857, with Rev. Oren B. Cheney, A. M., as Principal, and Miss Rachel J. Symonds as Preceptress; while George H. Ricker, A. M., John A. Lowell, A. M., Miss Jane W. Hoyt, and Miss Mary R. Cushman were Assistants.

The liberal patronage which the school at once received justified the wisdom of its founders. Its first term numbered one hundred and thirty-seven students. It had at first but one formal course of study, with elective branches; but soon established three

separate course a Classical Department, which still survives in the Nichols Latin School, designed to fit students for New England colleges, a Ladies' course which gave a liberal education in English studies, Latin, French and German, and an English course, to meet the needs of business life.

During the six years of the seminary, up to the special founding of the college, seventy-six young men graduated from the Classical Department; and up to the present time, January, '77, by the work of the Nichols Latin School, the number has been increased to two hundred and forty young men, and two young women. Other departments of the school were equally prosperous. Forty-one young ladies graduated in the full course of study up to 1863, and the number of students maintained an average of about one hundred and fifty for the whole time.

But in his earliest conception of the school, its founder had contemplated its growth into a higher grade and a larger work than it took at first. This plan he never relinquished. He had a deep interest in the welfare of his chosen christian denomination. He felt that a college belonging to them, whose work should be specially to promote education among them, was virtually needful. There were five hundred churches of this denomination in New England, needing, year by year, new recruits to an educated ministry. He felt that not only was education needed, but education in a college which, while it should be liberal and unsectarian, should be specially devoted to denominational interests. With these views, he kept steadily at work, under manifold discouragements to found a fully equipped, respectable college, and to build up denominational enthusiasm for its support.

In the winter of 1862, through his influence, an act was passed in the State Legislature, giving to the Maine State Seminary collegiate powers, including the right to confer degrees. At the annual meeting of the Trustees of the seminary, in July, 1862, Mr. Cheney desired to have a Freshmen Class organized, and the college plan definitely adopted. But the time was not quite ripe for that. Some of his best friends, who had been surprised at the success already gained, were yet afraid to take the further needful steps. At the next annual meeting, with his characteristic perseverance, Mr. Cheney again brought up the matter of a college organization, and meantime had wrought such sentiment in its favor, that his plan was adopted in full, with but very little opposition. It was voted, not only to form a Freshmen Class at the

opening of the next Fall Term, but also to change the name of the institution from the Maine State Seminary to Bates College, and to ask the Legislature at its next session to legalize this action and make the necessary changes in the charter. Rev. Oren B. Cheney, D. D., was elected President, Levi W. Stanton, A. M., Professor of Greek, Jonathan Y. Stanton, A. M., Professor of Latin, Selden F. Neal, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, and Horace R. Cheney, A. B., Tutor and Librarian.

The name of the college was given in honor of Hon. Benjamin Edward Bates, A. M., of Boston, to whom as a most liberal minded and generous man, President Cheney had confided his plans for educational and christian work, and who had pledged himself to a subscription of twenty-five thousand dollars towards the endowment of a college, provided seventy-five thousand dollars could be otherwise secured. No hint had been given to Mr. Bates that the proposed college should be named for him. The first intimation he had to that effect, was the report of the action of the Trustees in *bestowing* the name. He has always given his money from the purest and highest motives. The only argument to which he has listened, is the *needs* of the christian denomination which the college was meant to serve, and the great *good* to general education which its work would accomplish. The friends of the college can never be too grateful to Mr. Bates. Without him it could not have been founded. His first subscription gave courage to undertake the enterprise, and his subsequent help has been its great dependence for success. While President Cheney has done so much for it, he is glad to confess everywhere that its real founder is the man whose name it bears.

In 1864, Mr. Bates made a second subscription of fifty thousand dollars for an additional building to complete the original plan, and twenty-five thousand for an endowment; on condition that twenty-five thousand dollars should be obtained from other friends of the college. This condition was met, and the subscription paid, but upon full consideration of the college, it was agreed by Mr. Bates that the whole amount might be added to the endowment fund, and the erection of the building postponed, provided thirty thousand dollars additional should be raised for permanent endowment. In 1873, he made another conditional subscription of one hundred thousand dollars, to be met by an equal sum secured from other sources.

To meet the conditions of these several subscriptions, the State made an additional grant of two townships of land, valued at twenty thousand dollars. The Free Baptist Education Society has given its obligation for twenty five thousand dollars. Enoch W. Page, Esq., of New York, has given fifteen thousand. The late William Toothaker of Phillips, and his widow, gave six thousand and six hundred. George G. Fogg, LL. D., of Concord, N. H., has given five thousand five hundred dollars. The late Mrs. Charlotte Chesley of Newmarket, N. H., gave some four thousand dollars, and Hon. B. J. Cole of Lake Village, N. H., two thousand; while a multitude of friends, whose gratefully remembered names our limits forbid to mention have made gifts from one hundred to a thousand dollars in value, until, by the treasurer's last report, the funds of the college, exclusive of grounds and buildings, and deducting all losses upon subscriptions, amount to some three hundred thousand dollars. This includes a property in Boston valued at forty thousand dollars, bequeathed to the college by the will of the late Joshua Benson. The real estate immediately about the college has been increased from the original twenty acres, and two buildings, until it includes fifty acres of land, five buildings for school purposes, and a house for the President, the whole valued at not less than two hundred thousand dollars, making the total assets five hundred thousand dollars. This land includes an observatory site, one hundred feet square, on the summit of David's mountain, just west of the college, a gift from Mrs. Archibald Wakefield and the late Mrs. John M. Frye.

When the college was organized in 1863, the plan was to continue the seminary as a department of the college, after the example of many successful institutions in the West. But it was found by two years' trial that the plan was unsatisfactory, both to the students and the patrons of the college. The question of an entire separation of the two schools was raised, therefore, by the President, in his annual report of 1865. Different measures and methods were proposed and discussed. The results reached between this year and 1869 were the establishment of the Maine Central Institute at Pittsfield, and the removal of the Maine State Seminary to separate buildings, on grounds nearly adjoining those of the college; while the classical preparatory department was organized separately, and called the Nichols Latin School, in honor of Lyman Nichols, Esq., of Boston.

From that time, the college has been an entirely independent, separate institution. The Ladies' Department and the name of the Maine State Seminary were dropped in 1870, the college Trustees transferring this interest to the Maine Central Institute, and donating five thousand dollars as a help in its support.

In the same year, a Theological Department of the college was established, and the building, Nichols Hall, made vacant by the removal of the Seminary, was appropriated to its use. This Department is under control of the College Board of Fellows and Overseers, and is supported from the college treasury, but has its own Faculty and entirely independent management. It gives free tuition and room rent to all its students; besides which, those who are needy are helped to the amount of one hundred dollars or more per year from funds of the Free Baptist Education Society. The regular three years' course of study in the school is similar to that of the best Theological Seminaries in New England; but it has also an English course, designed to fit for usefulness in the christian ministry, young men of talent and piety who lack the advantages of a classical education. It has already graduated twenty students, and numbers now in its three classes twenty-four young men. It has a separate library numbering twenty-two hundred volumes, to which, as to the college library, its students have daily access. Its Faculty consists of the President of the college; Rev. John Fullonton, D. D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Pastoral Theology; Rev. Benjamin F. Hayes, D. D., Professor of Psychology and Exegetical Theology; Rev. James A. Howe, D. D., Professor of Systematic Theology and Homiletics; and Thomas H. Rich, A. M., Professor of Hebrew.

The charter of 1864 was amended by the Legislature in 1868, giving the right to establish the Theological Department, and making some changes in the Board of President and Trustees. The completed charter, as it now stands, establishing the Boards of Fellows and Overseers, and giving the Alumni a voice in the government of the college, was granted in 1873.

Of the original Faculty, only two members remain. Professor Selden F. Neal resigned his office to begin the practice of medicine in 1865. Tutor Horace R. Cheney resigned in the same year to begin the study of law at Cambridge. Professor Levi W. Stanton resigned in 1866 to become Principal of Dummer Academy at Byfield, Mass. Benjamin F. Hayes, A. M., was elected to the chair of Modern Languages in 1865, transferred in 1868 to the

Professorship of Rhetoric and English Literature, and elected to the department of Psychology in 1869. Richard C. Stanley, A. M., was elected Professor of Chemistry and Geology in 1865. In his department of instruction has been included Political Economy, Physics and Astronomy, with the exception of 1875, for which year the Astronomy was under the care of Oliver C. Wendell, A. M., who was elected Professor of Astronomy in that year. Thomas L. Angell, A. M., was elected Professor of Modern Languages in 1868. George C. Chase, A. M., who had been tutor in Greek in 1870, was elected Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in 1871. In 1873, a Professorship of Logic and Christian Evidences was established; it was partially endowed by citizens of Lewiston and Auburn, with a view to its occupancy by Rev. Uriah Balkam, D. D. It was called the Cobb Professorship, in honor of Dea. J. L. H. Cobb, who gave liberally for its endowment. Dr. Balkam was elected to the chair in August; but in the absence of Professor Hayes, he performed duty in the department of Psychology, until his death in March of the following year. During this brief period he had greatly endeared himself to the students and his brethren of the Faculty; and it was felt that by his untimely death the college had lost a man of great ability, and a most valued instructor. The Professorship has since been discontinued, and the name of its principal founder transferred to the Professorship of Astronomy. Up to 1876 the department of Mathematics was under the care of Professor J. Y. Stanton, assisted by tutors, but in this year John H. Round, A. M., was elected Professor of Mathematics.

The corporation has shown distinguished generosity in its treatment of the Faculty, by providing to several of its members means for a year's travel and study in Europe. Professor Angell was sent to Germany and France in 1869; Professor Hayes began a year's study in the University at Hallé in 1873; Professor Stanton had a year in England, France, Italy and Greece, from the summer of 1874; and President Cheney has been lately called home from a proposed year's travel, by the sickness and death of his son, Horace R. Cheney, A. M., in whom the college has lost a much esteemed member of its Board of Fellows, and a most efficient friend.

The first college class, formed in 1863, numbered sixteen actual students, of which eight graduated at the first commencement of the college in 1867. Since that time nine other classes have

graduated, numbering in all one hundred and thirty-five, and the present number of students in four classes, is *one hundred and fourteen*. Most of the graduates are filling honorable places in the learned professions and as teachers. And the college has this great thing to be grateful for, and to take pardonable pride in, that every Alumnus is a worker for its further prosperity.

An Alumni Association was formed in 1869, and incorporated in the following year. It includes in active membership nearly every graduate of the college, and has already pledged the sum of ten thousand dollars towards the endowment fund. Its present officers are George B. Files, A. M., President; Thomas Spooner, Jr., A. M., Vice President, and Fritz W. Baldwin, A. M., Secretary and Treasurer. Its anniversary exercises, consisting of an oration and poem, occur each year the Thursday after Commencement Day, which is the Wednesday following the last Tuesday in June.

Among its graduates the college is proud to reckon two young women. It has been open to women from the first, in this respect taking the lead of all the New England colleges. Its experience has shown, not only that co-education is in no way objectionable, but that young women can maintain an equal rank with young men in the same course of study. In the catalogue of 1876-7, there are five names of young women, two of whom will graduate at the approaching commencement.

The college has, at present, but one course of study, the same in all essentials, with the regular classical course in the New England colleges. All its students are admitted, either by examination in studies which constitute a full preparatory course, or by certificate of regular graduation in first-class preparatory schools. It is designed, as the means of the college and its number of instructors increase, to enlarge its curriculum somewhat, and give opportunity by elective studies, for advanced education in special departments.

The college is willing to show its record in another respect also. It has given most cordial welcome to young men of color, from the first. It has had in its various departments nine colored students, six of whom had been slaves. One graduated in the class of '74, one is a member of the present Sophomore Class, and one of the Freshman Class. Every one of the nine, I think, would testify that he had never received, on account of his color, the slightest discourtesy from any one connected with the college.

In its relation to needy but deserving young men, the college has somewhat to speak of with satisfaction. It has nineteen scholarships, which regularly give free tuition to as many students. One of these scholarships, founded by the late Hon. Asa Redington, LL. D., is specially set apart for the benefit of a lady student, and is the only scholarship of such a character, it is thought, in New England. Outside of these scholarships, the college has never refused free tuition to any worthy student who has asked for it. Of its present number of students, upwards of fifty are receiving charity in this way from the scholarships and liberality of the college. It was established as a benevolent enterprise. Its government believes that in bestowing such help, it is but fulfilling the dearest wishes of its generous founder. And not only are worthy and indigent students sure of sympathy and help at Bates College, but the scale of expenses is low, and effort is made by all the college authorities to keep it low, and to put students by every means in their power, in the way of earning money whereby to help themselves. All habits of needless or extravagant expenditure would be immediately checked.

While the college is under the special control of one denomination of christians, and it is understood that the majority and prevailing voice in its boards of government and instruction shall be denominational, there is an entire absence in all its departments of everything like a sectarian spirit. It is *meant* there should be *active religious influence* in the college, leading all its students toward a true christian life, but no interference is sought with any merely theological opinions. Attendance at college prayers and upon Sabbath services in some christian church is required, but the particular church at which each shall attend, is left to the election of the student.

The college, while not yet fully endowed, nor equipped to do the work which its Faculty and friends desire, has, nevertheless, considering its age, made a good beginning. It has a library of some five thousand volumes, nearly all readable books, directly useful to students, and accessible daily. The library from the first has been under the care of enthusiastic but discriminating book buyers. Horace R. Cheney, A. M., its first Librarian, and Prof. J. Y. Stanton, his successor, both of whom have made the library an object of deepest personal interest, and have given it a wise supervision which has made it one of the most valuable libraries in the State. It is increased by an annual appropriation

of three hundred dollars, exclusive of all costs of binding. In addition to the college library, there are other libraries, numbering eighteen hundred volumes, belonging to the Eurosophian and Polymnian Library Societies. These societies of the students, formed for purposes of debate and exercise in writing and declamation, were incorporated under their present names in 1869; but were outgrowths of earlier societies connected with the Maine State Seminary, which were first chartered, one in 1857, and the other in 1860. In addition to work in these societies, the students maintain a college magazine called the Bates Student, which has already reached its fifth volume, and has taken good rank among similar publications of many older colleges. There is also a Reading Room Association among the students, whose tables and reading desks are supplied with all the more important magazines and newspapers of the day, including some of foreign publication.

The college is furnished with a somewhat full cabinet of minerals, fossils, and pressed botanical specimens, the nucleus of which, belonged formerly to Aaron Young, M. D., a zealous and very successful collector. It has been increased by donations from many friends of the college, especially by a gift of sixty specimens of rare minerals, including several precious stones from A. C. Hamlin, M. D., of Bangor, and some hundred valuable specimens of fossils from the coal measures of Pennsylvania, presented by Rev. Dr. I. V. Warren, editor of the Christian Mirror. This cabinet has been classified, labelled and placed in cases which make it convenient for study, under special supervision of Professor Stanley. The apparatus for illustrative lectures in Chemistry and Physics is already respectable, and will hereafter be increased by a regular annual appropriation of three hundred dollars for that purpose.

A full collection of New England birds, together with many rare and valuable foreign specimens, and some hundred varieties of eggs, gathered by much labor and an expense of some five hundred dollars, was presented to the college in 1873, by Prof. J. Y. Stanton, who makes free use of this collection to illustrate his annual course of Lectures on Ornithology.

In 1866 a gymnasium building was erected at a cost of six thousand dollars. It has been only partially supplied with apparatus; but affords at present full opportunity for all needful exercise, and will be completely furnished, it is hoped, at no distant day.

With these facilities, which, it is trusted, future years and gifts will largely multiply, the authorities of the college feel that they can offer to young men and women opportunities for thorough discipline, liberal culture, and manly growth, in some good degree adequate to the necessities of our times.

I have felt, in making this sketch, to be published in such a way, that I was in a measure, accounting to the State in behalf of our college, for the liberal trusts committed to our hands. We desire to express our gratitude for the giving of these trusts; and we venture to hope that, upon careful examination, we shall not be found to have been in the least degree unfaithful to them.

R. C. STANLEY.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

	1876.		1875.		Increase.
Population of State—census of 1870.....	626,915		626,915		—
Whole number of towns in State.....	424		421		3
Whole number of plantations.....	87		79		8
Number of towns making returns.....	416		416		—
Number of plantations making returns.....	80		70		10
Whole number of scholars between 4 and 21.....	218,490		221,477		2,987 dec.
Number registered in Summer Schools.....	126,482		117,821		8,661
Average attendance in Summer Schools.....	99,106		95,058		4,048
Number registered in Winter Schools.....	129,903		130,343		440 dec.
Average attendance in Winter Schools.....	105,976		105,625		331
Percentage of average attendance to whole number..	.50		.49		.01
Percentage of average to registered attendance in Summer Schools.....	.79		.81		.02 dec.
Percentage of average to registered attendance in Winter Schools.....	.82		.81		.01
Percentage of whole average to whole registered attendance.....	.80		.81		.01 dec.
Average length of Summer Schools in weeks and days, 5½ days per week.....	10w. 2d.		10w. 2d.		—
Average length of Winter Schools.....	11w. 11d.		10w. 4d.		1d.
Average length of schools for year.....	21w. 2d.		21w. 1d.		1d.
Number of school districts in the State.....	3,972		3,953		19
Number of parts of districts.....	350		368		18 dec.
Number of School Houses.....	4,261		4,180		81
Number in good condition.....	2,802		2,689		113
Number built last year.....	86		104		18 dec.
Cost of same.....	\$164,399		110,725		53,674
Estimated value of all school property.....	3,005,290		3,019,519		14,259 dec.
Number of male teachers employed in Summer.....	209		171		38
Number of male teachers employed in Winter.....	2,351		1,984		167
Number of female teachers employed in Summer.....	4,284		4,426		142 dec.
Number of female teachers employed in Winter.....	2,351		2,475		124 dec.
Number of teachers, graduates of Normal Schools...	290		297		7 dec.
Average wages of male teachers per month, excluding board.....	\$35 45		36 96		1 51 dec.
Average wages of female teachers per week, excluding board.....	4 26		4 29		.03 dec.
Average cost of teachers' board per week.....	2 34		2 38		.04 dec.
Amount of school money voted by towns.....	657,705		662,558		4,853 dec.
Excess above amount required by law.....	161,334		173,026		11,692 dec.
Amount voted per scholar.....	2 58		2 58		—
Amount available from State Treasury for year ending April 1, 1876.....	375,852		388,973		13,121 dec.
Amount derived from local funds.....	26,821		25,585		1,236
Amount actually expended for public schools for year ending April 1, 1876.....	1,053,497		1,046,766		6,731
Amount paid for tuition in private schools, academies, &c., in the State.....	27,391		39,040		11,649 dec.
Amount paid for same out of State.....	8,029		6,309		1,220
Amount expended for repairs, insurance, fuel, &c... ..	156,441		126,142		30,299
Amount expended to prolong schools.....	23,341		11,671		11,670
Amount paid for school supervision.....	30,866		29,668		1,198
Aggregate amount expended for schools*.....	1,307,523		1,244,679		62,844

* Free High and Normal Schools not included.

FISCAL STATEMENT, Year Ending April 1.

I T E M S .	1876.	1875.
Raised by municipal taxation for current school expenses ..	\$657,705	\$662,558
Derived from School Mill tax.....	224,580	224,580
Derived from Savings Bank tax.....	133,965	145,935
Interest on permanent school fund.....	24,033	22,193
Derived from local funds.....	26,821	25,585
Expended for new school-houses.....	164,399	110,725
To prolong schools.....	23,341	11,671
Private tuition in and out of State.....	35,420	45,849
To pay for school supervision.....	30,866	29,668
Cost of Free High Schools.....	116,308	98,632
Appropriations for Normal Schools.....	15,534	14,300
Expenses of annual report.....	3,500	3,500
Salary of Superintendent and Clerk.....	3,000	3,000
Traveling expenses and postage.....	800	800
Aggregate school expenditures.....	\$1,460,272	\$1,398,996

PRESENT RESOURCES.

By the above statistical and fiscal summaries, it appears that the whole number of persons in the State between four and twenty-one years, the legal school age, is 218,490. To educate them there are employed 6,548 teachers. These teachers have taught during the year 6,871 schools. There are in the State then 6,708 schools, including primary, intermediate, grammar and ungraded schools. There are in addition to these 163 high schools, supported in part by the towns or districts and in part by the State. Two normal schools, supported wholly by the State, furnish facilities for the preparation of teachers for the public schools. One special school, the "College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts," supported by the State, furnishes opportunity for a technical education. In addition to the schools named above, nine academies, endowed principally by private beneficence, furnish opportunities for a higher secondary education, or for a thorough preparation for college. Three colleges, partially endowed and furnished, mostly by private benefactions, open their doors to all who are fitted to enter.

For the support of these institutions, the towns and cities of the State raised by direct taxation during the current year \$657,705. The State paid \$431,478. The common school fund held in trust by the State is \$423,803. The several academies and preparatory schools have funds now paying interest amounting to \$215,000. The interest fund of the Agricultural school is

\$131,400. The three colleges have in the aggregate interest paying funds amounting to \$702,000.

STRENGTH OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

The union of the town or city with the State in their support is advantageous to the schools. The town being called upon each year to raise money by direct tax for the support of schools, is interested in them. The merits of these institutions are freely canvassed. Every citizen claims a part ownership in them. He desires to know if the property is a good investment, if it is paying good dividends. This interest may take at times the form of carping, ignorant criticism or factious opposition. Even then it is better than utter indifference. If the support rested entirely on municipal taxes, the burdens imposed on small and thinly settled towns would be intolerable. To supply decent schools even twenty weeks in the year would require a school tax of three or four per cent. By the interest on the permanent school fund, the tax on deposits in the savings banks, and a tax on the State valuation of one mill on a dollar, distributed according to school population, the burdens are equalized. The small and poor towns can have twenty weeks of good school each year without ruinous taxation. Thus a fair support is secured for the schools, while the local interest in them is maintained.

The support of the higher academies and colleges by private benefactions, secures for the purposes of education a large amount of money which would otherwise be devoted to private purposes. Many persons making these gifts, follow them by an active and efficient interest. So numbers are working for the prosperity of these institutions and the advancement of higher education, who would take no interest in the matter if the academies and colleges were State institutions.

WEAKNESS OF THE SYSTEM.

1. By the district plan, the number of very small schools is unnecessarily increased. These small schools involve poor school-houses, cheap and inefficient teachers, erroneous training for the pupils.

2. The present plan involves the annual choice of four thousand district agents, not selected with any view to fitness or knowledge of the duties of the office.

3. The present plan takes from the committee, the officer who is made the judge of the fitness of the teachers, all power in the selection of the teacher.
4. It hinders effectual supervision of the schools, involving unqualified teachers, bad methods of instruction, multiplicity of text books in the same school, bad classification, waste of money and loss of pupils' time.
5. A lack of system in the examination of teachers, involving worthless teaching and the discouragement of qualified teachers, by depriving them of any authoritative recognition of their superiority.
6. A want of thoroughness in instruction.

NEEDS.

1. The abolition of the district system.
2. A system of examination of teachers which shall be a test of acquired qualifications and natural characteristics, and which shall divide the teachers into classes according to such attainments.
3. A more thorough and systematic inspection of the schools by the committees of towns and cities.
4. The establishment of training schools and classes, in which teachers may gain professional knowledge.
5. County and State certificates granted after examination by properly qualified examiners, the former entitling the holders to teach in any school in the county for one year, and the latter entitling the holder to teach in any school in the State for five years.
6. The establishment by authority, of a convention annually, in each county, of teachers and school officers.
7. The distribution, by the State of the State school moneys on some basis which will serve as an inducement to towns to get as many of the scholars as possible into school.

APPENDIX.

COMMON SCHOOL STATISTICS,

Compiled from Annual Returns of S. S. Committees and Fiscal Returns of Municipal Officers, for year ending April 1, 1876.

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY.

TOWNS.	No. of children belonging in town between the ages of 4 and 21 years.		Number registered in Summer Schools.		Average number attending Summer Schools.		Number registered in Winter Schools.		Average number attending Winter Schools.		Number of different pupils registered.		Per centage of average attendance.		Average length of Summer Schools of 5½ days per week.		Average length of Winter Schools of 5½ days per week.		Number of districts in town.		Number of parts of districts.		Number of school houses in town.		Number in good condition.		Number of school houses built last year.		Cost of the same.		Estimated value of all school property in town.		Number of Male Teachers employed in Summer.		Number of Male Teachers employed in Winter.		No. of Female Teachers employed in Summer.		No. of Female Teachers employed in Winter.		
	w.	d.	w.	d.	w.	d.	w.	d.	w.	d.	w.	d.	w.	d.	w.	d.	w.	d.	w.	d.	w.	d.	w.	d.	w.	d.	w.	d.	w.	d.	w.	d.	w.	d.	w.	d.	w.	d.			
Auburn	2,542	1,401	1,326	1,376	1,287	1,464	50	10	10	3	1	-	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Durham	412	241	206	257	216	309	.50	11	10	3	16	2	14	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
East Livermore	293	258	213	227	194	274	.70	14	5	14	5	14	5	6	3	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
Greene	346	192	158	227	198	246	.51	9	23	11	3	10	5	11	3	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Lewiston	6,479	2,866	2,025	2,974	2,173	3,550	.32	16	10	2	28	28	28	1	2	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
Lisbon	816	503	427	511	436	664	.53	13	14	1	1	15	14	1	1	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
Leeds	No	Return	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Livermore	429	289	231	330	301	413	.62	9	5	11	17	2	17	8	17	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8		
Minot	588	326	263	319	290	396	.55	10	5	9	6	4	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9		
Poland	No	Return	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Turner	739	362	321	516	437	559	.51	10	10	1	1	19	10	1	1	19	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Wales	176	115	101	154	138	154	.68	9	10	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8		
Webster	296	161	140	194	167	194	.52	9	3	11	11	2	11	3	11	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3			
	13,116	6,714	5,411	7,085	5,837	8,223	.54	11	1	12	1	79	18	168	132	2	1,250	309,464	8	73	214	152																			

COMMON SCHOOLS

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

TOWNS.	No. of Teachers, graduates of Normal Schools	Average wages of Male Teachers per month, excluding board.	Average wages of Female Teachers per week, excluding board.	Average cost of Teachers' board per week.	Amount of school money voted in 1876.	Not less than 80 cts for each inhabitant.		Amount raised per scholar.	Amount available from Town Treasury from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76.	Amount available from State Treasury from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76.	Amount derived from local funds.	Total amount actually expended for public schools from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76.	Balance unexpended April 1, 1876.	Amount of money expended for repairs, fuel, insurance, &c.	Amount raised to prolong public schools, in money, fuel, board, &c	Amount paid for school supervision.	Am't paid for tuition in private schools, academies, &c within the State	Amount paid for same out of the State.
						Excess above am't required by law.	Less than the am't required by law											
Auburn.....	-	-	-	-	\$14,000	\$8,000	-	5 51	\$12,000	\$4,452	-	\$17,552	-	\$2,578	-	\$500	-	-
Durham.....	-	\$28 00	\$3 50	-	1,200	120	-	2 91	1,313	709	-	1,951	\$71	250	-	70	-	-
East Livermore.....	-	34 50	4 41 2 18	-	803	-	-	2 74	No	Fiscal	Returns.	-	240	55	\$250	-	-	
Greene.....	1	26 00	4 12 1 75	-	875	-	-	2 53	1,214	640	-	1,462	392	125	64	75	-	
Lewiston.....	9	150 00	5 50 3 50	-	24,000	13,118	-	3 70	22,000	11,739	\$105	38,011	-	15,893	-	2,000	-	
Lisbon.....	3	36 00	4 27 2 86	-	2,800	600	-	3 43	No	Fiscal	Returns.	-	856	178	125	-	-	
Leeds.....	No return	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,294	691	-	1,794	191	-	-	-	-	
Livermore.....	1	32 50	3 50 2 50	-	1,175	-	-	2 74	1,939	797	108	2,345	499	290	125	53	325	
Minot.....	1	49 67	5 16 2 52	-	1,256	-	-	2 14	1,463	1,091	99	2,457	196	-	82	-	-	
Poland.....	No return	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Turner.....	-	40 00	8 00 2 75	-	2,200	-	-	2 98	No	Fiscal	Returns.	-	-	175	300	-	-	
Wales.....	-	22 00	3 00 1 75	-	600	159	-	3 41	559	315	-	792	82	100	35	-	-	
Webster.....	-	30 50	3 74 2 35	-	941	188	-	3 18	800	633	-	1,300	133	-	200	44	50	
	15	44 92	4 82 2 46	-	49,850	22,176	-	3 21	42,582	21,097	312	67,664	1,564	20,332	425	3,252	1,125	-

AROOSTOOK COUNTY.

TOWNS.	No. of children belonging in town between the ages of 4 and 21 years	Number registered in Summer Schools.	Average number attending Summer Schools.	Number registered in Winter Schools.	Average number attending Winter Schools.	Number of different pupils registered.	Per centage of average attendance.				Average length of Summer Schools of 5½ days per week.		Average length of Winter Schools of 5½ days per week.		Number of districts in town.	Number of parts of districts.	Number of school hours in town.	Number in good conat-tion	Number of school houses built last year.	Cost of the same.	Estimated value of all school property in town.	Number of Male Teachers employed in Summer.	Number of Male Teachers employed in Winter.	No of Female Teachers employed in Summer.	No. of Female Teachers employed in Winter.
							a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	a.	b.											
Amity.....	129	97	66	61	45	97	.43	11	3	11	3	3	3	1	\$600	\$9,000	1	2	3	-	-	-	-		
Ashland.....	231	150	166	107	84	167	.43	11	18	5	5	4	4	-	-	2,000	-	4	4	1	4	1	1	1	
Bridgewater.....	280	145	97	165	114	210	.38	15	12	5	5	4	4	-	-	2,000	-	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	
Blaine.....	244	145	85	137	109	169	.39	11	3	12	4	2	1	-	425	2,625	-	4	4	1	4	1	1	1	
Benedicta.....	132	67	53	81	67	81	.45	12	20	2	2	2	2	-	-	1,600	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Boston.....	282	173	134	179	133	206	.47	11	4	11	2	9	4	2	2	2,000	1	3	8	3	8	3	3	3	
Fort Fairfield.....	906	542	377	510	334	672	.42	9	10	3	22	-	17	4	-	5,475	1	4	22	20	20	20	20	20	
Fort Kent.....	592	313	217	-	-	313	-	24	3	-	9	2	4	1	1	-	-	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	
Frenchville.....	1,001	500	453	428	388	664	.42	13	4	11	3	24	7	6	125	-	-	6	-	22	22	22	22	22	
Grant Isle.....	356	163	93	95	67	258	.22	14	19	4	6	1	5	4	-	700	-	4	-	6	2	2	2	2	
Haynesville.....	71	32	24	-	-	32	-	13	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	
Hodgdon.....	409	239	198	287	204	390	.50	10	12	9	1	9	9	-	-	5,000	-	9	-	8	3	3	3	3	
Hersey.....	44	20	12	25	14	31	.32	12	10	1	2	1	1	1	-	600	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	
Houlton.....	874	434	292	404	294	643	.34	16	2	11	9	9	7	-	-	10,000	1	7	10	3	3	3	3	3	
Island Falls.....	82	65	58	34	29	69	.54	10	38	4	-	3	3	1	1,100	1,550	-	3	1	4	1	1	1	1	
Limestone.....	162	120	92	54	47	141	.43	11	3	6	1	5	1	1	350	1,800	-	1	1	6	3	3	3	3	
Linneus.....	386	208	164	258	200	349	.47	11	10	3	8	2	7	5	-	5,000	-	7	-	4	8	4	4	4	
Littleton.....	349	271	238	282	236	323	.68	14	13	7	7	7	7	-	-	5,000	-	7	-	7	4	7	4	4	
Ludlow.....	192	130	109	83	75	138	.48	13	2	11	3	5	-	4	2	-	5,000	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	
Lyndon.....	869	300	240	320	252	527	.28	9	4	11	3	16	1	14	12	2,500	7,500	1	7	14	6	6	6	6	
Madawaska.....	525	292	179	-	-	292	-	5	3	-	14	1	3	-	-	200	-	3	-	14	-	-	-	-	
Mars Hill.....	256	135	104	155	120	201	.44	9	3	9	4	8	-	6	4	-	2,225	-	4	3	2	2	2	2	
Masardis.....	69	57	45	29	26	60	.51	13	10	2	-	1	1	1	-	700	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	
Maysville.....	407	210	164	225	196	269	.44	8	3	8	-	11	6	1	-	-	1	5	10	7	7	7	7	7	
Monticello.....	331	198	156	152	112	249	.40	9	11	2	8	-	-	8	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	

COMMON SCHOOLS.

New Limerick.....	217	114	89	112	88	142	.41 10	14	1	5	1	5	4	-	-	1,500	1	3	4	1
Orient.....	97	94	64	-	-	94	- 16	2	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
Presque Isle.....	466	273	203	289	226	361	.46 7	4 9	5	8	-	8	6	-	-	2,000	-	-	10	4
Sherman.....	288	174	138	216	165	247	.52 8	3 10	3	6	-	5	4	-	-	1,250	-	4	8	1
Smyrna.....	71	38	31	54	43	55	.52 6	3 8	4	4	-	3	3	-	-	1,000	-	-	2	3
Washburn.....	271	160	116	120	85	190	.39 12	3 12	4	7	1	3	2	-	-	2,500	-	1	7	3
Weston.....	142	60	45	75	62	82	.38 11	9	4	4	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4
Bancroft pl.....	90	64	50	70	50	70	.56 12	12	12	3	-	3	1	-	-	500	-	-	3	3
Barker pl.....	24	14	12	-	-	14	- 12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Castle Hill pl.....	126	64	52	46	38	118	.36 8	10	3	6	-	6	6	-	-	2,000	-	1	6	1
Chapman pl.....	44	23	20	-	-	23	- 11	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Crystal pl.....	111	73	53	32	23	73	.34 9	1 12	-	6	-	3	1	-	-	150	-	-	6	1
Cyr pl.....	178	93	61	-	-	93	- 27	-	-	3	1	3	1	-	-	110	-	-	3	-
Glenwood pl.....	62	43	30	23	16	43	.37 10	8	2	3	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
Hamlin pl.....	257	150	87	-	-	150	- 24	2	-	5	-	4	2	-	-	500	-	1	5	-
Letter K pl.....	85	47	35	42	20	63	.33 11	10	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	200	-	-	1	-
Macwahoc pl.....	91	-	-	42	35	42	-	12	-	2	-	1	1	1	629	680	-	-	-	1
Mapleton pl.....	192	107	83	150	128	161	.55 10	3 8	1	9	-	8	3	1	225	1,725	1	3	5	4
Merrill pl.....	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moro pl.....	70	51	39	37	18	53	.41 10	8	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	800	-	-	2	2
New Sweden pl.....	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 11, R. 1 pl.....	153	74	60	24	20	98	.26 11	3 8	-	5	-	4	2	-	-	1,000	-	1	4	-
Oakfield pl.....	261	136	97	162	123	194	.42 8	2 8	3	6	5	6	4	-	-	1,800	2	7	5	-
Oxbow pl.....	48	36	28	-	-	36	- 12	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	100	1	-	1	-
Perham pl.....	46	24	20	18	16	36	.39 13	9	-	4	-	2	1	-	-	1,000	-	1	3	-
Pleasant Ridge pl.....	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portage Lake pl.....	55	38	29	-	-	38	- 18	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	600	-	-	1	-
Reed pl.....	26	24	20	-	-	24	- 12	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	200	-	-	1	-
Sheridan pl.....	55	27	20	-	-	27	- 12	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
Silver Ridge pl.....	82	52	42	36	24	74	.40 10	2 8	2	3	-	1	1	-	-	200	-	1	3	2
St. Francis pl.....	170	77	50	-	-	77	- 21	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
St. John pl.....	86	35	23	-	-	35	- 17	4	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Wade pl.....	41	26	20	26	23	35	.51 6	9	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	125	-	1	1	-
Wallagrass pl.....	200	102	70	-	-	102	- 18	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Westfield pl.....	39	26	17	25	18	25	.46 10	12	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	500	-	1	1	-
Woodland pl.....	197	109	93	77	61	133	.40 6	4 8	3	5	1	5	2	-	-	800	-	-	6	4
Van Buren pl.....	459	304	226	-	-	304	-	-	-	9	-	4	2	-	-	1,000	3	1	8	2
	14,279	7,738	5,788	5,747	4,478	9,854	.43 12	1 10	4	325	20	243	145	11	6,954	81,990	24	95	296	127

AROOSTOOK COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

TOWNS.	No. of Teachers, Graduates of Normal Schools	Average wages of Male Teachers per month, excluding board.	Average wages of Female Teachers per week, excluding board.	Average cost of Teachers' board per week.	Amount of school money voted in 1876.	Not less than 80 cts for each inhabitant.		Amount raised per scholar.	Amount available from Town Treasury from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76.	Amount available from State Treasury from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76.	Amount derived from local funds.	Total amount actually expended for public schools from Apr. 1, '76, to Apr. 1, '76.	Balance unexpended April 1, 1876.	Amount of money expended for repairs, fuel, insurance, &c.	Amount raised to prolong public schools, in money, fuel, board, &c.	Amount paid for school supervision.	Am't paid for tuition in private schools, academies, &c. within the State	Amount paid for same out of the State.
						Excess above am't required by l. w.	Less than the am't required by law.											
Amity	-	\$29 00	\$4 33	2 14	\$260	-	-	2 01	\$308	\$191	\$142	\$640	\$201	\$635	-	\$15	-	-
Ashland	1	29 26	3 75	3 00	400	\$44	-	1 73	780	385	-	869	296	112	-	16	-	-
Bridgewater	2	35 00	4 25	1 68	484	-	-	1 73	709	528	50	1,131	156	69	-	20	-	-
Blaine	-	25 00	4 37	1 88	400	-	-	1 64	600	467	-	919	148	101	-	11	25	-
Benedicta	-	-	3 50	2 37	250	-	-	1 89	310	278	-	473	115	54	-	32	-	-
Easton	-	22 00	3 89	1 50	420	-	-	1 49	843	440	20	1,132	171	52	-	14	-	-
Fort Fairfield	-	22 95	4 28	1 73	1,510	-	-	1 67	3,021	1,571	-	4,012	580	299	-	86	31	-
Fort Kent	2	37 00	3 30	2 00	350	-	-	0 59	1,509	1,068	-	1,171	1,406	69	-	20	-	-
Frenchville	-	-	2 50	1 00	375	-	-	0 37	375	1,828	-	1,878	325	-	-	9	-	-
Grant Isle	-	13 00	3 45	1 44	250	-	-	0 70	897	624	190	812	899	12	-	19	-	-
Haynesville	-	-	3 50	2 00	227	45	-	3 20	150	48	-	165	33	14	-	2	-	\$60
Hodgdon	2	26 00	4 50	2 00	800	-	-	1 95	1,237	687	47	1,756	225	241	-	35	-	-
Hersey	-	-	3 50	1 75	90	10	-	2 05	100	77	-	157	20	41	-	3	-	-
Houlton	-	33 00	5 17	2 80	2,282	-	-	2 61	3,150	1,465	-	3,943	672	423	-	45	500	-
Island Falls	-	16 00	3 81	1 43	300	154	-	3 66	200	155	-	349	6	33	-	10	-	-
Limestone	-	25 00	4 50	1 65	212	-	-	1 31	312	272	9	651	-	48	-	12	-	-
Linneus	-	32 00	4 84	2 25	800	-	-	2 07	928	675	11	1,546	168	169	-	25	45	-
Littleton	-	25 00	4 00	2 13	560	-	-	1 60	702	589	60	1,173	118	87	-	8	-	-
Ludlow	-	27 11	3 20	2 00	318	-	-	1 66	656	352	70	714	370	107	-	16	-	-
Lyndon	1	26 35	5 00	2 00	1,129	-	-	1 37	1,290	1,476	5	2,769	47	50	-	60	36	-
Madawaska	-	-	7 84	3 25	325	-	-	0 62	325	903	-	1,245	-	-	-	15	-	-
Mars Hill	-	22 28	3 60	1 67	320	-	-	1 25	474	382	60	776	146	65	58	23	-	-
Masardis	-	22 50	4 00	1 83	200	65	-	2 90	150	117	30	276	29	21	-	3	8	-
Maysville	-	22 00	3 50	1 86	700	-	-	1 72	953	705	10	1,580	94	259	125	53	-	-
Monticello	-	24 75	3 81	1 85	608	-	-	1 84	826	617	-	1,064	279	75	50	34	-	-

New Limerick	-	24 12	2 90 1 60	246	-	-	1 13	575	318	46	836	103	142	-	22	-	-
Orient	-	22 50	4 25 2 04	200	122	-	2 06	351	180	-	378	153	25	-	9	-	-
Presque Isle	2	32 50	5 54 2 42	800	64	-	1 72	835	830	91	1,651	105	200	-	75	-	-
Sherman	-	30 00	4 55 1 92	700	-	-	2 43	1,017	471	-	1,350	138	144	12	-	-	-
Smyrna	-	-	3 75 1 70	128	-	-	1 80	165	113	43	256	65	41	-	7	-	-
Washburn	-	25 00	4 16 1 75	388	-	-	1 43	747	442	10	998	201	104	-	10	-	-
Weston	-	28 00	4 06 1 87	315	-	-	2 22	No	Fiscal	Returns.	-	-	26	-	12	-	-
Bancroft pl.	-	-	4 50 2 00	200	30	-	2 22	350	144	100	511	83	40	-	20	-	-
Barker pl.	-	-	4 00 2 00	50	-	-	2 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Castle Hill pl.	30 00	-	4 25 1 82	300	130	-	2 38	445	230	-	578	97	55	-	15	-	-
Chapman pl.	-	-	3 00 1 80	66	-	-	1 50	150	77	-	123	104	33	-	-	-	-
Crystal pl.	-	-	3 57 1 60	202	-	-	1 82	266	181	-	393	54	14	-	19	-	-
Cyr pl.	-	-	2 33 1 25	75	-	-	42	110	367	-	267	210	-	-	9	-	-
Glenwood pl.	-	-	4 66 2 50	132	-	-	2 13	246	139	-	377	8	37	-	10	-	-
Hautin pl.	16 00	-	3 00 1 35	150	-	-	58	481	522	-	661	342	-	-	12	-	-
Letter K pl.	22 00	-	4 00 1 75	60	-	-	71	30	132	-	136	26	18	-	5	-	-
Macwahoc pl.	-	-	6 00 2 00	100	-	-	1 10	195	160	-	110	245	12	-	-	-	-
Mapleton pl.	25 50	-	4 02 1 41	355	-	-	1 85	556	352	24	901	31	78	30	28	-	-
Merrill pl.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moro pl.	-	-	4 50 2 50	166	-	-	2 37	193	122	-	302	13	38	-	12	-	-
New Sweden pl.	-	-	-	100	-	-	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 11, Range 1 pl.	22 00	-	3 50 2 00	277	-	-	1 81	567	258	126	538	403	-	-	-	-	-
Oakfield pl.	29 07	-	3 65 1 79	450	3	-	1 72	1,104	456	35	1,117	478	92	-	24	-	-
Oxbow pl.	16 00	-	3 00 2 00	80	-	-	1 69	No	Fiscal	Returns	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perham pl.	20 00	-	2 73 1 50	80	-	-	1 74	110	99	-	191	17	18	-	7	-	-
Pleasant Ridge pl.	-	-	-	54	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portage Lake pl.	-	-	5 00 2 00	100	-	-	1 82	132	104	-	149	87	28	-	-	-	-
Reed pl.	-	-	3 00 -	100	48	-	3 85	15	38	-	46	7	-	-	-	-	-
Sheridan pl.	-	-	3 00 2 00	200	100	-	3 63	104	-	100	125	79	-	-	-	-	-
Silver Ridge pl.	12 00	-	3 62 2 00	150	-	-	1 83	286	134	-	368	52	49	-	11	-	-
St. Francis pl.	-	-	2 75 2 00	100	-	-	59	100	276	-	224	152	25	-	-	-	-
St. John pl.	-	-	2 50 1 00	75	-	-	87	121	141	-	102	160	11	-	5	-	-
Wade pl.	18 00	-	4 00 1 12	75	-	-	1 83	75	60	-	101	34	15	-	-	-	-
Wallgrass pl.	-	-	3 00 1 60	100	-	-	50	148	322	-	258	222	9	-	6	-	-
Westfield pl.	30 00	-	5 09 2 25	76	-	-	1 93	151	79	-	178	52	6	-	3	-	-
Woodland pl.	24 00	-	3 66 2 00	150	10	-	70	316	197	34	508	39	37	-	16	-	-
Van Buren pl.	17 50	-	3 00 1 50	500	-	-	1 09	330	865	-	898	297	70	-	20	-	-
	11	24 60	3 94 1 89	20,890	825	-	1 84	31,076	23,709	1,478	45,832	10,546	3,807	275	941	655	60

APPENDIX.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

TOWNS.	No. of children belonging in town between the ages of 4 and 21 years.		Number registered in Summer Schools.		Average number attending Summer Schools.		Number registered in Winter Schools.		Average number attending Winter Schools.		Number of different pupils registered.		Per centage of average attendance.		Average length of Summer Schools of 5 1/2 days per week.		Average length of Winter Schools of 5 1/2 days per week.		Number of districts in town.		Number of parts of districts.		Number of school houses in town.		Number in good condition.		Number of school houses built last year.		Cost of the same.		Estimated value of all school property in town.		Number of Male Teachers employed in Summer.		Number of Male Teachers employed in Winter.		No. of Female Teachers employed in Summer.		No. of Female Teachers employed in Winter.			
	W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.				
Baldwin.....	367	232	183	208	166	277	.47	11	9	4	12	-	-	12	7	1	\$600	\$4,650	2	6	11	3																				
Bridgton.....	881	594	500	569	490	716	.56	10	11	4	17	-	-	19	15	-	-	17,600	2	7	20	14																				
Brunswick.....	1,793	797	674	853	728	1,103	.40	10	4	11	5	19	-	25	18	-	-	35,000	4	11	29	22																				
Cape Elizabeth.....	1,813	1,039	781	1,093	814	1,147	.44	12	12	12	14	-	-	15	14	1	8,832	44,432	4	12	16	8																				
Casco.....	467	389	328	402	361	411	.74	10	2	12	3	9	-	8	5	-	-	2,000	-	5	9	3																				
Cumberland.....	565	274	201	314	246	412	.39	9	1	12	1	10	2	9	7	-	-	5,600	-	3	11	6																				
Deering.....	1,235	600	430	601	512	694	.31	9	10	5	10	-	-	11	7	1	1,000	25,800	-	5	14	10																				
Falmouth.....	535	285	233	344	287	499	.49	8	11	3	12	-	-	12	8	1	1,400	12,000	-	1	6	10	5																			
Freeport.....	652	336	287	319	287	336	.44	12	12	12	14	-	-	14	13	-	-	11,500	-	4	15	11																				
Gorham.....	996	570	425	528	431	715	.43	7	1	9	4	19	-	19	12	-	-	18,000	1	7	17	13																				
Gray.....	No	Return	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																				
Harpwell.....	562	357	296	352	293	437	.52	9	5	11	2	19	-	15	2	-	-	4,500	-	11	14	8																				
Harrison.....	333	182	140	228	173	246	.49	10	2	10	4	8	1	9	7	-	-	2,400	-	5	9	3																				
Naples.....	383	205	164	276	222	301	.50	7	4	9	4	12	-	12	9	1	500	4,200	1	8	8	4																				
New Gloucester.....	447	176	142	280	230	298	.42	10	10	1	12	1	12	6	-	-	-	3,500	-	6	11	6																				
North Yarmouth.....	273	227	178	159	126	227	.55	7	2	11	2	7	2	7	4	-	-	2,500	-	3	6	4																				
Otisfield.....	325	184	149	217	188	283	.52	10	11	12	1	12	1	12	8	-	-	2,650	-	6	11	6																				
Portland.....	10,634	5,417	4,268	5,552	4,268	5,552	.40	20	20	16	2	14	13	13	9	-	-	169,450	6	7	100	101																				
Pownal.....	258	173	142	221	188	223	.64	7	3	12	8	3	11	9	-	-	-	3,500	-	4	9	5																				
Raymond.....	480	281	232	335	284	361	.54	10	13	11	-	11	6	1	1	-	450	5,000	-	5	10	4																				
Scarborough.....	615	350	280	374	281	400	.46	10	4	12	4	10	1	10	9	1	525	7,200	-	7	10	3																				
Sebago.....	266	192	135	167	129	208	.50	9	7	4	9	-	-	9	6	-	-	1,525	-	5	11	2																				
Standish.....	639	425	342	538	435	538	.61	10	10	3	13	-	-	13	11	1	650	6,500	1	9	13	6																				
Westbrook.....	985	483	419	481	392	691	.42	15	15	1	-	1	-	8	8	-	1,075	27,000	1	2	11	11																				

