

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TOWN OFFICERS

OF THE

TOWN OF MAYNARD

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1887.

MAYNARD:
THE ENTERPRISE STEAM JOB PRINT,
1887.

TOWN WARRANT.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

MIDDLESEX, SS.

To either of the Constables of the Town of Maynard in said County,

GREETING:

In the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, you are directed to notify and warn the inhabitants of the town of Maynard, qualified to vote in elections and town affairs, to meet in Riverside Hall in said town, on Monday, the fourteenth day of March, next, at twelve and one-half o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to act on the following articles, to wit:

ART. 1. To choose a Moderator to preside at said meeting.

ART. 2. To hear and act upon reports of Town Officers and Committees.

ART. 3. To choose all necessary Town Officers for the ensuing year.

ART. 4. To vote by ballot, Yes or No, in answer to the question, Shall licenses be granted for the sale of intoxicating liquors in this town?

ART. 5. To see if the town will accept as a town-way the road called Thompson Court leading from Sudbury St. to Thompson St. as laid out by the Selectmen, to do or act anything thereon.

ART. 6. To see if the town will take any action in regard to introducing a system of water works into the town, for protection from fire, and for other uses, to do or act anything thereon.

ART. 7. To see if the town will raise and appropriate a sum of money with which to build a new School house, or enlarge any of the existing school buildings, or do anything to increase the school accommodations of the town.

ART. 8. To see if the town will take action in regard to suppressing the discharge of firearms on Sunday within its borders to do or act anything thereon.

ART. 9. To see if the town will vote to hold their meetings hereafter in Co-operative Hall, to do or act anything thereon.

And you are directed to serve this warrant by posting up an attested copy thereof at the Post Office, and one at each of ten other public places in said town, seven days at least before the time for holding said meeting.

Hereof fail not and make due return of this warrant, with your doings thereon, to the Selectmen or Town Clerk at or before the time for holding said meeting.

Given under our hands this third day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

GEORGE SMETHURST,	} <i>Selectmen</i>	
ORRIN S. FOWLER,		<i>of</i>
GEORGE FLOOD,		} <i>Maynard.</i>

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr. TOWN OF MAYNARD IN ACCOUNT WITH L. MAYNARD, TREASURER AND COLLECTOR. Cr.

1886. March 1. Due treasurer, - - -	\$ 682 26	1887. March 1. School books sold, - - -	\$ 1 70
1887. March 1. Paid selectmen's orders, -	20,324 00	From State for State paupers, -	72 85
" abated taxes, - - -	4 00	From State for contagious diseases, -	429 31
		From town of Medway, E. S. New, -	60 86
		From town of Acton, Mrs. Trainor, -	24 25
		Auctioneer's license, - - -	2 00
		People's Theatre license, - - -	24 00
		Liquor license, - - -	1775 00
		Publishing liquor applications, -	10 00
		Corporation tax, - - -	1662 46
		National bank tax, - - -	56 67
		Massachusetts school fund, -	184 58
		Military aid for 1885, - - -	396 00
		Dog tax returned, - - -	212 76
		Cemetery lots, etc., - - -	115 25
		Taxes for 1884, - - -	6 06
		" 1885, - - -	187 82
		" 1886, - - -	14,903 62
		Interest on taxes, - - -	3 43
		Balance due treasurer, - - -	791 73
	<u>\$21,010 35</u>		<u>\$21,010 35</u>
Unpaid Taxes for 1885, - - -	\$ 16 00	Abated taxes for 1884, - - -	\$ 6 00
" 1886, - - -	118 17	" 1886, - - -	40 20
In Treasurer's hands—20 shares preferred and 4 shares common stock of Lowell & Framingham Railroad.			
" Benjamin Conant fund, \$250.00			

MAYNARD, March 1, 1887.

L. MAYNARD, Treasurer and Collector.

REPORT OF SELECTMEN.

ASSETS.

APPROPRIATIONS OF 1886.

For Common schools,	\$5500 00
Evening schools,	500 00
Highways, bridges and sidewalk,	1400 00
Incidentals,	3000 00
Police,	600 00
Public Library,	200 00
Receiving Tomb,	500 00
Glenwood cemetery,	200 00
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	\$11,900 00

RECEIPTS FROM MARCH 1, 1886, TO MARCH 1, 1887.

From School books sold,	\$1 70
Commonwealth for state paupers.	72 85
Commonwealth for contagious diseases,	429 31
Town of Medway, E. S. New,	60 86
Town of Acton, Mrs. Trainor,	24 25
Auctioneer's license,	2 00
Peoples' theatre license,	24 00
Liquor license,	1,775 00
Publishing liquor license application,	10 00
Corporation tax,	1,662 46
National bank tax,	56 67
Massachusetts school fund,	184 58
Military Aid, 1885.	396 00
Dog tax returned,	212 76
Cemetery lots, etc.,	115 25
Taxes for 1884,	6 06
Taxes for 1885.	187 82

From Taxes for 1886,	14,993 62
Interest on taxes,	3 43
Balance due treasurer,	791 73

\$21 010 35

The treasurer is credited as follows :

Amount Paid on orders of Selectmen,	\$20,324 09
Paid on abated taxes,	4 00
Due treasurer,	682 26

\$21,010 35

Orders drawn on the treasurer as follows :

SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS.

William B. Allen,	Spring term,	\$333 33
Emily A. Gordon,	"	144 00
Mary E. Felton,	"	120 00
Rose Winkley,	"	120 00
Annie J. Kenefick,	"	120 00
Nellie M. Pope,	"	120 00
Lizzie M. Moody	"	120 00
Mary E. Jenkins,	"	120 00
Jessie A. Sanderson,	"	120 00
Annie Smith,	"	120 00
Alice W. Nagle,	"	96 00

\$1,533 33

William B. Allen,	Fall term,	\$333 33
Emily A. Gordon,	"	144 00
Mary E. Felton,	"	120 00
Rose Winkley,	"	120 00
Annie J. Kenefick,	"	120 00
Nellie M. Pope,	"	120 00
Lizzie M. Moody,	"	120 00
Mary E. Jenkins,	"	120 00
Alice W. Nagle,	"	120 00
Edith A. Garfield,	"	120 00
Emily Robinson,	"	72 00

\