COMMON SCHOOLS

Windham	783	464	383	541	441	576	.53	10	11	2	19	-	19	18	1	1,300	9,220	-	9	19	10	
Yarmouth	618	307	275	306	253	405	.43	10	2	10	2	9	3	10	5	2,500	6,000	1	5	7	4	
	26,905	14,539	11,587	15,258	12,225	16,966	.49	10	2	11	4	303	17	316	227	11	18,832	431,727	24	158	401	274

CUMBERLAND COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	No. of Teachers, graduates of Normal Schools.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month, excluding board.	Average wages of Female Teachers per week, excluding board.	Average cost of Teachers' board per week.	Amount of school money voted in 1876.	Not less than 80 cts. for each inhabitant.		Amount raised per scholar.	Amount available from Town Treasury from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76.	Amount available from State Treasury from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76.	Amount derived from local funds.	Total amount actually expended for public schools from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76.	Balance unexpended April 1, 1876.	Amount of money expended for repairs, fuel, insurance, &c.	Amount raised to prolong public schools, in money, fuel, board, &c.	Amount paid for school supervision.	Amount paid for tuition in private schools, academies, &c within the State	Amount paid for same out of the State.
						Excess above amt't required by law.	Less than the amt't required by law.											
Baldwin.....	1	\$28 77	\$3 60	2 21	\$1,000	\$119	-	2 73	\$1,323	\$637	\$71	\$1,996	\$35	\$94	\$40	\$45	\$85	-
Bridgton.....	5	46 07	6 00	2 32	3,500	1,352	-	1 53	4,014	1,433	62	5,500	-	315	-	150	-	-
Brunswick.....	2	40 40	4 75	3 00	5,000	1,250	-	3 34	5,443	3,126	240	7,773	1,037	2,656	800	207	-	-
Cape Elizabeth.....	-	63 00	7 50	4 00	4,100	152	-	2 26	6,098	3,171	300	8,419	1,150	1,289	300	185	-	-
Casco.....	-	31 60	4 84	2 63	-	798	-	1 71	998	660	120	1,569	209	128	17	39	115	\$10
Cumberland.....	-	38 33	4 85	2 78	1,301	-	-	2 30	1,551	992	103	2,379	267	217	-	74	20	-
Deering.....	1	44 00	4 75	3 00	3,500	300	-	2 83	3,861	2,065	-	5,926	-	1,613	-	160	1,000	-
Falmouth.....	-	41 14	7 12	2 70	2,000	600	-	3 74	2,067	959	70	2,866	230	408	71	70	-	-
Freeport.....	2	40 00	7 00	-	2,000	-	-	3 08	2,357	1,175	-	3,627	-	462	-	231	-	-
Gorham.....	-	47 87	5 33	2 50	2,800	-	-	2 80	4,315	776	-	4,340	751	625	-	150	-	-
Gray.....	No return	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,643	1,023	69	2,588	147	-	-	-	-	-
Harpwell.....	-	31 00	3 81	3 50	1,400	-	-	2 49	2,445	1,048	-	2,734	759	-	-	103	-	-
Harrison.....	-	38 40	3 92	2 10	1,000	25	-	3 00	1,592	624	43	1,877	382	218	-	61	-	-
Naples.....	1	26 50	5 25	2 00	1,000	153	-	2 61	1,261	712	-	1,853	126	72	-	38	-	-
New Gloucester.....	-	37 00	4 55	2 33	1,350	150	-	3 02	1,450	835	250	2,473	62	258	-	54	-	-
North Yarmouth.....	-	33 66	4 62	2 54	800	-	-	2 16	1,075	510	258	1,713	230	178	-	19	100	25
Otisfield.....	-	24 00	4 09	2 00	880	-	-	2 71	960	562	142	1,657	7	151	-	48	160	-

CUMBERLAND COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

TOWNS.	No of Teachers, graduates of Normal Schools	Average wages of Male Teachers per month, excluding board	Average wages of Female Teachers per week, excluding board	Average cost of Teachers' board per week.	Amount of school money voted in 1876.	Not less than 80 cts. for each inhabitant.		Amount raised per scholar.	Amount available from Town Treasury from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76	Amount available from State Treasury from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76.	Amount derived from local funds.	Total amount actually expended for public schools from Apr. 1, '75 to Apr 1, '76	Balance unexpended April 1, 1876.	Amount of money expended for repairs, fuel, insurance, &c.	Amount raised to prolong public schools, in money, fuel, board, &c.	Amount paid for school supervision.	Am't paid for tuition in private schools, academies, &c within the State	Amount paid for same out of the State.
						Excess above amount required by law	Less than the amount required by law.											
Portland	3	\$62 50	\$12 00	5 00	\$84,925	59,795	-	7 99	\$83,155	\$7,926	\$-	\$83,689	15,395	20,272	-	2,500	-	-
Pownal	1	28 00	4 10	2 35	784	-	-	3 04	925	510	-	1,280	55	125	-	37	-	-
Raymond	2	38 00	4 25	2 50	898	-	-	1 87	956	807	131	1,825	69	170	-	40	300	-
Scarborough	-	32 43	5 46	2 25	1,400	47	-	2 28	1,745	1,077	-	2,427	395	273	-	65	200	-
Sebago	-	25 55	3 42	1 89	613	-	-	2 42	769	478	-	1,157	90	100	-	16	200	-
Standish	2	35 25	6 56	2 37	2,100	428	-	3 26	2,265	1,076	226	3,146	421	149	-	137	-	-
Westbrook	4	71 00	6 66	2 67	3,000	300	-	3 05	3,000	1,996	-	4,975	21	827	-	239	-	-
Windham	-	35 30	4 00	2 49	2,100	150	-	2 69	2,403	1,314	152	3,568	201	348	6	98	-	25
Yarmouth	-	45 00	7 00	3 00	2,500	1,000	-	4 05	1,534	1,078	-	2,576	36	255	-	90	-	-
	25	38 99	5 34	2 57	130,779	65,821	-	2 92	139,205	46,570	2,140	163,933	22,078	31,003	1,256	4,956	2,350	60

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

TOWNS.	No. of children belonging in town between the ages of 4 and 21 years.		Number registered in Summer Schools.		Average number attending Summer Schools.		Number registered in Winter Schools.		Average number attending Winter Schools.		Number of different pupils registered.		Per centage of average attendance.		Average length of Summer Schools of 5 1/2 days per week.		Average length of Winter Schools of 5 1/2 days per week.		Number of districts in town.		Number of parts of districts.		Number of school houses in town.		Number in good condition.		Number of school houses built last year.		Cost of the same.		Estimated value of all school property in town.		Number of Male Teachers employed in Summer.		Number of Male Teachers employed in Winter.		No. of Female Teachers employed in Summer.		No of Female Teachers employed in Winter.					
	No.	return.	No.	return.	No.	return.	No.	return.	No.	return.	No.	return.	No.	return.	No.	return.	No.	return.	No.	return.	No.	return.	No.	return.	No.	return.	No.	return.	No.	return.	No.	return.	No.	return.	No.	return.	No.	return.	No.	return.				
Avon	174	112	90	119	97	159	.53	8	2	10	12	-	-	10	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Carthage	339	244	202	256	212	292	.61	8	7	11	11	2	13	7	1	\$1,045	3,500	1	2	9	8	-	-	6	11	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Chesterville	132	97	69	90	73	104	.54	8	3	4	4	4	4	3	-	-	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Eustis	1,029	379	295	676	530	670	.40	8	1	12	21	9	23	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Farmington	215	127	98	200	157	212	.59	8	2	9	8	2	10	4	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Freeman	254	158	126	171	144	232	.53	8	1	8	2	11	1	10	4	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Industry	515	278	222	434	345	426	.55	10	2	10	4	15	4	15	13	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Jay	192	105	88	122	100	156	.49	9	1	12	2	-	-	3	3	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Kingsfield	178	84	70	143	112	158	.51	6	4	10	1	9	5	5	-	-	1,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Madrid	397	203	161	262	218	363	.48	7	4	10	17	2	16	4	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
New Sharon	302	141	112	251	199	273	.52	7	3	9	5	10	4	10	9	1	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
New Vineyard	479	267	211	461	369	398	.61	8	9	9	16	7	15	12	-	-	4,925	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Phillips	156	129	102	109	79	126	.58	7	3	11	1	4	4	3	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Rangely	107	80	61	90	70	90	.62	8	1	9	3	5	5	1	-	-	500	1	2	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Salem	174	93	77	123	98	142	.50	8	12	8	8	5	9	5	-	-	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Strong	188	148	121	171	142	178	.70	7	3	9	11	1	9	4	-	-	1,800	1	3	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Temple	374	224	180	280	242	305	.56	8	9	4	11	1	6	-	-	-	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Weld	575	350	278	417	348	417	.54	9	10	1	12	4	13	8	-	-	15,500	1	6	14	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Wilton	40	29	23	31	26	31	.60	10	8	8	2	2	1	1	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Coplin pl.	75	30	25	-	-	30	-	8	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Dallas pl.	11	10	9	12	10	12	.86	6	4	5	1	1	1	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Letter E pl.	75	37	30	43	33	49	.43	6	2	9	1	3	3	3	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Perkins pl.	21	19	15	18	13	18	.67	8	2	10	1	1	1	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Rangely pl.	17	12	10	14	10	14	.59	12	10	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
No. 6 pl.																																												

FRANKLIN COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	No. of children belonging in town between the ages of 4 and 21 years		Average number attending Summer Schools.	Number registered in Summer Schools.	Average number attending Winter Schools.	Number of different pupils registered.	Per centage of average attendance.	Average length of Summer Schools of 5 1/2 days per week.		Average length of Winter Schools of 1 1/2 days per week.		Number of districts in town.	Number of parts of districts.	Number of school houses in town.	Number in good condition.	Number of school houses built last year.	Cost of the same.	Estimated value of all school property in town.	Number of Male Teachers employed in Summer.	Number of Male Teachers employed in Winter.	No. of Female Teachers employed in Summer.	No. of Female Teachers employed in Winter.
	25	11						9	-	-	11											
Sandy River pl	25	11	9	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Lang pl	13	11	9	13	12	13	.77	8	8	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	\$200	-	-	1	-
Green Vale pl	13	12	10	-	-	12	-	11	2	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	200	-	-	1	-
	6,070	3,390	2,701	4,709	3,649	4,891	.578	29	4	200	42	188	108	2	1,570	59,200	4	101	180	104		

FRANKLIN COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

TOWNS.	No. of Teachers, graduates of Normal Schools.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month, excluding board.	Average wages of Female Teachers per week, excluding board.	Average cost of Teachers' board per week.	Amount of school money voted in 1876.	Excess above amt't required by law.	Less than the amt't required by law.	Amount raised per scholar.	Amount available from Town Treasury from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76.	Amount available from State Treasury from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76.	Amount derived from local funds.	Total amount actually expended for public schools from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76.	Balance unexpended April 1, 1876.	Amount of money expended for repairs, fuel, insurance, &c.	Amount raised to prolong public schools, in money, fuel, board, &c.	Amount paid for school supervision.	Amt't paid for tuition in private schools, academies, &c. within the State.	Amount paid for same out of the State.
Avon	No	\$21 00	\$2 87	1 50	\$4 90	\$2	-	87	857	441	54	910	242	-	-	24	10	-
Carthage	No	return	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Chesterville	2	28 00	4 00	1 80	900	-	-	2 65	979	575	37	1,521	70	100	52	42	250	-	-
Eustis	-	25 00	4 67	1 96	275	-	-	2 08	436	220	-	520	136	43	-	10	-	-	-
Farmington	3	30 33	3 92	2 11	2,610	-	-	2 53	3,238	1,771	1,039	4,897	1,151	976	50	138	1,500	\$	200
Freeman	-	27 17	3 07	1 48	500	16	-	2 33	763	408	50	1,074	147	148	-	33	-	-	-
Industry	-	27 80	3 26	1 62	585	-	-	2 28	710	454	-	957	207	92	23	35	-	-	-
Jay	2	27 35	3 00	2 00	1,290	8	-	2 33	1,961	879	73	2,219	694	199	600	67	600	-	-
Kingfield	-	37 33	5 19	2 13	450	2	-	2 34	602	304	62	809	159	109	-	8	-	-	-
Madrid	-	15 50	3 43	1 67	312	-	-	1 92	340	277	35	652	-	50	-	28	-	-	-
New Sharon	1	26 00	3 50	2 00	1,160	-	-	2 92	1,333	756	50	2,002	137	200	-	75	30	-	-
New Vineyard	-	29 20	3 30	1 84	610	6	-	2 02	610	512	-	1,118	4	-	-	30	-	-	-
Phillips	-	26 37	3 31	1 61	1,170	-	-	2 44	1,869	800	4	2,133	540	178	12	96	70	125	-
Rangely	-	20 00	3 54	1 58	255	5	-	1 63	509	269	77	462	413	35	-	12	-	-	-
Salem	-	30 00	2 75	1 50	246	-	-	2 30	377	199	-	507	69	99	-	9	-	-	-
Strong	-	31 00	3 25	1 60	508	-	-	2 92	No	Fiscal	Retur ns.	-	-	250	25	25	40	-	-
Temple	1	22 33	2 82	1 75	512	-	-	2 72	864	341	-	787	418	90	-	24	8	-	-
Weld	-	22 50	3 44	2 07	904	-	-	2 42	1,358	645	40	1,545	498	-	-	62	-	-	-
Wilton	3	33 30	4 06	2 16	1,530	-	-	2 66	1,777	1,060	120	2,730	227	4	-	76	-	-	-
Coplin pl.	-	-	3 75	1 75	75	-	-	1 88	90	67	-	120	37	15	-	-	-	-	-
Dallas pl.	-	-	2 00	1 50	150	-	-	2 00	No	Fiscal	Retur ns.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Letter E pl.	-	-	2 00	95	35	-	-	3 18	25	18	-	34	9	2	-	3	-	-	-
Perkins pl.	-	16 00	2 60	1 40	119	-	-	1 59	193	113	-	227	79	26	-	2	-	-	-
Rangely pl.	-	-	3 38	1 35	50	18	-	2 38	40	45	6	91	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
No. 6 pl.	-	-	2 00	1 50	100	60	-	5 88	No	Fiscal	Retur ns.	-	-	7	-	3	-	-	-
Sandy River pl.	-	-	3 75	1 50	50	-	-	2 00	No	Fiscal	Retur ns.	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Lang pl.	-	-	3 12	-	50	25	-	3 85	No	Fiscal	Retur ns.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Green Vale pl.	-	-	4 25	1 50	50	-	-	3 85	No	Fiscal	Retur ns.	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
	12	26 11	3 34	1 69	14,921	142	-	2 59	18,931	9,954	1,647	25,315	5,217	2,627	762	814	2,508	325	-

APPENDIX.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

TOWNS.	No. of children belonging in town between the ages of 4 and 21 years.		Number registered in Summer Schools.		Average number attending Summer Schools.		Number registered in Winter Schools.		Average number attending Winter Schools.		Number of different pupils registered.		Per centage of average attendance		Average length of Summer Schools of 5 1/2 days per week.		Average length of Winter Schools of 15 1/2 days per week.		Number of districts in town.		Number of parts of districts.		Number of school houses in town.		Number in good condition.		Number of school houses built last year.		Cost of the same.		Estimated value of all school property in town.		Number of Male Teachers employed in Summer.		Number of Male Teachers employed in Winter.		No. of Female Teachers employed in Summer.		No. of Female Teachers employed in Winter.	
	W.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.		
Amherst.....	131		105		74		120		90		120	.68	10	12	1	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,000	-	2	3	-	2				
Aurora.....	101		74		50		50		43		63	.47	8	8	2	2	1	2	1	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	-	2	3	-	-					
Bluehill.....	625		412		332		448		367		521	.56	3	3	10	2	20	18	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	-	2	26	18	-						
Brooklin.....	343		260		219		255		204		313	.61	3	3	9	4	9	9	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,900	-	3	10	4	-						
Brooksville.....	487		305		238		279		235		363	.49	10	4	9	2	9	9	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,500	-	7	9	-	-						
Bucksport.....	1,090		385		360		540		502		538	.40	9	14	17	2	23	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	1	4	23	20	-							
Castine.....	428		202		176		302		276		309	.53	10	4	9	3	4	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	1	4	6	6	-							
Cranberry Isles.....	135		77		65		94		79		111	.53	3	3	9	5	4	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	2	4	3	-							
Deer Isle.....	1,410		779		617		823		666		899	.40	11	3	10	2	20	8	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,800	2	13	19	8	-							
Dedham.....	145		113		103		116		101		130	.70	9	10	7	5	4	5	4	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	-	2	6	5	-							
Eastbrook.....	82		71		49		29		20		71	.43	3	2	6	4	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	-	2	4	-	-							
EJen.....	432		253		210		315		264		332	.55	3	2	7	3	15	13	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,000	-	4	11	8	-							
Ellsworth.....	1,990		1,200		960		1,180		913		1,200	.47	20	10	21	2	22	15	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	1	13	30	14	-							
Franklin.....	441		295		240		323		200		362	.50	9	8	3	10	-	9	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,500	2	11	9	-	-							
Gouldsborough.....	682		460		405		437		362		520	.56	3	3	2	14	-	13	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	6,000	8	14	6	-								
Hancock.....	362		200		150		232		190		276	.47	10	2	9	1	6	-	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,500	-	5	6	1	-							
Isle au Haut.....	86		63		56		80		66		80	.67	9	13	3	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	5	4	-							
Lamoine.....	243		107		79		147		121		150	.42	10	11	4	4	1	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,500	-	3	4	1	-							
Mariaville.....	135		90		75		124		117		130	.71	9	8	4	5	-	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	1,500	-	3	5	1	-							
Mt. Desert.....	379		204		166		274		238		283	.53	3	2	9	1	10	-	9	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	6,000	-	7	16	2	-							
Orland.....	615		350		250		300		205		391	.37	9	9	14	-	16	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,000	-	4	17	8	-							
Otis.....	112		63		52		81		68		81	.54	9	4	11	3	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	-	2	3	1	-							
Penobscot.....	522		306		243		366		314		409	.53	9	3	9	12	1	12	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,250	-	5	11	7	-							
Sedgwick.....	388		217		179		259		222		263	.52	9	2	9	5	10	-	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	-	3	10	7	-							
Sullivan.....	290		170		140		190		170		250	.53	10	10	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	3	6	3	-							

Surry.....	421	246	194	279	216	300	.498	18	4	9	-	9	6	-	-	4,000	2	6	3	4
Tremont.....	755	424	354	416	341	528	.4610	59	4	15	-	13	12	-	-	9,550	-	11	16	1
Trenton.....	232	155	140	161	142	177	.6112	9	7	7	-	7	5	-	-	4,000	-	4	7	1
Waltham.....	129	89	67	85	72	100	.539	8	3	4	-	4	1	-	-	1,350	1	4	3	-
Verona.....	135	70	54	98	79	98	.508	4	10	1	-	4	4	1	-	2,500	-	1	2	3
Long Island pl.,.....	72	37	29	43	30	43	.4212	12	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	650	1	1	-	-
Swan Island pl.....	216	104	87	142	130	142	.508	4	9	3	-	5	4	-	-	2,000	-	5	4	-
No. 7 pl.....	18	18	15	-	-	18	-	6	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	260	1	-	2	-
No. 21, mid. div. pl..	21	16	12	-	-	16	-	16	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	400	-	-	1	-
No. 33, mid. div. pl..	No	return.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	13,653	7,920	6,434	8,692	7,045	9,587	.529	49	3	281	20	278	187	7	4,650	188,710	12	146	292	139

HANCOCK COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	No. of Teachers, graduates of Normal Schools.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month, excluding board.	Average wages of Female Teachers per week, excluding board.	Average cost of Teachers' board per week.	Amount of school money voted in 1876.	Not less than 80cts for each inhabitant.		Amount raised per scholar.	Amount available from Town Treasury from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76	Amount available from State Treasury from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76	Amount derived from local funds.	Total amount actually expended for public schools from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76.	Balance unexpended April 1, 1876.	Amount of money expended for repairs, fuel, insurance, &c	Amount raised to prolong public schools, in money, fuel, board, &c.	Amount paid for school supervision.	Am't paid for tuition in private schools, academies, &c. within the State	Amount paid for same out of the State.
						Excess above amt't required by law.	Less than the amt't required by law.											
Amherst.....	2	\$34 00	\$4 50	2 00	\$280	-	-	2 14	\$335	\$282	\$90	\$664	\$43	\$32	-	\$5	-	-
Aurora.....	1	35 00	3 59	2 25	215	\$44	-	2 13	200	232	21	335	118	13	-	7	-	-
Bluehill.....	2	30 00	4 50	2 50	1,500	134	-	2 40	1,602	1,082	175	2,694	165	112	-	-	-	-
Brooklin.....	1	35 00	5 21	2 04	850	-	78	2 48	1,000	642	-	1,600	42	-	-	25	-	-
Brooksville.....	2	38 00	5 00	2 17	1,025	-	-	2 10	1,246	897	-	1,973	170	-	-	38	-	-
Bucksport.....	1	45 00	4 00	2 00	2,750	-	-	2 52	3,485	1,983	78	5,112	634	170	-	-	-	-
Castine.....	3	53 75	9 25	2 75	1,750	605	-	1 09	2,189	1,261	280	3,448	281	-	-	21	-	-
Cranberry Isles.....	1	35 00	3 65	2 22	281	-	-	2 05	359	234	-	504	89	57	\$118	103	-	\$25
Deer Isle.....	1	41 75	7 00	3 00	2,500	13	-	1 78	3,266	2,467	-	4,984	749	572	-	22	-	-
Dedham.....	1	44 00	3 50	1 90	375	17	-	2 59	517	282	93	882	10	65	-	23	-	-
Fastbrook.....	1	21 66	4 62	1 50	200	-	-	2 44	200	137	7	396	-	9	-	6	-	-
Eden.....	1	43 50	5 00	2 00	1,000	43	-	2 31	1,172	815	96	1,871	212	227	98	70	-	-

HANCOCK COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

TOWNS.	No. of Teachers, graduates of Normal Schools.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month, excluding board.	Average wages of Female Teachers per week, excluding board.	Average cost of Teachers' board per week.	Amount of school money voted in 1876.	Not less than 80 cts for each inhabitant			Amount available from Town Treasury from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76.	Amount available from State Treasury from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76.	Amount derived from local funds.	Total amount actually expended for public schools from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76.	Balance unexpended April 1, 1876.	Amount of money expended for repairs, fuel, insurance, &c.	Amount raised to prolong public schools, in money, fuel, board, &c.	Amount paid for school supervision.	Am't paid for tuition in private schools, academies, &c. within the State.	Amount paid for same out of the State.
						Excess above am't required by law.	Less than the am't required by law.	Amount raised per scholar.										
Ellsworth	3	\$3 00	\$5 00	3 00	\$4,210	-	-	2 12	\$8,215	\$3,585	-	\$9,047	\$2,753	\$800	-	\$275	\$1,000	-
Franklin	4	34 00	4 00	3 00	834	-	-	1 89	1,722	760	60	1,694	848	150	37	-	-	-
Gouldsborough	2	27 16	4 36	2 18	1,367	-	-	2 00	1,601	1,093	32	2,410	316	264	28	-	-	-
Hancock	-	42 60	5 33	2 31	781	-	-	2 16	781	642	4	1,399	28	139	59	20	-	-
Isle au Haut	-	-	3 50	2 25	170	-	-	1 98	429	162	-	426	165	47	-	-	-	-
Lamoine	1	45 00	5 00	2 58	500	10	-	2 06	754	415	-	874	295	103	25	4	-	-
Mariaville	2	33 33	3 30	2 25	309	5	-	2 22	340	220	50	519	91	49	13	-	-	-
Mt. Desert	-	34 00	5 50	2 02	734	-	-	1 94	883	634	-	1,347	167	70	65	-	-	-
Orland	3	40 00	4 00	1 85	1,400	39	-	2 11	1,592	1,144	1	2,600	137	132	75	6	-	-
Otis	1	34 67	3 83	1 76	200	-	-	1 79	341	197	34	505	67	47	16	-	-	-
Penobscot	-	40 60	5 00	2 01	1,134	-	-	2 17	1,274	949	43	2,070	196	236	42	-	-	-
Sedgwick	1	43 33	4 70	2 18	1,000	106	-	2 60	1,044	698	55	1,704	93	123	75	50	-	-
Sullivan	2	45 00	5 50	2 50	640	-	-	2 21	780	503	50	1,228	105	106	10	-	-	-
Surry	2	34 37	4 64	2 30	970	-	-	2 30	1,694	741	-	2,376	109	-	90	-	-	-
Tremont	-	40 75	4 18	2 70	1,457	-	-	1 93	1,647	1,360	-	2,751	256	357	75	-	-	-
Trenton	-	43 75	4 64	1 95	542	-	-	2 34	844	474	-	1,173	145	102	21	-	-	-
Waltham	1	35 00	4 00	1 75	293	-	-	2 27	537	239	80	759	97	43	14	-	-	-
Verona	-	40 00	4 53	2 43	400	118	-	2 97	549	273	-	786	36	83	-	-	-	-
Long Island pl.	-	30 00	-	3 00	104	-	-	1 44	157	120	-	258	19	68	4	50	-	-
Swan Island pl.	-	38 60	2 85	2 45	400	39	-	1 85	606	399	-	845	160	134	15	-	-	-
No. 7 pl.	-	35 00	3 50	2 00	80	-	-	4 44	No	Fiscal	Retur ns.	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
No. 21, mid. div. pl.	-	-	2 75	1 50	60	-	-	1 86	81	42	-	-	42	12	-	-	-	-
No. 33, mid. div. pl.	No	return	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	104	-	154	-	-	-	-	-	-
	36	37 68	4 48	2 24	30,302	1,251	-	2 29	41,792	25,065	1,249	59,469	8,548	4,322	408	1,274	1,139	1,300

KENNEBEC COUNTY.

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TOWNS.	No. of children belonging in town between the ages of 4 and 21 years		Number registered in Summer Schools.		Average number attending Summer Schools.		Number registered in Winter Schools.		Average number attending Winter Schools.		Number of different pupils registered.		Per centage of average attendance.		Average length of Summer Schools of 6 1/2 days per week.		Average length of Winter Schools of 6 1/2 days per week.		Number of districts in town.		Number of parts of districts.		Number of school houses in town.		Number in good condition		Number of school houses built last year.		Cost of the same.		Estimated value of all school property in town.		Number of Male Teachers employed in Summer.		Number of Male Teachers employed in Winter.		No. of Female Teachers employed in Summer.		No. of Female Teachers employed in Winter.	
	W.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.		
Albion.....	391	195	160	256	206	256	.47	9	2	11	4	12	-	13	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,750	-	5	10	8				
Augusta.....	2,123	1,178	1,033	1,165	978	1,374	.47	10	-	0	-	24	-	29	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,000	-	2	11	35	26				
Belgrade.....	472	302	239	357	289	447	.56	9	9	5	18	-	18	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,300	1	10	15	8					
Benton.....	428	281	212	283	233	341	.52	10	10	2	10	-	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,500	-	6	11	3					
Chelsea.....	268	95	89	198	147	191	.44	8	4	10	2	9	-	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,800	-	3	8	5					
China.....	626	192	163	380	349	498	.41	8	3	10	2	22	-	21	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,500	-	13	13	7					
Clinton.....	634	354	286	408	348	469	.50	9	4	11	2	13	-	13	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,500	-	10	15	3					
Farmingdale.....	219	124	109	121	101	150	.48	16	12	3	1	3	-	3	4	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,000	-	2	5	2					
Fayette.....	296	155	124	191	162	208	.48	8	2	11	5	9	-	9	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,500	-	3	9	7						
Gardiner.....	1,322	750	648	678	557	755	.46	18	18	2	1	1	-	15	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,400	-	3	9	7					
Hallowell.....	903	488	410	461	402	605	.45	16	3	16	2	1	-	9	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,000	1	1	18	18					
Litchfield.....	465	278	221	341	280	375	.54	8	19	15	-	15	-	15	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	10	11	10					
Manchester.....	196	97	71	141	124	149	.50	9	12	1	1	7	-	7	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	3	6	4						
Monmouth.....	No return.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Mt. Vernon.....	349	158	123	251	195	272	.46	6	4	8	4	13	-	13	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	10	11	2					
Pittston.....	756	562	435	492	399	604	.55	9	3	12	17	-	17	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	-	4	19	14					
Readfield.....	362	198	151	258	203	255	.49	11	14	3	10	-	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	-	3	8	7					
Rome.....	216	125	98	162	131	179	.53	8	10	4	8	-	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	4	5	2					
Sidney.....	430	165	130	320	300	320	.50	8	9	5	19	-	19	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,500	-	4	12	15					
Vassalborough.....	877	480	390	520	425	550	.47	9	3	10	3	22	-	22	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	1	10	20	6					
Vienna.....	225	165	138	129	106	174	.56	8	3	10	10	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	3	10	6					
Waterville.....	1,375	515	426	549	466	644	.33	16	17	2	2	4	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,000	-	-	10	10					
Wayne.....	288	163	120	207	178	245	.53	8	3	9	3	9	2	9	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,500	-	5	9	3					
West Gardiner.....	339	193	151	271	227	289	.68	9	3	2	9	-	9	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	5	9	4					
West Waterville.....	613	398	311	367	293	550	.49	14	10	1	1	6	-	6	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	3	8	12	6					

APPENDIX.

KENNEBEC COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	No. of children belonging in town between the ages of 4 and 21 years.		Number registered in Summer Schools.		Average number attending Summer Schools.		Number registered in Winter Schools.		Average number attending Winter Schools.		Number of different pupils registered.		Per centage of average attendance.		Average length of Summer Schools of 1 1/2 days per week.		Average length of Winter Schools of 1 1/2 days per week		Number of districts in town.		Number of parts of districts.		Number of school houses in town.		Number in good condition.		Number of school houses built last year.		Cost of the same.		Estimated value of all school property in town.		Number of Male Teachers employed in Summer.		Number of Male Teachers employed in Winter		No. of Female Teachers employed in Summer.		No. of Female Teachers employed in Winter.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Windsor.....	402	356	267	375	285	322	.69	9	9	12	2	12	12	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,900	11	11	1	1	8	8					
Winslow.....	504	292	211	295	232	361	.44	11	4	9	1	16	1	15	3	3	1,429	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	8	12	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Winthrop.....	688	164	131	188	161	243	.21	8	2	10	4	10	1	10	9	1	850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	4	9	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Unity pl.....	26	22	20	26	20	26	.72	6	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
	15,793	8,446	6,874	9,290	7,997	10,750	.50	10	1	11	1	308	23	346	226	8	11,779	252,150	8	157	329	185																		

KENNEBEC COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

TOWNS.	No of Teachers, graduates of Normal Schools.		Average wages of Male Teachers per month, excluding board.		Average wages of Female Teachers per week, excluding board		Average cost of Teachers' board per week.		Amount of school money voted in 1876.		Excess above amt required by law		Not less than 80 cts. for each inhabitant.		Less than the amt required by law.		Amount raised per scholar.		Amount available from Town Treasury from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76.		Amount available from State Treasury from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76.		Amount derived from local funds.		Total amount actually expended for public schools from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr 1, '76		Balance unexpended April 1, 1876.		Amount of money expended for repairs, fuel, insurance, &c.		Amount raised to prolong public schools, in money, fuel, board, &c.		Amount paid for school supervision.		Am't paid for tuition in private schools, academies, &c. within the State		Amount paid for same out of the State.		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Albion.....	-	\$24	40	\$3	84	1	94	\$1	0,097	\$6	12	\$2	81	\$6	173	\$7	39	\$1	173	\$7	39	\$1	173	\$7	39	\$1	173	\$7	39	\$1	173	\$7	39	\$1	173	\$7	39	\$1	173
Augusta.....	1	65	00	7	00	3	50	14,454	8,204	412	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Belgrade.....	1	36	22	3	90	2	04	1,600	1,600	412	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

Benton	-	34 00	4 12 2 27	1,000	66	-	2 34	1,622	744	-	2,284	82	257	-	50	60	75
Chelsea	-	34 00	4 25 2 23	625	-	-	2 33	934	475	36	1,291	154	-	-	35	40	-
China	-	25 00	3 50 1 50	1,680	-	-	2 68	2,172	1,075	-	3,212	35	250	-	83	-	-
Clinton	-	33 50	4 45 2 24	1,505	-	-	2 39	2,083	1,182	-	3,042	223	438	-	92	110	-
Farmingdale	1	43 00	5 12 2 50	900	213	-	4 11	1,395	372	-	1,644	123	-	-	44	-	-
Fayette	-	35 00	3 60 2 09	800	80	-	2 70	862	527	-	1,319	70	120	32	48	363	-
Gardiner	-	99 00	6 17 3 00	6,500	2,903	-	4 92	6,577	2,861	-	9,183	255	-	-	225	300	100
Hallowell	1	-	7 00 3 00	3,800	1,400	-	4 21	3,028	2,083	23	5,152	-	849	-	150	1,200	-
Litchfield	-	31 00	3 50 2 00	1,250	20	-	2 69	1,507	837	-	2,057	287	525	-	70	200	-
Manchester	1	34 67	4 33 1 25	800	207	-	4 08	1,352	399	-	1,411	340	160	-	30	-	70
Monmouth	No	return	-	-	-	-	-	No	Fiscal	Retur ns.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mt. Vernon	-	28 30	2 71 1 89	1,002	-	-	2 86	1,118	638	-	1,554	202	-	-	63	-	-
Pittston	-	48 00	4 16 2 73	1,900	18	-	2 51	3,495	1,388	-	4,359	524	342	-	75	500	150
Readfield	-	26 25	4 75 2 00	1,200	34	-	3 31	1,549	629	1	1,947	232	-	-	80	50	-
Rome	-	30 43	3 47 2 02	580	-	-	2 68	580	402	-	988	-	50	-	13	-	-
Sidney	-	25 00	4 00 1 75	1,178	-	-	2 72	1,235	730	-	1,908	57	-	-	51	-	-
Vassalborough	-	35 00	3 00 2 25	2,400	-	-	2 74	2,789	1,671	-	4,060	400	150	-	135	50	-
Vienna	-	27 00	3 40 1 80	592	-	-	2 63	844	429	-	1,088	185	66	25	35	100	-
Waterville	1	-	8 65 3 40	3,000	600	-	2 18	4,811	2,317	-	4,188	2,940	1,043	-	185	-	-
Wayne	-	24 50	4 60 2 23	751	-	-	2 61	1,046	522	84	1,386	266	214	-	46	150	-
West Gardiner	-	30 40	4 11 2 13	900	66	-	2 65	934	656	-	1,532	58	151	35	40	125	50
West Waterville	1	35 00	4 40 2 42	1,800	520	-	2 93	2,178	1,069	-	3,163	84	625	-	75	-	-
Windsor	-	28 00	3 50 2 00	1,012	-	-	2 52	1,486	1,098	-	2,424	160	130	-	60	-	-
Winslow	-	26 60	3 50 2 13	1,500	350	-	2 98	1,674	858	-	2,298	234	199	-	67	65	50
Winthrop	-	31 30	4 05 2 21	1,800	-	-	2 62	2,383	1,258	-	3,413	248	592	-	54	-	-
Unity pl.	-	26 00	3 00 1 00	63	-	-	2 31	64	47	-	95	16	9	-	2	-	-
	7	35 06	4 36 2 20	55,726	15,105	-	3 10	76,429	29,884	154	92,578	13,923	7,078	8,330	2,350	4,483	1,295

APPENDIX.

KNOX COUNTY.

TOWNS.	No. of children belonging in town between the ages of 4 and 21 years.		Number registered in Summer Schools.		Average number attending Summer Schools.		Number registered in Winter Schools.		Average number attending Winter Schools.		Number of different pupils registered.		Per centage of average attendance.		Average length of Summer Schools of 5 ½ days per week.			Average length of Winter Schools of 5 ½ days per week.			Number of districts in town.		Number of parts of districts.		Number of school houses in town.		Number in good condition.		Number of school houses built last year.		Cost of the same.		Estimated value of all school property in town.		Number of Male Teachers employed in Summer.		Number of Male Teachers employed in Winter.		No. of Female Teachers employed in Summer.		No. of Female Teachers employed in Winter.																											
	w.	d.	w.	d.	w.	d.	w.	d.	w.	d.	w.	d.	w.	d.	w.	d.	w.	d.	w.	d.	w.	d.	w.	d.	w.	d.	w.	d.	w.	d.	w.	d.	w.	d.	w.	d.	w.	d.																														
Appleton	504	311	237	357	296	428	.53	10	1	10	1	11	1	10	1	11	1	10	1	10	6	2	\$3,450	\$5,500	-	10	11	3	19,000	-	1	15	26	9	2,300	-	1	4	6	2																												
Camden	1,505	726	599	824	755	1,227	.45	8	3	11	16	6	1	16	13	6	1	6	5	6	5	-	-	2,500	3,500	-	1	2	7	6	1	4	6	1	3,300	-	4	6	1																													
Cushing	261	148	115	168	131	185	.47	10	3	10	3	7	2	7	7	7	2	6	5	6	5	-	-	3,500	2,500	-	1	2	7	6	1	4	6	1	2,500	-	1	4	6	1																												
Friendship	328	202	167	231	184	263	.54	11	3	10	3	4	6	6	6	6	4	6	6	6	6	-	-	50,000	6,000	-	1	9	12	4	13,000	-	1	13	15	3	10,000	-	3	5	12	11																										
Hope	259	163	133	172	162	210	.55	9	3	13	2	7	1	11	10	11	10	13	12	7	8	-	-	13,000	13,000	-	3	5	12	11	10,000	-	3	5	12	11	10,000	-	3	5	12	11																										
North Haven.....	239	144	126	155	114	210	.50	8	3	8	4	6	1	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	-	-	9,350	14,000	-	2	10	14	5	9,350	-	2	10	14	5	1,119	595	504	666	547	843	.47	9	2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12													
Rockland.....	2,368	1,451	1,238	1,470	1,260	1,562	.53	23	10	10	11	1	1	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	-	14,000	9,000	-	2	10	14	5	14,000	-	2	10	14	5	1,119	595	504	666	547	843	.47	9	2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12													
South Thomaston....	695	425	345	513	392	535	.53	10	3	10	4	11	1	13	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	-	-	10,000	10,000	-	1	13	15	3	10,000	-	1	13	15	3	975	441	362	560	446	754	.43	11	3	12	1	18	5	17	8	11	10	11	10	13	15	3										
St. George.....	975	441	362	560	446	754	.43	11	3	12	1	18	5	17	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	-	-	13,000	13,000	-	3	5	12	11	13,000	-	3	5	12	11	933	548	460	547	456	560	.49	24	8	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	11								
Thomaston	933	548	460	547	456	560	.49	24	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	-	-	9,350	14,000	-	2	10	14	5	9,350	-	2	10	14	5	535	298	247	346	295	406	.51	9	2	11	1	14	-	14	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12										
Union.....	535	298	247	346	295	406	.51	9	2	11	1	14	-	14	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	-	14,000	9,000	-	10	14	5	9,350	-	10	14	5	1,119	595	504	666	547	843	.47	9	2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12									
Vinalhaven.....	1,119	595	504	666	547	843	.47	9	2	10	2	12	1	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	-	14,000	9,000	-	2	10	14	5	14,000	-	2	10	14	5	658	365	301	385	329	448	.48	10	10	19	1	18	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	
Warren	658	365	301	385	329	448	.48	10	10	10	19	1	18	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	-	-	2,500	2,500	-	10	18	8	2,500	-	10	18	8	431	301	260	380	287	380	.64	10	9	3	13	1	12	10	12	10	12	10	12	10	12	10	12	10	12	10	12	10	12	10	12	10	12	10
Washington	431	301	260	380	287	380	.64	10	9	3	13	1	12	10	12	10	12	10	12	10	12	-	-	2,500	2,500	-	10	18	8	2,500	-	10	18	8	431	301	260	380	287	380	.64	10	9	3	13	1	12	10	12	10	12	10	12	10	12	10	12	10	12	10	12	10	12	10	12	10	12	
Matinicus Isle pl....	95	39	29	58	49	58	.41	12	12	12	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	600	-	2	1	-	600	-	2	1	-	95	39	29	58	49	58	.41	12	12	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Total	10,905	6,157	5,123	6,832	5,287	8,069	.50	11	4	10	3	144	14	163	127	2	3,450	150,550	11	113	191	93	3,450	150,550	11	113	191	93	3,450	150,550	11	113	191	93	3,450	150,550	11	113	191	93																												

KNOX COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

TOWNS.	No. of Teachers, graduates of Normal Schools.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month, excluding board.	Average wages of Female Teachers per week, excluding board.	Average cost of Teachers' board per week.	Amount of school money voted in 1876.	Not less than 80 cts for each inhabitant.		Amount raised per scholar.	Amount available from Town Treasury from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76.	Amount available from State Treasury from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '75.	Amount derived from local funds.	Total amount actually expended for public schools from Apr. 1, '76, to Apr. 1, '76.	Balance unexpended April 1, 1876.	Amount of money expended for repairs, fuel, insurance, &c.	Amount raised to prolong public schools, in money, fuel, board, &c.	Amount paid for school supervision.	Am't paid for tuition in private schools, academies, &c. within the State	Amount paid for same out of the State.
						Excess above am't required by law.	Less than the am't required by law.											
Appleton	-	\$34 25	\$4 75	2 25	\$1,189	-	-	2 36	\$2,740	\$858	-	\$2,330	\$1,268	\$228	-	\$60	\$114	-
Camden	1	45 77	4 75	3 00	4,000	\$350	-	2 66	4,680	2,748	\$759	7,493	694	1,240	-	103	-	-
Cushing	-	36 20	3 97	1 90	565	-	-	2 01	692	438	-	1,037	93	218	-	24	-	-
Friendship	-	34 12	4 00	3 00	710	-	-	2 16	1,356	596	-	1,523	429	263	-	19	-	-
Hope	1	34 00	4 39	2 33	726	-	-	2 80	1,356	461	12	1,314	515	182	-	22	-	43
North Haven	1	46 50	3 00	2 64	650	5	-	2 72	683	421	2	1,004	102	145	24	-	-	-
Rockland	4	82 00	6 00	3 50	8,000	2,000	-	3 38	9,500	4,778	72	14,327	23	3,053	800	-	-	-
South Thomaston	3	28 50	4 37	3 00	1,354	-	-	1 95	1,672	1,219	-	2,717	174	332	67	38	-	-
St. George	-	37 50	4 50	4 00	1,857	-	-	1 90	1,999	1,576	360	3,622	313	460	50	250	-	-
Thomaston	-	74 00	7 17	3 50	3,100	620	-	3 32	5,467	2,101	-	7,880	-	1,542	80	-	-	-
Union	1	43 30	3 75	2 05	1,362	-	-	2 55	1,583	1,017	-	2,297	303	424	65	305	-	-
Vinalhaven	5	50 00	5 20	3 03	2,500	405	-	2 24	3,114	1,835	-	3,702	247	373	125	210	-	-
Warren	-	35 00	4 50	2 25	1,580	-	-	2 40	1,714	1,214	200	2,941	187	359	66	-	-	-
Washington	1	35 00	4 80	2 50	1,021	-	-	2 37	1,404	792	-	1,979	217	400	61	-	-	-
Matineus Isle pl....	-	40 00	5 00	2 87	200	-	-	2 11	395	181	-	399	177	116	43	-	-	-
	17	43 74	4 68	2 79	28,814	3,380	-	2 46	38,355	20,225	1,395	54,565	4,742	9,335	801	1,537	947	-

APPENDIX.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

TOWNS.	No. of children belonging in town between the ages of 4 and 21 years.	Number registered in Summer Schools.	Average number attending Summer Schools.	Number registered in Winter Schools.	Average number attending Winter Schools.	Number of different pupils registered.	Per centage of average attendance.	Average length of Summer Schools of 5½ days per week.		Average length of Winter Schools of 5½ days per week.		Number of districts in town.	Number of parts of districts.	Number of school houses in town.	Number in good condition.	Number of school houses built last year.	Cost of the same.	Estimated value of all school property in town.	Number of Male Teachers employed in Summer.	Number of Male Teachers employed in Winter.	No. of Female Teachers employed in Summer.	No. of Female Teachers employed in Winter.
								W.	D.	W.	D.											
Alna.....	242	121	100	154	140	190	.50	11	10	6	-	6	3	-	-	-	\$2,700	-	6	6	-	-
Boothbay.....	1,180	650	560	670	565	960	.48	10	4	16	-	13	8	-	-	\$8,000	16,000	-	13	16	4	5
Bremen.....	329	231	193	247	219	281	.63	10	3	9	1	9	1	-	-	-	1,600	-	4	9	5	-
Bristol.....	1,054	598	437	705	529	976	.46	10	2	1	21	-	20	10	1	-	12,000	-	21	20	3	3
Damariscotta.....	410	219	184	220	188	242	.45	9	3	6	-	6	5	-	-	-	5,000	-	1	4	8	4
Dresden.....	258	129	94	159	123	189	.42	8	3	7	-	1	9	7	-	-	6,150	-	1	1	8	8
Edgecomb.....	367	189	137	223	175	322	.43	11	2	1	1	7	5	-	-	-	4,500	-	5	7	2	2
Jefferson.....	564	477	372	498	436	554	.72	10	11	15	-	15	12	-	-	-	5,000	2	11	13	4	4
Newcastle.....	532	248	213	335	279	380	.46	9	3	12	-	14	10	-	-	-	5,200	-	7	11	7	4
Nobleborough.....	377	242	201	260	224	353	.56	10	10	3	14	-	12	7	-	-	5,000	-	7	12	4	7
Somerville.....	170	94	72	90	74	118	.43	9	1	7	-	1	5	3	-	-	1,150	1	2	4	3	3
Southport.....	264	145	84	175	149	209	.41	6	3	1	5	-	5	4	-	-	1,300	-	3	4	2	2
Waldoborough.....	1,260	791	657	804	649	965	.52	10	3	2	32	2	32	22	2	1,622	14,000	-	17	29	10	10
Westport.....	229	109	90	137	113	148	.45	9	3	4	-	-	4	2	-	-	2,000	-	3	4	1	1
Whitefield.....	541	289	224	407	331	489	.61	9	2	16	-	16	7	-	-	-	6,000	-	10	16	1	1
Wiscasset.....	666	392	243	430	360	491	.45	10	11	6	-	-	7	2	-	-	4,250	1	5	9	5	5
Monhegan Isle.....	44	20	15	25	21	25	.48	8	8	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	500	-	1	1	-	-
	8,487	4,944	3,876	5,339	4,575	6,894	.50	9	4	2	185	5	186	109	4	10,425	92,350	5	120	177	68	68

LINCOLN COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

TOWNS.	No. of Teachers, graduates of Normal Schools.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month, excluding board.	Average wages of Female Teachers per week, excluding board.	Average cost of Teachers' board per week.	Amount of school money voted in 1876.	Not less than 80 cts for each inhabitantz		Amount raised per scholar.	Amount available from Town Treasury from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76.	Amount available from State Treasury from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76.	Amount derived from local funds.	Total amount actually expended for public schools from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76.	Balance unexpended April 1, 1876.	Amount of money expended for repairs, fuel, insurance, &c.	Amount raised to prolong public schools, in money, fuel, board, &c.	Amount paid for school supervision.	Am't paid for tuition in private schools, academies, &c within the State	Amount paid for same out of the State.
						Excess above am't required by law.	Less than the am't required by law.											
Alna.....	1	\$35 00	\$425 3 00	3 00	\$600	\$16	-	2 48	\$722	\$427	-	\$1,116	\$33	\$145	-	\$25	\$120	-
Boothbay.....	3	58 50	6 00 3 00	3 00	3,300	740	-	2 80	4,088	2,014	-	5,707	395	790	-	135	150	-
Bremen.....	2	35 00	4 00 3 00	3 00	800	-	-	2 43	889	493	-	1,257	125	73	-	18	237	-
Bristol.....	1	39 75	4 87 3 40	3 40	2,490	-	-	2 28	2,981	1,970	-	4,424	530	1,500	-	75	75	\$50
Damariscotta.....	1	30 00	4 00 3 00	3 00	1,060	-	-	2 59	1,409	747	-	1,929	227	170	-	85	500	-
Dresden.....	2	30 00	4 80 2 12	2 12	800	-	-	3 10	819	447	-	1,261	5	109	-	30	35	-
Edgecomb.....	2	39 40	3 87 2 75	2 75	1,000	-	-	2 73	1,507	633	-	1,769	371	282	-	35	-	-
Jefferson.....	1	29 00	4 50 3 50	3 50	1,474	-	-	2 61	No	Fiscal	Retur	as.	-	340	-	62	-	-
Newcastle.....	1	36 00	4 50 2 50	2 50	1,383	-	-	2 60	2,044	996	-	2,638	402	365	100	97	645	-
Nobleborough.....	1	38 00	3 00 2 50	2 50	920	-	-	2 44	1,239	783	-	1,436	586	155	60	50	100	-
Somerville.....	1	14 33	2 86 2 00	2 00	400	-	-	2 36	497	289	-	687	99	104	-	18	-	-
Southport.....	1	40 00	7 75 3 32	3 32	550	-	-	2 10	610	446	-	1,008	48	114	-	26	76	-
Waldoborough.....	1	35 00	4 00 3 00	3 00	3,350	-	-	2 66	No	Fiscal	Retur	as.	-	-	-	175	-	-
Westport.....	2	45 00	4 81 3 12	3 12	600	40	-	2 62	849	431	-	1,214	66	123	-	20	-	-
Whitefield.....	1	28 65	4 62 2 05	2 05	1,600	-	-	2 96	No	Fiscal	Retur	as.	-	251	-	74	-	-
Wiscasset.....	1	51 00	4 50 3 75	3 75	1,600	-	-	2 40	2,345	1,147	-	3,803	223	748	-	63	-	-
Monhegan Isle.....	1	35 00	3 00	-	100	-	-	2 27	No	Fiscal	Retur	as.	-	15	-	-	-	-
	14	35 86	4 55 2 88	2 88	21,937	796	-	2 55	20,002	10,823	534	28,249	3,110	5,284	160	988	1,938	50

APPENDIX.

OXFORD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	No. of children belonging in town between the ages of 4 and 21 years.		Number registered in Summer Schools.	Average number attending Summer Schools	Number registered in Winter Schools.	Average number attending Winter Schools.	Number of different pupils registered.	Per centage of average attendance.		Average length of Summer Schools of 5½ days per week.		Average length of Winter Schools of 5½ days per week.		Number of districts in town.	Number of parts of districts	Number of school houses in town.	Number in good condition.	Number of school houses built last year.	Cost of the same.	Estimated value of all school property in town.	Number of Male Teachers employed in Summer	Number of Male Teachers employed in Winter.	No. of Female Teachers employed in Summer.	No. of Female Teachers employed in Winter.
	W.	P.						W.	P.	W.	P.													
Albany	264	115	97	173	151	185	.44	8	9	1	10	-	-	10	8	-	-	-	-	\$3,000	-	5	8	4
Andover	256	174	130	163	132	230	.51	9	3	11	3	6	-	-	6	5	-	-	-	6,000	-	5	7	1
Bethel	755	391	315	533	468	647	.52	7	4	10	2	27	4	26	20	20	-	-	-	7,500	11	23	18	
Brownfield	410	261	174	300	200	343	.46	10	3	11	2	14	1	13	10	-	-	-	-	4,500	3	13	11	
Buckfield	498	289	219	334	276	357	.50	9	4	10	2	16	3	12	3	3	-	-	-	7,000	9	9	12	
Byron	65	29	21	60	50	60	.54	8	10	10	-	5	5	2	2	2	-	-	-	100	-	2	6	
Canton	290	141	121	206	187	232	.53	8	3	4	10	-	-	9	5	5	-	-	-	4,700	1	6	3	
Denmark	372	216	166	213	171	322	.45	8	12	11	2	13	5	13	5	-	-	-	-	3,500	9	11	4	
Dixfield	321	124	99	208	159	252	.40	8	1	9	3	9	1	9	8	-	-	-	-	4,000	9	6	-	
Fryeburg	504	267	224	346	280	389	.50	10	3	12	1	17	1	17	10	1	1	-	-	7,000	7	15	9	
Gilead	109	60	40	84	68	90	.50	7	9	2	6	6	6	5	5	-	-	-	-	1,500	1	4	5	
Grafton	40	30	20	30	24	20	.51	9	7	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	2	2	
Greenwood	342	224	173	245	188	268	.53	7	3	9	13	12	5	12	5	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	6	9	
Hanover	75	20	16	49	44	58	.40	6	9	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	1	3	
Hartford	315	147	111	221	184	230	.47	8	3	11	1	14	2	14	12	1	1	-	-	4,800	-	8	12	
Hebron	234	144	125	170	147	211	.58	10	11	5	4	7	6	7	6	-	-	-	-	2,000	7	7	7	
Hiram	481	216	185	343	268	394	.47	9	11	3	15	2	15	10	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	7	15	7	
Lovell	375	197	148	226	175	221	.43	9	11	14	-	12	9	1	1	1	1	-	-	7,800	8	12	4	
Mason	38	29	25	35	23	35	.63	9	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	400	-	1	1	
Mexico	151	106	74	104	78	130	.50	8	2	9	1	6	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	800	-	4	4	
Newry	123	90	65	121	95	121	.65	8	9	6	-	6	6	4	1	-	-	-	-	1,700	1	5	5	
Norway	735	395	331	455	396	615	.50	10	11	2	15	-	17	12	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	1	3	18	
Oxford	513	218	185	245	192	317	.37	8	2	12	10	10	10	11	8	-	-	-	-	8,350	-	6	10	
Paris	943	482	389	622	518	622	.48	9	2	10	1	20	17	20	17	-	-	-	-	12,000	-	15	20	
Peru	311	192	140	233	185	237	.52	9	3	10	10	10	-	10	9	-	-	-	-	4,800	-	10	4	

Porter	493	238	194	342	285	403	.49 8	19	3	13	1	13	4	-	-	1,950	-	9	9	1	
Roxbury	58	16	14	36	30	43	.47 5	9		7	1	3	2	-	-	500	-	2	2	2	
Rumford	395	212	154	292	216	292	.51 10	9	3	13	1	13	9	-	-	6,000	-	11	12	2	
Stow	143	98	86	109	93	113	.62 8	9		7	1	8	3	1	100	1,350	-	3	7	4	
Stoneham	177	53	43	86	76	98	.34 9	8	2	5	-	5	2	-	-	1,250	1	2	5	3	
Sumner	396	263	211	305	251	368	.58 9	19	4	16	2	16	10	-	-	4,800	-	10	16	5	
Sweden	150	94	76	98	77	120	.51 10	11		7	-	7	7	-	-	4,000	-	2	7	5	
Upton	79	45	37	52	44	76	.53 8	3	10	2	4	1	3	2	-	500	-	2	4	2	
Waterford	442	228	176	258	227	336	.46 10	3	12	14	1	14	12	1	900	10,000	-	6	12	7	
Woodstock	401	228	156	295	243	380	.50 9	10	3	12	1	11	3	-	-	2,075	-	10	9	3	
Franklin pl.	70	32	23	28	14	40	.41 9	12	3	3	-	3	2	1	225	450	-	1	3	1	
Lincoln pl.	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	165	-	-	-	-	
Milton pl.	98	42	30	43	30	43	.30 10	9	-	2	2	2	1	-	-	800	-	1	2	1	
Riley pl.	No	return.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	11,442	6,106	4,793	7,669	6,275	8,960	.49 8	4	10	1	370	33	356	234	9	4,791	142,390	7	202	322	166

OXFORD COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

TOWNS.	No. of Teachers, graduates of Normal Schools.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month, excluding board.	Average wages of Female Teachers per week, excluding board.	Average cost of Teachers' board per week.	Amount of school money voted in 1876.	Not less than 80 cts. for each inhabitant.		Amount raised per scholar.	Amount available from Town Treasury from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76.	Amount available from State Treasury from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76.	Amount derived from local funds.	Total amount actually expended for public schools from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76.	Balance unexpended April 1, 1876.	Amount of money expended for repairs, fuel, insurance, &c.	Amount raised to prolong public schools, in money, fuel, board, &c	Amount paid for school supervision.	Am't paid for tuition in private schools, academies, &c within the State	Amount paid for same out of the State.
						Excess above am't required by law.	Less than the am't required by law.											
Albany	3	\$26 60	\$3 88	1 21	\$525	-	-	1 99	\$525	\$130	\$38	\$974	\$19	\$72	-	\$25	\$40	-
Andover	-	29 00	3 75	3 00	700	\$100	-	2 73	926	552	118	1,371	225	88	-	24	-	-
Bethel	1	26 60	3 36	1 76	1,826	-	-	2 42	1,979	1,328	36	3,211	132	-	-	132	-	-
Brownfield	-	30 17	3 75	1 98	1,659	-	-	2 58	No	Fiscal	Retur	ns.	-	217	37	-	-	-
Buckfield	-	32 00	2 93	2 08	1,196	-	-	2 40	1,467	821	126	2,148	266	360	76	30	-	-
Byron	-	20 00	2 00	2 00	194	-	-	2 98	210	132	27	326	43	39	7	-	-	-
Canton	1	32 80	4 23	2 05	787	-	-	2 71	1,112	575	62	1,532	157	121	48	100	-	-
Denmark	-	34 00	3 45	1 70	1,100	245	-	2 96	1,312	677	33	1,738	284	149	65	28	-	-
Dixfield	-	29 22	2 41	1 95	841	-	-	2 62	832	559	-	1,096	295	-	40	-	-	-
Fryeburg	-	25 00	4 50	1 75	1,300	-	-	2 58	1,934	879	-	2,504	309	348	120	-	-	-
Gilead	-	27 00	4 00	1 75	263	-	-	2 41	263	199	15	477	-	66	15	25	-	-
Grafton	-	-	3 50	1 00	100	18	-	2 50	110	57	-	149	18	-	-	-	-	-
Greenwood	1	32 50	3 25	2 90	700	23	-	2 05	782	623	24	1,294	135	72	26	40	-	-
Hanover	-	-	6 33	-	175	-	-	2 33	169	86	-	257	13	-	11	-	-	-
Hartford	-	24 50	3 37	1 71	737	-	-	2 53	1,197	529	24	1,552	199	-	60	36	-	-
Hebron	-	25 75	3 25	2 50	600	6	-	2 56	880	389	-	960	309	101	28	162	-	-
Hiram	-	32 57	4 28	2 56	1,125	11	-	2 34	1,872	844	-	2,490	226	195	66	150	-	-
Lovell	-	25 00	4 00	2 00	850	-	-	2 29	1,328	704	199	1,847	384	149	50	50	-	-
Mason	-	30 00	3 50	1 90	101	-	-	2 66	92	77	-	170	-	8	-	6	-	-
Mexico	-	22 25	3 25	1 75	366	-	-	2 42	662	257	-	723	196	92	15	-	-	-
Newry	-	24 80	3 50	53	383	-	-	3 11	375	211	50	610	46	54	8	47	-	-
Norway	-	60 00	4 00	2 50	2,090	650	-	2 72	2,820	1,309	470	4,039	550	782	135	-	-	-
Oxford	-	34 16	4 38	1 72	1,325	19	-	2 58	1,462	990	-	2,230	222	271	95	12	160	-
Paris	-	34 25	4 25	2 23	2,213	-	-	2 35	2,832	1,724	220	4 612	164	300	122	-	-	-
Peru	1	25 00	2 75	1 75	746	-	-	2 40	819	572	34	1,365	60	165	45	40	160	-

Porter.....	-	28 00	3 00	2 50	888	-	-	1 80	888	748	100	1,736	-	194	-	36	70	50
Roxbury.....	-	25 00	2 63	1 50	150	-	20	2 60	238	95	-	289	44	6	-	10	-	-
Rumford.....	-	26 00	3 12	1 83	1,000	-	-	2 53	1,138	726	173	1,985	52	-	-	60	-	-
Stow.....	-	27 00	3 50	1 75	400	-	-	2 80	479	215	-	696	28	40	-	18	-	-
Stoneham.....	-	32 00	3 50	2 20	310	-	-	1 92	687	306	81	724	350	68	-	23	-	-
Sumner.....	1	24 54	2 90	2 00	936	-	-	2 36	971	728	76	1,705	70	156	212	47	60	-
Sweden.....	-	20 00	3 94	1 79	550	111	-	3 67	669	280	100	981	68	87	-	29	75	-
Upton.....	-	25 00	3 63	1 55	150	-	-	1 60	255	122	162	453	86	33	15	15	-	-
Waterford.....	-	36 00	4 00	1 95	1,500	472	-	3 39	1,896	758	75	2,449	280	-	-	76	-	-
Woodstock.....	-	27 00	3 60	2 25	900	104	-	2 24	960	634	-	1,526	68	152	-	25	150	-
Franklin pl.....	-	16 00	2 92	1 35	143	-	-	2 04	223	112	3	278	60	13	-	7	-	-
Lincoln pl.....	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	3 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milton pl.....	-	30 00	2 75	1 75	175	-	-	1 60	223	169	-	371	21	35	-	6	-	-
Riley pl.....	No	return	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	Fiscal	Returns.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8	27 97	3 58	1 94	28,435	1,779	-	2 57	34,588	10,407	2,246	50,368	5,366	4,441	796	1,602	1,121	370

Hampden	1,035	592	472	650	554	685	.51	10	3	11	5	18	-	18	11	1	800	13,000	-	12	18	8
Hermon	495	280	219	352	298	411	.52	8	11	13	-	13	7	-	-	-	-	2,480	-	8	13	5
Holden	277	159	141	165	156	176	.54	8	1	10	4	8	7	-	-	-	-	3,500	-	-	8	9
Howland	47	17	10	16	13	20	.26	10	9	5	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	2	3
Hudson	261	159	121	140	104	201	.43	9	3	11	5	7	-	6	6	-	-	2,000	-	2	7	4
Kenduskeag	234	124	92	124	93	165	.40	10	17	1	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	2	4	1
Kingman	153	96	73	85	62	108	.44	11	13	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	3	2	1
Lagrange	240	137	110	148	104	185	.45	11	5	12	3	4	4	2	-	-	-	2,075	-	2	4	2
Lee	359	227	175	276	184	353	.50	9	3	11	4	9	1	9	7	-	-	1,900	1	7	8	2
Levant	439	215	168	327	254	406	.47	11	11	2	10	3	10	8	-	-	-	3,000	-	9	7	3
Lincoln	636	315	247	363	299	493	.44	10	9	1	10	1	9	6	-	-	-	3,500	-	5	13	6
Lowell	151	137	84	68	42	137	.41	10	11	8	-	8	5	-	-	-	-	650	-	-	8	4
Mattawamkeag	155	88	65	68	51	108	.37	12	12	4	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1,200	1	1	3	-
Maxfield	71	38	33	25	17	63	.35	12	8	4	-	2	1	1	-	-	275	325	-	1	4	-
Medway	247	160	103	74	41	160	.30	15	2	9	6	-	5	2	-	-	-	3,500	-	1	6	1
Milford	222	129	107	114	91	175	.45	17	1	12	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	6,000	1	1	5	2
Mt. Chase	104	100	96	25	21	100	.57	16	14	5	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	800	-	1	5	-
Newburg	334	233	180	263	226	301	.61	9	4	10	5	10	-	10	6	1	1,400	3,000	-	7	10	3
Newport	510	251	220	357	281	409	.49	9	3	10	4	9	2	10	9	-	-	8,250	-	5	10	6
Oldtown	1,211	547	456	668	554	882	.42	9	5	11	1	8	-	12	9	-	-	12,000	1	6	16	11
Orono	826	420	365	452	383	676	.45	22	12	3	1	-	11	10	-	-	-	14,800	1	7	12	4
Orrington	556	383	328	429	361	507	.62	8	3	9	4	11	-	13	13	-	-	6,500	-	5	10	8
Passadumkeag	86	82	70	30	26	80	.56	9	8	4	-	4	4	4	-	-	-	800	-	-	4	1
Patten	249	127	105	139	106	204	.43	10	12	2	6	-	6	3	-	-	-	1,200	-	1	6	6
Plymouth	300	157	122	197	179	270	.50	9	10	9	1	9	7	-	-	-	-	3,500	-	5	9	4
Prentiss	No	return.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Springfield	291	170	112	160	101	172	.37	7	10	3	6	1	6	4	-	-	-	5,000	1	3	6	2
Stetson	296	-	-	181	144	181	-	-	8	4	7	-	7	7	-	-	-	5,000	-	3	-	4
Veazie	267	140	115	155	129	155	.46	18	10	3	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	2,044	-	1	3	2
Winn	261	85	76	75	55	135	.25	9	10	2	4	3	4	4	-	-	-	3,000	1	1	4	2
Drew pl.	48	27	24	14	12	32	.38	10	4	8	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	500	-	-	3	1
Lakeville pl.	57	41	25	39	29	42	.50	10	5	9	2	1	2	2	-	-	-	900	-	1	2	-
Stacyville pl.	No	return.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Webster pl.	28	22	21	-	-	22	-	11	3	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	100	-	-	2	-
Woodville pl.	69	44	37	-	-	44	-	8	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
No. 1, N div. pl.	No	return	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 2, Grand Fls. pl.	29	12	8	-	-	12	-	10	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	24,596	13,908	12,139	14,959	12,197	18,193	.49	11	1	11	1	396	28	449	347	9	54,390	375,549	17	221	392	272

PENOBSCOT COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

TOWNS.	No. of Teachers, graduates of Normal Schools.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month, excluding board.	Average wages of Female Teachers per week, excluding board.	Average cost of Teachers' board per week.	Amount of school money voted in 1876.	Not less than 80 cts. for each inhabitant.		Amount raised per scholar.	Amount available from Town Treasury from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76	Amount available from State Treasury from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76.	Amount derived from local funds.	Total amount actually expended for public schools from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76.	Balance unexpended April 1, 1876.	Amount of money expended for repairs, fuel, insurance, &c.	Amount raised to prolong public schools, in money, fuel, board, &c.	Amount paid for school supervision.	Am't paid for tuition in private schools, sendees, &c. within the State	Amount paid for same out of the State.
						Excess above am't required by law.	Less than the am't required by law.											
Alton	-	\$22 00	\$3 17 2 50		\$541	-	-	2 83	\$880	\$326	-	\$883	\$323	-	-	\$22	-	-
Argyle	-	20 00	3 00 2 50		600	\$352	-	5 55	629	176	-	741	64	\$137	-	10	-	-
Bangor	3	123 00	10 00 4 00		28,000	13,369	-	5 17	35,000	9,742	\$1,910	46,652	-	8,796	-	1,738	-	-
Bradford	-	31 95	3 73 2 09		1,200	10	-	2 02	1,484	909	86	2,133	346	111	65	-	-	-
Bradley	1	49 60	4 35 3 20		742	49	-	2 57	1,322	584	-	1,689	217	226	36	\$50	-	\$20
Brewer	-	1 47 50	5 00 3 50		2,600	29	-	2 29	3,350	2,040	52	4,537	905	1,039	-	-	-	-
Burlington	-	27 33	3 83 2 20		442	-	-	1 28	563	406	275	1,193	51	115	33	-	-	-
Carmel	-	34 00	3 50 1 88		1,100	-	-	2 55	1,251	793	96	2,046	94	292	65	172	-	-
Carroll	-	29 90	4 31 1 73		506	-	-	1 90	800	461	72	1,188	145	117	31	50	-	-
Charleston	2	27 80	3 05 1 95		1,000	51	-	2 43	1,174	772	119	1,944	121	193	48	-	-	-
Chester	-	23 50	4 04 1 69		275	19	-	1 53	287	265	32	583	1	49	23	-	-	-
Clifton	2	30 00	3 81 1 60		280	-	-	1 93	474	241	272	807	180	127	22	16	-	-
Corinna	-	32 51	3 85 1 90		1,300	89	-	2 49	1,476	883	-	2,308	51	327	90	300	-	-
Corinth	-	32 00	3 18 2 03		1,170	-	-	2 59	No	Fiscal	Retur ns.	-	-	-	60	-	-	-
Dexter	-	43 00	4 25 2 25		2,400	100	-	2 81	4,067	1,602	161	4,950	880	640	104	-	-	-
Dixmont	1	33 00	3 10 1 85		1,100	-	-	2 80	1,421	834	171	2,235	191	-	45	-	-	-
Eddington	-	36 00	3 50 2 10		625	4	-	2 58	813	436	-	1,099	150	178	32	3	-	-
Edinburg	-	-	3 00 2 00		60	-	-	3 50	60	43	62	147	18	7	2	-	-	-
Enfield	-	32 00	4 00 2 10		450	10	-	1 97	631	400	48	913	166	177	21	-	-	-
Etna	1	22 63	3 85 2 04		676	-	-	2 13	759	538	50	1,218	129	258	40	20	-	-
Exeter	-	32 22	3 33 2 18		1,200	-	-	2 55	No	Fiscal	Retur ns.	-	-	-	51	-	-	-
Garland	-	41 20	3 42 2 17		1,050	5	-	2 75	1,605	721	92	2,155	263	218	46	-	-	-
Glenburn	-	50 00	5 00 2 37		576	-	-	2 29	742	445	185	1,277	95	127	34	-	-	-
Greenbush	-	30 00	5 09 2 30		497	-	-	1 85	827	472	30	1,245	84	92	22	-	-	-
Greenfield	2	28 60	3 50 2 50		256	-	-	1 88	345	307	-	652	-	60	10	-	-	-

Hampden	1	34 20	4 90	2 50	2,500	46	-	2 42	3,972	1,870	-	4,438	1,404	350	-	135	800	-
Hermon	-	30 00	4 00	1 90	1,200	-	-	2 42	1,419	984	-	2,136	267	267	-	66	-	-
Holden	2	-	1 83	1 83	758	150	-	2 73	1,002	487	20	1,272	236	237	-	45	-	-
Howland	-	-	4 00	1 25	200	90	-	4 26	302	295	-	467	190	41	-	5	-	-
Hudson	-	27 00	3 22	2 10	530	-	-	2 11	725	506	111	1,167	175	213	-	30	-	-
Kenduskeag	1	60 00	5 50	3 00	620	-	-	2 65	797	440	58	1,137	158	85	-	21	-	-
Kingman	-	36 66	6 25	3 39	300	-	-	1 96	538	290	9	592	245	89	-	32	-	-
Lagrange	-	31 50	5 00	1 97	500	20	-	2 09	687	399	84	933	237	162	-	22	-	-
Lee	-	27 51	4 13	1 64	768	-	-	2 19	910	640	133	1,535	148	206	-	30	169	-
Levant	1	33 50	3 44	2 30	928	-	-	2 11	1,464	788	85	2,203	134	707	-	47	75	-
Lincoln	-	34 40	5 16	2 36	1,250	26	-	1 97	No	Fiscal	Retur ns.	-	-	172	-	100	62	-
Lowell	-	-	4 09	1 80	358	-	-	2 37	No	Fiscal	Retur ns.	-	-	28	-	15	-	-
Mattawamkeag	-	39 00	3 00	3 00	285	-	-	1 84	374	251	56	538	143	55	-	5	14	-
Mayfield	-	25 00	3 25	1 37	100	-	-	1 41	223	105	-	280	48	22	-	6	35	20
Medway	1	30 00	5 00	3 00	625	368	-	2 53	866	418	74	1,176	182	216	-	26	-	-
Milford	2	38 00	4 38	3 37	800	138	-	3 60	1,066	484	180	917	993	101	-	44	-	-
Mt. Chase	-	18 00	3 50	1 50	230	4	-	2 21	230	198	-	424	4	20	25	4	-	-
Newburg	3	32 00	3 46	2 13	1,000	40	-	3 00	1,163	568	-	1,582	149	193	200	47	215	68
Newport	-	35 00	4 15	2 10	1,250	9	-	2 45	1,738	858	144	2,484	256	233	-	90	-	-
Oldtown	-	52 50	5 54	3 19	3,260	-	-	2 69	3,775	2,215	993	6,939	44	1,442	-	150	-	-
Orono	2	58 00	6 70	3 00	2,312	-	-	2 89	2,900	2,217	-	5,117	-	378	-	75	100	-
Orrington	-	42 16	5 55	3 00	1,450	36	-	2 43	1,669	1,086	139	2,562	332	376	-	86	-	-
Passadumkeag	3	-	5 50	2 00	300	112	-	3 49	468	158	60	672	14	-	-	-	-	-
Patten	-	22 00	5 50	2 00	564	-	-	2 27	632	472	69	1,156	17	70	-	-	-	-
Plymouth	-	25 00	2 85	2 00	753	-	-	2 51	828	480	-	1,287	21	-	-	35	-	-
Prentiss	No return	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	357	316	99	651	121	-	-	-	-	-
Springfield	-	28 00	3 00	2 50	700	-	-	2 41	800	595	75	1,470	-	50	-	42	350	-
Stetson	2	45 00	4 50	2 25	749	-	-	2 50	1,250	519	162	1,734	197	198	-	54	-	-
Veazie	-	79 00	6 60	2 80	650	2	-	2 43	947	480	-	967	450	223	-	30	-	-
Winn	1	36 50	4 20	2 75	571	-	-	2 19	1,029	554	50	983	750	87	25	59	-	-
Drew pl.	-	-	4 03	1 80	200	2	-	4 17	162	27	-	245	-	5	-	5	-	-
Lakeville pl.	-	23 00	2 20	1 97	150	62	-	2 63	153	91	-	253	-	27	-	6	-	-
Staceyville pl.	No return	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	325	91	-	200	216	-	-	-	-	-
Webster pl.	-	-	4 25	2 12	50	-	-	1 79	184	91	-	152	123	-	-	2	-	-
Woodville pl.	-	-	2 50	1 87	300	164	-	4 35	136	125	-	122	139	10	-	-	-	-
No. 1, N div. pl.	No return	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	Fiscal	Retur ns.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 2, Grand Fls. pl.	-	-	5 00	2 00	54	-	-	1 86	127	44	-	90	81	-	-	-	-	-
	32	36 64	4 21	2 28	75,931	15,356	-	2 54	93,208	42,636	6,314	130,406	11,948	19,562	321	3,964	2,471	108

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY.

TOWNS.	No. of children belonging in town between the ages of 4 and 21 years.				Number registered in Summer Schools.	Average number attending Summer Schools.	Number registered in Winter Schools.	Average number attending Winter Schools.	Number of different pupils registered.	Per centage of average attendance.			Average length of Summer Schools of 5 1/2 days per week.			Average length of Winter Schools of 5 1/2 days per week.			Number of districts in town.	Number of parts of districts.	Number of school houses in town.	Number in good condition.	Number of school houses built last year.	Cost of the same.	Estimated value of all school property in town.	Number of Male Teachers employed in Summer.	Number of Male Teachers employed in Winter.	No. of Female Teachers employed in Summer.	No. of Female Teachers employed in Winter.										
	w.	d.	p.	w.						d.	p.	w.	d.	p.																									
	Abbot	274	181	155						187	155	190	.57	8	3	10	4	8												2	8	7	1	\$305	\$2,500	-	3	7	5
	Atkinson	318	202	147						230	195	242	.54	9	2	12	5	10												1	10	10	-	-	3,000	-	2	10	7
Barnard	48	32	22	21	16	32	.40	26	9	9	-	3	-	2	2	-	-	200	-	-	3	1																	
Blanchard	63	29	20	31	25	40	.37	12	12	12	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	800	-	1	1	1																	
Brownville	374	265	193	212	186	301	.51	9	10	9	-	8	6	6	1	-	700	4,800	1	2	9	6																	
Dover	605	351	292	497	429	517	.60	10	3	11	2	16	2	16	13	-	-	8,000	-	10	15	6																	
Foxcroft	420	220	190	230	200	250	.46	10	12	12	-	8	8	7	-	-	-	4,500	-	3	9	7																	
Guilford	268	175	141	185	145	192	.53	8	3	11	1	8	-	8	2	-	-	800	-	2	8	6																	
Greenville	192	93	69	85	72	116	.37	11	12	12	-	4	4	1	1	-	-	2,000	-	1	5	1																	
Kingsbury	72	54	46	60	43	62	.63	8	3	7	3	3	1	2	1	-	-	300	-	-	2	3																	
Medford	126	87	70	78	68	89	.55	6	8	8	2	5	-	5	3	-	-	2,000	-	2	5	1																	
Monson	294	115	85	127	104	161	.32	6	2	8	1	7	-	7	3	-	-	2,500	-	2	4	5																	
Milo	366	199	163	196	151	250	.43	8	19	1	9	9	-	9	4	1	250	2,300	1	4	7	4																	
Orneville	261	217	100	123	97	217	.38	8	8	1	10	4	7	2	-	-	-	1,200	-	2	8	6																	
Parkman	403	200	140	300	250	350	.48	10	12	14	-	15	10	15	10	-	-	3,500	-	10	14	4																	
Sangerville	367	203	174	281	244	309	.57	9	12	9	-	3	9	8	-	-	-	3,800	-	3	8	6																	
Sebec	289	206	178	225	194	240	.64	11	13	9	-	9	9	9	-	-	-	5,000	-	1	9	7																	
Shi ley	91	60	46	75	56	77	.56	9	2	11	4	3	-	3	2	-	-	1,200	-	2	3	1																	
Wellington	248	152	123	142	101	205	.45	7	5	8	3	9	1	8	3	-	-	1,000	-	3	9	4																	
Williamsburg	78	54	41	46	39	67	.50	9	10	3	3	-	-	3	1	-	-	250	-	-	2	-																	
	5,157	3,095	2,395	3,331	2,770	3,907	.49	9	5	10	3	148	15	142	85	3	1,255	49,650	2	56	139	80																	

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

TOWNS.	No. of Teachers, graduates of Normal Schools.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month, excluding board.	Average wages of female Teachers per week, excluding board.		Amount of school money voted in 1876.	Not less than 80cts for each inhabitant.		Amount raised per scholar.	Amount available from Town Treasury from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76	Amount available from State Treasury from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76	Amount derived from local funds.	Total amount actually expended for public schools from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76.	Balance unexpended April 1, 1876.	Amount of money expended for repairs, fuel, insurance, &c	Amount raised to prolong public schools, in money, fuel, board, &c.	Amount paid for school supervision.	Am't paid for tuition in private schools, academies, &c. within the State	Amount paid for same out of the State.
			Average wages of Teachers per week.	Average cost of Teachers' board per week.		Excess above am't required by law.	Less than the am't required by law.											
Abbot	-	\$30 67	\$3 87	1 91	\$570	-	-	2 08	\$613	\$492	\$60	\$1,130	\$65	\$89	-	\$42	\$25	-
Atkinson	1	23 50	3 60	1 75	650	-	-	2 04	768	573	115	1,370	106	162	-	28	-	-
Barnard	-	-	2 50	1 50	108	-	-	2 25	108	8	-	183	6	-	2	-	-	-
Blanchard	-	40 00	4 50	2 09	132	-	-	2 10	163	117	36	281	31	46	-	11	-	-
Brownville	-	35 66	4 12	2 20	700	-	8	1 87	1,184	679	62	1,722	203	293	-	55	-	-
Dover	-	33 00	4 22	1 95	1,600	-	-	2 64	1,672	1,158	90	2,813	107	273	-	74	150	-
Foxcroft	1	33 33	4 50	2 00	1,150	207	-	2 76	1,255	869	72	2,156	0	-	-	50	40	50
Guilford	1	42 00	3 34	1 75	800	145	-	2 99	655	456	-	1,105	-	-	-	32	25	-
Greenville	1	45 00	3 45	2 51	300	5	-	1 56	301	290	52	643	-	28	-	7	42	-
Kingsbury	-	-	4 00	2 00	200	-	-	2 78	No	Fiscal	Return	s.	-	-	-	8	-	-
Medford	-	34 00	2 75	1 79	250	18	-	1 98	300	200	10	251	265	37	-	13	-	-
Monson	-	17 00	3 56	1 95	600	116	-	2 04	661	546	51	828	424	65	-	40	25	-
Milo	-	31 60	3 95	1 96	751	-	-	2 05	No	Fiscal	Return	s.	-	-	16	66	-	-
Orneville	-	30 00	4 00	2 25	460	-	-	1 76	466	428	-	789	69	-	-	28	-	-
Parkman	-	30 00	5 00	3 00	884	-	-	2 19	1,268	707	-	1,837	138	-	-	60	50	-
Sangerville	-	36 00	4 75	2 25	912	-	-	2 49	1,108	626	52	1,458	328	-	-	39	-	-
Sebec	-	35 00	3 50	2 25	1,000	160	-	3 46	1,408	559	100	1,500	567	125	-	45	50	-
Shirley	-	29 00	2 83	1 94	164	-	-	1 68	164	153	-	455	-	52	-	9	-	-
Wellington	1	24 67	3 51	1 65	545	-	-	2 20	608	456	-	1,015	49	97	-	37	-	-
Williamsburg	-	30 00	3 50	2 50	200	59	-	2 56	419	153	-	331	240	30	-	11	-	-
	5	32 25	3 77	2 06	11,976	718	-	2 28	13,165	8,535	838	20,070	2,698	1,284	25	657	497	50

APPENDIX.

SAGADAHOC COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

TOWNS.	No of teachers, graduates of Normal Schools.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month, excluding board	Average wages of Female Teachers per week, excluding board.	Average cost of Teachers' board per week.	Amount of school money voted in 1876.	Not less than 80 cts. for each inhabitant.		Amount raised per scholar.	Amount available from Town Treasury from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76.	Amount available from State Treasury from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76.	Amount derived from local funds.	Total amount actually expended for public schools from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76.	Balance unexpended April 1, 1876.	Amount of money expended for repairs, fuel, insurance, &c.	Amount raised to prolong public schools, in money, fuel, board, &c.	Amount paid for school supervision.	Am't paid for tuition in private schools, academies, &c within the State	Amount paid for same out of the State.
						Excess above am't required by law.	Less than the am't required by law.											
Arrowsic	-	\$30 00	\$3 50	3 00	\$205	33	-	3 06	\$238	\$147	-	\$379	\$6	\$46	-	\$5	\$8	-
Bath	4	88 00	8 00	5 00	18,500	11,700	-	5 49	18,775	6,076	\$36	24,887	5,773	24,887	-	800	750	\$500
Bowdoinham	-	31 43	4 43	2 15	2,000	518	-	3 36	2,000	999	-	3,017	943	3,017	-	95	265	-
Bowdoin	-	22 25	3 15	2 4	1,080	-	-	2 51	1,199	707	-	1,862	104	1,862	-	50	-	-
Georgetown	-	38 80	5 00	3 50	925	17	-	2 38	1,542	682	-	1,920	304	1,76	-	35	25	-
Perkins	-	40 00	-	4 50	57	-	-	2 85	100	32	-	129	3	9	-	-	-	-
Paip-sburg	-	33 00	3 75	3 75	1,045	-	-	2 14	1,340	90	-	2,086	155	87	50	90	100	-
Richmond	-	38 00	5 10	2 60	2,000	46	-	2 47	3,265	1,557	72	4,008	886	537	-	152	100	-
Topsham	-	36 50	4 16	2 40	1,300	100	-	2 84	1,502	778	40	2,242	78	532	-	133	250	150
West Bath	-	28 00	4 30	3 00	400	50	-	3 96	489	181	81	724	30	75	-	12	-	-
Woolwich	1	37 00	4 80	2 85	950	16	-	2 47	1,038	668	-	1,570	136	200	26	78	-	-
	5	38 45	4 42	3 16	28,442	12,450	-	3 05	31,488	12,791	229	42,824	1,602	8,378	429	1,450	1,498	650

SOMERSET COUNTY.

TOWNS.	No. of children belonging in town between the ages of 4 and 21 years	Number registered in Summer Schools.	Average number attending Summer Schools.	Number registered in Winter Schools.	Average number attending Winter Schools.	Number of different pupils registered.	Per centage of average attendance	Average length of Summer Schools of 5½ days per week.		Average length of Winter Schools of 5½ days per week.		Number of districts in town.	Number of parts of districts.	Number of school houses in town.	Number in good condition	Number of school houses built last year.	Cost of the same.	Estimated value of all school property in town.	Number of Male Teachers employed in Summer.	Number of Male Teachers employed in Winter.	No. of Female Teachers employed in Summer.	No. of Female Teachers employed in Winter.
								4.	5.	4.	5.											
Anson.....	678	416	301	453	353	573	48	8	1	0	3	18	1	21	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Athens.....	565	319	256	335	260	476	46	8	1	13	3	13	1	13	6	-	-	3,000	-	8	15	11
Bingham.....	237	141	99	176	137	239	46	13	5	2	11	-	-	3	3	1	1,600	-	3	7	7	
Brighton.....	260	172	168	195	174	225	66	7	2	2	8	-	-	8	3	-	2,000	-	3	5	5	
Cambridge.....	175	114	87	114	95	148	53	9	1	4	5	-	-	5	3	-	1,000	-	4	4	-	
Canaan.....	459	264	201	310	251	310	49	9	1	1	12	12	1	12	10	-	5,000	-	6	14	7	
Concord.....	165	80	58	115	96	142	47	7	2	7	3	16	2	9	2	-	200	-	3	7	5	
Cornville.....	280	138	106	187	149	222	46	7	6	2	11	1	12	11	-	-	3,000	-	5	10	6	
Detroit.....	247	159	126	161	134	204	51	9	1	11	4	6	-	6	2	-	1,500	-	2	7	5	
Eubden.....	293	127	105	180	155	222	44	7	1	0	2	14	1	12	8	-	2,800	-	4	7	7	
Fairfield.....	1,065	658	551	739	622	959	55	10	0	0	16	16	1	18	16	-	15,000	1	8	20	10	
Harmony.....	311	197	146	206	166	230	50	10	4	11	2	11	-	11	2	-	1,500	-	4	10	5	
Hartland.....	373	202	165	263	219	332	51	3	3	0	10	4	11	8	-	-	6,000	-	4	11	7	
Lexington.....	134	62	51	116	88	115	55	6	1	7	5	8	-	7	6	-	1,000	-	1	5	6	
Madison.....	435	189	154	357	287	400	51	7	1	0	1	19	-	17	14	-	3,500	-	4	11	13	
Mayfield.....	No return.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mercer.....	325	170	115	220	157	203	42	3	4	10	2	11	-	11	8	-	2,700	-	7	10	3	
Moscow.....	207	137	110	167	119	190	55	7	9	9	-	9	-	7	5	-	2,000	-	2	7	7	
New Portland.....	436	376	272	367	313	402	59	3	9	4	18	-	-	16	10	-	4,000	-	10	15	7	
Norridgewook.....	524	331	262	248	205	343	44	3	5	9	3	16	4	16	14	-	7,850	1	5	13	10	
Palmvra.....	445	264	201	315	253	364	51	3	2	10	4	13	4	13	8	1	6,000	-	8	14	7	
Pittsfield.....	695	356	229	367	253	526	35	10	2	11	3	11	4	11	6	-	5,000	-	6	17	8	
Ripley.....	205	112	84	114	90	146	41	14	4	4	3	5	-	5	3	-	1,000	-	2	5	3	
St Albans.....	529	317	254	366	295	409	52	9	5	11	2	16	1	15	11	-	6,675	-	3	17	13	
Solon.....	374	204	173	272	223	322	53	8	3	12	1	12	1	13	8	-	2,500	-	4	10	9	

Skowhegan.....	1,323	779	625	908	738	1,025	.52.10	11	2	18	1	27	24	-	-	55,000	-	6	26	16
Smithfield.....	228	102	77	162	138	224	.47 8	12	7	7	7	4	5	-	-	800	1	7	4	-
Starks.....	359	202	173	254	199	309	.55 9	3	1	14	3	12	5	-	-	3,000	-	6	13	8
Carratunk pl.....	58	56	47	56	43	56	.78 8	8	3	4	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	6	6
Carrying Place pl....	19	19	9	9	7	19	.49 7	4	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	250	-	-	2	1
Dead River pt.....	36	20	15	32	22	32	.50 8	3	7	2	2	1	1	-	-	400	-	-	2	2
Dennistown pl.....	27	20	15	-	-	20	- 12	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	100	-	-	1	3
Flagg Staff pl.....	No	return.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Highland pl.....	44	31	22	26	24	40	.50 6	2	7	2	3	2	3	2	-	250	-	-	4	3
Jackmantown pl.....	45	21	16	-	-	21	- 12	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	100	-	-	1	-
Moose River pl.....	47	32	30	25	20	32	.51 12	12	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	1,000	-	-	1	1
No. 1, R. 2, w. K. R. pl	48	35	33	44	40	44	.77 9	4	3	1	3	3	3	-	-	600	-	-	3	2
The Forks pl.....	55	55	47	-	-	55	- 10	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	300	-	-	3	-
West Forks pl.....	30	30	20	25	18	30	.63 8	8	2	2	2	2	1	-	-	300	-	-	2	1
	11,856	6,613	5,397	7,908	6,423	9,610	.52.9	10	343	39	340	216	2	2	750	152,325	4	131	323	219

SOMERSET COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	No. of Teachers, graduates of Normal Schools.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month, excluding board.	Average wages of Female Teachers per week, excluding board.	Average cost of Teachers' board per week.	Amount of school money voted in 1876.	Not less than 80 cts. for each inhabitant.		Amount raised per scholar.	Amount available from Town Treasury from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76.	Amount available from State Treasury from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76.	Am't derived from local funds.	Total amount actually expended for public schools from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76.	Balance unexpended April 1, 1876.	Amount of money expended for repairs, fuel, insurance, &c	Amount raised to prolong public schools, in money, fuel, board, &c	Amount paid for school supervision.	Am't paid for tuition in private schools, academies, &c within the State	Amount paid for same out of the State.
						Excess above am't required by law	Less than the am't required by law.											
Anson.....	-	\$30 00	\$2 75	2 50	\$1,400	-	-	2 06	\$1,400	\$1,259	\$144	\$2,803	-	\$210	-	-	-	-
Athens.....	-	30 00	4 36	1 75	1,300	\$200	-	2 30	1,833	959	80	2,694	\$188	-	-	50	-	-
Bingham.....	-	24 00	3 73	1 83	661	-	-	2 22	832	531	60	1,366	57	164	18	-	-	
Brighton.....	-	29 00	4 27	1 75	540	38	-	2 08	550	459	10	892	127	73	21	-	-	
Cambridge.....	1	30 80	4 37	1 65	378	-	-	2 16	599	324	30	715	238	52	17	\$35	-	
Canaan.....	-	31 92	4 25	2 13	1,220	42	-	2 66	1,546	902	16	2,335	129	380	68	-	-	
Concord.....	-	24 50	3 50	1 23	362	-	-	2 19	406	304	-	657	53	124	28	-	-	

SOMERSET COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

TOWNS.	No. of Teachers, graduates of Normal Schools.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month, excluding board	Average wages of Female Teachers per week, excluding board	Average cost of Teachers' board per week.	Amount of school money voted in 1876.	Not less than 80 cts. for each inhabitant.		Amount raised per scholar.	Amount available from Town Treasury from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76.	Amount available from State Treasury from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76.	Amount derived from local funds.	Total amount actually expended for public schools from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76	Balance unexpended April 1, 1876.	Amount of money expended for repairs, fuel, insurance, &c.	Amount raised to prolong public schools, in money, fuel, board, &c.	Amount paid for school supervision.	Am't paid for tuition in private schools, academies, &c within the State	Amount paid for same out of the State.
						Excess above amt required by law.	Less than the amt required by law.											
Cornville	-	\$28 80	\$3 69	1 75	\$767	-	-	2 74	\$981	\$491	\$292	\$1,606	\$158	\$294	\$20	\$61	\$35	-
Detroit	2	28 50	3 72	1 89	552	-	-	2 23	659	443	-	1,163	9	27	-	39	-	-
Embsden	-	23 00	4 00	1 31	640	-	-	2 18	735	482	-	1,101	116	76	-	8	80	-
Fairfield	3	30 00	4 00	2 75	3,000	\$600	-	2 82	No	Fiscal	Returns.	-	-	359	-	124	100	-
Harmony	-	28 58	3 90	1 68	782	-	-	2 51	No	Fiscal	Returns.	-	-	217	-	57	80	-
Hartland	1	29 75	2 71	1 86	900	-	-	2 41	1,343	704	-	1,749	298	111	-	63	-	-
Lexington	-	30 00	3 63	1 83	320	-	-	2 39	359	240	-	524	75	-	-	4	-	-
Madison	2	31 50	4 06	1 80	1,326	200	-	3 05	1,222	821	92	1,872	263	240	75	69	-	-
Mayfield	No return	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	Fiscal	Returns.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mercer	1	23 75	3 25	2 00	684	-	-	2 10	745	527	315	1,309	278	-	-	20	-	-
Moscow	1	29 00	3 75	1 62	425	3	-	2 05	572	403	15	916	74	72	27	21	-	-
New Portland	1	30 50	3 80	1 70	1,200	35	-	2 42	1,390	925	45	2,111	255	191	-	55	25	-
Norridgewock	1	33 68	4 04	2 00	1,410	-	-	2 69	1,553	953	-	2,386	120	147	-	72	-	-
Palmyra	1	26 75	3 15	1 62	1,058	-	-	2 40	1,159	825	40	1,906	118	227	125	73	100	-
Pittsfield	2	34 84	4 63	2 29	1,460	-	10	2 10	2,367	1,270	-	2,983	654	336	-	98	877	-
Ripley	-	27 67	4 33	1 57	467	-	-	2 28	692	345	32	992	77	115	-	17	-	-
St. Albans	5	26 72	3 65	1 69	1,340	-	-	2 53	1,796	950	71	2,587	230	216	55	78	80	-
Solon	1	28 00	4 09	1 65	941	-	-	2 52	1,186	691	101	1,796	182	182	-	9	350	-
Skowhegan	3	32 50	3 50	2 60	3,700	-	-	2 80	5,667	2,503	-	6,717	1,453	500	200	125	200	-
Smithfield	-	25 92	3 47	1 95	600	37	-	2 63	607	419	-	1,009	17	126	-	27	-	-
Starks	-	29 06	3 38	1 76	866	-	-	2 41	No	Fiscal	Returns.	-	-	123	128	53	119	-
Carratunk pl.	-	20 00	-	2 00	-	-	-	-	-	150	146	290	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying Place pl.	-	-	-	2 00	25	-	-	1 32	No	Fiscal	Returns.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dead River pl.	-	-	3 88	1 82	125	-	43	3 47	119	62	-	145	36	-	-	3	-	-
Dennistown pl.	-	-	4 20	2 52	30	-	-	1 11	31	49	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	-

WALDO COUNTY--CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	No. of Teachers, graduates of Normal Schools.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month, excluding board.	Average wages of Female Teachers per week, excluding board.	Average cost of Teachers' board per week.	Amount of school money voted in 1876.	Not less than 80 cts for each inhabitant		Amount raised per scholar.	Amount available from Town Treasury from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76.	Amount available from State Treasury from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76.	Amount derived from local funds.	Total amount actually expended for public schools from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76.	Balance unexpended April 1, 1876.	Amount of money expended for repairs, fuel, insurance, &c.	Amount raised to prolong public schools, in money, fuel, board, &c.	Amount paid for school supervision.	Am't paid for tuition in private schools, academies, &c within the State	Amount paid for same out of the State.
						Excess above amt required by law.	Less than the amt required by law.											
Belfast.....	6	\$46 86	\$4 26	2 92	\$5,000	\$777	-	2 88	\$6,196	\$3,570	\$3,199	\$11,582	\$1,383	\$3,000	\$3,039	\$200	-	-
Belmont.....	-	-	-	-	502	-	-	2 62	563	369	34	971	-	-	-	12	-	-
Brooks.....	-	32 50	3 53	1 90	700	-	-	2 52	1,099	484	-	1,216	367	108	35	-	\$50	
Burnham.....	2	34 91	3 19	2 25	900	-	-	2 16	1,253	872	-	1,701	423	131	36	-	-	
Frankfort.....	4	65 00	3 25	3 00	1,000	-	-	2 53	1,237	776	-	1,871	142	-	-	-	-	
Freedom.....	-	35 00	3 00	2 35	574	-	-	2 36	638	436	-	952	122	138	25	-	-	
Islesborough.....	-	40 75	3 75	2 09	982	-	-	2 04	1,223	791	-	1,830	186	150	7	-	-	
Jackson.....	-	28 00	3 50	2 50	566	-	-	2 45	591	453	-	1,024	22	127	29	-	-	
Knox.....	-	31 00	2 96	1 75	713	-	-	2 06	945	628	-	1,434	139	345	57	115	-	
Liberty.....	-	30 00	3 00	2 00	762	-	-	2 34	1,070	545	-	1,583	32	150	55	-	-	
Lincolnville.....	1	35 73	3 57	2 14	1,375	-	-	1 99	1,924	1,328	-	3,064	188	267	30	-	-	
Monroe.....	3	26 00	3 98	2 08	1,200	-	-	2 60	1,967	804	36	2,669	138	354	44	-	-	
Montville.....	-	29 00	3 18	1 47	1,174	-	-	2 40	1,174	826	-	2,000	-	187	31	325	-	
Morrill.....	-	35 00	2 75	2 00	418	-	-	2 22	418	326	-	657	87	-	17	-	-	
Northport.....	-	30 66	3 56	2 25	722	-	-	2 16	871	511	-	1,375	40	125	35	-	-	
Palermo.....	-	25 00	3 00	2 00	979	-	-	2 35	1,114	721	-	1,746	89	-	20	105	-	
Prospect.....	-	38 33	4 38	2 29	709	-	-	2 72	1,160	447	-	1,304	309	-	60	-	-	
Searsmont.....	-	32 00	3 00	2 00	1,130	-	-	2 24	1,308	969	-	1,937	340	-	25	-	-	
Searsport.....	3	45 83	5 23	2 80	2,500	174	-	3 33	4,092	1,317	-	4,977	492	1,321	132	-	-	
Stockton.....	1	43 07	4 06	2 95	1,600	-	-	2 62	2,723	1,161	-	2,862	1,022	647	107	-	-	
Swanville.....	-	34 37	3 33	2 15	616	-	-	2 20	794	487	-	1,170	114	136	20	40	-	
Thorndike.....	-	26 33	2 57	1 80	730	146	-	3 23	788	417	30	1,106	129	99	25	-	-	
Troy.....	-	27 75	2 80	2 17	1,000	29	-	2 45	1,046	770	49	1,791	74	183	31	-	-	
Unity.....	-	26 00	3 60	1 75	1,200	240	-	3 01	1,255	719	-	1,808	166	126	33	-	-	

WALDO COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

TOWNS.	No. of Teachers, graduates of Normal Schools.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month, excluding board.	Average wages of Female Teachers per week, excluding board.	Average cost of Teachers' board per week.	Amount of school money voted in 1876.	Excess above amt required by law.	Less than the amt required by law.	Amount raised per scholar.	Amount available from Town Treasury from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76.	Amount available from State Treasury from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76.	Amount derived from local funds.	Total amount actually expended for public schools from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76.	Balance unexpended April 1, 1876.	Amount of money expended for repairs, fuel, insurance, &c.	Amount raised to prolong public schools, in money, fuel, board, &c.	Amount paid for school supervision.	Am't paid for tuition in private schools, academies, &c. within the State.	Amount paid for same out of the State.
	Waldo	-	\$35 26	\$2 97	1 95	\$525	\$7	-	1 90	\$648	\$484	-	\$1,044	\$88	\$122	-	\$15	-
Winterport	-	35 00	4 50	2 75	2,200	-	-	2 17	2,200	2,018	-	4,002	216	300	\$50	106	\$100	-
	20	34 77	3 45	2 29	29,783	1,373	-	2 46	38,310	22,261	3,348	57,616	6,308	8,018	3,229	1,187	835	-

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

TOWNS.	No. of children belonging in town between the ages of 4 and 21 years.	Number registered in Summer Schools.	Average number attending Summer Schools.	Number registered in Winter Schools.	Average number attending Winter Schools.	Number of different pupils registered.	Per centage of average attendance.	Average length of Summer Schools of 5 d. yrs per week.	Average length of Winter Schools of 9 d. days per week.	Number of districts in town.	Number of parts of districts.	Number of school houses in town.	Number in good condition.	Number of school houses built last year.	Cost of the same.	Estimated value of all school property in town.	Number of Male Teachers employed in Summer.	Number of Male Teachers employed in Winter.	No. of Female Teachers employed in Summer.	No. of Female Teachers employed in Winter.
	Addison	444	271	227	309	256	381	.54	10	10	12	1	12	8	-	-	\$6,170	1	3	10
Alexander	228	160	130	110	95	175	.50	12	16	5	2	5	3	1	\$200	2,000	1	3	3	-
Baileyville	182	100	80	123	90	150	.46	12	10	5	1	5	1	-	-	2,000	-	1	5	4
Baring	136	78	58	87	82	112	.51	14	15	1	1	2	2	-	-	4,000	1	1	2	1

Beddington.....	56	40	34	-	-	40	- 8	4	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	900	-	-	4	-
Calais..	2,513	1,511	1,333	1,541	1,331	1,581	.52 19	19	-	1	-	15	11	3	25,731	45,000	3	4	26	26
Centerville.....	45	36	25	-	-	36	- 20	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1,000	1	-	-	-
Charlotte.....	192	95	65	79	66	139	.34 13	3	11	2	5	-	5	3	-	2,525	-	2	5	1
Cherryfield.....	675	414	379	399	356	593	.55 10	11	1	8	-	10	7	-	-	10,900	1	1	12	12
Columbia.....	246	172	144	164	137	186	.57 9	8	4	6	1	7	-	-	-	1,000	1	3	6	3
Columbia Falls.....	247	161	142	-	-	161	- 8	1	-	3	1	4	2	-	-	4,700	1	-	4	-
Cooper.....	145	103	81	123	93	128	.60 8	9	3	5	-	5	2	-	-	2,500	-	4	4	1
Crawford.....	91	81	68	28	2	81	.50 10	12	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	1,500	2	1	-	-
Cutler.....	326	221	159	149	127	240	.44 12	4	9	5	8	1	8	4	2	1,100	3,500	3	6	6
Danforth.....	231	139	105	180	130	185	.51 9	2	8	3	4	-	3	2	-	1,000	-	4	4	1
Deblois.....	66	46	43	42	36	46	.59 20	7	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	30	-	1	1	-
Dennysville..	243	150	120	148	131	174	.53 17	16	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	4,000	1	2	2	1
East Machias.....	831	533	491	400	336	563	.50 10	4	11	3	7	-	9	6	-	5,000	-	3	13	5
Eastport.....	1,213	673	476	651	451	698	.38 20	20	-	1	-	6	6	-	-	12,000	2	3	9	9
Eaton.....	110	60	43	-	-	60	- 14	-	-	3	-	2	1	-	-	500	-	-	3	-
Edmunds.....	171	112	94	91	70	124	.48 14	4	10	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	2
Harrington.....	473	267	236	282	246	349	.51 8	3	9	2	9	1	9	3	-	3,500	1	2	8	7
Jonesborough.....	208	154	128	-	-	154	- 15	-	-	5	4	5	3	-	-	2,500	1	-	8	-
Jonesport.....	603	386	319	287	218	441	.45 8	9	-	15	-	8	7	-	-	5,200	1	2	10	8
Kossuth.....	60	36	35	20	17	56	.43 18	6	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	1,000	1	1	1	-
Lubec.....	795	581	481	700	615	663	.69 11	4	11	3	14	-	14	5	-	8,000	-	11	16	1
Machias.....	945	583	516	558	482	673	.52 10	11	-	8	-	2	7	7	1	1,500	26,000	2	4	12
Machiasport.....	642	348	260	344	247	608	.43 11	10	-	10	-	8	6	-	-	6,000	1	8	9	-
Marion.....	78	51	39	43	36	57	.47 10	8	4	4	-	3	1	-	-	500	1	1	3	2
Marshfield.....	No	return.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meddybemps.....	79	42	37	48	37	52	.47 7	10	4	2	1	2	1	-	-	400	1	1	1	1
Milbridge.....	667	432	389	341	269	583	.49 8	2	10	9	3	9	5	-	-	6,300	-	4	14	5
Northfield.....	83	61	51	-	-	61	- 9	3	-	3	-	3	1	-	-	600	3	-	1	3
Pembroke.....	1,093	1,032	936	558	447	851	.63 10	4	12	3	1	-	13	11	-	21,500	1	1	16	16
Perry.....	456	294	225	231	176	294	.44 9	2	8	11	-	11	1	-	-	-	-	4	11	7
Princeton.....	430	267	216	241	176	254	.43 17	2	11	2	4	1	5	4	-	4,650	3	4	3	2
Robbinston.....	358	180	151	160	136	207	.37 10	2	13	3	6	-	6	5	-	3,500	-	2	6	3
Steuben.....	398	259	212	183	151	296	.46 10	1	8	4	13	-	10	7	-	3,500	1	6	11	5
Talmadge.....	45	38	30	-	-	38	- 12	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	800	-	-	2	-
Topsfield.....	220	130	112	117	104	175	.49 10	3	13	2	4	-	4	3	-	1,200	-	3	4	-
Treecott.....	280	145	121	101	79	240	.36 8	4	8	1	9	-	9	6	-	1,600	-	2	4	3
Vanceboro.....	153	110	75	82	59	119	.44 10	26	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
Waite.....	64	27	20	25	20	30	.36 12	12	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	2,000	-	1	1	-

WASHINGTON COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	No. of Teachers, graduates of Normal Schools.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month, excluding board.	Average wages of Female Teachers per week, excluding board.	Average cost of Teachers' board per week.	Amount of school money voted in 1876.	Excess above amt required by law.	Not less than 80 cts for each inhabitant.	Less than the amt required by law.	Amount raised per scholar.	Amount available from Town Treasury from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76.	Amount available from State Treasury from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76.	Amount derived from local funds.	Total amount actually expended for public schools from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76.	Balance unexpended April 1, 1876.	Amount of money expended for repairs, fuel, insurance, &c.	Amount raised to prolong public schools, in money, fuel, board, &c.	Amount paid for school supervision.	Am't paid for tuition in private schools, academies, &c within the State.	Amount paid for same out of the State.
Addison	-	\$32 80	\$5 13 2 30		\$975	\$15	-	2 20	\$1,258	\$764	-	\$1,949	\$73	\$185	\$115	\$45	\$270	-	
Alexander	1	25 00	5 00 2 50		364	-	-	1 60	739	383	\$112	953	281	95	38	-	-	-	
Baileyville	-	37 00	4 00 2 00		400	80	-	2 20	500	317	-	717	100	400	9	-	-		
Baring	1	46 00	3 37 3 25		300	-	-	2 20	466	232	72	706	64	99	22	-	-		
Beddington	1	-	4 75 2 00		163	50	-	2 91	181	104	60	347	-	75	8	-	-		
Calais	18	84 00	6 00 4 00		9,000	4,200	-	3 58	9,500	4,983	130	14,327	286	2,000	4,200	500	-		
Centerville	-	42 50	-	3 00	120	8	-	2 67	140	88	72	304	-	39	4	-	-		
Charlotte	-	36 00	5 25 1 94		400	27	-	2 08	639	331	49	901	118	84	10	-	-		
Cherryfield	-	80 00	5 25 3 04		1,500	92	-	2 22	998	1,242	28	2,106	162	498	100	75	\$170		
Columbia	-	37 00	5 50 2 19		534	-	-	2 17	878	415	69	1,042	320	50	15	450	600		
Columbia Falls	-	43 00	5 62 3 00		650	164	-	2 63	681	414	60	1,182	-	232	25	-	-		
Cooper	-	31 25	3 60 1 77		325	-	-	2 24	359	283	30	656	16	63	21	-	-		
Crawford	-	38 00	-	2 25	227	20	-	2 49	165	20	412	23	26	5	-	-	-		
Cutler	1	33 00	5 80 2 83		740	-	-	2 27	1,631	614	112	1,606	751	228	22	-	-		
Danforth	-	23 00	4 00 2 00		300	15	-	1 29	479	334	101	797	117	60	-	-	-		
Deblois	1	28 00	5 75 2 00		112	-	-	1 70	298	100	2	242	158	14	-	-	-		
Dennysville	3	63 00	6 00 3 25		390	-	-	1 19	390	461	84	851	86	279	22	-	75		
East Machias	3	45 00	5 00 3 00		1,700	87	-	2 05	2,257	1,424	-	2,804	882	-	100	-	-		
Eastport	-	83 00	5 12	-	4,000	1,000	-	3 30	6,103	2,720	-	8,862	-	4,351	25	500	300		
Eaton	-	-	5 00 2 00		189	-	-	1 72	252	103	96	356	95	-	10	-	-		
Edmunds	-	30 00	5 55 2 32		359	-	-	2 10	658	176	134	886	82	-	26	-	-		
Harrington	4	32 00	6 00 2 15		1,114	200	-	2 36	1,274	872	-	1,847	299	110	40	-	-		
Jonesborough	-	30 00	4 65 2 25		425	7	-	2 04	924	557	-	810	471	14	8	-	-		
Jonesport	6	37 50	6 00 3 00		1,200	156	-	1 99	1,209	1,068	50	2,161	157	169	50	10	-	-	

APPENDIX.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

TOWNS.	No. of Teachers, gra- duates of Normal Schools.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month, excluding board.	Average wages of Fe- male Teachers per week, excluding board.	Average cost of Teach- ers' board per week.	Amount of school money voted in 1876.	Not less than 80 cts for each inhabitant.			Amount available from Town Treasury from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76.	Amount available from State Treasury from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '75.	Amount derived from local funds.	Total amount actually expended for public schools from Apr. 1, '76, to Apr. 1, '76	Balance unexpended April 1, 1876.	Amount of money ex- pended for repairs, fuel, insurance, &c.	Amount raised to pro- long public schools, in money, fuel, board, &c.	Amount paid for school supervision.	Am't paid for tuition in private schools, acad- emies, &c. within the State	Amount paid for same out of the State.
						Excess above am't required by law.	Less than the am't required by law.	Amount raised per scholar										
Kossuth.....	-	\$28 00	\$3 00	1 75	\$146	-	-	2 43	\$179	\$128	-	\$233	\$74	\$19	-	\$3	-	-
Lubeo.....	-	38 00	3 75	3 00	1,884	\$164	-	2 36	2,129	1,442	-	3,525	46	300	-	22	\$150	-
Machias.....	-	50 00	7 12	3 25	2,025	-	-	2 14	3,025	2,308	-	5,193	140	526	-	150	-	-
Machiasport.....	1	54 00	4 25	3 00	1,250	20	-	1 95	1,619	1,147	-	2,486	280	1,500	16	58	50	-
Marion.....	-	33 50	2 92	2 00	300	140	-	3 87	387	144	\$21	512	40	74	-	15	-	-
Marshfield.....	No return	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	Fiscal	Retur ns.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meddybemps.....	-	27 50	5 00	1 93	160	-	-	2 03	406	141	-	442	105	31	-	8	-	-
Milbridge.....	-	50 00	6 00	3 00	1,252	-	-	1 86	1,440	1,127	-	2,616	61	265	-	35	-	-
Northfield.....	-	29 00	3 50	3 00	175	-	-	2 11	355	174	21	529	21	15	-	-	-	-
Pembroke.....	4	-	5 68	2 87	2,541	500	-	2 32	2,542	2,437	286	5,799	-	-	112	-	-	
Perry.....	-	45 00	6 00	2 75	919	-	-	2 02	1,273	823	75	2,098	73	272	-	52	-	\$600
Princeton.....	-	47 00	5 00	2 87	860	-	-	2 00	1,058	777	36	1,464	387	162	-	34	60	-
Robbinston.....	3	37 50	6 45	2 58	800	39	-	2 23	922	651	104	1,410	267	207	-	40	-	-
Steuben.....	2	29 14	5 15	2 12	850	-	-	2 14	1,053	743	309	1,847	258	125	-	50	-	-
Talmadge.....	-	-	3 00	1 75	100	10	-	2 22	118	68	-	168	18	14	-	3	-	-
Topsfield.....	-	33 67	4 62	2 31	400	29	-	1 81	626	375	143	919	225	112	-	30	-	-
Tre-cott.....	-	30 17	3 06	2 17	485	20	-	1 73	704	419	62	1,038	147	66	-	17	-	-
Vanceboro'.....	1	55 00	3 00	4 00	800	-	-	4 57	544	264	177	844	141	78	-	7	-	-
Waite.....	-	26 00	4 00	2 50	140	25	-	2 19	120	100	-	195	25	10	-	-	-	-
Wesley.....	-	29 82	3 75	1 84	270	-	-	1 77	678	261	78	668	352	63	-	30	-	-
Whiting.....	-	34 50	4 05	2 06	400	68	-	2 41	No	Fiscal	Retur ns.	-	-	51	16	8	-	-
Whitneyville.....	1	55 00	5 75	3 30	456	-	-	2 25	974	417	-	858	533	152	-	15	-	-
Codyville pl.....	-	-	5 00	2 00	100	41	-	3 33	98	53	10	118	43	18	-	10	-	-
Jackson Brook pl....	-	31 00	-	3 50	250	44	-	2 69	250	245	-	425	70	60	-	1	-	-

No. 14.....	-	32 50	2 25	2 00	150	32	-	2 54	337	116	145	342	256	19	-	1	-	-
No. 18.....	-	-	2 00	2 00	50	-	-	2 91	16	63	-	54	23	-	-	2	-	-
No. 21.....	-	19 00	2 81	2 04	120	-	-	1 62	141	127	-	202	66	18	-	6	-	-
	50	39 14	4 66	2 52	42,391	7,253	-	2 29	53,051	32,710	2,748	80,709	8,184	13,233	4,482	1,774	1,567	1,745

YORK COUNTY.

TOWNS.	No. of children belonging in town between the ages of 4 and 21 years	Number registered in Summer Schools.	Average number attending Summer Schools.	Number registered in Winter Schools.	Average number attending Winter Schools.	Number of different pupils registered.	Per centage of average attendance		Average length of Summer Schools of 5 ½ days per week.		Average length of Winter Schools of 5 ½ days per week.		Number of districts in town.	Number of parts of districts.	Number of school houses in town.	Number in good condition.	Number of school houses built last year.	Cost of the same.	Estimated value of all school property in town.	Number of Male Teachers employed in Summer.	Number of Male Teachers employed in Winter.	No. of Female Teachers employed in Summer.	No. of Female Teachers employed in Winter.
							W.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.											
Acton.....	329	222	167	179	144	314	46.9	5	13	4	14	14	-	-	5	-	1	\$375	\$2,400	-	3	16	-
Alfred.....	301	259	211	218	176	246	66.8	3	10	-	7	7	-	-	6	-	-	-	5,500	1	2	6	5
Berwick.....	821	526	438	473	400	567	51.9	1	11	-	13	1	16	14	-	-	-	-	17,500	2	7	14	9
Biddeford.....	3,617	1,480	1,220	1,490	1,228	1,750	34.11	11	2	12	12	2	18	21	18	-	-	-	50,000	4	11	36	30
Buxton.....	798	484	375	500	419	625	50.12	13	-	-	17	17	13	17	13	-	-	-	5,850	-	13	17	4
Cornish.....	381	216	162	198	158	286	42.14	5	10	5	7	-	-	7	3	-	-	-	1,500	-	4	4	2
Dayton.....	199	103	77	142	116	124	49.9	3	10	4	4	2	4	4	2	-	-	-	2,100	-	4	4	-
Elliot.....	580	263	202	359	277	415	41.13	16	-	-	8	8	6	8	6	1	-	-	6,500	-	7	8	-
Hollis.....	523	278	210	309	280	451	47.10	10	5	14	2	14	11	-	-	-	-	-	7,700	1	8	13	6
Kennebunk.....	906	534	450	618	480	667	51.9	5	14	3	11	-	14	9	-	-	-	-	8,300	2	6	13	12
Kennebunkport.....	817	421	386	482	389	477	47.12	2	12	4	12	1	12	8	1	-	-	795	7,000	2	7	13	8
Kittery.....	1,064	600	482	569	476	687	45.13	12	-	-	10	-	10	9	-	-	-	-	18,000	1	7	16	10
Lebanon.....	541	330	289	319	268	390	51.8	10	-	-	19	2	19	17	-	-	-	-	5,700	1	7	11	9
Limerick.....	465	204	264	300	270	318	57.10	10	3	11	-	11	7	-	-	-	-	-	4,500	-	4	13	7
Limington.....	537	225	187	362	282	438	44.9	8	4	17	-	17	7	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	15	11	1
Lyman.....	275	160	129	191	158	208	52.7	9	2	10	-	1	10	9	-	-	-	-	6,000	-	6	9	3

YOKK COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	No. of children belonging in town between the ages of 4 and 21 years.		Number registered in Summer Schools.		Average number attending Summer Schools.		Number registered in Winter Schools.		Average number attending Winter Schools.		Number of different pupils registered.		Per centage of average attendance.		Average length of Summer Schools of 5½ days per week.		Average length of Winter Schools of 5½ days per week.		Number of districts in town.	Number of parts of districts.	Number of school houses in town.	Number in good condition.	Number of school houses built last year.	Cost of the same.	Estimated value of all school property in town.	Number of Male Teachers employed in Summer.	Number of Male Teachers employed in Winter.	No. of Female Teachers employed in Summer.	No. of Female Teachers employed in Winter.	
	w.	d.	w.	d.	w.	d.	w.	d.	w.	d.	w.	d.	w.	d.	w.	d.	w.	d.												
Newfield	341	153	125	222	185	255	45	9	12	2	8	1	1	1	1	17	7	3	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	8	3	3
North Berwick	626	434	34	407	324	459	53	13	4	18	3	1	1	1	17	15	15	15	3	3	18	15	1	1	1	1	1	14	14	14
Parsonsfield	577	292	235	320	238	436	41	7	9	2	17	3	18	15	13	13	13	13	2	2	15	15	1	1	1	1	10	15	7	7
Saco	1,754	983	816	1,053	882	1,332	48	10	6	13	2	9	1	16	13	8	6	6	9	1	16	13	1	1	1	1	11	23	14	14
Shapleigh	371	207	163	255	199	275	49	9	1	11	1	11	3	8	11	3	8	6	11	3	8	6	1	1	1	7	8	2	2	
Sanford	849	464	379	508	407	602	46	9	5	12	15	3	15	11	15	3	15	11	15	3	15	11	1	1	1	2	6	13	10	10
South Berwick	887	435	331	380	287	47	35	9	15	13	13	2	13	10	13	10	1	1	13	2	13	10	1	1	1	2	2	13	13	13
Waterborough	556	327	271	357	285	415	50	9	3	11	1	13	1	12	10	1	1	1	13	1	12	10	1	1	1	5	0	7	13	7
Wells	912	520	398	569	453	618	47	10	11	11	17	1	18	12	12	1	1	1	17	1	18	12	1	1	1	12	17	17	5	5
York	843	481	370	517	394	556	45	12	13	15	15	1	15	12	12	1	1	1	15	1	15	12	1	1	1	9	14	14	5	5
	19,872	10,691	8,632	11,327	9,175	13,482	.47	10	2	12	305	22	337	243	5	8,970	256,335	26	182	346	187	26	182	346	187					

YORK COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	No. of Teachers, graduates of Normal Schools.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month, excluding board.	Average wages of Female Teachers per week, excluding board.	Average cost of Teachers' board per week.	Amount of school money voted in 1876.	Excess above amt't required by law.		Not less than 80 cts. for each inhabitant.		Amount raised per scholar.	Amount available from Town Treasury from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76.	Amount available from State Treasury from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76.	Amount derived from local funds.	Total amount actually expended for public schools from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76.	Balance unexpended April 1, 1876.	Amount of money expended for repairs, fuel, insurance, &c.	Amount raised to prolong public schools, in money, fuel, board, &c.	Amount paid for school supervision.	Amt't paid for tuition in private schools, academies, &c. within the State.	Amount paid for same out of the State.
						Excess above amt't required by law.	Less than the amt't required by law.	Excess above amt't required by law.	Less than the amt't required by law.											
Acton.....	3	\$22 75	\$4 72 2 31		\$806	-	-	2 45	\$806	\$588	-	-	\$1,394	-	\$100	-	\$30	\$20	\$75	
Alfred.....	-	61 75	5 10 3 00		1,000	-	-	3 32	1,014	572	-	-	1,561	\$25	250	66	15	-	-	
Berwick.....	-	33 00	5 82 2 76		3,000	\$1,174	-	3 65	4,211	1,441	-	-	4,946	706	558	211	61	-	-	
Biddeford.....	-	55 00	5 00 3 00		12,000	3,200	-	3 32	21,269	7,250	-	-	21,717	6,802	4,000	500	-	-	-	
Buxton.....	-	38 00	4 68 2 50		2,100	71	-	2 63	4,548	1,430	-	\$136	5,326	788	471	115	200	-	-	
Cornish.....	-	34 26	5 00 2 00		1,101	210	-	2 89	1,100	698	-	-	1,675	123	-	70	-	-	-	
Dayton.....	2	38 00	4 00 3 00		600	110	-	3 02	667	370	34	-	1,017	54	56	14	-	-	-	
Elliot.....	1	48 71	5 96 3 50		1,769	353	-	3 05	2,340	1,034	-	-	2,954	420	442	75	400	-	-	
Hollis.....	-	28 56	3 68 2 08		1,400	167	-	2 68	1,939	899	-	-	2,450	388	249	10	-	-	-	
Kennebunk.....	-	63 00	4 35 1 75		2 300	218	-	2 54	No	Fiscal	Return.	-	-	-	-	950	107	-	-	
Kennebunkport.....	1	55 55	4 81 2 50		2,000	150	-	2 45	2,000	1,333	-	-	3,333	-	-	81	100	550	-	
Kittery.....	-	45 00	5 00 3 50		3,200	560	-	3 01	3,381	1,984	-	-	5,141	224	723	100	-	-	-	
Lebanon.....	-	28 00	4 00 2 50		1,563	-	-	2 89	2,040	1,117	-	-	3,086	71	631	105	-	-	-	
Limerick.....	-	30 00	4 00 2 75		1,141	-	-	2 45	1,429	824	-	-	2,197	56	525	66	150	100	-	
Limington.....	-	37 44	3 54 1 80		1,350	-	-	2 51	1,601	850	-	-	2,157	294	142	45	-	-	-	
Lyman.....	-	33 00	4 29 2 33		880	-	-	3 20	980	559	-	-	1,475	34	139	46	33	-	-	
Newfield.....	-	30 00	3 50 2 25		954	-	-	2 80	1,071	601	-	-	1,618	54	172	50	75	-	-	
North Berwick.....	1	57 23	4 93 2 20		2,500	1,204	-	3 99	2,151	1,470	89	-	3,695	15	144	98	69	75	-	
Parsonsfield.....	-	34 00	4 00 2 00		1,520	6	-	2 63	1,928	1,041	60	-	2,603	426	227	75	100	20	-	
Saco.....	2	50 70	5 43 4 00		7,000	4,200	-	3 99	No	Fiscal	Return.	-	-	-	1,825	285	325	800	-	
Shapleigh.....	-	30 50	4 37 2 29		870	-	-	2 35	1,183	647	53	-	1,795	85	212	68	64	15	-	
Sanford.....	-	38 43	5 51 3 05		2,000	77	-	2 36	3,341	1,409	-	-	4,174	576	701	137	-	-	-	
South Berwick.....	-	50 00	6 00 2 50		2,123	-	-	2 39	2,681	1,567	-	-	3,665	582	378	100	50	75	-	
Waterborough.....	-	27 57	4 16 2 25		1,282	-	-	2 31	2,148	916	-	-	1,965	1,119	175	24	50	160	36	

YORK COUNTY--CONCLUDED.

TOWNS.	No. of Teachers, graduates of Normal Schools.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month, excluding board.	Average wages of Female Teachers per week, excluding board.	Average cost of Teachers' board per week.	Amount of school money voted in 1876.	Not less than 80 cts for each inhabitant		Amount raised per scholar.	Amount available from Town Treasury from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76.	Amount available from State Treasury from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76.	Amount derived from local funds.	Total amount actually expended for public schools from Apr. 1, '75, to Apr. 1, '76.	Balance unexpended April 1, 1876.	Amount of money expended for repairs, fuel, insurance, &c.	Amount raised to prolong public schools, in money, fuel, board, &c	Amount paid for school supervision.	Am't paid for tuition in private schools, academies, &c within the State	Amount paid for same out of the State	
						Excess above am't required by law.	Less than the am't required by law.												
Wells.....	-	\$34 50	\$5 50	3 00	\$2,302	-	-	2 41	\$2,302	\$1,666	\$269	\$4,228	-	\$402	-	\$158	-	\$295	\$20
York.....	-	44 67	4 68	2 50	2,123	-	-	2 52	2,320	1,504	-	3,669	\$155	394	-	104	-	-	250
	10	42 31	4 69	2 67	58,684	11,700	-	2 85	68,450	31,810	630	87,845	12,997	12,929	1,002	2,766	2,116	2,016	

SUMMARY.

COUNTIES.	No. of children belonging in county between the ages of 4 and 21 yrs.	Number registered in Summer Schools.	Average number attending Summer Schools.	Number registered in Winter Schools.	Average number attending Winter Schools.	Number of different pupils registered.	Per centage of average attendance to whole number.				Number of districts in county.	Number of parts of districts.	Number of school houses in county.	Number in good condition.	
							Average length of Summer Schools of 5 ½ days per week.		Average length of Winter Schools of 5 ½ days per week.						
							w.	d.	w.	d.					
Androscoggin	13,116	6,714	5,411	7,085	5,837	8,223	.54	11	1	12	1	79	18	168	132
Aroostook	14,279	7,738	5,788	5,747	4,478	9,854	.43	12	1	10	4	325	20	243	145
Cumberland	26,905	14,539	11,587	15,258	12,225	16,966	.49	10	2	11	4	303	17	316	227
Franklin	6,070	3,390	2,701	4,709	3,649	4,891	.57	8	2	9	4	200	42	188	108
Hancock	13,653	7,920	6,434	8,692	7,045	9,587	.52	9	4	9	3	281	20	278	187
Kennebec	15,793	8,446	6,874	9,290	7,997	10,750	.50	10	1	11	1	308	23	346	226
Knox	10,965	6,157	5,123	6,832	5,287	8,069	.50	11	4	10	3	144	14	163	127
Lincoln	8,487	4,944	3,876	5,339	4,575	6,894	.50	9	4	10	2	185	5	186	109
Oxford	11,442	6,106	4,793	7,669	6,275	8,960	.49	8	4	10	1	370	33	356	234
Penobscot	24,596	13,908	12,139	14,959	12,197	18,193	.49	11	1	11	1	396	28	449	347
Piscataquis	5,157	3,095	2,395	3,331	2,770	3,907	.49	9	5	10	3	148	15	142	85
Sagadahoc	7,107	3,949	3,298	4,248	3,577	4,881	.49	10	1	13	2	85	2	111	74
Somerset	11,856	6,913	5,397	7,908	6,423	9,610	.52	9	10	10		343	39	340	216
Waldo	11,927	6,850	5,378	8,171	6,781	9,304	.53	10	10	3		261	30	265	182
Washington	17,325	11,120	9,280	9,338	7,685	12,577	.50	12	11	3		239	22	263	160
York	19,872	10,691	8,632	11,327	9,175	13,482	.47	10	2	12		305	22	337	243
	218,490	126,482	99,106	129,903	105,976	156,148	.50	10	2	11		3,972	350	4,261	2,802

SUMMARY—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Number of school houses built last year.	Cost of the same.	Estimated value of all school property in county.	Number of Male Teachers employed in Summer	Number of Male Teachers employed in Winter	No. of Female Teachers employed in Summer.	No. of Female Teachers employed in Winter.	Number of Teachers, graduates of Normal Schools.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month, excluding board.	Average wages of Female Teachers per week, excluding board.	Average cost of Teachers' board per week.	Amount of school money voted in 1876.	Not less than 80 cents for each inhabitant.	
													Excess above amt't required by law.	Less than the amt't required by law.
Androscoggin	2	\$1,250	\$309,464	8	73	214	152	15	\$44 92	\$1 82	\$2 46	\$49,850	\$22,176	-
Aroostook	11	6,954	81,990	24	95	296	127	11	24 60	3 94	1 89	20,890	825	-
Cumberland	11	18,832	431,727	24	158	401	274	25	38 99	5 34	2 57	130,779	65,821	-
Franklin	2	1,570	59,200	4	101	180	104	12	26 11	3 34	1 69	14,921	142	-
Hancock	7	4,650	118,710	12	146	292	139	36	37 68	4 48	2 24	30,302	1,251	-
Kennebec	8	11,779	252,150	8	157	329	195	7	35 06	4 36	2 20	55,726	15,105	-
Knox	2	3,450	150,550	11	113	191	93	17	43 24	4 68	2 79	28,814	3,380	-
Lincoln	4	10,425	92,350	5	120	177	68	14	35 76	4 55	2 88	21,937	796	-
Oxford	9	4,791	142,390	7	202	322	166	8	27 97	3 58	1 94	28,435	1,779	-
Penobscot	9	54,390	375,549	17	221	392	272	32	36 64	4 21	2 28	75,931	15,356	-
Piscataquis	3	1,255	49,650	2	56	139	80	5	32 25	3 77	2 06	11,976	718	-
Sagadahoc	2	5,283	116,925	8	91	126	41	5	38 45	4 42	3 16	23,442	12,450	-
Somerset	2	750	152,325	4	131	323	219	23	28 71	3 84	1 87	28,844	1,208	-
Waldo	2	1,519	126,550	2	191	263	89	20	34 77	3 45	2 29	29,783	1,373	-
Washington	7	28,531	219,425	47	114	293	145	50	39 14	4 66	2 52	42,391	7,253	-
York	5	8,970	256,335	26	182	346	187	10	42 31	4 69	2 67	58,684	11,700	-
	86	164,399	3,005,290	209	2,151	4,284	2,351	290	35 45	4 26	2 34	657,705	161,334	-

SUMMARY—CONCLUDED.

COUNTIES.	Amount raised per scholar.	Amount available from Town Treasuries from April 1, 1875, to April 1, 1876.	Amount available from State Treasury from April 1, 1875, to April 1, 1876.	Amount derived from local funds.	Total amount actually expended for public schools, from April 1, 1875, to April 1, 1876.	Balance unexpended April 1, 1876.	Amount of money expended for repairs, fuel, insurance, &c.	Amount raised to prolong public schools, in money, fuel, board, &c.	Amount paid for school supervision.	Amount paid for tuition in private schools, academies or colleges within the State.	Amount paid for same out of the State.
Androsoggin	\$3 25	\$42,582	\$21,097	\$312	\$67,664	\$1,564	\$20,332	\$425	\$3,252	\$1,125	-
Aroostook.....	1 84	31,076	23,709	1,478	45,832	10,546	3,807	275	941	655	\$60
Cumberland.....	2 92	139,205	46,570	2,140	163,933	22,078	31,003	1,256	4,956	2,350	60
Franklin	2 59	18,931	9,954	1,647	25,315	5,217	2,627	762	814	2,508	325
Hancock.....	2 29	41,792	25,065	1,249	59,469	8,548	4,322	408	1,274	1,139	1,300
Kennebec.....	3 10	76,429	29,884	154	92,578	13,923	7,078	8,330	2,350	4,483	1,295
Knox	2 46	38,355	20,225	1,395	54,565	4,742	9,335	801	1,537	947	-
Lincoln.....	2 55	20,002	10,823	534	28,249	3,110	5,284	160	988	1,938	50
Oxford.....	2 57	34,588	19,407	2,246	50,868	5,366	4,441	796	1,602	1,121	370
Penobscot.....	2 54	93,208	42,636	6,314	130,406	11,948	19,562	321	3,964	2,471	108
Piscataquis.....	2 28	13,165	8,535	838	20,070	2,698	1,284	25	657	407	50
Sagadahoc.....	3 05	31,488	12,791	229	42,824	1,602	8,378	429	1,450	1,498	650
Somerset.....	2 25	30,765	18,375	1,559	45,554	5,345	4,808	640	1,351	2,231	-
Waldo.....	2 46	38,310	22,261	3,348	57,616	6,308	8,018	3,229	1,187	835	-
Washington.....	2 29	53,051	32,710	2,748	80,709	8,184	13,233	4,482	1,774	1,567	1,745
York.....	3 85	68,450	31,810	630	87,845	12,997	12,929	1,002	2,766	2,116	2,016
	2 58	771,397	375,852	26,821	1,053,497	124,176	156,441	23,341	30,866	27,391	8,029

APPENDIX.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT—I.

	1876.		1875.	
Whole number of scholars between four and twenty-one...	218,490		221,474	
Number registered in Summer Schools.....	126,482		117,821	
Average attendance.....	99,106		95,058	
Number registered in Winter Schools.....	129,903		130,343	
Average attendance.....	105,976		105,625	
Per centage of average attendance to whole number of scholars.....	.50		.49	
Per centage of average attendance to scholars registered in Summer Schools.....	.79		.81	
Per centage of average attendance to scholars registered in Winter Schools.....	.82		.81	
Per centage of average attendance to scholars registered during year.....	.80		.81	
Whole number of different scholars registered during year..	156,148		157,323	
Average length of Summer Schools in weeks and days, 5½ days per week.....	10w.	2d.	10w.	2d.
Average length of Winter Schools.....	11w.		10w.	4d.
Average length of schools for year.....	21w.	2d.	21w.	1d.
Number of districts in State.....	3,972		3,953	
Number of parts of districts.....	350		368	
Number of School Houses.....	4,261		4,180	
Number in good condition.....	2,802		2,689	
Number built during year.....	86		104	
Cost of same.....	\$164,399		\$110,725	
Estimated value of all school property.....	3,005,290		3,019,549	
Number of Male Teachers employed in Summer.....	209		171	
Number employed in Winter.....	2,151		1,984	
Number of Female Teachers employed in Summer.....	4,284		4,428	
Number employed in Winter.....	2,351		2,475	
Number of Teachers graduates of Normal Schools.....	290		297	
Average wages of Male Teachers per month, excluding board.....	\$35 45		\$36 96	
Average wages of Female Teachers per week, excluding board.....	4 26		4 29	
Average cost per week of Teachers' board.....	2 34		2 38	
Amount of school money voted by towns.....	657,705		662,558	
Excess above amount required by law.....	161,334		173,026	
Amount raised per scholar.....	2 58		2 58	
Amount available from Town Treasuries for year ending April 1.....	771,397		819,027	
Amount available from State Treasury.....	375,852		388,973	
Amount derived from local funds.....	26,821		25,585	
Amount expended for public schools.....	1,053,497		1,046,766	
Balance unexpended April 1, 1876.....	124,176		-	
Amount expended for repairs, fuel, insurance, &c.....	156,441		126,142	
Amount raised to prolong public schools in money, fuel, board, &c.....	23,341		11,671	
Amount paid for school supervision.....	30,866		29,668	
Amount paid for tuition in private schools, academies or colleges within the State.....	27,391		39,040	
Amount paid for same out of State.....	8,029		6,809	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT—II.

	1876.		1866.		Increase.	
Number of towns in the State.....	424		406		18	
Number of plantations.....	87		67		20	
Number of towns and plantations making returns.....	496		434		62	
Number of children between four and twenty-one years.....	218,490		212,834		5,656	
Number registered in Summer Schools.....	126,482		114,823		11,659	
Average attendance in Summer Schools.....	99,106		88,743		10,363	
Number registered in Winter Schools.....	129,903		123,756		6,147	
Average attendance in Winter Schools.....	105,976		97,827		8,149	
Per centage of average attendance to whole number of scho ars.....	.50		.43		.07	
Average length of Summer Schools in weeks and days.....	10w.	2d.	9w.	3d.	0w.	4d.
Average length of Winter Schools.....	11w.		9w.	1d.	1w.	4d.
Average length of schools for year.....	21w.	2d.	18w.	4d.	2w.	3d.
Number of school districts in the State.....	3,972		3,771		201	
Number of parts of districts.....	350		418		dec. 62	
Number of school houses in the State.....	4,261		3,727		534	
Number reported in good condition.....	2,802		1,999		803	
Number built during last year.....	86		44		42	
Cost of same.....	\$164,399		\$25,609		\$138,790	
Number of Male Teachers employed in Summer.....	209		78		131	
Number employed in Winter.....	2,151		1,786		365	
Number of Female Teachers employed in summer.....	4,284		3,721		563	
Number employed in Winter.....	2,351		2,034		317	
Wages of Male Teachers per month, excluding board.....	\$35 45		\$28 20		\$7 25	
Wages of Female Teachers per week, excluding board.....	4 26		2 54		1 72	
Amount of school money raised by taxation..	882,285		477,132		405,153	
Excess above requirement of law.....	161,334		24,730		136,604	
Average amount raised per scholar.....	4 04		2 01		2 03	
Amount of permanent School Fund.....	400,558		214,736		185,822	
Income of same apportioned to public schools	24,033		10,873		13,160	
Bank tax apportioned to public schools.....	133,965		7,626		126,339	
Amount derived from local funds.....	26,821		13,927		12,894	
Amount contributed to prolong public schools	23,341		16,852		6,489	
Amount paid for tuition in private schools, academies, &c., within the State.....	27,391		35,369		dec. 7,978	
Amount paid for same out of State.....	8,029		5,209		2,820	
Amount paid for repairs, fuel, &c.....	156,411		42,494		113,917	
Amount paid for school supervision.....	30,866		14,853		16,013	

STATEMENT

Showing amount of School Money apportioned by State Treasurer to the several Towns and Plantations in the State, and available for school purposes, for the school year ending April 1, 1877.

COUNTY OF ANDROSCOGGIN.

TOWNS.	No of Scholars.	School Fund.	Mill Tax.	Total.
Auburn	2,542	\$1,812 84	\$2,576 75	\$4,389 59
Durham	412	293 82	417 63	711 45
East Livermore	293	208 95	297 01	505 96
Greene	346	246 75	350 73	597 48
Lewiston	6,479	4,620 53	6,567 62	11,188 15
Lisbon	816	581 93	827 25	1,409 18
Leeds	354	252 46	358 83	611 29
Livermore	429	305 94	434 86	740 80
Minot	588	419 34	596 03	1,015 37
Poland	905	645 42	917 37	1,562 79
Turner	739	527 02	749 10	1,276 12
Wales	176	125 52	178 42	303 94
Webster	296	211 09	300 05	511 14

COUNTY OF AROOSTOOK.

Amity	129	92 00	130 76	222 76
Ashland	231	164 73	234 16	398 89
Benedicta	132	94 14	133 81	227 95
Blaine	244	174 00	247 67	421 67
Bridgewater	280	199 68	283 83	483 51
Easton	282	201 11	285 86	486 97
Fort Fairfield	906	646 12	918 38	1,564 50
Fort Kent	592	422 19	600 10	1,022 29
Frenchville	1,001	713 80	1,014 69	1,728 49
Grant Isle	536	382 25	543 33	925 58
Hersey	44	31 37	44 60	75 97
Hodgdon	409	291 68	414 59	706 27
Houlton	874	623 39	885 95	1,509 34
Island Falls	82	58 48	83 12	141 60
Limestone	162	115 54	164 22	279 76
Linneus	386	275 28	391 27	666 55
Littleton	349	248 89	353 77	602 66
Ludlow	192	136 93	194 63	331 56
Lyndon	869	619 73	880 88	1,500 61
Madawaska	525	374 41	532 18	906 59
Mars Hill	256	182 57	259 50	442 07
Masardis	69	49 21	69 94	119 15
Maysville	407	290 25	412 57	702 82
Monticello	331	236 05	335 52	571 57
New Limerick	217	154 75	219 97	374 72

COUNTY OF AROOSTOOK—CONCLUDED.

TOWNS.	No. of Scholars	School Fund.	Mill Tax.	Total.
Orient	97	\$69 17	\$98 33	\$167 50
Presque Isle	466	332 33	472 37	804 70
Sherman	288	205 39	291 93	497 32
Smayrna	71	50 63	71 92	122 55
Washburn	271	193 26	274 71	467 97
Weston	142	101 27	143 95	245 22
Bancroft plantation	90	64 18	91 23	155 41
Barker "	24	17 11	24 32	41 43
Castle Hill "	126	89 86	127 72	217 58
Chapman "	44	31 37	44 60	75 97
Crystal "	111	79 16	112 51	191 67
Cyr "	178	126 95	180 43	307 38
Eagle Lake "	68	48 50	68 92	117 42
Glenwood "	62	44 22	62 85	107 07
Hamlin "	257	183 28	260 52	443 80
Haynesville "	71	50 63	71 92	122 55
Letter K "	85	60 62	86 16	146 78
Macwahoc "	91	64 89	92 24	157 13
Mapleton "	192	136 93	194 63	331 56
Merrill "	64	45 64	64 87	110 51
Moro "	70	49 92	70 96	120 88
No. 11, R. 1 "	153	109 12	155 09	264 21
New Sweden plantation	150	106 98	152 05	259 03
Oakfield "	261	186 13	264 57	450 70
No. 9, R. 6 "	48	34 23	48 65	82 88
Perham "	46	32 80	46 63	79 43
Pleasant Ridge "	82	58 48	83 12	141 60
Portage Lake "	55	39 23	55 75	94 98
Reed "	26	18 54	26 35	44 89
Sheridan "	55	39 23	55 75	94 98
Silver Ridge "	82	58 48	83 12	141 60
St. Francis "	170	121 24	172 33	293 57
St. John "	86	61 33	87 17	148 50
Wade "	41	29 23	41 56	70 79
Wallagrass "	200	142 63	202 74	345 37
Westfield "	39	27 81	39 53	67 34
Woodland "	197	140 49	199 70	340 19
Van Buren "	459	327 34	465 27	792 61

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

Baldwin	367	261 73	372 02	633 75
Bridgton	881	628 28	893 04	1,521 32
Brunswick	1,647	1,174 56	1,669 53	2,844 09
Cape Elizabeth	1,813	1,292 95	1,837 79	3,130 74
Casco	467	333 04	473 39	806 43
Cumberland	565	402 94	572 73	975 67
Deering	1,235	880 75	1,251 90	2,132 65
Falmouth	535	381 54	542 32	923 86
Freeport	652	464 98	660 91	1,125 89
Gorham	996	710 30	1,009 61	1,719 91
Gray	539	384 39	546 37	930 76
Harpwell	562	400 80	569 69	970 49
Harrison	333	237 48	337 55	575 03
Naples	383	273 14	338 23	661 37
New Gloucester	447	318 77	453 12	771 89
North Yarmouth	273	194 69	276 74	471 43
Otisfield	325	231 78	329 44	561 22
Portland	10,634	7,583 70	10,779 56	18,363 26
Pownal	258	184 05	261 52	445 52
Raymond	480	342 31	486 56	828 87
Scarboro'	615	438 59	623 40	1,061 99

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND—CONCLUDED.

TOWNS.	No. of Scholars	School Fund.	Mill Tax.	Total.
Sebago.....	266	\$189 70	\$269 64	\$459 34
Standish.....	639	455 70	647 73	1,103 43
Westbrook.....	985	702 46	998 46	1,700 92
Windham.....	783	558 40	793 70	1,352 10
Yarmouth.....	618	440 73	626 43	1,067 16

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

Avon.....	174	124 09	176 38	300 47
Carthage.....	150	106 98	152 05	259 03
Chesterville.....	392	279 56	397 36	676 92
Farmington.....	1,029	733 84	1,043 07	1,776 91
Freeman.....	215	153 33	217 94	371 27
Industry.....	254	181 14	257 47	438 61
Jay.....	515	367 28	522 04	889 32
Kingfield.....	192	136 93	194 63	331 56
Madrid.....	178	126 95	180 43	307 38
New Sharon.....	397	283 12	402 43	685 55
New Vineyard.....	302	215 38	306 13	521 51
Phillips.....	479	341 40	485 55	826 95
Rangely.....	156	111 26	158 13	169 39
Salem.....	107	76 31	108 47	184 78
Strong.....	174	124 09	176 38	300 47
Temple.....	188	134 08	190 56	324 64
Weid.....	374	266 74	379 18	645 92
Wilton.....	575	410 07	582 87	992 94
Eustis plantation.....	132	94 14	133 81	227 95
Letter E.....	11	7 84	11 14	18 98
Perkins.....	75	53 49	76 03	129 52
No. 6.....	17	12 14	17 23	29 37
Washington.....	18	12 84	18 23	31 07
Lang.....	13	9 27	13 17	22 44
Green Vale.....	13	9 27	13 17	22 44
Coplin.....	40	28 52	40 55	69 07
Rangely.....	21	14 97	21 28	36 25
Dallas.....	75	53 49	76 03	129 52
Sandy River.....	25	17 83	25 34	43 17

COUNTY OF HANCOCK.

Amherst.....	131	93 49	132 79	226 21
Aurora.....	101	72 03	102 38	174 41
Bluehill.....	625	445 72	633 54	1,079 26
Brooklin.....	343	244 61	347 69	592 30
Brooksville.....	487	347 30	493 66	840 96
Bucksport.....	1,090	777 34	1,104 91	1,882 25
Castine.....	428	305 23	433 84	739 07
Cranberry Isles.....	135	96 28	136 85	233 13
Deer Isle.....	1,410	1,005 55	1,429 28	2,434 83
Dedham.....	145	103 41	146 99	250 40
Eastbrook.....	82	58 48	83 12	141 60
Eden.....	432	308 08	437 91	745 99
Ellsworth.....	1,990	1,419 18	2,017 21	3,436 39
Franklin.....	441	314 49	447 03	761 52
Gouldsborough.....	681	486 37	691 32	1,177 69
Hancock.....	362	258 17	366 95	625 12
Isle au Haut.....	86	61 33	87 17	148 50
Lamoine.....	243	173 29	246 33	419 62
Mariaville.....	135	96 28	136 85	233 13
Mt. Desert.....	379	270 29	384 31	654 60
Orland.....	615	438 59	623 40	1,061 99
Otis.....	112	79 88	113 53	193 41
Penobscot.....	522	372 27	529 14	901 41

HANCOCK COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

TOWNS.	No. of Scholars	School Fund.	Mill Tax.	Total.
Sedgwick	388	\$276 71	\$393 29	\$670 00
Sullivan	290	206 81	293 97	500 78
Surry	421	300 23	426 75	726 98
Tremont	696	496 35	705 51	1,201 86
Trenton	232	165 45	235 18	400 63
Waltham	129	92 00	130 76	222 76
Verona	135	96 28	136 85	233 13
Long Island	72	51 35	72 99	124 34
Swan Island	216	154 04	218 95	372 99
No. 7	18	12 84	18 23	31 07
No. 10	4	2 85	4 05	6 90
No. 21, M. D.	21	14 97	21 28	36 25
No. 33, M. D.	45	32 09	45 62	77 71

COUNTY OF KENNEBEC.

Albion	391	278 84	396 34	675 18
Augusta	2,123	1,514 03	2,152 04	3,666 07
Belgrade	472	336 60	478 42	815 02
Benton	428	305 23	433 84	739 07
Chelsea	268	191 13	271 66	462 79
China	626	416 43	634 55	1,080 98
Clinton	631	452 13	642 66	1,094 79
Farmingdale	219	156 18	221 99	378 17
Fayette	296	211 09	300 05	511 14
Gardiner	1,322	942 80	1,340 08	2,282 88
Hallowell	903	643 98	915 34	1,559 32
Litchfield	465	331 62	471 36	802 98
Manchester	196	139 78	198 68	338 46
Monmouth	438	312 36	443 98	756 34
Mt Vernon	349	248 89	353 77	602 66
Pittston	756	539 15	766 31	1,305 48
Readfield	362	258 17	366 95	625 12
Rome	216	154 04	218 95	372 99
Sidney	430	306 65	435 88	742 53
Vassaborough	877	625 43	889 26	1,514 69
Vienna	225	160 46	228 08	388 54
Waterville	1,375	940 60	1,393 81	2,374 41
Wayne	288	205 39	291 93	497 32
West Gardiner	339	241 76	343 63	585 39
West Waterville	613	437 16	621 37	1,058 53
Windsor	402	286 69	407 50	694 19
Winslow	504	359 43	510 89	870 32
Winthrop	688	490 65	697 39	1,188 04
Unity plantation	26	18 54	26 35	44 89

COUNTY OF KNOX.

Appleton	504	359 43	510 89	870 32
Camden	1,505	1,073 31	1,525 69	2,598 90
Cushing	261	186 13	264 57	450 70
Friendship	328	233 92	332 47	566 39
Hope	259	181 71	262 54	447 25
North Haven	239	170 44	242 27	412 71
Rockland	2,368	1,688 76	2,400 38	4,089 14
South Thomaston	695	495 64	704 60	1,200 14
St George	975	695 33	988 32	1,683 65
Thomaston	934	665 37	945 75	1,611 12
Union	535	381 54	542 32	823 86
Vinalhaven	1,119	798 00	1,134 34	1,932 38
Warren	658	469 26	666 98	1,136 24
Washington	431	307 36	436 83	744 25
Matinecus Isle	95	67 75	96 30	164 05
Muscle Ridge plantation	29	20 68	29 39	50 07

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

TOWNS.	No. of Scholars.	School Fund.	Mill Tax.	Total.
Alna	242	\$172 58	\$245 32	\$417 90
Boothbay	1,181	842 24	1,197 15	2,039 39
Bremen	329	234 63	333 49	568 12
Bristol	1,054	751 67	415 60	1,167 27
Damariscotta	410	292 39	1,068 41	1,360 80
Dresden	258	184 00	261 52	445 52
Edgecomb	367	261 73	372 02	633 75
Jefferson	564	402 22	571 71	973 93
Newcastle	532	379 40	539 28	918 68
Nobleborough	377	268 86	382 16	651 02
Somerville	170	121 24	172 33	293 57
Southport	264	188 27	267 62	455 89
Waldoborough	1,260	898 58	1,277 24	2,175 82
Westport	229	163 31	232 13	395 44
Whitefield	541	385 81	548 40	934 21
Wiscasset	666	474 96	675 10	1,150 06
Monhegan Isle	44	31 37	44 60	75 97

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Albany	264	188 27	267 61	455 88
Andover	256	182 57	259 50	442 07
Bethel	755	538 44	765 32	1,303 76
Brownfield	410	292 39	415 60	707 99
Buckfield	498	355 15	504 80	859 95
Byron	65	46 31	65 89	112 25
Canton	290	206 8	293 97	500 78
Denmark	372	265 30	377 09	642 39
Dixfield	321	228 91	325 38	554 30
Fryeburg	504	359 43	510 89	870 32
Gilead	109	77 74	110 49	188 23
Grafton	40	28 51	40 55	69 07
Greenwood	342	243 91	346 68	590 58
Hanover	75	53 49	76 03	129 52
Hartford	315	224 65	319 30	543 95
Hebron	234	166 87	237 20	404 07
Hiram	481	343 01	487 57	830 59
Lovell	375	267 44	380 13	647 57
Mason	38	27 10	38 51	65 61
Mexico	151	107 69	153 06	260 75
Newry	123	87 72	124 68	212 40
Norway	735	524 17	745 05	1,269 22
Oxford	513	365 85	520 15	886 00
Paris	943	672 50	955 89	1,628 39
Peru	311	221 79	315 24	537 03
Porter	493	351 58	499 74	851 32
Roxbury	58	41 37	68 78	100 15
Rumford	372	265 30	377 09	642 39
Stow	143	101 98	144 90	246 94
Stoneham	177	126 23	179 43	305 66
Sumner	396	282 41	401 41	683 82
Sweden	150	106 98	152 05	259 03
Upton	79	56 34	80 08	136 42
Waterford	442	315 21	443 05	763 26
Woodstock	411	293 10	416 61	709 71
Andover N. Surplus	11	7 84	11 74	18 98
Franklin plantation	70	49 92	70 96	120 88
Hamlin's Grant plantation	40	28 52	40 55	69 07
Lincoln plantation	10	7 13	10 13	17 26
Milton	98	69 89	99 33	169 22
Riley	7	4 99	7 10	12 09

COUNTY OF PENOBSCOT.

TOWNS.	No. of Scholars	School Fund.	Mill Tax	Total.
Alton	191	\$136 21	\$193 61	\$329 82
Argyle.....	108	77 03	109 47	186 50
Baugor.....	5,412	3,859 60	5,486 03	9,345 63
Bradford.....	594	423 61	602 12	1,025 73
Bradley.....	289	206 10	292 95	499 05
Brewer.....	1,135	809 44	1,150 53	1,959 97
Burlington.....	345	246 04	349 72	595 76
Carncl.....	432	308 08	437 91	745 99
Carroll.....	269	191 84	272 68	464 52
Charleston.....	411	293 10	416 61	709 71
Chester.....	180	128 37	182 46	310 83
Clifton.....	145	103 41	146 99	250 40
Coriona.....	521	371 55	528 12	899 67
Corinth.....	451	321 63	457 16	778 79
Dexter.....	855	609 75	866 69	1,476 44
Dixmont.....	394	280 98	399 38	680 36
Eddington.....	242	172 58	245 32	417 90
Edinburg.....	24	17 11	24 32	41 43
Enfield.....	228	162 60	231 14	393 74
Etna.....	318	226 79	322 33	549 12
Exeter.....	471	335 89	477 44	813 33
Garland.....	382	272 48	387 22	659 65
Glenburn.....	251	179 00	254 43	433 43
Greenbush.....	268	191 13	271 66	462 79
Greenfield.....	136	96 99	137 86	234 85
Hampden.....	1,035	738 12	1,049 16	1,787 28
Hermon.....	495	353 04	501 77	854 78
Holden.....	280	199 68	283 83	483 51
Howland.....	47	33 51	47 65	81 16
Hudson.....	261	186 13	264 57	450 70
Kenduskeag.....	234	166 87	237 20	404 07
Kingman.....	153	109 12	155 09	264 21
Lagrange.....	240	171 15	243 29	414 44
Lee.....	359	256 03	363 90	619 93
Levant.....	439	313 07	445 10	758 17
Lincoln.....	636	453 56	644 69	1,098 25
Lowell.....	154	107 69	153 06	260 75
Mattawamkeag.....	155	110 55	157 12	267 67
Maxfield.....	71	50 63	71 97	122 60
Medway.....	247	176 14	250 39	426 53
Milford.....	222	158 32	225 04	383 36
Mt. Chaso.....	104	74 17	105 42	179 59
Newburg.....	331	238 19	338 56	576 75
Newport.....	510	363 71	516 97	880 68
Oldtown.....	1,211	863 63	1,227 56	2,091 19
Orono.....	826	589 06	837 29	1,426 35
Orrington.....	556	396 52	563 60	960 12
Passadumkeag.....	86	61 33	87 17	148 50
Patten.....	249	177 57	252 41	429 98
Plymouth.....	300	213 96	304 10	518 05
Prentiss.....	170	121 24	172 34	293 57
Springfield.....	291	207 52	294 98	502 50
Stets n.....	296	211 09	300 05	511 14
Veazie.....	267	190 41	270 66	461 07
Winn.....	261	186 13	264 57	450 70
Drew plantation.....	48	34 23	48 65	82 88
Webster plantation.....	28	19 97	28 37	48 34
Woodville.....	69	49 24	69 94	119 18
No. 1, N. D.....	36	25 67	36 49	62 16
No. 2, Grand Falls plantation.....	29	20 68	29 39	50 07
Lakeville.....	57	40 65	57 78	98 43
Stacyville.....	47	33 53	47 65	81 18

COUNTY OF PISCATAQUIS.

TOWNS.	No. of Scholars.	School Fund.	Mill Tax.	Total.
Abbot	274	\$195 40	\$277 75	\$473 15
Atkinson	318	226 79	322 33	549 12
Barnard	48	34 23	48 65	82 88
Blanchard	63	44 93	63 86	108 79
Brownville.....	374	266 72	379 11	645 83
Dover	605	431 46	613 27	1,044 73
Foxcroft	420	299 52	425 74	725 26
Guilford	268	191 13	271 66	462 79
Greenville	192	136 93	194 63	331 56
Kingsbury	72	51 35	72 99	124 34
Medford	131	93 42	132 79	226 21
Monson	294	209 66	298 02	507 68
Milo.....	366	261 02	371 11	632 13
Orneville.....	261	186 13	264 57	450 70
Parkman	403	287 40	408 51	695 91
Sangerville	367	261 73	372 01	633 74
Sebec	289	206 10	292 95	499 05
Shirley.....	91	64 89	92 24	157 13
Wellington.....	248	176 86	251 39	428 25
Williamsburg.....	78	55 66	79 06	134 72

COUNTY OF SAGADAHOC.

Arrowsic	67	47 78	67 92	115 70
Bath	3,366	2,400 49	3,412 01	5,812 50
Bowdoinham	595	424 33	603 14	1,027 47
Bowdoin	431	307 36	436 89	744 25
Georgetown	389	277 42	394 31	671 73
Perkins	20	14 26	20 27	34 53
Phippsburg	489	348 73	495 68	844 41
Richmond	810	577 65	821 07	1,398 72
Topsham	458	326 63	464 25	790 88
West Bath	104	74 17	105 42	179 59
Woolwich	381	271 72	386 29	658 01

COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

Anson	678	483 52	687 26	1,170 78
Athens.....	565	402 94	572 73	975 67
Bingham	297	211 80	301 07	512 87
Brighton	269	185 42	263 56	448 98
Cambridge	175	124 81	177 40	302 21
Canaan	459	327 34	465 27	792 61
Concord	165	117 68	167 26	284 94
Cornville	280	199 68	283 83	483 51
Detroit	247	176 14	250 39	426 53
Embsden	293	208 95	297 01	505 96
Fairfield	1,065	759 52	1,079 57	1,839 09
Harmony	311	221 79	315 21	537 03
Hartland	373	266 01	378 10	644 11
Lexington.....	134	95 56	135 83	231 39
Madison	435	310 22	440 95	751 17
Mayfield	39	27 81	39 53	67 34
Mercer.....	325	231 78	329 44	561 22
Moscow.....	207	147 62	209 84	357 46
New Portland.....	496	353 72	502 78	856 50
Norridgewock	524	373 69	531 16	904 85
Palmyra	445	317 35	451 09	768 44
Pittsfield	695	495 64	704 50	1,200 14
Ripley.....	205	146 20	207 81	354 01
St. Albans	529	377 26	536 23	913 49
Solon	374	266 70	379 17	645 87
Skowhegan.....	1,323	943 54	1,341 09	2,284 63

COUNTY OF SOMERSET—CONCLUDED.

TOWNS.	No. of Scholars	School Fund.	Mill Tax.	Total.
Smithfield.....	228	\$162 60	\$231 11	\$393 71
Starks.....	359	256 03	363 90	619 93
Dead River plantation.....	36	25 67	36 49	62 16
Dennistown “.....	27	19 25	27 37	46 62
Flag Staff “.....	19	13 55	19 25	33 80
Highland “.....	47	33 51	47 65	81 16
Moose River “.....	47	33 51	47 65	81 16
West Forks “.....	30	21 39	30 41	51 80
The Forks “.....	55	39 23	55 75	94 98
No. 1, R. 2, W. K. R.....	48	34 23	48 65	82 88
Carratunk.....	58	41 37	58 78	100 15
Carrying Place.....	19	13 55	19 25	32 80
Jackmantown.....	45	32 09	45 62	77 71

COUNTY OF WALDO.

Belfast.....	1,734	1,236 61	1,757 71	2,994 32
Belmont.....	192	136 93	194 63	331 56
Brooks.....	278	198 26	281 80	480 06
Burham.....	417	297 38	422 70	720 08
Frankfort.....	434	309 50	439 93	749 43
Freedom.....	243	173 29	246 33	419 62
Islesborough.....	456	325 20	462 23	787 43
Jackson.....	231	164 73	234 16	398 89
Knox.....	346	246 75	350 73	597 48
Liberty.....	325	231 78	329 44	561 22
Lincolnville.....	692	493 50	701 46	1,194 96
Monroe.....	463	330 19	469 33	799 52
Montville.....	490	349 44	496 70	846 14
Morrill.....	183	130 53	185 50	316 03
Northport.....	288	205 39	251 93	497 32
Palermo.....	417	297 38	422 70	720 08
Prospect.....	260	185 44	263 56	449 00
Searsmont.....	514	366 56	521 09	887 65
Searsport.....	750	534 87	760 25	1,295 12
Stockton.....	610	435 04	618 33	1,053 37
Swanville.....	279	198 97	282 82	481 79
Thorndike.....	226	161 17	229 09	390 26
Troy.....	408	290 97	413 57	704 54
Unity.....	399	284 55	404 45	689 00
Waldo.....	277	197 54	280 80	478 34
Winterport.....	1,015	723 88	1,028 88	1,752 76

COUNTY OF WASHINGTON.

Addison.....	444	316 63	450 07	766 70
Alexander.....	228	162 60	231 12	393 72
Baileyville.....	182	129 80	184 49	314 29
Baring.....	136	96 99	137 86	234 85
Beddington.....	56	39 94	56 76	96 70
Calais.....	2,513	1,792 16	2,547 37	4,339 53
Centerville.....	45	32 09	45 62	77 21
Charlotte.....	192	136 93	194 63	331 56
Cherryfield.....	675	481 38	684 23	1,165 61
Columbia.....	246	175 43	249 37	424 80
Columbia Falls.....	247	176 14	250 38	426 52
Cooper.....	145	103 41	146 99	250 40
Crawford.....	91	64 89	92 24	157 13
Cutler.....	326	232 49	330 45	562 94
Danforth.....	231	164 73	234 16	398 89
Deblois.....	66	47 07	66 90	113 97
Dennysville.....	243	173 29	246 33	419 62
East Machias.....	831	592 62	842 36	1,434 98

COUNTY OF WASHINGTON—CONCLUDED.

TOWNS.	No. of Scholars	School Fund.	Mill Tax.	Total.
Eastport	1,215	\$866 49	\$1,231 62	\$2,098 11
Easton	116	78 45	111 50	189 95
Edmunds	171	121 95	173 34	295 29
Harrington	473	337 32	479 47	816 79
Jonesborough	208	148 34	210 84	359 18
Jonesport	603	430 03	611 24	1,041 27
Kossuth	60	42 79	60 82	103 61
Lubec	795	566 96	805 87	1,372 83
Machias	944	673 93	957 92	1,631 85
Machiasport	642	457 84	650 75	1,108 62
Marion	78	55 63	79 06	134 69
Marshfield	174	95 56	135 83	231 39
Meddybemps	79	56 34	80 07	136 42
Milbridge	667	475 67	676 22	1,151 89
Northfield	83	59 19	84 12	143 32
Pembroke	1,093	779 48	1,107 95	1,887 43
Perry	456	325 20	462 23	787 43
Princeton	430	306 65	435 88	742 53
Robbinston	358	255 32	362 88	618 20
Stenben	398	283 84	403 43	687 27
Talmadge	45	32 09	45 62	77 71
Topsfield	226	156 89	223 07	379 96
Trascott	280	199 68	283 82	483 51
Vanceboro	154	109 12	155 07	264 21
Waite	61	45 64	64 85	110 51
Wesley	152	108 42	154 07	262 50
Whiting	166	118 39	168 27	286 66
Whitneyville	203	144 77	205 78	350 55
Codyville plantation	30	21 39	30 42	51 80
Jackson Brook plantation	93	66 32	94 25	160 59
No 14 plantation	5	42 08	59 83	101 88
No. 18 plantation	17	12 14	17 23	29 37
No. 21 plantation	74	52 77	75 01	127 78

COUNTY OF YORK.

Acton	329	234 63	333 49	568 12
Alfred	301	214 66	305 11	519 77
Berwick	821	545 49	832 22	1,419 71
Biddeford	3,617	2,579 48	3,666 46	6,245 94
Buxton	798	569 10	808 90	1,378 00
Cornish	381	271 71	386 20	657 91
Dayton	199	141 92	201 72	343 64
Elliot	580	413 63	587 93	1,001 56
Hollis	523	372 98	530 15	903 13
Kennebunk	906	646 12	918 38	1,564 50
Kennebunkport	817	582 64	828 27	1,440 91
Kittery	1,064	758 80	1,078 55	1,837 35
Lebanon	541	385 83	518 40	934 23
Limerick	465	331 62	471 39	803 01
Limington	537	382 96	544 35	927 31
Lyman	275	196 12	278 77	474 89
Newfield	341	243 18	345 66	588 84
North Berwick	626	446 43	634 55	1,080 98
Parsonsfield	577	411 49	584 90	996 39
Saco	1,754	1,250 88	1,777 98	3,028 86
Shapleigh	371	264 58	376 07	640 65
Sanford	849	605 46	860 61	1,466 07
South Berwick	887	632 56	899 13	1,531 69
Waterborough	554	396 54	563 60	960 14
Wells	912	650 40	924 46	1,574 86
York	843	601 18	854 53	1,455 71

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES.	No. of Scholars.	School Fund.	Mill Tax.	Total.
Androscoggin.....	14,375	\$10,251 61	\$14,571 65	\$24,833 26
Aroostook.....	14,523	10,357 15	14,721 77	25,078 92
Cumberland.....	27,298	19,467 71	27,671 38	47, 39 09
Franklin.....	6,291	4,486 45	6,377 05	10,863 50
Hancock.....	13,643	9,729 56	13,829 63	23,559 19
Kennebec.....	16,231	11,575 21	16,453 08	28,028 29
Knox.....	10,934	7,797 63	11,083 54	18,881 17
Lincoln.....	8,488	6,053 26	8,604 08	14,657 34
Oxford.....	11,477	8,184 88	11,633 99	19,818 87
Penobscot.....	24,852	17,723 33	25,191 92	42,915 25
Piscataquis.....	5,162	3,681 33	5,232 64	8,913 97
Sagadahoc.....	7,110	5,070 54	7,207 25	12,277 79
Somerset.....	11,917	8,498 67	12,079 99	20 578 66
Waldo.....	11,927	8,505 85	12,090 12	20,595 97
Washington.....	17,451	12,445 27	17,689 69	30,134 96
York.....	19,870	14,170 39	20,141 78	34,312 17
	221,549	\$157,998 84	\$224,579 56	\$382,578 40

FREE HIGH TABLE

Abstract of Free High School Returns

TOWNS.	Total amount expended for instruction in Free High Schools.	Amount appropriated by vote of town or district.	Am't unexpended from last year's appropriation.	Amount paid by subscription for Free High Schools.	Am't paid by interest of any fund.	Amount received from tuition.	No. of terms of High School.
Albany, No. 3	6112 50	100 00	-	12 50	-	17 50	1
Altred	600 00	300 00	-	-	-	-	3
Alna	240 50	200 00	-	-	-	23 00	2
Andover	215 00	100 00	7 40	-	-	7 00	1
Auburn	3,000 00	4,000 00	335 17	-	-	-	3
Atkinson, No. 5	100 00	-	-	100 00	-	-	1
do No. 10	75 00	-	-	75 00	-	-	1
Ashland	339 50	200 00	-	-	-	3 00	2
Anson, No. 1	800 00	-	-	200 00	250 00	-	3
Bangor	4,465 00	4,465 00	-	-	-	-	3
Bath	1,164 00	4,000 00	-	-	-	-	2
Belfast	1,900 00	1,400 00	-	-	-	-	3
Belgrade, No. 7	95 00	47 50	-	-	-	-	1
Bethel, No. 18	250 00	-	-	111 00	-	14 00	1
Benton	200 00	300 00	-	-	-	-	2
Biddeford	2,650 00	2,000 00	-	-	-	-	4
Blanchard	120 00	60 00	-	-	-	-	4
Boothbay	718 00	300 00	-	-	-	-	4
Bowdoinham	736 65	400 00	100 00	-	-	-	3
Bowdoin	142 50	83 00	-	-	-	-	1
Bradford, No. 9	125 00	-	-	66 00	-	-	1
Bremen	145 00	100 00	60 00	-	-	4 15	1
Brewer	752 50	1,000 00	35 73	-	-	-	3
Bridgton, Union, No. 1	1,500 00	600 00	-	-	-	407 80	3
Brooklin	286 08	204 00	-	-	-	82 08	1
Brownfield	150 00	-	26 75	146 50	-	-	1
Brownville	182 50	75 00	16 53	-	-	-	1
Brunswick, Village	1,815 68	500 00	-	-	-	51 04	3
Burlington	140 00	100 00	-	-	-	-	1
Burnham	155 00	100 00	-	-	-	9 00	1
Calais	1,960 00	1,000 00	-	-	130 00	45 00	3
Canaan, No. 1	114 00	-	-	57 00	-	-	1
do No. 6	180 00	-	-	90 00	-	-	1
Canton, No. 2	104 75	-	-	104 75	-	-	1
do No. 3	196 50	200 00	-	-	-	-	1
Cape Elizabeth	1,365 50	1,000 00	471 09	-	-	-	3
Carmel, No. 3	125 00	-	-	160 00	-	-	1
Castine	1,014 05	1,000 00	-	-	-	-	3
Cherryfield	1,364 67	500 00	-	-	150 00	-	3
Clinton	637 00	300 00	45 96	-	-	5 00	4
Columbia Falls	300 00	282 70	80 80	-	-	35 21	2
Cornville	205 00	225 00	-	-	-	20 00	1
Cumberland	1,356 00	-	136 88	-	1,200 00	125 00	3
Dedham	222 50	100 00	-	11 25	-	-	2
Deering	1,080 75	500 00	-	-	-	-	3
Dennysville	720 00	755 64	235 64	-	120 00	-	3
Dexter	1,050 00	500 00	-	-	-	26 73	3

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

ONE.

for the year ending December 1, 1876.

Length of High School in weeks.	Wages paid teachers, including board, per month.	Whole number of pupils registered.	Average attendance.	No. of pupils in Third Reader.	No. of pupils in Fourth Reader.	No. of pupils in Arithmetic.	No. of pupils in English Grammar.	No. of pupils in Geography.	No. of pupils in Ancient Languages.	No. of pupils in Modern Languages.	No. of pupils in Natural Sciences.	Amount paid from State Treasury.
10	\$45 00	28	25	-	28	23	27	10	-	2	1	\$47 50
30	81 33	52	28	-	52	38	27	12	15	-	18	300 00
15	64 13	94	78	-	85	79	63	28	15	-	10	108 75
10	86 00	55	45	10	35	44	35	20	2	1	6	104 00
33	-	100	70	-	-	34	34	-	55	20	17	500 00
10	40 00	24	20	2	22	22	17	15	1	-	3	50 00
10	30 00	16	12	8	8	15	9	11	-	-	2	37 50
22	64 00	37	33	3	37	20	18	21	-	-	14	168 25
30	106 64	226	193	-	95	144	20	78	24	2	49	400 00
37	-	203	191	-	86	-	-	10	173	99	162	500 00
40	116 46	158	135	-	-	43	112	40	74	50	106	500 00
36	211 11	71	59	-	40	29	71	71	36	14	35	500 00
10	33 00	29	23	1	28	29	25	9	-	-	3	47 50
10	100 00	64	55	24	40	64	30	25	2	2	3	118 00
20	40 00	84	63	16	68	75	23	43	-	3	-	109 00
40	265 00	87	80	-	-	-	-	-	87	42	87	500 00
10	43 00	28	17	9	19	17	10	8	2	-	9	60 00
42	68 38	223	190	100	90	190	175	100	10	1	75	359 00
32	92 08	85	74	-	85	51	69	15	30	-	49	368 32
10	57 00	44	39	-	44	40	42	6	4	-	9	71 25
10	50 00	47	38	-	47	30	39	27	-	2	17	62 50
10	58 00	52	47	-	52	38	43	23	11	2	18	70 42
38	79 21	38	31	-	21	11	11	-	21	10	26	376 25
36	166 67	228	208	-	46	50	40	-	104	61	96	500 00
14	80 00	47	43	-	39	44	47	24	7	-	10	102 00
10	50 00	57	49	-	57	57	52	12	9	2	18	75 00
10	73 00	54	46	-	54	48	49	29	3	-	1	91 25
35	207 50	101	62	-	15	9	24	29	68	19	27	500 00
10	56 00	39	29	-	39	34	12	10	-	-	25	70 00
10	62 00	58	35	5	43	43	20	15	1	-	-	73 00
38	206 32	99	82	-	-	7	7	-	94	-	8	500 00
8	45 60	29	24	-	29	25	22	13	-	-	-	57 00
10	72 00	51	40	3	48	26	21	16	4	-	-	90 00
10	41 90	40	33	-	40	35	39	8	3	-	4	52 38
10	79 00	25	20	-	25	25	15	15	1	2	-	98 25
36	151 67	83	76	-	77	34	73	16	26	4	46	500 00
10	£0 00	34	28	-	34	23	31	5	7	-	7	62 50
35	134 69	50	35	-	13	17	15	16	18	15	18	500 00
38	147 50	62	41	-	62	19	17	10	39	9	48	500 00
34	74 94	191	160	15	167	147	120	91	-	-	23	316 00
16	75 00	51	42	-	51	39	51	-	14	-	-	132 29
10	82 50	50	39	-	50	41	48	12	10	1	10	92 50
34	160 00	159	142	-	53	75	60	24	44	-	112	500 00
20	44 50	56	47	-	56	54	46	39	7	-	14	111 25
35	123 50	67	40	-	67	26	30	33	16	-	12	500 00
35	81 00	63	54	-	63	57	53	45	16	-	31	360 00
30	140 00	192	150	-	176	55	95	55	42	-	48	500 00

FREE HIGH SCHOOL

TOWNS.	Total amount expended for instruction in Free High Schools.	Amount appropriated by vote of town or district.	Am't unexpended from last year's appropriation.	Amount paid by subscription for Free High Schools.	Am't paid by interest of any fund.	Amount received from tuition.	No. of terms of High School.
Dixmont	\$100 00	-	67 00	-	-	-	1
Durham, No. 10	165 00	-	-	75 00	-	39 50	1
East Machias	530 00	300 00	41 25	-	-	-	3
Eastport	1,800 00	1,000 00	-	-	-	-	4
Easton	100 00	50 00	-	50 00	-	-	1
Eddington	150 00	-	-	75 00	-	-	1
Eden	341 50	350 00	-	-	-	6 74	3
Edgecomb	230 00	50 00	-	65 00	-	-	2
Ellsworth	1,304 96	1,000 00	-	-	-	-	3
Etna	147 50	200 00	270 00	-	-	5 00	1
Exeter	327 50	350 00	32 00	-	-	13 15	2
Fairfield	815 00	400 00	251 25	-	-	-	4
Farmington	551 25	400 00	-	-	-	1 25	3
Fayette, No. 3	167 50	167 50	-	83 75	-	-	2
Foxcroft	440 00	300 00	-	140 00	-	-	2
Fort Fairfield	376 00	500 00	-	-	-	-	2
Freeport	1,370 00	1,000 00	-	200 00	-	-	3
Frenchville	678 00	250 00	-	-	-	16 00	4
Gardiner	1,967 00	2,000 00	-	-	-	90 00	3
Georgetown	150 00	50 00	74 64	-	-	-	1
Gorham	465 00	425 00	103 90	-	-	2 50	2
Greenbush, No. 3	115 75	-	-	62 86	-	-	1
Greene	87 50	-	-	43 75	-	-	1
Greenfield	300 11	300 00	-	-	-	-	2
Greenville	165 00	100 00	17 50	-	-	-	1
Guilford	147 50	-	-	155 00	-	-	1
Hallowell	1,200 00	1,000 00	-	-	-	-	3
Hampden, No. 6	90 00	50 00	-	-	-	10 00	1
Hancock	352 00	-	-	176 25	-	8 00	2
Harmony	130 00	150 00	-	-	-	-	1
Harrison	191 60	-	107 53	-	-	17 00	1
Harrison, &c., Riv. Dis	222 75	100 00	16 35	97 00	-	10 89	1
Hartland	220 00	93 00	-	-	-	66 50	1
Hartford	180 00	53 75	5 00	36 25	-	-	2
Hebron	200 00	200 00	-	-	-	-	1
Hermon, No. 5	155 00	50 00	-	9 50	-	36 00	1
Hersey	100 75	100 00	-	-	-	-	1
Hiram	225 00	1,000 00	-	-	-	4 00	1
Kenduskeag	300 00	150 00	-	-	-	-	2
Kennebunk, No. 5	1,000 00	750 00	-	-	-	11 49	3
do No. 9	231 20	150 00	-	-	-	41 30	3
Kennebunkport, No 3	150 00	-	-	75 00	-	-	1
Kittery	1,100 00	500 00	-	-	-	-	3
Lamoine, No. 2	125 00	152 50	10 00	-	-	16 00	1
Leeds	281 50	-	-	138 00	-	-	2
Levant	421 50	500 00	-	-	-	15 75	3
Lewiston	4,600 00	4,600 00	-	-	-	-	2
Limerick	1,227 94	500 00	-	-	-	175 25	3
Lincolnville	285 00	150 00	-	-	-	-	2
Lisbon	1,016 25	500 00	-	-	-	15 00	6
Livermore	237 00	-	-	118 50	-	-	2
Machias	1,267 00	800 00	-	-	-	-	3
Mars Hill, No. 4	120 00	-	-	60 00	-	-	1
Mattawamkeag	160 00	-	136 28	-	-	-	1

STATISTICS—Continued.

Length of High School in weeks.	Wages paid teachers, including board, per month.	Whole number of pupils registered.	Average attendance.	No. of pupils in Third Reader.	No. of pupils in Fourth Reader.	No. of pupils in Arithmetic.	No. of pupils in English Grammar.	No. of pupils in Geography.	No. of pupils in Ancient Languages.	No. of pupils in Modern Languages.	No. of pupils in Natural Sciences.	Amount paid from State Treasury.
8	\$50 00	39	26	12	27	25	15	12	-	-	10	\$50 00
11	60 00	37	28	7	30	32	23	30	-	-	-	62 75
41	-	36	27	-	36	15	36	8	14	9	31	265 00
40	180 00	134	106	-	90	90	90	65	40	10	45	500 00
10	40 00	27	19	3	24	26	23	20	1	-	15	50 00
10	60 00	28	26	-	28	22	25	12	-	-	13	75 00
24	56 91	120	100	8	112	116	79	65	-	-	16	167 38
15	61 32	26	71	10	77	64	57	46	-	4	20	115 00
36	146 07	55	50	-	55	20	39	19	15	15	4	500 00
10	59 00	33	27	8	25	25	18	16	-	25	7	71 25
20	65 50	115	85	8	100	70	38	27	13	-	5	157 18
40	81 50	202	175	10	192	196	160	78	23	10	25	407 50
32	68 90	104	74	-	40	104	40	57	18	-	13	274 87
20	33 50	49	39	4	45	39	40	47	38	1	-	83 75
32	55 00	125	110	-	125	110	100	45	18	3	20	220 00
18	83 55	90	73	-	90	75	72	52	8	2	18	188 00
37	148 12	83	73	-	65	46	61	30	46	13	46	500 00
42	64 57	78	40	68	20	78	78	43	-	-	20	412 00
36	218 55	102	90	-	-	28	28	-	69	16	65	500 00
10	60 00	40	33	-	49	40	33	35	-	-	12	70 00
22	84 54	122	97	4	116	122	88	71	6	-	12	131 25
10	46 30	41	33	16	25	38	24	22	-	-	10	57 87
10	35 00	27	25	5	12	17	20	10	7	-	9	43 75
26	46 17	59	49	20	39	43	39	30	-	-	-	150 06
10	66 00	37	24	-	35	28	15	22	2	1	7	82 50
10	59 00	41	34	9	32	39	27	17	2	-	4	73 75
39	-	54	40	-	-	25	19	-	28	8	17	500 00
10	36 00	35	28	-	35	32	31	20	-	-	25	40 00
20	70 50	76	64	8	67	76	74	33	-	-	17	172 25
10	52 00	50	40	-	47	38	32	38	3	-	5	65 00
11	75 00	40	33	-	35	30	35	25	7	-	15	87 30
10	89 10	43	35	6	37	23	18	11	7	3	21	105 93
10	88 00	80	67	-	74	75	40	35	2	-	4	71 75
18	40 00	64	56	12	52	60	26	30	3	-	5	90 00
11	-	43	40	-	43	29	35	8	9	2	2	100 00
10	62 00	39	27	8	31	39	33	22	1	1	-	59 50
13	31 00	21	18	10	11	15	5	21	-	-	-	50 37
12	75 00	30	27	-	30	21	22	10	7	-	-	110 50
12	100 00	50	45	-	50	32	50	14	5	-	15	150 00
35	114 28	39	35	-	39	22	25	26	21	-	22	405 05
33	28 00	34	25	-	34	33	32	30	5	-	5	94 95
10	60 00	26	22	6	20	24	10	18	2	-	1	75 00
40	111 12	62	40	-	62	62	62	42	12	-	16	500 00
10	50 00	17	15	-	17	17	17	17	-	-	10	54 50
20	56 30	29	24	-	29	12	25	10	12	3	3	140 75
27	62 44	172	138	-	172	126	120	59	20	-	101	202 87
39	-	153	128	-	153	153	29	20	100	30	100	500 00
34	144 46	217	182	-	217	127	131	51	73	20	-	500 00
19	60 00	106	80	-	106	90	75	59	7	-	3	142 50
54	74 56	70	62	-	65	45	60	30	35	10	25	500 00
20	47 40	75	59	18	57	59	33	30	5	-	39	118 50
34	150 00	49	42	-	49	30	40	7	21	-	23	500 00
10	48 00	33	31	-	30	21	28	27	5	-	14	60 00
10	64 00	32	25	-	30	32	18	14	1	-	5	80 00

FREE HIGH SCHOOL

TOWNS.	Total amount expended for instruction in Free High Schools.	Amount appropriated by vote of town or district	Am't unexpended from last year's appropriation.	Amount paid by subscription for Free High Schools.	Am't paid by interest of any fund.	Amount received from tuition.	No. of terms of High School.
Maysville	\$312 00	125 00	69 00	-	-	16 00	2
Medford	194 00	209 00	-	-	-	-	2
Milbridge	457 50	200 00	233 85	-	-	-	2
Milford	195 00	200 00	107 80	-	-	-	1
Milo	218 00	100 00	-	9 00	-	-	1
Minot	972 00	500 00	-	-	-	-	3
Monson	420 80	390 00	120 80	-	-	-	3
Monticello	192 00	100 00	-	-	-	7 50	1
Mt. Desert	156 50	-	-	78 25	-	-	1
Naples	284 00	300 00	-	-	-	3 00	2
Newburgh	420 82	209 00	71 70	-	-	8 09	3
New Gloucester	381 25	400 00	-	-	-	17 00	2
Newport	125 00	-	108 00	62 50	-	-	1
New Vineyard	155 00	-	-	77 50	-	-	1
North Berwick	860 00	-	-	-	-	50 00	3
North Haven	225 00	225 00	-	-	-	-	1
Norway	385 00	409 00	-	-	-	37 86	1
Oldtown, No. 2	1,360 90	500 00	-	-	-	12 00	3
Orland	206 25	250 00	-	-	-	-	1
Orono	1,460 00	500 00	-	-	-	-	3
Orrington	327 50	200 00	241 95	-	-	-	2
Oxford	345 00	-	189 17	-	-	4 10	1
Paris, No. 2	645 00	350 00	-	-	-	41 50	1
Patten	400 00	490 00	-	-	-	16 00	3
Pembroke	1,000 00	500 00	-	-	-	-	3
Poland, No. 3	213 00	-	-	198 00	-	15 00	1
Portland	12,000 00	12,000 00	-	-	-	-	2
Prentiss	200 00	200 00	-	-	-	-	2
Presque Isle	300 00	150 00	-	-	-	-	2
Princeton	555 25	260 00	19 12	-	-	-	3
Richmond	825 00	500 00	206 50	-	-	5 00	3
Rockland	2,201 00	1,000 00	-	-	-	45 00	3
Saco	2,182 50	2,000 00	206 50	-	-	-	2
Sanford	580 38	350 00	342 54	-	-	6 00	2
Scarborough	160 72	500 00	-	-	-	-	1
Searsport	611 75	1,000 00	-	-	-	-	2
Sherman	222 50	75 00	22 08	15 00	-	14 00	1
Skowhegan	2,328 00	500 00	-	-	650 00	50 00	3
Smithfield	74 00	-	-	46 00	-	28 00	1
S. Thomaston, Grade	294 00	300 00	-	-	-	-	2
Springfield	271 00	-	-	118 00	-	30 50	1
Stetson	171 75	-	-	-	166 00	5 75	1
Steuben	259 00	-	-	109 50	-	20 00	2
Stockton	195 50	-	-	100 00	-	97 25	1
Thomaston	1,226 00	1,000 00	-	-	-	-	3
Topsham	995 00	1,000 00	-	-	-	-	3
Tremont	180 00	-	300 00	-	-	-	1
Troy, Nos. 1 & 5	300 00	-	-	300 00	-	-	2
Turner	387 50	-	-	193 75	-	-	2
Unity, No. 2	158 63	-	-	158 63	-	-	1
do No. 9	100 00	-	-	-	-	1 50	1
Vassalboro'	327 00	-	-	163 50	-	-	2
Vinalhaven	450 00	500 00	-	-	-	13 50	1
Waldo, No. 3	175 00	-	-	87 50	-	-	1

STATISTICS—Continued.

Length of High School in weeks.	Wages paid teachers, including board, per month.	Whole number of pupils registered	Average attendance.	No. of pupils in Third Reader.	No. of pupils in Fourth Reader	No. of pupils in Arith-metic.	No of pupils in English Grammar.	No. of pupils in Geogra-phy.	No. of pupils in Ancient Languages.	No. of pupils in Modern Languages.	No of pupils in Natural Sciences.	Amount paid from State Treasury.
21	\$56 32	44	38	13	28	29	28	17	6	4	3	\$148 00
19	40 84	60	50	22	38	45	18	35	1	-	-	97 00
20	91 50	55	49	-	55	38	55	32	6	-	17	228 75
12	65 00	40	35	-	40	40	40	30	2	-	10	97 50
10	87 20	70	58	10	56	69	43	27	-	-	-	109 00
36	108 00	211	164	42	169	182	129	103	22	-	39	486 00
28	60 11	170	121	20	147	143	55	107	4	4	42	210 40
16	48 00	38	32	3	35	25	24	38	-	-	9	92 25
10	62 60	33	26	-	33	29	20	24	-	-	9	78 25
18	63 00	101	80	34	67	84	18	21	8	-	11	140 50
32	52 60	146	112	40	85	133	101	114	-	-	37	206 41
16	95 31	54	31	-	40	35	30	2	9	5	10	182 13
10	50 00	17	13	3	14	15	10	7	-	-	3	62 50
10	62 00	35	25	3	32	30	28	12	-	-	-	77 50
30	114 66	184	165	-	27	32	31	37	11	-	12	405 00
12	75 00	45	36	-	45	45	29	32	7	3	9	112 50
11	140 00	99	80	-	68	81	51	47	17	7	-	173 57
36	151 11	75	60	-	48	45	42	20	10	-	41	500 00
11	75 00	54	40	-	50	52	36	35	-	-	14	103 13
36	162 20	100	92	-	100	60	42	22	16	7	22	500 00
20	65 50	63	52	-	63	53	62	13	13	-	47	163 75
11	125 44	35	27	-	28	24	25	6	9	-	16	170 45
10	258 00	114	98	19	93	86	68	48	12	3	32	301 75
30	53 20	77	55	-	77	50	37	65	-	-	26	192 00
33	121 20	40	30	-	-	40	-	14	8	8	23	500 00
12	71 00	36	29	10	25	16	18	5	3	-	4	99 00
40	1,200 00	443	413	-	-	-	-	-	443	443	443	500 00
20	40 00	94	75	18	76	85	73	70	-	-	-	100 00
20	60 00	65	47	-	35	61	47	29	11	5	-	150 00
31	71 66	54	38	-	20	36	35	20	14	-	16	277 62
25	132 00	98	50	-	40	60	65	34	26	12	49	410 00
33	266 79	97	86	-	97	58	46	-	31	4	97	500 00
40	218 25	119	82	-	119	25	25	25	98	62	119	500 00
21	110 52	64	48	-	64	45	50	30	16	-	25	287 19
10	-	34	31	-	29	27	19	11	1	4	7	80 36
19	128 79	62	54	-	62	55	62	25	11	-	7	305 87
12	73 50	63	57	9	52	55	50	23	13	-	6	104 25
36	258 66	160	135	-	160	95	89	75	50	-	27	500 00
10	53 20	40	32	-	40	36	35	17	-	-	12	23 00
16	73 50	42	31	-	35	32	24	4	10	7	-	147 00
10	108 40	48	39	-	48	40	48	24	8	-	22	120 25
10	68 70	48	41	-	48	38	35	15	5	-	4	60 00
14	74 00	86	80	-	40	36	24	31	-	-	6	119 50
10	78 20	26	65	-	3	26	24	15	-	-	-	49 13
32	153 25	40	37	-	40	28	17	17	20	-	-	500 00
32	124 37	52	37	-	39	32	33	6	6	5	-	500 99
12	60 00	57	53	-	57	48	39	33	5	-	-	90 00
20	60 00	65	52	7	58	65	37	18	-	-	21	150 00
20	77 50	58	51	-	15	20	40	9	28	3	11	193 75
10	63 73	56	39	-	56	51	50	14	1	1	12	78 57
10	40 00	30	24	-	30	25	28	-	4	3	-	50 09
19	68 84	67	56	10	57	61	34	26	-	-	20	163 50
10	180 00	112	108	-	112	85	98	93	18	-	-	218 25
10	70 00	47	43	7	40	47	25	31	-	-	9	87 50

FREE HIGH SCHOOL

TOWNS.	Total amount expended for instruction in Free High Schools.	Amount appropriated by vote of town or district	Am't unexpended from last year's appropriation.	Amount paid by subscription for Free High Schools.	Am't paid by interest of any fund.	Amount received from tuition.	No. of terms of High School.
Waldoboro', No. 6...	\$850 00	1,000 00	-	-	-	-	3
Wales...	210 00	150 00	-	-	-	10 00	2
Warren	1,100 00	500 00	500 00	236 00	372 00	-	3
Waterboro'.....	292 50	500 00	-	-	-	2 25	2
Waterville	1,720 00	1,600 00	-	-	-	-	4
Wayne, No. 1.....	88 00	-	-	44 00	-	-	1
Westbrook	1,018 00	500 00	-	-	-	18 00	5
West Waterville....	823 25	350 00	382 59	-	-	12 30	3
Windsor, No 1	171 00	40 84	-	130 16	-	-	2
Winterport	319 00	500 09	50 00	-	-	-	2
Woolwich	146 00	100 00	12 68	-	-	-	1
Yarmouth	1,597 00	-	1,277 07	541 82	-	44 00	3
	111,688 74	80,455 43	7,146 10	5,463 97	3,038 00	2,097 84	337

STATISTICS—Concluded.

Length of High School in weeks.	Wages paid teachers, including board, per month.	Whole number of pupils registered.	Average attendance.	No. of pupils in Third Reader.	No of pupils in Fourth Reader.	No. of pupils in Arith-metic.	No. of pupils in English Grammar.	No. of pupils in Geogra-phy.	No of pupils in Ancient Languages.	No. of pupils in Modern Languages.	No. of pupils in Natural Sciences.	Amount paid from State Treasury.
35	\$97 14	65	41	-	65	65	65	65	18	-	7	\$425 00
21	40 00	66	54	7	59	64	42	28	7	-	20	100 00
37	123 60	50	41	-	50	9	25	9	9	-	35	500 00
20	58 50	84	76	-	84	76	63	44	4	-	21	145 13
40	172 00	94	76	-	14	14	14	14	47	15	31	500 00
10	35 20	23	19	-	23	23	10	13	2	-	4	44 00
56	72 72	126	89	-	110	112	105	31	11	8	72	500 00
30	109 76	82	40	-	62	57	53	16	26	5	40	405 47
18	38 00	51	34	-	51	51	45	25	-	-	-	85 50
22	58 00	114	81	-	114	93	77	40	4	-	-	159 50
9	65 00	52	38	6	46	52	48	45	-	-	2	73 00
36	177 44	69	65	-	50	47	25	27	20	11	24	500 00
3626	-	12,439	10,141	736	9,020	8,304	7,092	4655	2737	1187	3685	37,392 17

TABLE II,

Showing the population and valuation, and the amounts paid into and drawn from the State Treasury on account of Free High Schools and Mill-Tax, together with the number of terms and weeks of, and pupils in attendance upon, Free High Schools, for each County and Town in the State in which such schools have been held for the year 1876 :

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY.

Towns.	Population, 1870.	State Valuation.	Paid to State for H. S.	Received from State for H. S.	Paid to State for Mill Tax.	Received from State for Mill Tax.	Number of Terms of H. S.	Number of Weeks of H. S.	Number of Pupils in H. S.
Auburn	6,166	\$2,918,101	671	500	2,918	2,577	3	33	100
Durham	1,351	482,861	111	63	483	418	1	11	37
Greene	1,094	439,629	102	44	440	351	1	10	27
Lewiston	13,602	8,813,629	2,027	500	8,814	6,568	2	39	153
Lisbon	2,015	741,092	170	500	741	827	6	54	70
Leeds	1,288	456,348	103	141	456	359	2	20	29
Livermore	1,467	524,267	120	118	524	435	2	20	75
Minot	1,570	610,511	140	486	610	596	3	36	211
Poland	2,440	765,960	166	99	766	917	1	12	36
Turner	2,380	815,684	187	194	816	749	2	20	58
Wales	558	229,359	52	100	229	178	2	21	66
TOTALS { Towns above ...	33,931	16,797,441	3,871	2745	16,797	13,975	25	276	862
{ County	35,876	16,592,555	4,046	-	17,593	14,572	-	-	-

AROOSTOOK COUNTY.

Ashland	445	98,531	22	168	98	234	2	22	37
Easton	523	69,879	16	50	70	286	1	10	27
Fort Fairfield	1,894	276,800	64	188	277	918	2	18	90
Frenchville	1,851	111,699	26	412	112	1,015	4	46	78
Hersey	105	24,493	6	50	24	45	1	13	21
Mars Hill	400	45,811	11	6	46	259	1	10	33
Maysville	751	140,057	32	148	140	413	2	21	38
Monticello	760	138,585	32	92	139	335	1	16	38
Presque Isle	968	180,786	42	150	181	472	2	20	65
Sherman	703	117,917	27	104	118	292	1	12	63
TOTALS { Towns above ...	8,400	1,204,558	268	1368	1,205	4,269	17	188	490
{ County	29,579	3,836,694	882	-	3,837	14,722	-	-	-

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Bridgton	2,685	855,197	197	500	855	893	3	36	228
Brunswick	4,727	2,305,806	530	500	2,306	1,670	3	35	101
Cape Elizabeth	5,113	1,784,831	410	500	1,785	1,838	3	36	83
Cumberland	1,626	511,920	118	500	612	573	3	34	159
Deering	4,080	2,194,096	505	500	2,194	1,252	3	35	67
Freeport	2,460	912,053	210	500	912	661	3	37	83
Gorham	3,386	1,445,968	332	231	1,446	1,910	2	22	122
Harrison	1,222	304,635	70	106	305	338	1	10	43

Free High Schools—Continued.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

Towns	Population, 1870.	State Valuation.	Paid to State for H. S.		Received from State for H. S.		Paid to State for Mill Tax		Received from State for Mill Tax.		Number of Terms of H. S.	Number of Weeks of H. S.	Number of Pupils in H. S.
Naples	1,058	\$268,645	62	141	269	388	2	18	101				
New Gloucester	1,496	848,905	195	182	849	453	2	16	54				
Portland	31,408	29,439,257	6,771	500	29,439	10,780	2	40	443				
Scarborough	1,691	705,728	162	80	706	623	2	26	34				
Westbrook	6,630	1,097,047	252	500	1,097	998	5	56	126				
Yarmouth	1,872	1,034,332	238	500	1,034	626	3	36	69				
TOTALS	Towns above ...	69,454	42,708,424	10,052	5140	43,709	22,103	37	437	1713			
	County	82,157	48,942,323	11,257	-	48,942	27,671	-	-	-			

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Farmington	3,252	1,448,735	333	275	1,449	1,043	3	32	104			
New Vineyard	755	228,812	53	78	229	218	1	10	34			
TOTALS	Towns above ...	4,007	1,677,547	386	353	1,678	1,261	4	42	138		
	County	18,746	5,618,758	1,292	-	5,619	6,377	-	-	-		

HANCOCK COUNTY.

Brooklin	966	186,899	43	102	187	318	1	14	47			
Castine	1,304	461,343	106	500	461	433	3	35	50			
Dedham	452	102,752	24	111	103	147	2	20	56			
Eden	1,195	196,499	45	167	196	438	3	24	120			
Ellsworth	5,260	1,233,199	283	500	1,233	2,017	3	36	55			
Hancock	975	163,904	38	172	164	367	2	20	76			
Lamoine	612	142,449	33	55	142	246	1	10	17			
Mt Desert	912	158,069	36	78	158	384	1	10	33			
Orland	1,701	374,390	87	103	374	623	1	11	40			
Tremont	1,822	262,353	60	90	262	706	1	12	57			
TOTALS	Towns above ...	15,199	3,281,857	755	1778	3,280	5,709	18	192	551		
	County	36,469	7,274,923	1,653	-	7,275	13,830	-	-	-		

KENNEBEC COUNTY.

Belgrade	1,485	461,468	106	48	461	478	1	10	29			
Benton	1,180	248,123	57	100	248	434	2	20	84			
Clinton	1,767	428,812	98	316	429	643	2	34	191			
Fayette	900	282,697	65	84	283	300	2	20	49			
Gardiner	4,496	2,179,243	501	500	2,179	1,340	3	36	102			
Hallowell	3,008	1,222,295	281	500	1,222	915	3	39	54			
Vassalborough	2,923	1,130,348	260	164	1,130	890	2	19	67			
Waterville	4,859	1,332,812	307	500	1,333	1,394	4	40	94			
Wayne	938	344,692	79	44	345	292	1	10	23			
W. Waterville	-	571,205	13	405	571	621	3	30	82			
Windsor	1,266	262,212	60	86	262	407	2	18	51			
TOTALS	Towns above ...	22,822	8,463,907	1,945	2747	8,463	7,713	25	276	826		
	County	53,225	21,004,034	4,831	-	21,004	16,453	-	-	-		

Free High Schools—Continued.

KNOX COUNTY.

Towns.	Population, 1870.	State Valuation.	Paid to State for H. S.	Received from State for H. S.	Paid to State for Mill Tax.	Received from State for Mill Tax.	Number of Terms of H. S.	Number of Weeks of H. S.	Number of Pupils in H. S.
North Haven.....	806	\$152,594	35	113	153	242	1	12	45
Rockland.....	7,073	3,419,355	786	500	3,419	2,400	3	33	97
S. Thomaston.....	1,693	408,145	94	147	408	705	2	16	42
Thomaston.....	3,094	1,854,110	426	500	1,854	945	3	32	40
Vinalhaven.....	1,851	264,950	61	218	265	1,134	1	10	112
Warren.....	1,975	834,610	192	500	835	667	3	37	123
TOTALS { Towns above ...	16,492	6,933,774	1,594	1,978	6,934	6,093	13	140	459
{ County.....	30,820	10,507,542	2,416	-	10,508	11,084	-	-	-

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Alna.....	756	233,610	54	109	234	245	2	15	94
Boothbay.....	3,200	642,819	148	350	643	1,197	4	42	223
Bremen.....	796	162,437	37	70	162	333	1	10	52
Edgecomb.....	1,059	202,428	46	115	202	372	2	15	86
Waldoborough.....	4,178	1,164,382	267	425	1,164	1,277	3	35	65
TOTALS { Towns above ...	9,989	2,405,676	552	1,078	2,405	3,424	12	117	520
{ County.....	25,834	6,857,610	1,577	-	6,858	8,604	-	-	-

OXFORD COUNTY.

Albany.....	651	167,592	38	48	168	268	1	10	28
Andover.....	765	142,712	26	104	115	259	1	10	55
Bethel.....	2,282	712,871	164	118	713	765	1	10	64
Brownfield.....	1,324	249,166	57	75	249	416	1	10	57
Canton.....	984	395,993	91	151	396	294	2	20	65
Hartford.....	996	304,624	70	90	305	319	2	18	64
Hebron.....	743	222,180	51	100	222	237	1	11	43
Hiram.....	1,394	300,170	69	111	300	487	1	12	30
Norway.....	1,955	623,644	144	174	624	745	1	11	99
Oxford.....	1,633	552,049	127	170	552	520	1	11	34
Paris.....	2,766	947,975	218	302	948	956	1	10	98
TOTALS { Towns above ...	15,493	4,590,976	1,055	1,443	4,591	5,266	13	133	637
{ County.....	33,466	9,794,066	2,251	-	9,794	11,634	-	-	-

PENOBSCOT COUNTY.

Bangor.....	18,289	9,851,561	2,266	500	9,852	5,486	3	37	203
Bradford.....	1,487	233,734	54	63	234	602	1	10	47
Brewer.....	3,214	669,867	154	376	670	1,151	3	38	38
Burlington.....	553	91,507	22	70	92	350	1	10	39
Carmel.....	1,350	260,118	60	63	260	438	1	10	34
Dexter.....	2,875	1,006,966	232	500	1,007	867	3	30	192
Dixmont.....	1,310	266,028	61	50	266	399	1	8	39
Eddington.....	778	165,235	38	75	165	245	1	10	28
Etna.....	844	154,339	35	71	154	322	1	10	33
Exeter.....	1,423	377,007	87	157	377	477	2	20	115
Greenbush.....	640	129,718	30	58	130	272	1	10	41
Greenfield.....	319	52,500	12	150	53	138	2	26	59
Hampden.....	3,068	739,339	170	40	739	1,049	1	10	35
Hermon.....	1,492	294,189	68	60	294	502	1	10	39

Free High Schools—Continued.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Towns.	Population, 1870.	State Valuation.	Paid to State for H. S.	Received from State for H. S.	Paid to State for Mill Tax.	Received from State for Mill Tax.	Number of Terms of H. S.	Number of Weeks of H. S.	Number of Pupils in H. S.
Kenduskeag	770	\$171,230	39	150	171	237	2	12	50
Levant	1,159	277,449	64	203	277	445	3	27	172
Mattawamkeag	356	76,779	18	80	77	157	1	10	32
Milford	834	178,614	41	98	179	225	1	12	40
Newburg	1,118	237,964	54	206	238	339	3	32	146
Newport	1,559	540,927	124	63	541	517	1	10	17
Oldtown	4,072	684,308	158	500	684	1,228	3	36	75
Orono	2,889	523,888	120	500	524	837	3	36	100
Orrington	1,768	400,839	92	164	401	564	2	20	63
Patten	704	191,342	44	192	191	252	3	30	77
Prentiss	387	54,385	12	100	54	172	2	20	94
Springfield	879	122,230	28	120	122	295	1	10	48
Stetson	937	262,735	60	60	263	300	1	10	48
TOTALS { Towns above ...	55,074	18,014,798	4,143	4669	18,015	17,866	48	494	1904
{ County	24,643	22,414,680	5,155	-	22,415	25,192	-	-	-

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY.

Atkinson	790	249,271	57	88	249	322	2	20	40
Blanchard	165	33,142	8	60	33	64	1	10	28
Brownville	865	157,626	36	91	158	379	1	10	52
Foxcroft	1,180	400,109	92	220	400	426	2	32	125
Guilford	818	213,091	49	74	213	272	1	10	41
Greenville	369	66,707	15	83	67	195	1	10	37
Medford	294	80,321	14	97	60	133	2	19	60
Monson	610	134,520	31	109	135	298	1	10	70
Milo	938	161,855	37	210	162	371	3	28	170
TOTALS { Towns above ...	6,029	1,476,642	339	1032	1,477	2,460	14	149	625
{ County	14,397	3,414,680	785	-	3,415	5,233	-	-	-

SAGADAHOC COUNTY.

Bath	7,380	6,393,876	1,471	500	6,394	3,412	2	40	158
Bowdoinham	1,802	645,531	149	368	646	603	3	32	85
Bowdoin	1,350	405,990	93	71	406	437	1	10	44
Georgetown	1,135	183,500	42	75	183	394	1	10	40
Richmond	2,442	1,240,327	285	410	1,240	821	3	25	98
Topsham	1,501	879,051	202	500	879	464	3	32	52
Woolwich	1,155	596,826	137	73	597	386	1	9	52
TOTALS { Towns above ...	16,765	10,345,101	2,379	1997	10,345	6,517	14	156	529
{ County	18,807	11,041,340	2,539	-	11,041	7,707	-	-	-

Free High Schools—Continued.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Towns.	Population, 1870.	State Valuation.	Paid to State for H. S.		Received from State for H. S.		Paid to State for Mill Tax.		Received from State for Mill Tax.		Number of Terms of H. S.	Number of Weeks of H. S.	Number of Pupils in H. S.
Anson	1,746	\$554,407	127	400	554	687	3	30	226				
Canaan	1,472	346,395	80	147	346	465	2	18	80				
Cornville	959	328,749	76	93	329	284	1	10	50				
Fairfield	2,099	1,188,383	273	408	1,188	1,080	4	40	202				
Harmony	978	190,606	44	65	191	315	1	10	50				
Hartland	1,120	264,180	61	72	264	378	1	10	80				
Skowhegan	3,993	1,581,610	365	500	1,582	1,341	3	36	160				
Smithfield	706	168,599	39	23	169	231	1	10	40				
TOTALS { Towns above ...	13,573	4,622,929	1,065	1708	4,623	4,781	16	164	888				
{ County	34,549	10,048,159	2,311	-	10,048	12,080	-	-	-				

WALDO COUNTY.

Belfast	5,278	2,669,879	612	500	2,661	1,757	3	36	71				
Burnham	891	175,007	40	73	175	423	1	10	58				
Lincolnville	1,900	436,956	101	143	437	701	2	19	106				
Searsport	2,289	1,036,823	238	306	1,037	760	2	19	62				
Stockton	2,089	800,220	184	49	800	618	1	10	26				
Troy	1,201	233,361	54	150	233	415	2	20	65				
Unity	1,201	381,465	88	129	384	404	2	20	86				
Waldo	648	144,218	33	88	144	281	1	10	47				
Winterport	2,744	600,300	138	160	600	1,029	2	22	114				
TOTALS { Towns above ...	18,241	6,472,229	1,488	1598	6,472	6,387	16	166	635				
{ County	34,640	10,090,581	2,321	-	10,091	12,090	-	-	-				

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Calais	5,945	1,523,452	350	500	1,523	2,547	3	38	99				
Cherryfield	1,764	434,483	100	500	434	681	3	38	62				
Columbia Falls	608	176,802	41	132	177	250	2	16	51				
Dennysville	488	199,319	46	360	199	246	3	31	63				
East Machias	2,020	581,547	134	215	582	842	3	41	106				
Eastport	3,738	901,681	207	400	902	1,232	4	40	134				
Harrington	1,143	249,203	57	87	249	479	1	11	40				
Machias	2,530	978,135	225	500	978	958	3	34	49				
Milbridge	1,555	299,747	69	229	300	676	2	25	55				
Pembroke	2,552	388,233	89	500	388	1,108	3	33	40				
Princeton	1,076	180,507	42	278	181	436	3	31	54				
Steuben	1,062	186,528	43	120	187	403	2	14	86				
TOTALS { Towns above ...	24,481	6,099,642	1,403	3971	6,100	9,861	32	352	839				
{ County	43,304	9,018,888	2,081	-	9,049	17,690	-	-	-				

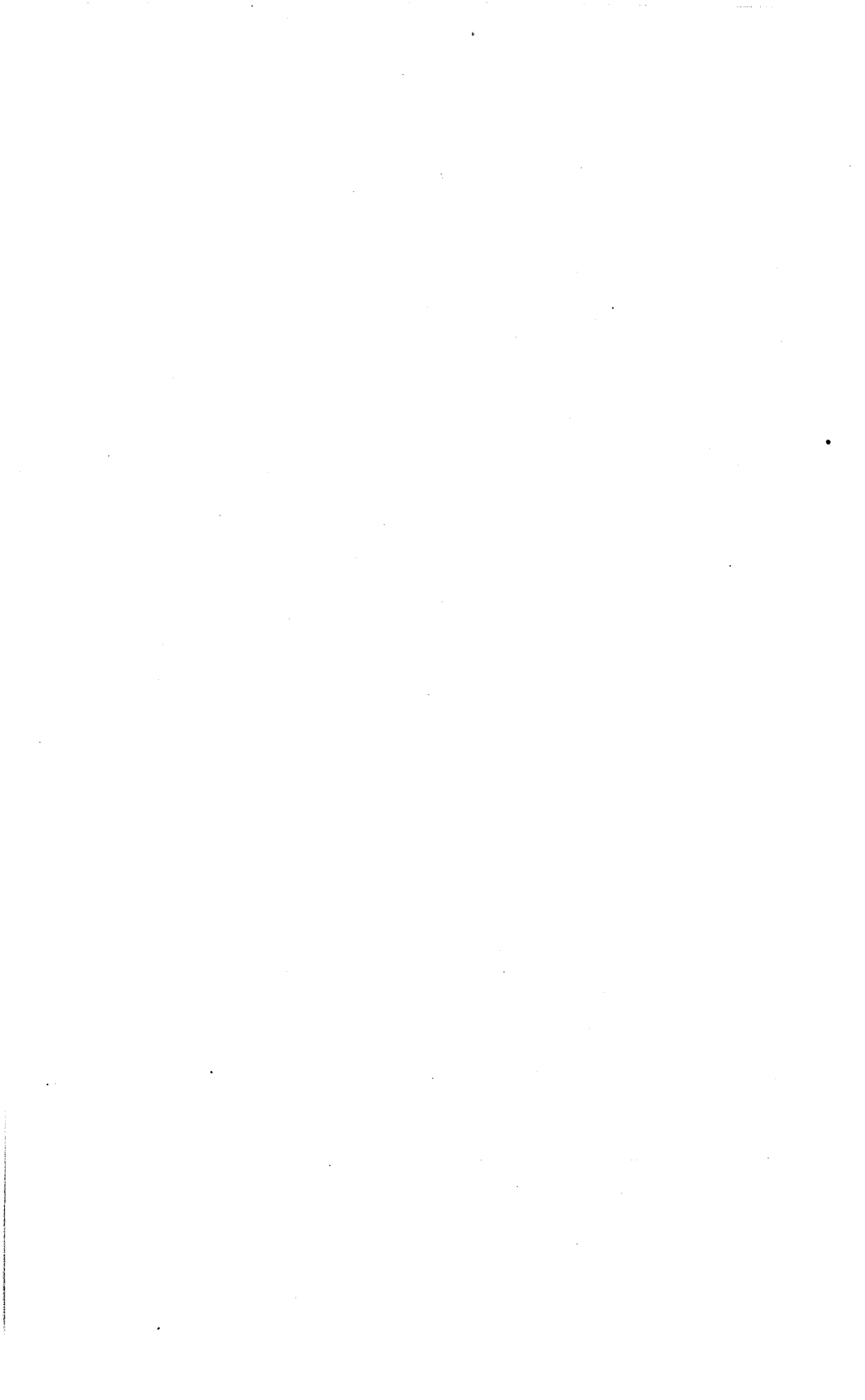
Free High Schools—*Concluded.*

YORK COUNTY.

Towns.	Population, 1870.	State Valuation.	Paid to State for H. S.	Received from State for H. S.	Paid to State for Mill Tax.	Received from State for Mill Tax.	Number of Terms of H. S.	Number of Weeks of H. S.	Number of Pupils in H. S.
Alfred	1,224	\$427,140	98	300	427	305	3	80	52
Biddeford	10,285	5,682,402	1,307	500	5,682	3,666	4	40	87
Kennebunk	2,605	1,577,504	363	500	1,578	918	6	68	73
Kennebunkport	2,364	901,431	207	75	901	828	1	10	26
Kittery	3,337	622,523	143	500	623	1,079	3	40	62
Limerick	1,426	392,637	90	500	393	471	3	34	182
North Berwick	1,620	572,927	132	405	573	635	3	30	184
Saco	5,757	3,116,374	717	500	3,116	1,778	2	40	119
Sanford	2,402	560,542	129	287	561	861	2	21	64
Waterborough	1,548	364,270	84	145	364	564	2	21	84
TOTALS { Towns above ...	32,568	14,217,750	3,270	3712	14,218	11,105	29	334	933
{ County	60,183	22,442,875	5,162	-	22,443	20,142	-	-	-

SUMMARY.

Number of towns in State	423
Number in which Free High Schools have been held	162
Population of State, (census of 1870)	626,695
Population of towns having Free High Schools	362,018
Percentage of same to population of State58
Valuation of State	\$224,579,560
Valuation of towns having Free High Schools	149,323,651
Percentage of same to valuation of State66
State appropriation for Free High Schools	50,000
Part of same contributed by towns having such schools	34,345
Part of same received by same towns	37,392
Mill tax of State	224,580
Part of same contributed by towns having Free High Schools	149,324
“ received by same towns	128,780
“ contributed by towns not having Free High Schools	75,256
“ received by same towns	95,790
Amount of mill tax and Free High School appropriation contributed by towns having Free High Schools	183,669
Amount of same received by same towns	166,107
“ contributed by towns not having Free High Schools	90,911
“ received by same towns	95,790



LAWS OF MAINE
RELATING TO
PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
1877.

SECTION 1. A town at its annual meeting, or at a meeting called for that purpose, may determine the number and limits of the school districts therein, but they shall not be altered, discontinued or annexed to others except on the written recommendation of the municipal officers and superintending school committee, accompanied by a statement of facts, and on conditions proper to preserve the rights and obligations of the inhabitants.

Towns may determine the number and limits of school districts.

SECT. 2. Any portion of a town too remote to be annexed to existing districts, and not having sufficient population to form a separate district may be omitted in districting the town.

Remote portions of town may be omitted in districting.

SECT. 3. A town may abolish the school districts therein, and shall thereupon forthwith take possession of all the school houses, land, apparatus, and other property owned and used for school purposes, which districts might lawfully sell and convey. The property so taken shall be appraised under the direction of the town, and at the next annual assessment thereafter a tax shall be levied upon the whole town, equal to the whole amount of said appraisal, * or such part thereof as the town shall vote, and the remainder of said appraisal, if any there be, shall be levied by tax upon the whole town at the second and third annual assessments thereafter, or at the second alone, as the town shall vote, and there shall be remitted to the tax payers of each district the said appraised value of its property thus taken,

A town may abolish its school districts, &c.

* As amended. Act of 1875.

in the same proportion annually as the tax therefor shall be levied, or the difference in the value of the property of the several districts may be adjusted in any other manner agreed upon by the parties in interest. Upon the abolition or discontinuance of any district, its corporate powers and liabilities shall continue and remain so far as may be necessary for the enforcement of its rights and duties.

Towns may
choose agents.
Vacancies, how
filled.

SECT. 4. A town, at its annual meeting, may choose, its school agents; and vacancies may be filled as in case of other town officers not chosen by ballot. A town at its annual meeting may empower the school district agents to employ the teachers instead of the superintending school committee, and when such power is so granted to said agents, it shall remain in force until it is otherwise ordered by a vote of the town at its annual meeting. (Acts of 1871 and 1872.)

Towns to raise for
school purposes
not less than
80 cents per
inhabitant.

SECT. 5. Every city, town and plantation shall raise and expend, annually, for the support of schools therein, a sum of money, exclusive of the income of any corporate school fund, or of any grant from the revenue or funds from the state, or of any voluntary donation, devise or bequest, or of any forfeiture accruing to the use of schools, not less than *eighty cents for each inhabitant, according to the census of the state, by which representatives to the legislature were last ap-
portioned, under penalty of forfeiting not less than

twice, nor more than four times the amount of its deficiency; and no town which neglects to raise the amount of money required to be raised by this section, shall during the year in which such neglect occurs, receive any part of the state school fund, required to be apportioned to the several towns by the treasurer of state;

Plantations ex-
cepted.

provided however, that all plantations shall be entitled to receive their part of the state school fund, when the inhabitants of such plantations shall have paid their part of all state and county taxes, and not otherwise.

Conditions on
which school
moneys are to be
paid from town
treasury.

[*Item 1.* No money appropriated to the use and support of public schools under the laws of this state shall be paid from the treasury of any city, town or plantation, except upon the written order of the municipal officers thereof; and no order for the payment of such money shall be drawn by the said municipal officers, except upon presentation of a properly avouched bill of items. (Act of 1877.)

* Changed from \$1.00. Act of 1872.

Item 2. The assessors or municipal officers of each city, town or plantation, shall, on or before the first day of May, in each year, make to the state superintendent of common schools a certificate, under oath, embracing the following items:

First—The amount of money voted for common schools at the last preceding annual election.

Second—The amount of school moneys payable to the town from the state treasury during the last school year, meaning by the school year the year ending with the first day of April.

Third—The amount of money actually expended for common schools during the last school year.

Fourth—The amount of school moneys unexpended, whether in the town treasury or in the hands of district agents.

Fifth—Answers to such other inquiries as may be presented to secure a full and complete statement of school revenues and school expenditures.

Item 3. It shall be the duty of the state superintendent of common schools to prepare and furnish to the town officers such blanks as he may deem proper to secure the fiscal returns required in section one of this act. And furthermore, it shall be the duty of the said superintendent to return to the state treasurer, on the first day of July annually, a list of such towns as have made the fiscal returns required by section one of this act, and no school money shall be paid by the state treasurer to any town so long as it neglects to make such fiscal returns. (Act of 1876.)

Item 4. When the governor and council have reason to believe that any town has neglected to raise and expend the school money required by law, or to faithfully expend the school money received from the state, it shall be their duty to direct the state treasurer to withhold further payment to such town from the state treasury on account of the state school fund and mill tax until such town shall satisfy them that it has expended the full amount required by law for common school purposes.] (Act of 1873.)

SECT. 6. Towns, cities and plantations, may raise money to provide school books for the use of the pupils in their public schools, at the expense of said town, city or plantation, or to furnish them at cost to the pupils; and all money raised and appropriated for that purpose, shall be assessed in the

same manner as other moneys raised for lawful purposes are assessed. (See also sect. 54, item fourth, last clause.)

School books,
damages for
injuring or de-
stroying, how
recovered.

[*Item 1.* When a pupil in the public schools of any town shall lose, destroy, or unnecessarily injure any school book or school appliance, furnished such pupil at the expense of said town, the parent or guardian of such pupil shall be notified of the fact, and if the loss or damage is not made good to the satisfaction of the school committee within a reasonable time, it shall be the duty of said committee to report the case to the assessors of such town, who shall include in the next town tax of the delinquent parent or guardian the value of the book or appliance so lost, destroyed or injured, to be assessed and collected in the same manner as other town taxes.

School books,
distribution and
preservation of

Item 2. School committees are hereby authorized to make such rules and regulations for the distribution and preservation of school books and school appliances furnished at the expense of the town as they may deem proper, provided the same shall not be repugnant to the laws of the state. (Act of 1873.)

Item 3. Any city or town may annually make provisions for giving free instruction in industrial or mechanical drawing, to persons over fifteen years of age, either in day or evening schools, under the direction of the superintending school committee.] (Act of 1871.)

Division of
moneys among
small districts.

SECT. 7. The assessors and superintending school committee, or supervisors of towns, cities and plantations, may annually apportion * twenty per centum of all money required to be raised by the fifth section of the school laws, and twenty per centum of all money received from the state for schools, except money received under the free high school act, among the districts in the several towns, cities and plantations, in such manner as in their judgment shall give to the smaller districts, as nearly as may be, an equal opportunity of enjoying the benefits of common school education with the larger districts.

Duties of assess-
sors when agent
fails to return
scholars.

SECT. 8. When any school agent fails to return in the month of April, the number of persons in his district between four and twenty-one years of age, exclusive of those coming from other places to which they belong, to attend a college or academy, or work in a factory therein, the assessors of the town shall cause an enumeration thereof to be made. They shall annually apportion to each district, and to any inhabitants not embraced in a district, the

Their duty in
apportioning
money.

* Act of 1875.

money so raised, and all funds derived from any source for the support of public schools in their town, in proportion to the number of scholars aforesaid.

SECT. 9. A town raising more money than is required by section five, may, by vote, direct the excess to be apportioned to the several districts as the assessors and superintending school committee determine.

Excess of money raised, how apportioned.

SECT. 10. Every town shall choose by ballot at its annual meeting, a superintending school committee of three, unless already done, to hold office as provided in section fifty-three, and shall fill vacancies arising therein at each subsequent annual meeting, or shall, in the same manner, choose a supervisor of schools, who shall have the power and perform the duties which are now, or may hereafter be required of the committee aforesaid; and his election shall terminate the office of any and all existing members of such committee.

Towns to choose superintending school committee or supervisor.

SECT. 11. The superintending school committee may appoint one of their number, who shall have all the power and perform all the duties specified in the fifth and twelfth items of the fifty-fourth section.

School committees may appoint one of their number to perform certain duties.

SECT. 12. Any town failing to elect members of superintending school committee or supervisor, as required by law, shall forfeit not less than thirty nor more than two hundred dollars.

Penalty for towns failing to choose committee or supervisor.

SECT. 13. Towns may make such by-laws, not repugnant to the laws of the state, concerning habitual truants, and children between six and seventeen years of age not attending school, without any regular and lawful occupation, and growing up in ignorance, as are most conducive to their welfare and the good order of society; and may annex a suitable penalty, not exceeding twenty dollars, for any breach thereof; but said by-laws must be first approved by a judge of the supreme judicial court.

Towns to make by-laws concerning truants.

Penalty for breach thereof.

SECT. 14. Such towns shall appoint at their annual meeting, one or more persons, who alone shall make complaints for violations of said by-laws to the magistrate having jurisdiction thereof by said by-laws, and execute his judgments.

Shall appoint persons to make complaint of violation of by-laws.

SECT. 15. Said magistrate, in place of the fine aforesaid, may order children proved to be growing up in truancy, and without the benefit of the education provided

Truant children placed in suitable institutions.

for them by law, to be placed for such periods of time as he thinks expedient, in the institution of instruction, house of reformation, or other suitable situation provided for the purpose under the authority conferred by section thirteen.

Children under 15 years of age not to be employed without proof of schooling. [*Item 1.* No child can be employed or suffered to work in a cotton or woolen manufactory without having attended a public school, or a private one taught by a person qualified to be a public teacher, if under twelve years of age, four months, if over twelve and under fifteen years of age, three months of the twelve, next preceding such employment, in each year. A certificate under oath of such teacher, filed with the clerk or agent before employment, is to constitute the proof of such schooling.

Penalty for a violation. County attorney to prosecute. *Item 2.* Any owner, agent, or superintendent, of such manufactory, for each violation of the provisions of the preceding section, forfeits fifty dollars, to be recovered by indictment, one-half to the prosecutor, and the other to the town where the offense was committed, to be added to its school money. Superintending school committees may inquire into such violations, and report them to a county attorney, who, on reception thereof, is to prosecute therefor.

No person under 16 years of age to be employed more than ten hours a day. *Item 3.* No person under the age of sixteen years is to be employed by any corporation more than ten hours of a day. A person violating this provision forfeits one hundred dollars, one-half to the town where the offense is committed, and the other to the use of the person employed; to be recovered by indictment.] (See chapter 48, R. S., sections 15, 16 and 17.)

TO SECURE THE EDUCATION OF YOUTH.

Children between 9 and 15 years, required to attend school. [*Item 1.* Every parent, guardian, or other person in the State of Maine, having control of any child or children between the ages of nine and fifteen years, shall be required to send such child or children to a public school for a period of at least twelve weeks in each year, unless such child or children are excused from such attendance by the school officers of the town in which such parent or guardian resides, upon its being shown to their satisfaction that the mental or bodily condition of such child or children has been such as to prevent attendance at school or application to study for the period required, and the certificate of a physician shall be deemed sufficient

to satisfy said officers; or that such child or children have been taught at a private school or at home in such branches as are usually taught in primary schools; *provided*, in case a public school shall not be taught for three months in the year within one and one-half miles by the shortest travelled road of the residence of such delinquent, nor within the school district within which such child resides, he shall not be liable to the provisions of this act.

Item 2. In case any parent, guardian, or other person having such control, shall fail to comply with section one of this act, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five dollars and costs of prosecution for such offence, to be recovered in any court competent to try the same, and the magistrate or court to which said fine shall be paid shall pay the same to the treasurer of the town in which the offence was committed, and shall be by him accounted for, the same as money raised for school purposes.

Item 3. Every boy in this state between the ages of nine and fifteen years, who shall neglect or refuse to attend school as required in section one of this act, unless excused by the school officers of the city, town or plantation in which he resides, on being convicted of such offence, shall pay a fine not exceeding five dollars.

Item 4. It shall be the duty of the school committee or town supervisor to enforce the several provisions of this act.] (Act of 1875.)

POWERS AND OBLIGATIONS OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

SECT. 16. School districts, whether a part of one or more towns, that have exercised the privileges of a district for one year, shall be presumed to be legally organized; and all districts legally organized shall be corporations, with power to hold and apply real and personal estate for the support of schools therein, and to sue and be sued. Executions against them may be satisfied as executions against towns are; and in all suits or business they may be described by their numbers as fixed by the town, by the name which they have assumed, or if they have no certain name, by an appropriate general description.

SECT. 17. Any person qualified to vote in town affairs, shall be a legal voter in his school district.

Notice of meetings, how to be given.

SECT. 18. School district meetings may be called by the agent, on the written application of three or more legal voters, stating the reasons and objects thereof. When there is no agent, or when he neglects or refuses, they may be called by the municipal officers, or any justice of the peace, on like application.

Return of proper officer, evidence of notice.

SECT. 19. On receiving such application, the agent or municipal officers, or justice of the peace, as the case may be, shall cause notices specifying the time, place, and purposes of the meeting, seven days before the time appointed, to be posted up in two or more public places in the district, one of which must be on the school-house, if there is any, or published in a newspaper, if any, printed in the town. The certificate of such agent or municipal officers, justice of the peace, or of any person required by their warrant to give notice, returned at the time and place of meeting, shall be evidence of the notice therein stated to have been given.

Meetings of school districts made valid.

SECT. 20. Meetings of any school district in this state which prior to the twentieth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty, were duly called by the selectmen of any town, or by the agent or agents of such district, without an application in writing, signed by any number of the legal voters thereof, and stating the reasons and objects of such meeting, are hereby declared as legal and valid as they would have been if called upon such application.

Districts may determine mode of notifying.

SECT. 21. The district, at a legal meeting, may determine the manner of notifying its future meetings.

Moderator to be chosen.

SECT. 22. At such meeting, a moderator shall be chosen, and have the same powers and duties as a moderator of a town meeting, but need not be sworn; and at the

Clerk to be chosen and sworn.

first meeting every year, a clerk shall be chosen, be duly sworn by the moderator, or a justice of the peace, record all votes passed at district meetings during the year, and until another is chosen in his place and sworn, may certify copies from the records of such district, and correct any errors, as provided in section eight of chapter three.

Districts shall choose agents.

SECT. 23. Every school district at its annual meeting, shall choose a school agent by ballot, unless chosen by the town; and may fill a vacancy in that office at a meeting called for that purpose.

Powers of a district.

SECT. 24. A school district, at any legal meeting called for the purpose, shall have power:

First—To raise money for erecting, repairing, renting, purchasing and removing such school-houses and out-buildings as the wants of the district require; for purchasing or renting land for them to stand upon, and for yards and playgrounds; for purchasing a library, utensils, blackboards, globes, maps, and other useful apparatus; for providing water for school-houses by means of wells or aqueducts, with necessary conveniences for the health and comfort of teacher and pupils; and for enclosing the grounds and appurtenances of the school-houses.

May raise money for certain purposes.

Second—To determine where their school-houses shall be located.

Locate school houses.

Third—To sell and dispose of any school-house or other property, if necessary.

Dispose of same.

Fourth—To determine at what age the youth therein may be admitted into the schools kept by a master or mistress, and whether, and upon what terms, scholars may be admitted into their schools from other towns or places.

Regulate admission to schools.

Fifth—To instruct the superintending school committee or supervisor at what time the schools shall commence, if they find it practicable.

Instruct superintending school committee or supervisor.

Sixth—To allow the school-house to be used for meetings of religious worship, lectures and other similar purposes.

SECT. 25. Any school district maintaining graded schools may raise for the support of schools therein a sum of money not exceeding that which it receives from the town in addition thereto.

Districts having graded schools may raise money

SECT. 26. A district may choose a committee to superintend the expenditure of money legally raised by it, to examine and allow accounts, and to draw orders on the town treasurer for the amount of money raised.

May choose committee to superintend money affairs.

SECT. 27. When at a meeting of a school district legally called for raising money for any particular purpose, a majority of the legal voters present are opposed to raising a sum sufficient, in the opinion of the minority, for such purpose, the municipal officers, on written application of five or more voters, made within thirty days after such meeting, shall insert in their warrant for calling the next town meeting on town affairs, an article requiring the opinion of the town on the disagreement; and if the towns thinks it necessary or expedient, they may require a sum sufficient for such purpose, if exceeding what the district was willing to raise, to be assessed on the polls

Minority dissatisfied, may appeal to town.

Proceedings in such cases.

and estates therein; and it shall be assessed, collected and paid over, as if originally raised by the district; and thereupon the municipal officers shall appoint, in writing, three suitable inhabitants of said district, a committee to superintend the expenditure of the money for such purpose, and they shall have all the powers of a committee chosen by the district, in pursuance of the provisions hereof.

When the erection, repairing, renting or purchasing of a school-house may be ordered and completed by the town. SECT. 28. When in the opinion of the superintending school committee, any school district in their town unreasonably neglects or refuses to raise money for erecting, repairing, renting or purchasing a school-

house or school-houses and outbuildings, such as the wants of the district require, or for purchasing or renting land for them to stand upon and for yards and play grounds, the municipal officers, upon the written application of the superintending school committee, shall insert in their warrant for calling the next town meeting for town affairs, an article to see if the town will vote to raise money in such school district for the purposes above named. And any sum or sums of money so voted to be raised shall be assessed upon the polls and estates therein and collected and paid over as if originally raised by the district. And thereupon the municipal officers shall appoint three suitable inhabitants of the town a committee to superintend the expenditure of the money for such purpose, and they shall have all the powers of a committee chosen by the district pursuant to law.

Money, how raised and expended, in districts having no voters. SECT. 29. In school districts not having any legal voters to transact district business, money may be raised and expended in the manner and for the purposes specified in the foregoing section.

Districts may unite for support of union high schools. SECT. 30. Two or more districts, by vote at their district meetings, may unite to support a union school for the more advanced scholars, and appropriate therefor a portion of the school money assigned to each district. But if more than one-fourth of the voters present and voting at any meeting object. if more than one-fourth of the voters present and voting at any meeting object, only the per capita share of the scholars attending such union school shall be so appropriated, without the written assent of the superintending school committee.

Same for maintaining graded schools. SECT. 31. Two or more school districts may unite for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a system of graded free schools, for such a period of time as they may

determine, when a majority of the voters present and voting at a meeting of each district, legally called for the purpose, so determines; and the clerk of each district shall forthwith furnish the town clerk with a certified copy of such votes, and he shall enter said votes upon the town records; and thereafter such districts shall constitute one district, to be known by Proceedings in such cases. the name that the inhabitants thereof adopt; and have all the rights and powers, and be subject to all the liabilities of other school districts for said time; and the town shall not alter or divide it, without the consent of a majority of its voters during said time; and at the expiration of said time each of said districts shall resume its distinct organization, unless a majority of the voters in each district shall vote to continue the united district,* and at its annual meeting, it may raise money for the support of its schools, in addition to what it receives from the town, and not exceeding three-fifths of that sum. And any school Districts maintaining schools may raise money district maintaining graded schools may raise money for the support of its schools as provided in this section for districts composed of two or more districts.

SECT. 32. At any district meeting called for the Location of school-houses, how determined, in case of disagreement. purpose of removing a school-house, or locating one to be erected, if more than one-third of the voters present and voting object thereto, the clerk shall make a record of the fact; and the municipal officers, on written application of any three or more of said voters, or any committee of the district, made within thirty days thereafterwards, shall, as soon as may be, appoint a time and place in the district to hear the parties, and give such notice as is required for a district meeting; and after such hearing, they may decide where the school- Proceedings. house shall be placed, and shall, within ten days, give a certificate of their determination to the clerk of the district, who shall forthwith enter it on his records; and the district shall proceed to erect, or remove the school-house, as if determined by a sufficient majority of the voters present at said meeting; but no such officer residing in the district shall have any voice in such determination; and when a majority of them reside therein, or do not agree, the superintending school committee shall do all the duties herein required of the municipal officer; and if the district refuses or neglects for sixty days to carry into effect such determination, the

* As amended, 1877.

municipal officers or superintending school committee, at the expense of the district, shall, if need be, purchase a lot for said house, and cause it to be erected or removed thereon.

Lot may be taken for erection of school-house, without consent of owner, when sale is unreasonably refused.

SECT. 33. When a location for the erection or removal of a school-house and necessary buildings has been legally designated, and the owner thereof refuses to sell, or asks an unreasonable price for it, in the opinion of the municipal officers, or resides without the limits of this state, and has no authorized agent or attorney within the same, they may lay out a school-house lot, not exceeding one hundred * square rods, and appraise the damages, as is provided for laying out town ways and appraising damages therefor; and on payment or tender of such damages, or if such owner shall not reside within this state, upon depositing such damages in the treasury of such town or district for his use, the town or district designating it may take such lot to be held and used for the purposes aforesaid; and when such school-house as is required of the town or district has ceased to be thereon for two years, it shall revert to the owner, his heirs or assigns. And any town † or city may take real estate for the enlargement or extension of any location designated for the erection or removal of a school-house and necessary buildings, and for necessary play-grounds, as herein provided; but no real estate shall be so taken within fifty ‡ feet of a dwelling-house.

Owners aggrieved, issue may be tried by jury.

SECT. 34. If the owner is aggrieved at the location of the lot, or the damages awarded, he may within one year thereafter, apply to the county commissioners, and have the matter tried by a jury, who may change the location and assess the damages, and the proceedings shall be conducted as in case of damages for laying out highways. If the damages are increased, or the location changed, such town or district shall pay the damages and costs, otherwise the costs shall be paid by the applicant.

School house lots, location of, re-established and made valid.

[*Item* 1. Any town or school district which by its town or district officers or by a committee has designated, located and described a lot upon which to erect, move or repair a school-house, and from any mistake or omission

* Changed from "forty" to "one hundred" by act of 1872.

† Act of 1873.

‡ Changed from "thirty" to "fifty," act of 1873.

has so far failed to comply with the statutes as to render such location invalid, may upon application to the selectmen of said town, have the lot so designated or described re-appraised by the selectmen of said town upon petition of three legal voters and tax-payers of said district in which such location has been or attempted to be made as provided by statute.

Item 2. The selectmen of any town to whom application has been made in writing, to appraise a lot as provided in item one, shall forthwith give not less than seven nor more than twenty days' notice, to the clerk of said district and to the owner of such real estate, or the person or persons having the same in charge, of the time and place by them fixed for such hearing, and shall after examination and hearing of all interested, appraise the lot as set out and affix a fair value upon the same exclusive of all improvements made by said district or town, either by buildings or otherwise; and shall as soon as practicable, notify the district clerk, and the person or persons interested in said estate, who were notified as provided in this item, of the sum at which said lot has been appraised.

Item 3. The sum fixed as the value of said lot shall be assessed, collected and paid over as provided in chapter eleven, section twenty-four* of the revised statutes.

Item 4. Any sum which has been tendered and is in the hands or under the control of the persons owning or having charge of such land, shall be allowed in payment of said appraisal under this act.

Item 5. In case the district or person owning or having charge of the land on which such location is made, are dissatisfied with such appraisal, an appeal may be taken within ten days to the county commissioners of the county in which the land lies, by filing a copy of the proceedings with the claim of an appeal with the commissioners of the county, and the determination of a majority of said commissioners not residents of the district in which said location is made, shall be final.

Item 6. When any school district or town shall have erected or moved upon such lot, or shall have in any way improved the same, such improvement shall inure solely to the benefit of such town or district, and the same may be as completely occupied and controlled by such town or district as

* Probably section forty-four was intended.

they would have if such location had been in strict conformity to the statutes.

Legality of school house tax not affected by error in location of lot. *Item 7.* The legality of a tax assessed to build, repair or remove a school-house and to pay for a lot, shall not be affected by any mistake or error in designation or location of a lot. [Act of 1873.]

Plan to be approved by superintending school committee. **SECT. 35.** A plan for the erection or reconstruction of a school-house voted by a district, shall first be approved by the superintending school committee.

Districts may determine what proportion for summer schools. **SECT. 36.** A school district at a legal meeting, may determine what proportion of their school money shall be expended for the support of a summer school; and the superintending school committee or supervisor shall expend it accordingly, if practicable.

May direct what scholars shall attend school of master and mistress. **SECT. 37.** When the school is kept in part by a mistress, and in part by a master, the district may determine by vote, or authorize the superintending school committee to determine, from time to time, what description of scholars shall attend each.

Districts may choose committee to classify scholars. **SECT. 38.** Each district, where more than one school is kept at the same time, may choose annually, or one-third in each year, a committee to determine what description of scholars shall attend each school, to classify said scholars and to transfer them from school to school; and unless such election is for one year only, at their first meeting, they shall determine their respective terms of office by lot, and certify the result to the district clerk; they or the district shall fill vacancies as they occur; and they shall transmit a copy of their annual report, if printed, to the superintendent of common schools.

Districts may purchase library. **SECT. 39.** A district may appropriate not exceeding one-tenth of its school money for any year, to purchase a school library and apparatus for the use of the schools therein, and make proper rules for the preservation and management thereof. Adjacent districts may, by vote of each, unite for the purpose aforesaid.

SCHOOL-DISTRICTS FORMED FROM TWO OR MORE TOWNS.

Two or more towns may concur in establishing districts. **SECT. 40.** Two or more adjoining towns may concur in establishing school districts from parts of each when convenient, in determining their limits, and in altering and in discontinuing them; and they and their officers, except as

herein otherwise provided, may exercise the powers and duties relating thereto, that a town may relating to its own districts. If such district has existed fifteen years, either town may disconnect its part, without the concurrence of the others, by leaving all the district property to what remains.

SECT. 41. The superintending school committee, How such districts shall be superintended. municipal officers, assessors, treasurer, collector, and constables of the town where the school-house of such district is situated, or has been located, or where the school is kept; or if there is no such school-house or school said officers of the oldest town from which a part of such district is taken, shall have all the powers and perform all the duties relating to it, that they have and perform relating to districts wholly in their own town; and such assessors shall assess all taxes, voted by such district, according to a valuation made by them, uniform throughout the district. The powers specified in section thirty-two, may be exercised in such district by the concurrent votes of said towns, or the joint acts of the municipal officers or superintending school committees thereof, and application shall be made to each of them accordingly. The provisions of sections thirty-three and thirty-four shall also apply to such districts.

SECT. 42. The assessors of each town from which a Assessors to apportion money to such districts. part of such district is taken, shall annually apportion to it a share of the school money of their town, according to the number of scholars in such districts living in their town.

SECT. 43. Such district shall annually choose its Such districts shall choose its agent. agent, and his contract shall bind each town in proportion to and not exceeding the amount which it is required to pay him as aforesaid; and all agents and officers there- Powers of its officers. of shall have the same powers and privileges and perform the same duties as in districts wholly in one town.

SECT. 44. When a district votes to raise money for How money raised by districts shall be assessed. any legal purpose, its clerk shall forthwith, or within the time prescribed by the district, certify the amount thereof to the assessors of the town, and the time when raised; and within sixty* days after receiving such certificate, they shall assess it, as they do town taxes, on the polls and estates of the residents and owners in the district at the time of raising said money, whether wholly in their town or not, and on the non-resi-

dent real estate in the district. They shall then make their warrant in due form of law, directed to any collector of their town, or of the district, if any, if not, to a constable, authorizing and requiring him to levy and collect such tax and pay it, within the time limited in the warrant, to the town treasurer; and they shall give a certificate of the assessment to such treasurer, and may abate such taxes as in the case of town taxes.

District taxes assessed without authority. **SECT. 45.** All the provisions of section one hundred and fourteen of the sixth chapter, and any and all other statutes relating to the same subject shall apply to the case of taxes assessed by or for school-districts, so far as the same are applicable; but the district and not the town shall be liable in the case herein specified.

Powers and duties of collectors; their compensation. **SECT. 46.** The collector or constable, and the town treasurer, or treasurer and collector, if one person is both, shall each have the same powers and be subject to the same duties and obligations relating to district taxes, as relating to town taxes; and they and the assessors shall be allowed by the district for the services herein required, a compensation proportionate to what they receive from the town for similar services.

Money at disposal of district committee. **SECT. 47.** The money so raised and paid shall be at the disposal of the district committee, provided for in section twenty-six.

Assessors authorized to assess a sum over and above amount committed to them in certain cases. [*Item 1.* In the assessment of school district taxes, the assessors may assess on the polls and estate of the owners and residents in the district, such sum over and above the sum committed to them to assess, and not exceeding five per centum thereof, as a fractional division thereof renders necessary, and certify that fact to the town treasurer.

Assessment of school district tax, how paid. *Item 2.* The expense of assessing and collecting any school district tax shall be paid by the district, and the treasurer of the town shall pay said expenses out of money of the district, upon the order of the selectmen of the town.] (Act of 1874.)

District may borrow money to build school-house. **SECT. 48.** A district, at a legal meeting called for that purpose, by a vote of two-thirds of the voters present and voting, may borrow money for erecting a school-house, and buying a lot therefor, on a time not exceeding ten years, payable in equal annual instalments, but for no other

purpose, and in no other manner ; and when they do so, the clerk shall forthwith certify such vote to the assessors and treasurer of the town.

SECT. 49. The district may appoint an agent or District may appoint agent to contract loan. agents to contract such loan, who may bind the district, and give the necessary security therefor, a copy of which shall be filed by him with the town clerk, and entered on the town records. The money thus procured shall be received by the town treasurer, applied for the purposes aforesaid, and paid out in the same manner as money raised by taxation for the same purposes.

SECT. 50. At each annual assessment of town taxes Duties of assessors in such cases. after such loan, the assessors of the town shall assess the amount of the instalment and interest for that year, on the polls and estates in the district, as if the district had voted to raise it, and it shall, in like manner, be collected and paid to the town treasurer, who shall pay each instalment and interest as it becomes due, on demand of the owner of the security.

SECT. 51. A district voting to raise a sum of money District may elect collector when sum raised exceeds three hundred dollars. exceeding three hundred dollars under the provisions hereof, may elect a collector by ballot, who shall give bond to the inhabitants thereof, with sufficient sureties, approved by the municipal officers ; have the same powers and be subject to the same duties and obligations as a collector of town taxes ; and receive such compensation for collecting and paying over such taxes as the district vote at the meeting when he is chosen. The district clerk shall file a certified copy of his election with the town clerk, who shall record it, and such record shall be evidence of the collector's election by the district.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF SUPERINTENDING SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

SECT. 52. Members of superintending school committees and supervisors shall be duly sworn. Officers to be sworn.

SECT. 53. Superintending school committees at their Superintending school committee first chosen; term of office. first meeting, shall designate by lot one of their number to hold office three years, and another two years, and certify such designation to the town clerk, to be by him recorded. The third member shall hold office one year ; and each member elected to fill the place of one whose term expires, shall hold office three years. They shall fill all vacancies in their number until the next annual town meeting. Two members shall

constitute a quorum ; but if there is but one in office, he may fill vacancies ; *provided, however,* that if the one thus remaining in office shall decline or neglect to fill the vacancies existing in the board, the municipal officers shall fill said vacancies.*

Duties. SECT. 54. Superintending school committees shall perform the following duties :

Appoint time and place for examination of teachers. *First*—They shall appoint suitable times and places for the examination of candidates proposing to teach in town, and give notice thereof by posting the same in two or more public places within the town at least three weeks before the time of said examination, or the publication for a like length of time of said notice in one or more of the county newspapers having the largest circulation in the county. They shall (unless the town vote otherwise) employ teachers for the several districts in the town, and notify the several school agents of the teachers employed and the compensation agreed to be paid ; and in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, five School week and month. and one-half days shall constitute the school week, and four weeks shall constitute a school month.

Examination. *Second*—On satisfactory evidence that a candidate Studies. possesses a good moral character, and a temper and disposition suitable to be an instructor of youth, they shall examine him in reading, spelling, English grammar, geography, history, arithmetic, book-keeping and physiology, and such other branches as they may desire to introduce into public schools, and particularly in the school for which he is examined ; and also as to capacity for the government thereof.

Certificate. *Third*—They shall give to each candidate found competent a certificate that he is qualified to govern said school and instruct in the branches above named and such other branches as are necessary to be taught therein, † or may render valid by endorsement any graded certificates issued to teachers by normal school principals, county supervisors or state superintendent of common schools.

Direct course of instruction, and what books shall be used. *Fourth*—Direct the general course of instruction, and select a uniform system of text-books, due notice of which shall be given ; and any text-book thus introduced, shall not be changed for five years thereafter unless by a vote of the town ; and any person violating the provisions

* As amended, 1877.

† Act of 1871.

hereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be recovered in an action of debt by any school officer or person aggrieved. And when said committee has made such selection of school-books, they may contract, under Purchase and sale of books, how regulated. section six, with the publishers for the purchase and delivery thereof; make such rules as they deem effectual for their preservation and return; or if they are kept for sale, may regulate the sale and appoint an agent to keep and sell them, and fix the retail price which shall be marked on the title page of each book.

Fifth—Examine the several schools, and inquire into Examine schools. the regulations and discipline thereof, and the proficiency of the scholars therein, for which purpose one or more of the committee shall visit each school at least twice in summer and twice in winter; and use their influence to secure the regular attendance at school of the youth in their town.

Sixth—After due notice and investigation, they shall May dismiss teachers for sufficient cause. dismiss any teacher, although having the requisite certificate, who is found incapable or unfit to teach, or whose services they deem unprofitable to the school; and give to said teacher a certificate of dismissal and of the reasons therefor, a copy of which they shall retain, and immediately notify the district agent of such dismissal, which shall not deprive the teacher of compensation for previous services.

Seventh—Expel from the school any obstinately disobedient and disorderly scholar, after a proper investigation of his behavior, if found necessary for the peace and usefulness of the school; and restore him on satisfactory evidence of his repentance and amendment.

Eighth—Exclude from the public schools, if they Scholars not vaccinated. deem expedient, any person who is not vaccinated, though otherwise entitled by law to admission thereto.

Ninth—Direct or approve in writing the expenditure Direct expenditures. of school money apportioned to inhabitants not included in any district.

Tenth—Prescribe the sum, on the payment of which Prescribe sums to be paid in certain cases. persons of the required age, resident on territory, the jurisdiction of which has been ceded to the United States, included in or surrounded by school district, shall be entitled to attend school in such district; and when such territory adjoins two or more districts, they shall designate the one where they may attend.

May classify
scholars.

Eleventh—Determine what description of scholars shall attend each school, classify them, and transfer them from school to school in districts where more than one school is kept at the same time and no district committee is elected, and may authorize the admission of scholars in one district into the schools of another district.

To make annual
report.

Twelfth—At the annual town meeting, they shall make a written report of the condition of the schools for the past year, the proficiency made by the pupils, and the success attending the modes of instruction and government of the teachers; they shall transmit a copy thereof to the superintendent of common schools.

Shall make an
annual state-
ment.
Particulars.

SECT. 55. They shall annually make out a statement containing the following particulars:

First—The amount of money raised and expended for the support of schools, designating what part is raised by taxes, and what part from other funds, and how such funds accrued.

Second—The number of school districts and parts of districts in their town.

Third—The number of children between four and twenty-one years of age, belonging to their town in each district, on the first day of April preceding.

Fourth—The number of such children who reside on islands, or in any other part of the town not in any district.

Fifth—The whole number and the average number of scholars attending the summer schools; the whole number and the average number of scholars attending the winter schools; and also the total number of different scholars attending school two weeks or more of the preceding year, as shall appear from the teachers' registers returnable to said officers, agreeably to section sixty-three, chapter eleven of the revised statutes. (Act of 1873.)

Sixth—The average length of the summer schools in weeks; the average length of the winter schools in weeks; the average length of the schools for the year.

Seventh—The number of male teachers and the number of female teachers employed in the public schools during any part of the year.

Eighth—The wages of male teachers per month, and the wages of female teachers per week, exclusive of board.

Ninth—They shall give in their returns the number of scholars as they existed on the first day of April next preceding the time of making said returns, and full and complete answers to the inquiries contained in the blank forms furnished them under the provisions of law; certify that such statement is true and correct, according to their best knowledge and belief; and transmit it to the office of the state superintendent of common schools, on or before the first day of May in each year. When by reason of removal, resignation or death, but one member of the committee remains, he shall make said returns.

SECT. 56. If any school agent neglects to return the scholars in his district, the superintending school committee shall immediately make such enumeration and be paid a reasonable sum therefor, to be taken from the amount to be apportioned to the district of such delinquent agent.

SECT. 57. They shall return to the assessors on or before the fifteenth day of May, annually, the number of scholars in each school district, according to the enumeration provided for in sections fifty-six and sixty-one.

SECT. 58. If any parent, master or guardian, after notice from the teacher of a school that a child under his care is deficient of the necessary school books, refuses or neglects to furnish such child with the books required, the superintending school committee, on being notified thereof by the teacher, shall furnish them at the expense of the town; and such expense may be added to the next town tax of the parent, master or guardian.

SECT. 59. Superintending school committees and supervisors shall be paid for their services, on satisfying the municipal officers that they have made the returns to the state superintendent of common schools required by law, one dollar and fifty cents a day and all necessary travelling expenses, and no more unless ordered by the town.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF SCHOOL AGENTS.

SECT. 60. Each school agent elected by the town or district, shall be duly sworn by the moderator, town or district clerk, or a justice of the peace, and continue in office one year, and until another is chosen and qualified in his stead; and his duties and powers shall be as follows:

School meetings called.

First—In the month of March or April, annually, to call a district meeting for the choice of an agent, and for other business, by causing notice to be given as provided in this chapter, *which meeting shall be called by the agent without application therefor.*

To provide fuel, &c.

Second—To provide fuel and utensils necessary for the schools, and make repairs upon the school-houses and out-buildings, and procure insurance of the same if the district so direct; but no more than one-tenth of the money apportioned to the district shall be expended for such repairs in one year, exclusive of fuel and insurance.

Special agent may be appointed.

Third—He shall, within the year for which he is chosen, perform all the duties required of him by law, and if he refuses or neglects so to do, as far as practicable, the municipal officers, on complaint of any inhabitant of the district, and after due notice and investigation, may appoint a special agent to discharge such duties, who shall be duly sworn, have all the powers and perform all the duties of school agent for the district.

Return account of expenditures.

Fourth—To return to the municipal officers, prior to the expiration of his term of service an account of his official expenditures with the necessary vouchers therefor.

To return certified list of children to assessors.

Fifth—To return to the assessors in the month of April, annually, under oath, a list of children in his district between four and twenty-one years of age as they existed on the first day of said month, exclusive of those coming from other places, where they belong, to attend any college or academy, or to labor in any factory therein.

To notify school committee or supervisor of beginning and close of schools.

Sixth—When empowered by the town to employ teachers, he shall, before the commencement of a term of school, give written notice to some member of the superintending school committee, or to the supervisor, when it is to commence, whether to be taught by a master or mistress, and how long it is expected to continue.

Agents to return lists of persons from four to twenty-one years of age to S. S. committee.

SECT. 61. Each school agent shall return to the superintending school committee, in the month of April annually, under oath,* a list of the names and ages of all persons in the district, from four to twenty-one years, as they existed on the first day of said month, leaving out of said enumeration, all persons coming from other places to

* As amended, 1876.

attend any college or academy, or to labor in any factory, or at any manufacturing or other business.

SECT. 62. In school districts not having any legal voters, the superintending school committee of the town are hereby empowered and required to perform the duties imposed upon school agents by the second and fourth specifications of section sixty.

DUTIES AND QUALIFICATIONS OF INSTRUCTORS.

SECT. 63. Every teacher of a public school shall keep a school register, containing the names of all the scholars who enter the school, their ages, the date of each scholar's entering and leaving, the number of days each attended, the length of the school, the teacher's wages, a list of text-books used, and all other facts required by the blank form furnished under the provisions of law; such register shall at all times be open to the inspection of the school committee, and be returned to them at the close of the school. *No teacher shall be entitled to pay for his services, until the register of his school, properly filled up, completed, and signed, is deposited with the school committee, or with a person designated by them to receive it.*

SECT. 64. The presidents, professors, and tutors of colleges, the preceptors and teachers of academies, and all other instructors of youth, in public or private institutions, shall use their best endeavors to impress on the minds of the children and youth committed to their care and instruction, the principles of morality and justice, and a sacred regard for truth; love of country, humanity, and a universal benevolence; sobriety, industry, and frugality; chastity, moderation, and temperance; and all other virtues, which are the ornaments of human society; and to lead those under their care, as their ages and capacities admit, into a particular understanding of the tendency of such virtues to preserve and perfect a republican constitution, and secure the blessings of liberty, and promote their future happiness; and the tendency of the opposite vices, to slavery, degradation and ruin.

SECT. 65. Any person who teaches a district school without first obtaining a certificate from the superintending school committee of the town, shall forfeit not exceeding the sum contracted for his daily wages, for each day he so teaches,

and shall be barred from receiving any pay therefor; and no certificate shall be valid for more than one year without the approval of the superintending school committee annually endorsed thereon.

SCHOOLS IN PLANTATIONS.

Powers of plantations to form school districts. SECT. 66. Plantations have the same powers and liabilities as towns, for the formation of districts, electing committees or supervisors, treasurers, collectors, and school agents, and for raising, assessing and collecting school money, not exceeding eighty cents* for each inhabitant, to be apportioned and expended as in towns; and the districts therein shall elect school-district officers, whose powers and duties shall be the same as those of like officers in towns. The assessors of plantations may take a census of the inhabitants thereof, at the expense of the plantation, and when so taken, the money raised therein for schools shall be upon the basis of such census and not upon the census of the state.

District meetings, how called. SECT. 67. School-district meetings shall be called by the assessors of the plantation, on the written application of three or more legal voters in the district, stating the reasons and objects thereof, and notice shall be given as for meetings in town districts.

School districts may raise money and choose committee to provide school-houses. SECT. 68. Such districts, at meetings called for the purpose, may raise money and choose committees to hire, buy or build a school-house for their use; and the plantation assessors shall make a valuation of the real and personal estate in the district, whether owned by residents or not, including wild lands, and assess the money so raised on the polls and estates, and commit the tax to the collector, who shall collect it and pay it to the treasurer.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

Appointment and term of office. SECT. 69. The governor and council shall appoint a state superintendent of common schools, who shall be duly sworn and continue in office three years or during the pleasure of the executive; and when a vacancy occurs a new appointment shall be made for a like term. The number and compensation of clerks to be employed by him shall be determined and fixed by the governor and council.

* Changed from \$1.00 by act of 1872.

SECT. 70. An office shall be provided for the state superintendent at the seat of government, where he shall preserve all school reports of this state and of other states which may be sent to his office, the returns of the superintending school committees of the various towns, and such books, apparatus, maps, charts, works on education, plans for school buildings, models, and other articles of interest to school officers and teachers as may be procured without expense to the state.

To have an office at the capital.

SECT. 71. The duties of the state superintendent shall be as follows :

First—To exercise a general supervision of all the public schools of the state, and to advise and direct the town committees in the discharge of their duties, by circular letters and personal conference, devoting all his time to the duties of his office.

To exercise general supervision of schools.

Second—To obtain information as to the school systems of other states and countries, and the condition and progress of common school education throughout the world ; to disseminate this information, together with such practical hints upon the conduct of schools and the true theory of education as observation and investigation shall convince him to be important, by public addresses, circulars, and articles prepared for the press ; and to do all in his power to awaken and sustain an interest in education among the people of the state, and to stimulate teachers to well directed efforts in their work.

To obtain and disseminate information relating to school systems, &c.

Third—To take such measures as he may deem necessary to secure the holding of a state educational convention once each year, with a view of bringing together the teachers, school committees and friends of education generally, for the purposes of consultation with reference to the interests of common schools and the most approved method of instruction.

To take necessary measures for holding of state educational conventions.

Fourth—In case sufficient encouragement is afforded by the citizens, to hold in each county once during each year a public meeting or institute for teachers and educators.

May hold county institutes.

Fifth—To prepare and cause to be printed and distributed such portions of the proceedings of county and state institutes or teachers' conventions as he may deem important in the furtherance of the interests of education.

To publish abstract of proceedings of such conventions.

Sixth—To prescribe the studies that shall be taught in the common schools of this state, reserving to town committees the right to prescribe additional studies.

Seventh—To act as superintendent of the state normal schools, and perform the duties imposed upon the superintendent of common schools by the eighty-seventh section.

Eighth—Annually, prior to the session of the legislature, to make a report to the governor and council of the result of his inquiries and investigations, and the facts obtained from the school returns, with such suggestions and recommendations as in his judgment will best promote the improvement of common schools.

Salary. SECT. 72. The annual salary of the state superintendent shall be fifteen hundred dollars, exclusive of travelling and other necessary expenses incurred in the discharge of his duties, for which he shall receive such sums as he may actually expend, to be approved by the governor and council, not, however, exceeding five hundred dollars, to be paid quarterly, on the first days of April, July, October and January.

State superintendent of common schools to prepare and forward blanks for returns of schools. SECT. 73. The superintendent of common schools shall prepare and print blank forms for all returns required by law, or deemed by him necessary, and shall, on the first day of March in each year, forward to the clerks of the several cities, towns and plantations, blanks for the annual school returns, and registers for the school year commencing on the first day of April following; and said clerk shall forthwith deliver the same to the superintending school committee of his city, town, or plantation.

--to notify delinquent school committee; also return to state treasurer number of children between 4 and 21 years of age. SECT. 74. The superintendent of common schools shall, on the first day of June, notify the school committee of any town whose returns were not received at his office in May, and shall annually ascertain on the first day of July the number of children between four and twenty-one years of age, in the towns from which returns are received, and furnish a list thereof to the state treasurer.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Normal schools, where located. SECT. 83. The western normal school at Farmington, in the county of Franklin, and the eastern normal school at Castine, in the county of Hancock, shall remain as now

established, and be conducted for the purposes and upon the principles herein set forth.

First—They shall be thoroughly devoted to the Their objects. work of training teachers for their professional labors.

Second—The course of study shall include the common English branches in thorough reviews, and such of the higher branches as are especially adapted to prepare teachers to conduct the mental, moral and physical education of their pupils.

Third—The art of school management, including the best methods of government and instruction, shall have a prominent place in the daily exercise of said schools.

Fourth—Said normal schools, while teaching the fundamental truths of Christianity, and the great principles of morality, recognized by the statutes, shall be free from all denominational teachings and open to persons of different religious connections, on terms of entire equality.

Fifth—It shall be the duty of the principals of the normal schools and all other schools in which normal departments are supported, wholly or in part by the state, to keep a school register containing the names of all students entering such schools or departments, the date of entering and leaving, their ages, number of days attendance, the length of the school term, list of text books used, and all other information required in blanks to be furnished from the office of the state superintendent of common schools. The register and blanks thus furnished and kept shall be returned annually to the state superintendent of common schools on or prior to the first day of December, and the information so furnished shall appear in his annual school report, for the use and benefit of the legislature. (Act of 1872.)

SECT. 84. The course of study shall occupy two Course of study, by whom arranged. years with suitable vacations; and together with the terms of admission shall be arranged by the superintendent of schools, subject to the approval of the governor and council.

SECT. 85. Any students who shall complete the Diplomas provided for. course of study prescribed, and otherwise comply with the regulations of the school, shall receive a diploma, certifying the same.

SECT. 86. Applicants for admission to said schools shall be sixteen years of age if females, and seventeen Applicants for admission, qualification of. if males, and shall signify their intention to become teachers, and

shall come under obligation to teach in our own state for at least one year, and in case they receive the diploma mentioned in the preceding section, two years after they shall have graduated; and Tuition. on these conditions shall be received without charge for tuition; each pupil shall pay one dollar and fifty cents for incidental expenses of the school.

Trustees of
normal schools,
appointment of,
&c.

SECT. 87. The normal schools established by the state shall be under the direction of a board of seven trustees, five of whom shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council, for a term of not more than three years under one appointment; and the governor and superintendent of common schools shall, by virtue of their office, be members of the board. The five trustees appointed by the governor shall each be allowed ten cents a mile for actual travel each way, and two dollars a day for their services when employed. Said board of trustees shall have charge of the general interests of the state

Trustees, com-
pensation of.

—powers and
duties of.

normal schools; shall see that the affairs of the same are conducted as required by law and by such by-laws as the board may adopt; employ teachers and lecturers for the same; and annually on the first day of December lay before the —report of. governor and council, for the information of the legis-

lature, a financial statement, furnishing an accurate detailed account of the receipts and expenditures for the school-year preceding. The governor and council may draw warrants on the treasurer of state in favor of the trustees, from time to time, as they may think proper, for the money appropriated by the legislature for the state normal schools. (Act of 1873.)

Course of study,
term of.

[*Item 1.* The trustees of the state normal schools may arrange for a course of study in said schools to occupy three years, for such students as elect to pursue the same. (Act of 1874.)

Amount annu-
ally appropriated
for support of.

Item 2. For the support of the two normal schools established by the state, namely, the western normal school at Farmington, and the eastern normal school at Castine, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars is hereby annually appropriated; the same to be expended under the direction of the normal school trustees, as required by act of legislature, chapter one hundred and fourteen, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

Item 3. The treasurer of state is hereby authorized ^{To be taken from state funds.} and directed to deduct from any of the school moneys raised for the support of the common schools of the state, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars for the purposes indicated in this act. (Act of 1877]

PENAL PROVISIONS AFFECTING SCHOOLS.

SECT. 88. All forfeitures arising under this chapter ^{Forfeitures, how recovered and appropriated.} not otherwise provided for, may be recovered by indictment, and shall be paid into the treasury of the town where they were incurred, for the support of schools therein, in addition to the amount required by law to be raised; but the costs of prosecution shall be paid into the county treasury; and ^{Penalty of town for neglect to expend money.} if any town neglects for one year, so to expend such money, it shall forfeit a sum equal thereto, to the use of any person suing therefor in an action of debt.

SECT. 89. If any person, whether he is a scholar or ^{Penalty for disturbing schools.} not, enters any school-house or any other place of instruction during or out of school hours while the teacher or any pupil is there, and wilfully interrupts or disturbs the teacher or pupils by loud speaking, rude or indecent behavior, signs, or gestures; or wilfully interrupts a school by prowling about the building, making noises, throwing missiles at the school-house, or in any way disturbing the school, he shall forfeit not less than two nor more than twenty dollars, to be recovered as aforesaid, or by complaint before a trial justice.

SECT. 90. If a minor injures or aids in injuring any ^{Parents or guardians liable.} school-house, out-buildings, utensils or appurtenances belonging thereto; defaces the walls, benches, seats, or other parts of said buildings by marks, cuts or otherwise; or injures or destroys any property belonging to a school-district, such district by its agent or committee, may recover of his parent or guardian, in an action of debt, double the amount of damages occasioned thereby.

[*Item 1.* Whoever imports, prints, publishes, sells, ^{Punishment for making or circulating obscene books and pictures.} exhibits or distributes any book, pamphlet, ballad or printed paper, containing obscene language, prints, pictures, or descriptions, manifestly tending to corrupt the morals of youth; or procures, receives, or has any of them in his possession with intent to sell, exhibit, or circulate them, shall be

punished by imprisonment less than one year, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Warrants to search for the same.

Item 2. A warrant to search for such articles may be issued by any trial justice like other search warrants, and when any of them are found by the officer serving it, they shall be brought before the justice, and kept by him or the officer, to be used as evidence in any case that may arise concerning them or any person connected therewith; and on conviction of any such offender, said articles shall be destroyed by order of the court trying the case. (Revised Statutes, chapter 124.)

Penalty for defacing school houses.

Item 3. Whoever shall deface the walls, benches, seats, blackboards, or other parts of any school-house or outbuildings belonging thereto, by making thereon obscene pictures, marks or descriptions, or by writing thereon obscene language, shall be punished by fine not exceeding ten dollars; and municipal and police courts and trial justices shall have jurisdiction thereof on complaint made within one year after the commission of the offense. (Act of 1874.)

STATE SCHOOL FUND.

Permanent school fund.

SECT. 91. The treasurer of state shall keep a separate account of all moneys received from the sales of lands appropriated for the support of schools in this state, or from the notes taken therefor, and of any other moneys appropriated for the same purpose; and such sum shall constitute a permanent school fund, which may be put at interest as the legislature directs. A sum equal to six per cent. of the amount of such fund, and also all money received by the state from the tax on banks, shall be annually appropriated to the support of common schools, and distributed among the several towns according to the number of children therein between four and twenty-one years of age.

SECT. 92. The treasurer shall, immediately after the first day of July, apportion to the towns all state school funds for the year, according to the list of children furnished by the superintendent of common schools, as provided in section seventy-four. The number of scholars belonging to a town from which a return has not been received, shall be reckoned by taking the number used as the basis of the last apportionment, and deducting all scholars set off to other towns, or incorporated into a new town within a year, and one-tenth of the remainder,

Basis when returns not received.

and the residue shall be the basis of the new apportionment. Immediately after making the apportionment, the treasurer shall notify each town of its proportion; which shall not be paid to any town until its return is made to the superintendent of common schools.

Not to be paid till return is made.

Item 1. On the last Saturday preceding the first Monday of May and November in each year, every savings bank in this state shall return under oath, to the state treasurer, the total amount of its deposits, and within ten days thereafter pay to the state treasurer one-quarter of one per cent. on the amount so returned for the use of the state, to be appropriated for the use of schools as provided in chapter eleven, section ninety-one of the revised statutes, and if any bank neglects to pay said tax for thirty days after it is due, the treasurer shall issue a warrant of distress to enforce payment thereof out of its estate or effects. (Act of 1872.)

Savings banks required semi-annually to make return to the state treasurer, &c.

Item 2. A tax of one mill per dollar is hereby annually assessed upon all the property in the state according to the valuation thereof, and shall be known as the mill tax for the support of common schools.

Mill tax for support of schools.

Item 3. This tax shall be assessed and collected in the same manner as other state taxes, and be paid into the state treasury and designated as the school mill fund.

How assessed and collected.

Item 4. The distribution of this fund shall be made January first, annually, by the state treasurer to the several cities, towns and plantations of the state according to the number of scholars in each city town or plantation, as the same shall appear from the official return made to the office of the state superintendent of common schools for the preceding year.

Distribution of fund.

Item 5. All and every portion of the school mill fund not distributed or expended during the financial year shall at the close of each financial year be added to the permanent school fund. (Act of 1872.)

Any portion unexpended to be added to permanent school fund.

PROVISIONS RESPECTING LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

SECT. 93. The presidents of colleges in this state are removable at the pleasure of the trustees and overseers, whose concurrence is necessary for their election.

Presidents of colleges, tenure of office.

SECT. 94. No officer of a college shall receive as perquisites any fees paid for a diploma or medical

Fees for degrees conferred.

degree conferred by such college, but they shall be paid into the treasury for the use of the college.

Innholders and certain others not to give credit to students. SECT. 95. If an innholder, confectioner, or keeper of a shop, boarding house, or livery stable, gives credit for food, drink, or horse or carriage hire to any pupil of a college or literary institution in violation of its rules, or without the consent of its president or other officer authorized thereto by its government, he shall forfeit a sum equal to the amount so credited, whether it has been paid or not, to be recovered in action of debt by the treasurer of such institution, half to its use, and half to the use of the town where it is located; and no person shall be licensed by the municipal officers for any of said employments, if it appears that within the preceding year he has given credit contrary to the provisions thereof.

FREE HIGH SCHOOLS.

Towns may establish and maintain free high schools. [Item. 1. When any town shall have established and maintained a free high school as provided by this act, for at least ten weeks in any one year, such town on complying with the conditions herein set forth, shall be entitled to receive from the state one-half the amount actually expended for instruction in said school, not however exceeding five hundred dollars from the state to any one town; —may receive state aid. *provided*, that no town shall be entitled to such state aid unless the appropriation and expenditure for such school on the part of said town, has been exclusive of the amounts required by law to be expended for common school purposes. Such state aid shall be paid from the state treasury on and after the first day of December of each year, upon certification by the governor and council as provided by item eight. —state aid, when paid. * But whenever a town or district shall desire to draw its state aid semi-annually, such state aid shall be paid from the state treasury on and after the first day of June and the first day of December, of each year; *provided*, that the superintending school committee of such town shall make, semi-annually, before the first day of June and first day of December, such report as is required in item eight.

Towns may establish, not exceeding two, free high schools. Item 2. Any town may establish and maintain not exceeding two free high schools; and when two such schools are maintained, shall be entitled to receive the

* As amended. Act of 1875.

same state aid as if the expenditures for both schools had been made for one school. Two or more adjoining towns may unite in establishing and maintaining a free high school, and both receive the same state aid as if such school had Free high schools towns may unite in establishing. been maintained by one town. So long as any town shall decline to avail itself of the provisions of this act, any school district, or union of districts in such town, may establish and —school districts may establish. maintain a free high school, and receive state aid the same as the town might have done; *provided*, that no more than two such free high schools shall be established in any town, and that the amount of state aid extended to the districts in any town shall not exceed the sum that the town might have received. Two * or more adjoining school districts in different —school districts in adjoining towns may unite in establishing. towns may establish and maintain a union free high school, and, with the consent of both towns, may receive a proportional part of such state aid, to be determined as provided by item eight, but in no case to exceed the amount that either town might have received. Towns shall receive Towns shall receive donations and expend the same in aid of free high schools. in trust and faithfully expend donations and bequests made to aid in the maintenance of free high schools, and shall receive state aid in such cases to the same extent, and on the same conditions as if such schools had been established and maintained by taxation; furthermore † any town or district shall be entitled to receive such state aid on any expenditure for a free high school or schools made from the funds or proceeds of the real estate of an academy or incorporated institution of learning, surrendered or transferred to such town or district for educational purposes.

Item 3. Any town, or union of towns or districts, —location. voting to established a free high school as herein provided, may locate the same permanently or vote that the terms of said school be held alternately in such school districts within the town or towns as may be selected, and as may accept said school. It shall be the duty of the district in which said free high school is thus held, to supply appropriate equipments for the School rooms, how supplied and furnished. same, and also to furnish and warm a suitable building; *provided*, that such district Proviso. may use its district school-house for such free high school, when not required for ordinary school purposes.

* Act of 1874.

† Act of 1876.

Course of study. *Item 4.* The course of study in the free high school contemplated by this act, shall embrace the ordinary academic studies, especially the natural sciences in their application to mechanics, manufactures and agriculture. Such school or schools, when established by any town or union of towns shall be free to all the youth in such town or towns, on such attainments of scholarship as shall be fixed by the superintending school committee or committees having the supervision of said school or schools. When such school is established by any school district or union of school districts, it shall be free in the same manner to the scholars within such district or districts; and also open to scholars passing the required examination from without such district or districts, but within the town or towns in which said district or districts are situated, on the payment to the agent of the district in which such school is located, of such tuition, to be fixed by the superintending school committee or committees having the supervision of the same, as shall be equivalent to the cost per scholar of maintaining such school, after deducting the aid extended by the state. Whenever in the judgment of the superintending school committee or committees having the supervision of any free high school or schools, the number of pupils in the same may be increased without detriment, scholars from without the town or other towns may be admitted. towns directly interested in such school or schools, may be admitted to the same on passing the required examination, and paying such tuition as may be fixed by said committee, to the treasurer of the town in which the school is kept, when such school is maintained by a town or a union of towns, or to the agent or the district in which the school is kept, when such school is maintained by a district or union of districts.

Free high schools subject to the laws of the state. *Item 5.* Free high schools established and maintained under the provisions of this act, shall be subject to the laws of the state relating to the common schools so far as applicable, except as herein otherwise provided. When established and maintained by a town, such free high school or schools shall be under the supervision and entire management of the superintending school committee of such town. When established and maintained by a union of towns, such school shall be under the supervision and entire management of the superintending school committees of such towns, who shall constitute a joint board for that purpose. When

established and maintained by any district or union of By districts.
 districts in the same town, such school shall be under the super-
 vision of the superintending school committee of such town, * or
 of the state superintendent of common schools, when the district
 or districts so elect, and under the financial management of the
 agent of the school district in which such school is kept, who
 in connection with said committee shall employ the teacher or
 teachers for the same. When established and maintained by two
 districts in different towns, such school shall be under Supervision of,
 the supervision of the superintending school commit- by districts in
 tee of such towns who shall constitute a joint board for that different towns.
 purpose, and under the financial management of the agents of
 both districts, who in connection with said committees Teachers, how
 shall employ the teacher or teachers for such school. employed.

Item 6. Towns and school districts are hereby Towns author-
 authorized to raise money for the purpose of establish- ized to raise
 ing and maintaining free high schools, and erecting money to main-
 buildings and providing equipments for the same, in the same tain free high
 manner as is provided by law for supporting common schools and schools.
 erecting school-houses.

Item 7. Any town may from year to year authorize Towns may con-
 its superintending school committee to contract with tract with and
 and pay the trustees of any academy in said town, for pay academies
 the tuition of scholars within such town, in the studies contem- for tuition of
 plated by this act, under a standard of scholarship to be established scholars.
 by such committee; and the expenditure of any town for tuition
 in such academy shall be subject to the same condi- —entitled to
 tions, and shall entitle such town to the same aid from state aid for
 the state as if said town had made such expenditure for a free expenditure.
 high school.

Item 8. The superintending school committee or Return of super-
 committees having the supervision of any free high intending school
 school or schools, shall annually before the first day of December, committee.
 make return under oath to the superintendent of common schools,
 on blanks prepared and sent out by him, of the amount appro-
 priated and also the amount expended by each town or school
 district for instruction in such free high school or schools during
 the current year; also of the amount appropriated and the amount
 expended for common school purposes by each town or school

district maintaining such free high school or schools; the number of weeks which such school or schools have been taught; the wages paid each teacher; the number of pupils registered; the average attendance; the number of pupils in each branch of study pursued; and the amount received for tuition. If the superintendent of common schools shall be satisfied that the provisions of this act have been complied with, he shall certify to the governor and council the sum which each town or district is entitled to receive from the state under this act. If any town or district is dissatisfied with the decision of the superintendent of common schools, such town or district may appeal to the governor and council. The governor and council shall issue a certificate to the treasurer of the town or agent of the district for such amount as they may adjudge such town or district is entitled to receive from the state treasury. (Act of 1873.]

AN ACT IN RELATION TO ACADEMIES.

Trustees of academies, &c., may surrender property to establish free high schools. [Item 1. The trustees of any academy or other corporation formed for educational purposes in this state, are hereby authorized to surrender the property belonging to said academy or corporation, of every kind, real, personal and mixed, or any part thereof, by a majority vote of such of said trustees as reside in this state, to the aldermen of any city, the selectmen of any town, or the assessors of any plantation, or the trustees of any school fund in any town in which said academy or corporation is situated, for the purpose of turning the same into a free high school as hereinafter provided, and said aldermen, selectmen, assessors, or said trustees, as the case may be, for the time being, shall be a board of trustees to take and hold said property for the purpose of maintaining a free high school forever; and it shall be the duty of said officers or trustees upon receiving said property to use proper diligence to make the same produce income for the support of said free high school. (Act of 1874.)

Trustees of free high schools, duties of. *Item 2.* It shall be the duty of the treasurer of said trustees, when such vote is passed as provided in section one, to convey, assign and deliver to the municipal officers of said city, town or plantation, or said trustees of any school fund, all property, real, personal and mixed, belonging to said academy or corporation for the purposes indicated by this act.

Item 3. It shall be the duty of the municipality ^{Income of} accepting the property in trust, as named in item one, ^{property, how} ^{applied.} to apply the income of said property towards the support of a free high school, to be kept within said municipality, at least twenty-two weeks in each year, and to provide suitable accommodations for the same, and the superintending school committee or supervisor of schools in said municipality shall determine the qualifications necessary to entitle any one wishing to enter or ^{Qualification of} attend said free high school, and no one shall be entitled ^{pupils, how} ^{determined.} to attend said school without the certificate of said officers to that effect.

Item 4. All scholars residing within the municipality ^{Tuition, terms of.} aforesaid, having the certificate named in item three, may attend said school without tuition fee, and all scholars not residents of said municipality, wishing to attend said school, may do so upon such terms and conditions as said school officers may impose. (Act of 1873.]

ABSTRACT OF JUDICIAL DECISIONS IN REFERENCE TO SCHOOL LAWS FOR
INFORMATION OF SCHOOL OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. In discontinuing and reconstructing its districts, a town may make its action to be conditional, dependent upon the consent of the district to be affected. And such action is not a delegation of authority.—*Smyth vs. Titcomb*, 31 Me. 272.

If a town attempts to form two new districts out of an existing one, and one of them be legally established by the proceedings of the town, its rights will not be affected by a failure to establish the other district legally at the same time —*Whitmore vs. Hogan*, 22 Me. 564.

Should the town, under an article in the warrant for calling the meeting “to see if the town will divide district No. 2, in some convenient manner,” include some portion of another district in one of the new ones, if the proceedings would not be legal, if objected to by the person aggrieved, yet mere strangers cannot make the objection to render the whole proceedings void.—*Ib.*

The vote of a town, at the annual meeting, under authority therefor in the warrant, “to set off” certain inhabitants named, “together with their estates, into a separate school district,” defines the limits sufficiently to create a legal district.—*Dean vs. Washburn*, 17 Me. 100.

The description, in a vote of a town, of a school district, as “all the territory between two given lines,” is not so defective that the vote will be held to be void.—*Allen vs. Archer and al.*, 49 Me. 346.

The action of a town in changing the limits of a school district, without the “written recommendation of the municipal officers and superintending school committee, accompanied by a statement of facts,” is void.—*Ib.*

The vote of a town to divide a school district, is unauthorized and void, where there has been no written statement of the facts submitted by the selectmen, as the statute requires.—*School District in Jackson vs. Stearns and al.*, 48 Me. 568.

If a school district have legally voted to raise a sum of money for purposes within their authority, and the assessors assess the tax, such assessment is not rendered inoperative by the omission of the clerk to certify the vote to the assessors.—*Smith vs. Titcomb*, 31 Me. 272.

Where in defining a school district, the town directed that certain persons named should compose the district, (the probable intention of the town that the lands occupied by those persons should form the district not being expressed in the town records,) it was held that the limitation of the district was merely personal and therefor invalid.—*Withington vs. Eveleth*, 7 Pick. 106.—*Nye vs. Marion*, 7 Gray, 244.

But it is not necessary that all the territory included in a district should be within continuous geographical lines. Where a district is laid out by such lines, and then certain individuals, "with their polls and estates," not adjoining the rest of the district, are added thereto, this operates as a permanent annexation of those individuals and their real estates to the district, and does not violate the rule which requires districts to be established by geographical limits.—*Alden vs. Rounseville*, 7 Met. 218.

SECT. 4. The appointment of an agent, by the town, for a school district which has no existence, will not create one.—*Tucker vs. Wentworth*, 35 Me. 393.

Towns alone are responsible for the support of schools, and for the payment of instructors. The school district agent is the agent of the town for the transaction of business in the district—*Dorr vs. Billings*, 26 Me. 56.

SECT. 11. When the superintending school committee appoint one of their number to exercise the powers and perform their duties as provided in section eleven, they should make and keep a record of such appointment, and it would be well to cause a copy thereof to be filed with the town clerk.—See Sect. 53.

SECT. 16. See note to section one.—*Whitmore vs. Hogan*, 22 Me. 564; *Dean vs. Washburn*, 17 Me. 100.

The provisions of law that "every school district shall in all cases be presumed to have been legally organized, when it shall have exercised the franchise and privileges of a district for the term of one year," was intended to overcome all objections of a technical nature, on account of irregularities and informalities of proceedings in the organization of a district.—*Call vs. Chadbourne*, 46 Me. 206.

A school district not existing under the provisions of any statute nor formed by the town in pursuance of any statutory provisions, has no corporate powers.—*Tucker vs. Wentworth*, 35 Me. 393. An action lies against a school district for money collected for a tax illegally assessed and paid under duress, where the collector has deposited it with the town treasurer, it being by statute subject to the order of the district.—*Starbird vs. School District in Falmouth*, 51 Me. 101; 39 Me. 183; 51 Me. 183. A school district cannot maintain an action to recover the school money assigned by the town for the support of schools in that district against their school agent, although he has received it of the town.—*School District in Sanford vs. Brooks*, 23 Me. 543. Where two new districts are formed from one, the title to the existing school-house is in the district in which it falls.—*Whitmore vs. Hogan*, 22 Me. 564. And if the school-house was originally built by money furnished by voluntary subscription, it is the property of the district where it has been appropriated and used by the district for forty years.—*Ib.*

A school district is not divested of its property in its school-house, by an alteration, by the town, of the lines of such district, though, by such alteration, their school-house is left within the limits of another district.—*Whittier vs. Sanborn*, 38 Me. 32.

SECT. 19. By an act of 1850, chap. 193, (R. S. chap. 11, sect. 18,) an agent of a school district is not authorized to call a district meeting upon his own motion, without the written application of three or more legal voters of the district.—*School District in Sanford vs. Lord*, 44 Me. 374. But the annual meeting in March or April, may be called by him without such application. See section 60, item first.

Where there is no district agent, or he neglects or refuses to call a district meeting, the selectmen are authorized to call it; but such vacancy or refusal must exist and be shown to render the proceedings of such meeting valid.—*Starbird vs. School District in Falmouth*, 51 Me. 101.

School district meetings must be notified, in accordance with the act of 1850, chap. 193, art. 2, sect. 5, (R. S. chap. 11, sect. 18,) or in accordance with the vote of the district at a legal meeting, under sect. 7 of the same article, (R. S. chap. 11, sect. 21,) to make their proceedings binding.—*Jordan vs. Lisbon*, 38 Me. 164.

When it appeared that there was no school-house in the district, a return upon the warrant to call the meeting, made by the proper

person, that he had notified, &c., "by posting up four copies of this warrant, one on the sign-post at the confluence of the B. and F. roads, one on the corner of the blacksmith's shop, one on the Methodist meeting-house, and one on the post office, all of which places are in said district," was held to furnish sufficient evidence that the notices were posted, as to place, in the manner required by law.—*Soper and al. vs. School District in Livermore*, 28 Me. 193.

When the selectmen issue their warrant to one of the applicants, directing him to "call a meeting at the school-house in said district," and he returns on the warrant, that he has posted up notice for the purpose, one at the school-house, one at the grist mill, both in said district, the return furnishes sufficient evidence that the notices were posted, as to place, as required by law.—*Fletcher vs. Lincolnville*, 20 Me. 439.

Notice is given in sufficient time, if posted up on the sixteenth, when the meeting is to be on the twenty-fourth of the month.—*Ib.*

A school district meeting may be legally called by the selectmen of the town, or on the written application of three or more qualified voters, then residing within the district, though they are not described as such in the application.—*Ib.*

An application to the selectmen to call a meeting of a district for the choice of officers, bearing date before the town meeting was held at which it should be determined whether the district would be permitted to exercise that right, is premature, and all action under it void.—*School District in Sanford vs. Lord*, 44 Me. 374.

It is not essential that the application for a warrant from the selectmen to call a school district meeting, should be recorded or produced; or that the application should be recited in the warrant. That such application had been made, may be proved by parol.—*Soper vs. Livermore*, 28 Me. 193.

In the proceedings of our numerous and various municipal corporations, we ought not to look for a scrupulous observance of the most approved formalities.—*Per. Whitman C. J.*, 28 Me. 193. To show that a meeting was held *de facto* by all the inhabitants who were qualified to attend, is not sufficient, without evidence of legal notification.—*Moore vs. Newfield*, 4 Me. 44.

When the town had directed the mode of calling the meeting of a school district under the statute of 1822, chapter 196, it was held necessary in proving their transactions, to show that such

direction had been pursued.—*Moore vs. Newfield*, 4 Me. 44. If the inhabitants of a school district prescribe the mode of warning future meetings, the mode so prescribed must be pursued so long as the vote therefor remains unrescinded, and meetings cannot be otherwise called.—*Hayward vs. North Bridgewater*, 2 Cush. 419.

SECT. 22. As between a school district and a stranger, the possession of their records by the clerk, is the possession of the district; and replevin may be maintained therefor in the name of the corporation against one not legally elected as clerk.—*School District in Sanford vs. Lord*, 44 Me. 374. Parol evidence is inadmissible to prove the transactions of a school district meeting; the only legal evidence being the record itself, or an attested copy.—*Moore vs. Newfield*, 4 Me. 44; *Jordan vs. Lisbon*, 38 Me. 164. But it is not essential that the application for a warrant from the selectmen to call a school district meeting should be recorded or produced; or that the application should be recited in the warrant. That such application has been made, may be proved by parol.—*Soper vs. Livermore*, 28 Me. 193. A school district, at a legal meeting, may ratify and confirm proceedings of previous meetings, which were not strictly legal.—*Jordan vs. Lisbon*, 38 Me. 164. Where by the records, the school district officers appear to have been qualified by a magistrate, the presumption is, in the absence of all testimony, that they were made by the proper recording officer.—*Tozier vs. Vienna*, 39 Me. 556.

SECT. 24. A vote to raise money to build a school-house, if not passed at a legal meeting, is void; and a tax based upon such illegal vote, and paid under protest, may be recovered back in an action at law against the school district, to whose benefit it enured.—*Haines vs. School District in Readfield*, 41 Me. 246. A school district has no authority to raise money for fuel, or to make itself liable for it.—*Estes vs. Bethel*, 33 Me. 170. A school district cannot be considered as promising to pay for unauthorized repairs upon their school-house, by using it afterwards.—*Davis vs. Bradford*, 24 Me. 349. But where one built a school-house under a contract with persons assuming to act as district committee, but who had no authority, and a district school was afterwards kept in it by direction of the school agent, this was held to be an acceptance of the house on the part of the district, binding the inhabitants to pay the reasonable value of the building.—*Abbot vs. Hermon*, 7 Me. 118. Where there is no legal contract on the part of the district to build a school-house, nor any acceptance of the

house, the building of such a house within the limits of the district imposes no legal obligation upon its members to pay for it.—*Jordan vs. Lisbon*, 38 Me. 164. A school district is not divested of its property in its school-house, by an alteration, by the town, of the lines of such district, though by such alteration their school-house is left within the limits of another district.—*Whittier vs. Sanborn*, 38 Me. 32. For the removal of such a house, built under a license, upon the land of another, the owner of the land can maintain no action of trespass, when no unnecessary damage is done to the freehold. And the district, when in actual possession, can authorize a third person to make such removal.—*Ib.* But where two new districts are formed from one old one, the title of the existing school-house is in the district in which it falls on the division.—*Whitmore vs. Hogan*, 22 Me. 564. And if the school-house was originally built by money furnished by voluntary subscription, it is the property of the district where it has been appropriated to and used for the district forty years.—*Ib.*

SECT. 24, *item 2d.* The law does not prescribe the place where a school-house may be purchased, nor the manner in which it may be removed or repaired.—39 Me. 558. It is no valid objection to the legality of a school district tax laid for removing and repairing a school-house, that the house is taken from the limits of another district; that in removing it is pulled down, and in repairing it is left in a different shape and size from what it formerly was.—*Tozier vs. School District in Vienna*, 39 Me. 556. When by the vote of a district, the selectmen are requested to locate their school-house, their acts under such votes are recommendatory only.—*Ib.*

When a meeting of a school district has been legally called, notified and held for the purpose of locating a school-house, the clerk thereof cannot so destroy the effect of the action of the district as to prevent an appeal therefrom, by refusing to record the application, warrant and return thereon, for the next meeting, so long as clear proof of the facts can be made *aliunde*.—*Marble vs. McKenney*, 60 Me. 322.

SECT. 24, *item 3d.* Before school districts are especially authorized to do so by statute, they might make sale of their old school-houses, which had become unfit for use.—*Whitmore vs. Hogan*, 22 Me. 564.

A school-district is the exclusive and final judge of the necessity of the sale of its school-house.—*School District No. 6 in Dresden vs. Ætna Insurance Co.*, 54 Me. 632. If a school district would

rescind a sale of its school-house, on the ground of fraud between its selling committee and its purchasers, it must at least offer to restore to the purchasers what was received from them.—*Ib.*

SECT. 26. A committee chosen at any illegal meeting, by their acts in superintending the building of a school-house, cannot make the district liable to pay for it—*Jordan vs. Lisbon*, 38 Me. 164. The power given to a committee of a school district to build a school-house, gives by implication such a control of the land and materials and work as to authorize them to give notice to the contractor to remove a building placed thereon by him, but not built according to the contract—*Hill vs. School District in Milburn*, 17 Me. 316. Where a party contracts to build a house in a particular manner, a substantial compliance is not sufficient. It must be completed according to the contract.—*Ib.* Where one contracts to build a house in a particular manner, to the acceptance of a district committee, on land belonging to the district, and erects one thereon which is not built according to the contract; and where the committee did not unreasonably refuse to accept it, and there was no express or implied acceptance; and where the district derived no benefit from the building, he cannot recover of the district the value of his materials—*Ib.* If there were defects in the earlier stages of the work in erecting the building, and the committee had waived those defects, yet the contractor would not be entitled to recover, unless the subsequent parts of the work had either been made conformable to the contract, or had been accepted.—*Ib.* After the committee had pointed out defects, and notified the contractor that the house would not be accepted unless those defects should be remedied, and the contractor had replied that he should do the work as he pleased, and did not wish for their adjudication or interference until the work was done, no implication can arise from the silence of the committee that their notice was withdrawn, or those defects waived.—*Ib.* A committee of three or more persons duly appointed by a school district committee to superintend the erection of a school-house, and the laying out and expending the money raised by the district, if they employ another person to build the house, cannot maintain an action in their own names, for such services, but the action must be brought by the one rendering the services to the district.—*Jenkins vs. Doughty Falls Union School District*, 39 Me. 220. And a majority of such committee may employ one of their own number for such service, and unless there

is fraudulent or corrupt dealing, such person may in his own name recover of the district the amount of his claims.—*Ib.* Where the district raised a certain sum of money towards purchasing land and erecting a school-house of prescribed dimensions, they can interpose no objection to a claim made against them under a contract with their committee, that a larger sum was expended by the committee than that named in the vote.—*Ib.* Nor is it any defence to such claim, that the school-house was worth no more than the money voted.—*Ib.* But such contractor can only recover for his own services, not for what he has paid to another, for his bill against the corporation.—*Ib.* Where the inhabitants of a school district, in a suit against them for the building of a school-house, repudiated the special contract on which the action was founded, denying that it had ever been accepted by them, though executed by the plaintiff, and it was proved that the district had agreed to build the house, raised money for the purpose, chose a committee to superintend the building, and said committee and inhabitants had seen the work progress without objection, it was held that the inhabitants of the district were liable to pay what the house was reasonably worth, though not built agreeably to the terms of the special contract.—*Norris vs. School District in Windsor, 12 Me. 293.* And the circumstance that the district did not own the land upon which the house was erected, was held not to affect the plaintiff's claim—it appearing that the house had been erected on the spot designated by a vote of the district for that purpose.—*Ib.* A promise may be implied on the part of a corporation, from the acts of its agent, whose powers are of a general character.—*Abbott vs. Hermon, 7 Me. 118.* Therefore where one built a school-house under a contract with persons assuming to act as a district committee, but who had no authority, and a district school was afterwards kept in it by direction of the school agent, it was held that this was an acceptance of the house on the part of the district, binding the inhabitants to pay the reasonable value of the building.—*Ib.* Where, at a legal school meeting, the district, after having voted to build a school-house, and having chosen a building committee to build the house, and “ascertain the probable sum of money that such a house can be built for,” &c, voted to “raise a sum sufficient to defray all the expenses incident to the building of the house;” and subsequently, after having built the house, reported at an adjourned meeting, the amount expended, which report was accepted; and thereupon the clerk

certified to the assessors the amount reported:—Held, it was sufficient to authorize the assessment and collection of the amount.—*Soper vs. Livermore*, 28 Me. 193.

SECT. 27. Unless it appears that the majority were opposed to raising any sum, or a sum less than that proposed, there is no such disagreement as will authorize the town to assess a tax upon the district for the purpose designated. The mere refusal to vote for one sum named will not confer jurisdiction upon the town.—*Powers vs. Sanford*, 39 Me. 183. A member of such district, whose property is taken to pay a tax assessed by the authority of the town where “such disagreement” appeared, may recover it back of the town.—*Ib.* Such action would lie against the district where it was proved that the tax had been received and applied to the use of its members.—*Ib.*

SECT. 30. Two or more districts uniting, do not thereby abolish the original district, or create a new one; it merely authorizes the several districts to use a portion of their school money, in concert, for greater facility in the instruction of their more advanced scholars, without impairing the rights or obligations of the original districts to maintain their own schools.—*Tucker vs. Wentworth*, 35 Me. 393.

SECT. 31. The provisions of the act of 1852, chap. 243, (R. S. chap. 11, sect. 31,) are not unconstitutional. For, notwithstanding the legislature has conferred upon towns the authority to establish school districts and to fix the limit thereof, within their respective towns, its powers upon the subject were not thereby exhausted, so that it could not legitimately empower districts within a town, to unite, without the consent of the town.—*Call vs. Chadbourne*, 46 Me. 206. Nor was the statute so far repealed by the act of 1854, chap. 104, sect. 1, (R. S. chap. 11, sect. 1,) as to take away from school districts the authority to unite, which was conferred by it.—*Ib.*

SECT. 32. The municipal officers of a town have no authority to decide where a school-house shall be placed, until “more than one-third of the voters present and voting” at a district meeting, legally called for the purpose, shall have objected to the place voted by the majority.—*Goodwin vs. Nye*, 60 Me. 402.

The simple adjournment for one month of a district meeting called for the purpose of locating a school-house, lays no foundation for the jurisdiction of the municipal officers in the premises.—*Ib.*

SECT. 33. When a location for the erection of a school-house has been legally designated, and the owner thereof refuses to sell, the municipal officers may lay out a school-house lot and appraise the damages; and on payment or tender of such damages, the district may take such lot, but a district has no right to take such land for a school-house lot when the owner thereof refuses to sell, except on payment or tender of damages appraised.—*Storer vs. Hobbs*, 52, Me. 144.

SECT. 34. The phrase "location of the lot," as used in R. S. chap. 11, sect. 34, refers to the laying out of a school-house lot mentioned in sect. 33, and not to "where the school-house shall be placed" mentioned in sect. 32.—*Jordan vs. School District 8*, in Cape Elizabeth, 60 Me. 540.

Under section 34, a jury has no authority to designate the place on which the school-house shall stand, but to fix the boundaries and price of the lot.—*Ib.*

When the location has been legally designated, by the municipal officers, upon the land of a certain person, a jury summoned under section 34 on petition of the owner, cannot change the location to the land of another or to that of the district.—*Ib.*

SECT. 40. Under an article in the warrant "to see if the town will set off a part of the districts, numbers 9 and 17," so as to form a school-district with contiguous portions of an adjoining town, it is not competent for the town to set off a portion of a district other than those specified in the warrant.—*Butterfield vs. School District No. 6 in Prospect*, 61 Me. 583.

SECT. 44. A school district may lawfully raise money, to defray the expenses of litigation growing out of the exercise of its powers in building a school-house.—*Green vs. Bailey*, 12 Me. 254. If such district vote to raise money for a purpose not within its authority, the vote would be a nullity and the district would not be bound to indemnify a person acting under such vote, to carry it into effect.—*Ib.* A vote to raise money to build a school-house is void, if not passed at a legal meeting of the district, and a tax based upon such illegal vote, and paid under protest, may be recovered back of the district.—*Starbird vs. School District in Falmouth*, 51 Me. 101. A vote to raise money passed at a school district meeting of which no previous notice had been given creates no liability upon the district to repay money borrowed in pursuance of such vote.—*Lander vs. Smithfield*, 33 Me. 239. And a vote passed at a subsequent legal meeting, "to pay debts due

from the district," is no admission of indebtedness for money hired under the vote of an unauthorized meeting.—*Ib.* But a school district at a legal meeting, may ratify and confirm proceedings of previous meetings, which were not strictly legal.—*Jordan vs. Lisbon*, 38 Me. 164. If a school district have legally voted to raise a sum of money, for the purposes within their authority, and the assessors assess a tax, such assessment is not rendered inoperative by the omission of the clerk to certify the vote to the assessors.—*Smyth vs. Titcomb*, 31 Me. 272. Where at a legal meeting, the district, after having voted to build a school-house, and having chosen a building committee to build the house, and "to ascertain the probable sum of money that such a house can be built for," &c., voted "to raise a sufficient sum to defray all the expenses incident to the building of the house;" and subsequently, after having built the house, reported at an adjourned meeting, the amount expended, which report was accepted; and thereupon the clerk certified to the assessors the amount reported:—Held, it was sufficient to authorize the assessment and collection of the amount.—*Soper vs. Livermore*, 28 Me. 193. When a school district votes to raise money for any legal purpose, not only residents are to be assessed as heretofore, but also persons who at the time of raising said money own therein the class of property mentioned in the first clause of R. S., chap. 6, sect. 14, are liable to be assessed therefor.—*Hartshorn vs. Ellsworth*, 60 Me. 276. A person seeking to recover a tax paid by him to a school district, upon the ground that he was not, at the time of the assessment, a resident of the defendant district, but that the part of the town in which he resided had been formed into a new district with portions of a neighboring town, is not entitled to recover unless he shows that the towns coöperated in their corporate capacity to form such new district.—*Butterfield vs. School District No. 6 in Prospect*, 61 Me. 583. Money raised for the erection of a school-house upon a lot other than the one legally designated by the municipal officers of a town, upon a proper appeal from the action of a school district, is deemed to be raised for an illegal purpose.—*Marble vs. McKinney*, 60 Me. 332. An assessment of taxes, by the assessors of a town, pursuant to the vote of a district raising money for any purpose, is illegal, if such district was not formed by the town in pursuance of statutory provisions, and has no corporate powers.—*Tucker vs. Wentworth*, 35 Me. 393. And prior to the statute now in force, pro-

viding that "assessors shall be responsible only for their own personal faithfulness and integrity," it was held that any inhabitant of such district, whose property should be distrained by virtue of the assessors' warrant to collect such tax might recover its value of the assessors.—*Ib.* But in *Trim vs. Charleston*, 41 Me. 504, it was held, that a town is not legally responsible for improper proceedings, willful or otherwise, by the majority of a school district; and that assessors are responsible only for their personal fidelity and integrity in the assessment of such taxes as they are by law required to assess. No action can be maintained against a town, for the assessment and collection of an illegal school district tax.—*Trafton vs. Alfred*, 15 Me. 258. Unless it appears from the proceedings of a legal meeting of the members of a school district, to raise money for a specific purpose, that the majority were opposed to raising any sum, or a less sum than that proposed, there is no such disagreement as will authorize the town to assess a tax upon the district for the purpose designated. The mere refusal to vote for one sum named, will not confer jurisdiction upon the town.—*Powers vs. Sanford*, 39 Me. 183. And a tax assessed upon the polls and estates of the members of a school district by authority of the town, where no such disagreement appeared, is void.—*Ib.* A member of such district whose property is taken to pay such illegal tax, may recover it back of the town.—*Ib.* Such action would only lie against the district where it was proved that the tax had been received and applied to the use of its members.—*Ib.* By R. S. 1841, chap. 14, sect. 56, as amended, (R. S. 1857, chap. 6, sect. 29,) the assessors of towns who are required to assess any tax upon a school district are liable only for their own personal faithfulness and integrity, and further liabilities, if any, shall rest solely with such school district.—*Ib.* But this enactment imposes no responsibility upon the district, for errors committed by the town.—*Ib.* An action lies against a school district for money collected for a tax illegally assessed and paid under duress, where the collector has deposited it with the town treasurer, it being by statutes subject to the order of the district.—*Starbird vs. School District in Falmouth*, 51, Me. 101. The collector of taxes of a town, is under the same obligations to collect school district taxes, and the town treasurer to enforce their collection, as in cases of town taxes.—*Smyth vs.*

Titcomb, 31 Me. 272. A collector's warrant signed by two selectmen is illegal.—Haines vs. Readfield, 41 Me. 246.

SECT. 54. The certificate of the majority of the superintending school committee, as to the qualification of a teacher, is prima facie evidence that they performed their duty, as well in notifying those who do not sign, as in making the necessary examination.—Jackson vs. Hampden, 20 Me. 37. And the certificate required is of the existing committee; and one from the committee of a former year, though composed of the same individuals, is not sufficient.—*Id.* But it may be made valid by the approval of the superintending school committee annually endorsed thereon. See sect. 65. The certificate of a majority of the superintending school committee of the town, produced by the master to the agent employing him, was held to be valid, (although that majority did not act together in the examination,) under the provisions of the R. S. 1841, chap. 17, that "no person shall be employed as a school-master, unless he shall produce to the agent employing him a certificate from the superintending school committee," &c.—Stevens vs. Fasset, 27 Me. 266. In this case the court say, "By R. S. 1841, chap. 1, sect. 3, rule 3, (R. S. 1857, chap. 1, sect. 4, rule 3,) all words imparting joint authority to three or more public officers or other persons, shall be considered as giving authority to a majority of such officers or persons, unless it shall otherwise expressly declare in the law giving such authority." "No law does so declare, in reference to the duties of superintending school committees, but a majority of such committee shall constitute a quorum," R. S. 1841, chap. 17, sect. 12. See sect. 53. But though it has been held, that the certificate of the majority of the superintending school committee as to the qualification of a teacher, is to be regarded as prima facie evidence that they have performed their duty as well in notifying those who do not sign as in making the necessary examination, yet, if all the members of the committee have not been notified, a certificate of a majority is void.—Jackson vs. Hampden, 20 Me. 37. If the town, notwithstanding the employment of the master by the agent, would avail themselves of the want of the requisite certificates, they must prove that fact.—Rolfe vs. Cooper, 20 Me. 154. A teacher is not authorized to teach, and cannot recover pay, without the requisite certificate of the superintending school committee, even though all the members neglect, or wantonly refuse to examine him, and though he has performed his duties, accord-

ing to his contract.—*Jackson vs. Hampden*, 20 Me. 37; *Dore vs. Billings*, 26 Me. 56. See sect. 65, and note to same.

SECT. 54, *item 4th*. A requirement by the superintending school committee, that the Protestant version of the Bible shall be read in public schools of their town, by scholars who are able to read, is not in violation of any constitutional provision, and is binding upon the members of the school, although composed of divers religious sects.—*Donahoe vs. Richards*, 38 Me. 379.

SECT. 54, *item 6th*. The superintending school committee have no power to dismiss a school-master, unless for one of the causes mentioned in stat. 1821, chap. 117, sect. 3, providing that the "committee shall have power to dismiss any school-master or mistress who shall be found incapable or unfit to teach any school," and this must be in writing, under their hands, specially assigning the cause of dismissal.—*Searsmont vs. Farwell*, 3 Me. 450. When there are three members of the superintending school committee, two of them have no power to dismiss a master, under the provisions of stat. 1834, chap. 129, sect. 3, unless due notice has been given to the third that he might attend, and act with them.—*Jackson vs. Hampden*, 16 Me. 184; see note to sect. 65.

SECT. 60. If a person be chosen as agent by the qualified voters of a district assembled together, but not at a district meeting legally called, such person is not agent of the district.—*Fletcher vs. Lincolnville*, 20 Me. 439. The school district agent is the agent of the town, for the employment of teachers in the district. *Dore vs. Billings*, 26 Me. 56. Repealed by act 1870.

SECT. 60, *item 3d*. A school district cannot maintain an action against the school agent to recover money assigned by the town for the support of schools in that district, and which the agent has received.—*Sanford vs. Brooks*, 23 Me. 543. Towns alone are responsible for the support of schools, and for the payment of teachers.—*Dore vs. Billings*, 26 Me. 56. If a town choose to pay an instructor his wages, notwithstanding he has not procured the requisite certificates, and actually pay the agent of the district a sufficient sum to pay the instructor, for that purpose, and it is received by the agent, it would become the property of the instructor, and he may maintain an action against the agent to recover it. But if it were not so paid and received, he would have no legal claim upon it.—*Ib.* A vote of a school district to authorize the agent "to lay out ten per cent. of the school money of the district for the present year, and ten per cent. of the next

year's school money, or as near as may be, to repairing the school-house," does not authorize the agent to expend more than ten per cent. of the school-money for those two years, though more might be required to put the house in good repair.—*Davis vs. Bradford* 24 Me. 349.

SECT. 65. The production of the requisite certificates by the teacher is a condition precedent to his lawful employment by the school agent; but he is *prima facie* entitled to receive his stipulated compensation upon proof that he has been employed by the agent, and that the agreed services had been rendered. And if the town, notwithstanding the employment of the teacher by the school agent, would avail themselves of the want of the requisite certificates, they must prove that fact.—*Rolfe vs. Cooper*, 20 Me. 154. A person who instructs a town school without the statute certificate from the superintending school committee, cannot recover his wages against the town. And if for the year in which such school is kept, no superintending school committee has been chosen, such omission of the town will not aid the plaintiff to recover. Nor can such teacher collect his wages from the agent who employed him, although the district itself might not in all respects, have been originally legally established, or such agent might not have been sworn.—*Jose vs. Moulton*, 27 Me. 367. See note to sect. 54, item third.

SECT. 89. If one over twenty-one years of age, voluntarily attend a town school, and is received as a scholar by the instructor, he has the same rights and duties, and under the same restrictions and liabilities, as if under that age.—*Stevens vs. Fassett*, 27 Me. 266. When a scholar in school hours, intrudes himself into the instructor's desk, and refuses to leave it on the request of the instructor, such scholar may be lawfully removed by the instructor, and for that purpose, he may immediately use such force, and call to his assistance such aid from any other person, as is necessary to accomplish the object, without the direction or knowledge of the superintending school committee.—*Id.* The stat., 1850, chap. 193, art. 10, sect. 13, (containing the provisions of sect. 89,) for the protection of schools, is applicable to private schools regularly established and in operation for instruction in the art of writing.—*State vs. Leighton*, 35 Me. 195.

FORMS.

It is the duty of a school agent to call a district meeting in the month of March or April, annually, for the choice of an agent and for other business, by causing notice to be given as provided by law; which meeting may be called by the agent without application therefor.—See sect. 60, item first. The form of notice for such meeting may be as follows:

No. 1.

Notice for School District Meeting.

To the legal voters of school district No. —, in the town of —,
Greeting.

The inhabitants of said school district qualified by law to vote in town affairs,¹ are hereby notified and warned to meet at the school-house in said district, on —, the — day of —, 18—, at — o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to act on the following articles:

First, To choose a moderator to preside at said meeting.

Second, To choose a clerk and school agent for said district.

Third, To see what instructions said district will give to the superintending school committee or supervisor, relating to the time when schools shall commence,² and what amount of the school money shall be expended for the support of a summer school to be taught³ in said district during the ensuing year.

Fourth, To see what action said district will take in relation to procuring fuel and utensils necessary for the schools during the ensuing year.⁴

(Here state any further objects of the meeting.)

Dated at said —, the — day of —, 18—.

_____ } *Agent of School District*
 _____ } *No. — in —.*

The return upon the notice (or the certificate of notice) may be as follows:⁵

1. See section 17. 2. See section 24, item fifth. 3 See section 36. 4. See section 60, item two. 5. See section 19.

No. 2.

The undersigned hereby certifies that he has posted up the within notice at two public and conspicuous places in said district; one at the school-house in said district and one at ———, seven days at least before the day appointed for said meeting, to wit, on the ——— day of ———, 18—.

Dated at ———, the ——— day of ———, 18—.

—————, *School District Agent.*

School district meetings at other times than in March or April, can be called only upon the application therefor, of three or more legal voters of the districts.—See sects. 18 and 19, and note to same.

The form of application to a school agent may be as follows :

No. 3.

To the agent of school district No. —, in town of ———.

You are hereby requested by the subscribers, legal voters in said district, to call a meeting of the legal voters of said district, to be held at the school-house in said district, on the ——— day of ———, 18—, at ——— o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to act upon the following articles :

First, To choose a moderator to preside at said meeting.

(Here state the further objects of the meeting.)

Dated at ———, the ——— day of ———, 18—.

—————
 —————
 —————

See sect. 18.

The notice to be given upon the foregoing application may be in the following form :

No. 4.

NOTICE.

To the legal voters of district No. —, in the town of ———,

Greeting.

Written application of *(here insert the names of those signing the application)*, being legal voters in said district, having been made to the undersigned, as school agent of said district, to call a meet-

ing of the legal voters of said district at the time and place and for the purposes hereinafter named.

The inhabitants of said district qualified by law to vote in town affairs, are hereby notified and warned to meet at the school-house in said district, (*here insert the time and purposes of the meeting as set forth in the application.*)

Dated at said _____ the _____ day _____, 18—.

_____ } *Agent of School District*
 _____ } *No. — in —.*

See sect. 18.

Applications for school district meetings should first be made to the school agent, as municipal officers and justices of the peace are authorized to call such meetings only when there is no agent, or when he neglects or refuses to call a meeting.—See sects. 18 and 19, and note to same; also 51 Maine, 101.

The application made to the municipal officers of the town or a justice of the peace for calling a school district meeting may be in the following form :

No. 5.

To the selectmen of the town of _____ (*or to _____, Esq., a justice of the peace within and for the county of _____.*)

The school agent of the school district No. —, in the town of _____, neglecting (*or refusing*) to call a meeting of the legal voters thereof on the written application of at least three legal voters of said district, for the purposes herein named, (*or there being no school agent for school district No.—, in the town of _____*) you are hereby requested by the subscribers, legal voters in said district, to call a meeting of the legal voters thereof, to be held at the school house in said district, on the _____ day of _____, 18—, at — o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to act upon the following articles :

First, To choose a moderator to preside at said meeting.

(*Here insert the further objects of the meeting.*)

Dated at said _____, the _____ day of _____, 18—.

See sect. 19.

The notice for a meeting on the foregoing application may be in the form following :

No. 6.

To ———, one of the inhabitants of school district No. —, in the town of ———. Greeting.

The agent of said school district neglecting (*or refusing*) to call a meeting of the legal voters thereof on the written application of at least three legal voters of said district, for the purposes herein named, (*or there being no school agent for said district*) and written application having been made to the undersigned, selectmen of said town, (*or a justice of the peace in and for the county of ———*) by (*here insert the names of those signing the application*) legal voters of said district, to call a meeting of the legal voters thereof, at the time and place and for the purposes hereinafter named, you the said ——— are hereby required in the name of the State of Maine, to notify and warn the inhabitants of said school district No. —, in the town of ———, qualified by law to vote in town affairs, to meet at the school-house in said district (*here insert the time and purposes of the meeting as set forth in the application therefor*)

Dated at ———, the ——— day of ———, 18—.

————— } Selectmen of ———.
 ————— } (*or Justice of the Peace.*)

See sect. 19.

The form of return (or certificate of notice) on the foregoing warrant may be as follows :

No. 7.

' Pursuant to the within warrant, to me directed, I have notified and warned the inhabitants of school district No. —, in the town of ———, qualified as therein expressed to assemble at the time and place and for the purposes therein expressed, by posting up an attested copy of said warrant at the school-house in said district, and at ———, being public and conspicuous places in said district, on the ——— day of ———, being seven days before said meeting.

Dated the ——— day of ———, 18—.

—————
 See sect. 19.

Notice of selectmen for district meeting, under the provisions of sect. 32.

No. 8.

To the inhabitants of school district No. —, in the town of——.

Application in writing having been made to the undersigned, as selectmen of the town of ——, by (*here insert the names of the applicants,*) legal voters in said district (*or by a committee of said district*) to call a meeting of the qualified voters thereof, for the purpose hereinafter named, you are hereby notified and warned to meet at ——, within said district, on the —— day of —— next, at — o'clock in the —— noon, for the purpose of hearing the inhabitants of said district on the subject of their disagreement respecting a suitable place to be selected for the erection of a school-house in said district, and of deciding where such school-house shall be located.

Given under our hand this —— day of ——, A. D. 18——.

____ ——— }
 _____ } *Selectmen of ——.*
 _____ }

RECORD.

Though in the proceedings of school district meetings we ought not to look for a scrupulous observance of the most approved formalities,¹ yet, legal notice therefor is essential to the legality of the meeting.² The proceeding of a meeting held *de facto* without legal notice, by all the inhabitants qualified to attend, are void.³ And a meeting called for the choice of officers, upon application bearing date before the town meeting was held, at which it should be determined whether the district would be permitted to exercise that right, is premature, and all action under it void.⁴ In Massachusetts, it has been held, that if the inhabitants of a school district prescribe the mode of warning future meetings, the mode so prescribed must be pursued so long as the vote therefor remains unrescinded, and meetings cannot be otherwise called.⁵

As between a school district and a stranger, the possession of their records by their clerk is possession of the district; and replevin may be maintained therefor in the name of the corporation against one not legally elected clerk.⁶ Where the clerk of a school

1. See 28 Me. 193. 2. Moore *vs.* Newfield, 4 Me. 44; Jordan *vs.* Lisbon, 38 Me. 164; Lander *vs.* Smithfield, 33 Me. 239. 3. Moore *vs.* Newfield, 4 Me. 44. 4. School district in Sanford *vs.* Lord, 44 Me. 374. 5. Hayward *vs.* North Bridgewater, 2 Cush. 419. 6. School district in Sanford *vs.* Lord, 44 Me. 374. See sect. 22.

district removed into an adjoining district, but within the same town, and another was chosen in his stead, but not sworn, it was held, that the first continued competent to act as clerk.⁷ A clerk of a district, who is duly sworn, is qualified to act as clerk by virtue of the statute which provides that he shall hold his office until another shall be chosen and sworn in his stead.⁸ The Revised Statutes, chap. 3, sect. 8, provides that when omissions or errors exist in the records or tax list of a town or school district, or in the returns of warrants of meetings thereof, they may be amended, on oath, according to the fact, by the officer, whose duty it was to have made them correctly, while in or after he ceases to be in office; and that if the original warrant is lost or destroyed, the return, or amendment of it, may be made upon a copy thereof. But it has formerly been held, that a clerk of a school district, after he is out of office and another chosen and sworn in his stead, cannot amend the district records.⁹

Parol evidence is inadmissible to prove the transactions of a school district meeting, the only legal evidence being the record itself, or an attested copy.¹⁰ Such record should therefore be made and preserved with great care.

It is not essential that the application for a warrant or notice from the selectmen to call a district meeting should be recorded or produced; or that the application should be recited in the warrant, but it may be proved by parol that such application had been made.¹¹ Yet, it is essential to the validity of a meeting, that there be evidence that the application therefor, in a case requiring one, has been made, and such evidence is made more certain and better perpetuated by a record than otherwise. It is therefore recommended that such applications be recorded.

After recording the applications, if any, and the notice for a meeting, with the certificate of notice (or return thereon,) they should be attested by the clerk, as follows:

No. 9.

A true record of application, notice, and certificate thereon.

Attest: _____, *School District Clerk.*

The record may then proceed as follows:

Pursuant to the foregoing notice, the legal voters of School District No. —, in the town of —, met at the school-house in

7. *Williams vs. Lunenburg*, 21 Pick. 75. 8. *Stoughton vs. Atherton*, 12 Met. 105. See sect. 22. 9. *Stoughton vs. Atherton*, 12 Met. 105. See sect. 22. 10. *Moore vs. Newfield*, 4 Me. 44; *Jordan vs. Lisbon*, 38 Me. 164. 11. *Soper vs. Livermore*, 28 Me. 193.

said district on the — day of —, A. D. 18—, at — o'clock in the afternoon, and were called to order by —,

Whereupon — — was chosen moderator,¹² and — — was duly elected clerk, and was sworn to faithfully and impartially perform the duties assigned to him by law, as clerk of school district No. —, in the town of —, during the ensuing year, and until another should be chosen and sworn in his place.¹³

By — —, Moderator, (*or Justice of the Peace.*)

— — was duly elected by ballot, school agent,¹⁴ and was sworn to faithfully and impartially perform the duties assigned to him by law, as agent of school district No. —, in the town of —, during the ensuing year, and until another should be chosen and qualified in his stead.¹⁵

By — — Moderator, (*or Dist. Clerk, or Justice of the Peace.*)

After recording such other proceedings as may be had the record should conclude as follows :

A true record — Attest : — —, *School District Clerk.*

Certificates of superintending school committees to teachers have heretofore been in form similar to the following :

No. 10.

To whom it may concern :—This certifies that we have examined — — as a school teacher, and that he is well qualified to instruct youth in reading, spelling, writing, English grammar, geography, history, arithmetic, philosophy, book-keeping, and other branches usually taught in public schools, and particularly in school district No.—, in the town of —, for which he has been examined, and that he is qualified to govern the school in said district.

Dated at —, the — day of —, A. D. 18—.

Superintending School Committee.

The R. S., chap. 11, sect. 54, item first, provides that the superintending school committee shall appoint suitable times and places for the examination of candidates proposing to teach in town and give notice thereof. And it has been held, that if all the members of a committee have not been notified, a certificate of a majority is void, and that a member does not waive his right to be notified by

12. The moderator need not be sworn. See sect. 22. 13. The clerk is sworn by the moderator or a justice of the peace. See sect. 22. 14. The agent must be chosen by ballot. See sect. 23. 15. The agent is sworn by the moderator, district clerk, or justice of the peace. See sect. 60.

absence ; but the certificate of the majority as to the qualification of a teacher, is to be regarded as prima facie evidence that they have performed their duty as well in notifying those who do not sign as in making the necessary examination.—20 Me. 37.

If the committee are desirous of showing in their certificate a full compliance with the statute requirement, on their part, in making the examination and issuing their certificate, the following form is recommended :

No. 11.

The undersigned, superintending school committee of the town of ———, having received satisfactory evidence that ——— of ———, possesses a good moral character, and a temper and disposition suitable to be an instructor of youth, have this day examined the said ——— in reading, spelling, writing, English grammar, geography, history, arithmetic, and other branches usually taught in public schools, and particularly in school district No. —, in the town of ———, and also as to capacity for the government thereof,¹ and we do hereby certify that the said ——— is qualified to govern said school and instruct in the branches above named, and such other branches as are necessary to be taught therein, notice of the time and place of said examination having been given to each of said committee.

Dated at ———, the ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—.

—————
 ————— } *Committee.*
 —————

No. 12.

Certificate of superintending school committee of dismissal of a teacher.

The undersigned, superintending school committee of the town of ———, met at the school-house in district No. —, in said town, on the ——— day of ———, 18—, due notice of which time and place of meeting and the purposes thereof having been given to each member thereof, and after careful and deliberate investigation, we do hereby certify that we deem the services of ———, now employed as a teacher in said district, unprofitable to the

1. See section 54, item second.

school therein, and we accordingly dismiss said teacher for the reasons following, viz:

(Here insert the reasons of dismissal.)

Dated at said — the — day of —, A. D. 18—.

_____ }
 _____ } *Sup't School Com. of—.*
 _____ }

See section 54, item six, and note to same.

No. 13.

Certificate of expulsion of a scholar.

The undersigned, superintending school committee of the town of —, met at the school-house in school district No. — in said town on the — day of —, 18—, due notice of which time and place of meeting and the purposes thereof, having been given to each member of said committee, and after proper investigation of the behavior of —, a scholar in the school of said district, we have adjudged that the said — is an obstinately disobedient and disorderly scholar, and that we deem it necessary for the peace and usefulness of the school that he be removed therefrom, and we accordingly expel the said — from said school.

Dated at said — the — day of —, A. D. 18—.

_____ }
 _____ } *Sup't School Com. of—.*
 _____ }

See section 54, item seven, and note to same.

PRACTICAL HINTS.

I. Notice of all meetings, stating the object for which they are called, should be given as prescribed by the school law, and the agent should see that paper and ink, and all necessary conveniences, are provided, so as to keep a proper record.

II. When the time for the meeting has arrived beyond doubt, it is proper for the agent or clerk to call the meeting to order, and nominate a moderator, who need not be sworn. When the nomination is seconded, the person making it should take the vote and introduce the moderator so elected.

III. The moderator must first call for the election of a clerk, who must be sworn by the moderator or by a justice of the peace.

IV. The clerk should record all motions voted upon by the meeting, complete the minutes, and present them for the approval of the meeting before its close. These minutes, signed by the clerk, should be properly recorded and preserved.

V. After the election of a clerk, the moderator should state the object of the meeting by reading a copy of the call. He should then state that the meeting is ready for any proposition relating to the business for which it is called. In conducting the business of the meeting, the following rules are observed in all rightly conducted deliberative assemblies :

1. All business should be presented in the form of a motion, order or resolution.

2. Any member of the meeting may present a motion, but to do this he must first rise, address the moderator, and be recognized by the moderator as having "a right to the floor."

3. No person is entitled to address the meeting, except under a pending motion, which has been seconded.

4. No person is entitled to speak more than twice upon the same question.

5. Any motion may be modified by a motion to amend, or to amend an amendment.

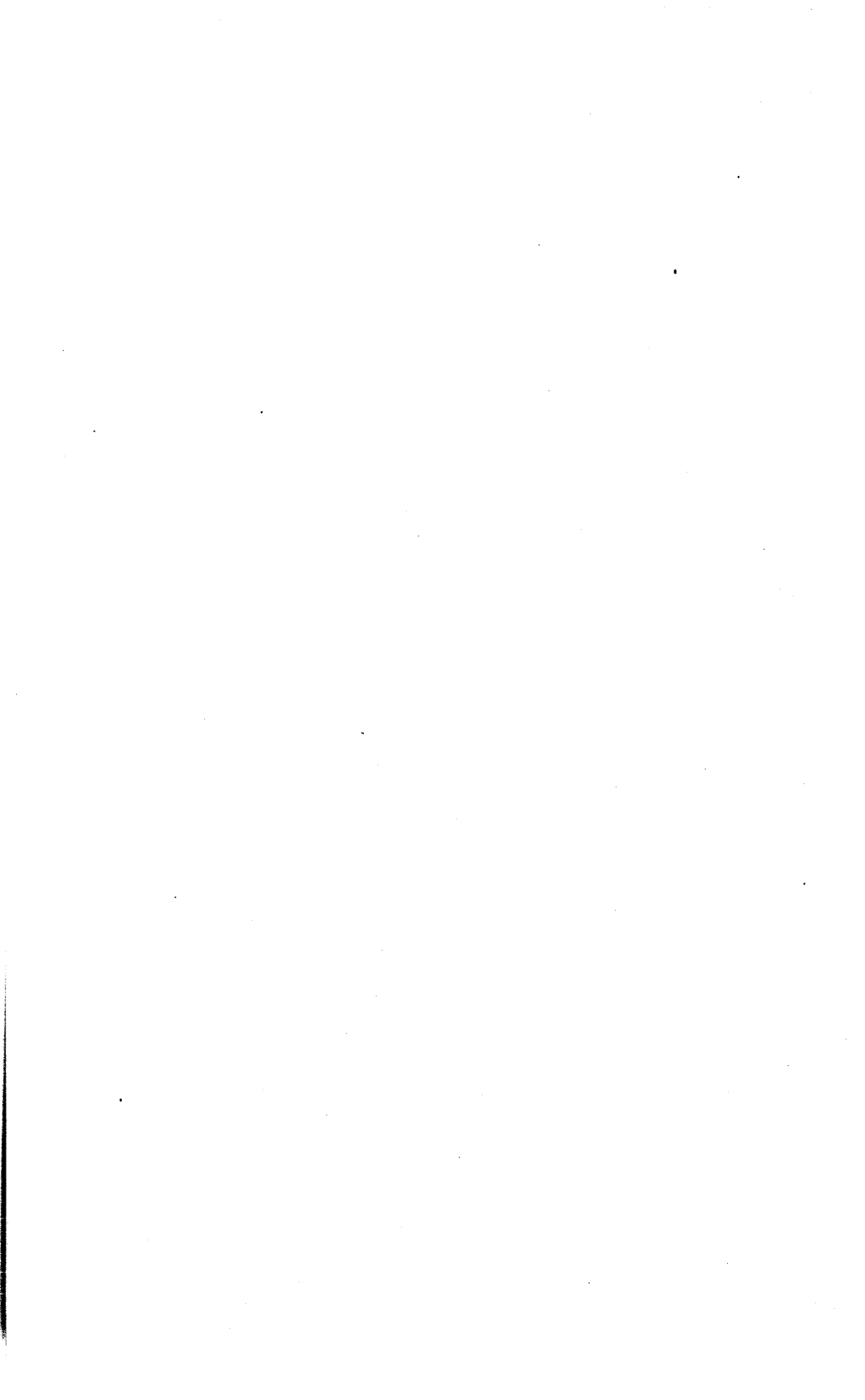
6. All amendments must be voted upon in the reverse order to which they are presented: that is, the last amendment must be acted upon first.

7. There are certain motions which, from their nature, take precedence of all other motions, and in the following order: *First*—The motion to adjourn, which is not debatable, and supersedes all other motions whatsoever. *Second*—The motion to lay on the table, which is not debatable. *Third*—The motion for the previous question, which is not debatable. *Fourth*—The motion to postpone.

8. To suppress debate upon a pending proposition, any member may move the previous question. The moderator must then put the motion in this form: "Shall the main question now be put?" This motion is not debatable. If it prevails, the main question must be put, exactly as it stands. If the motion for the previous question does not prevail, it is the custom of ordinary deliberative meetings to allow debate, commitment or amendment to proceed.

9. A motion already adopted may be reconsidered. The motion to reconsider places the question in precisely the same state and condition, and the same questions are to be put in relation to it, as if the vote reconsidered had never been taken. Ordinarily, the motion to reconsider is made by a person voting previously on the prevailing side, and during the same meeting at which the original proposition was passed.

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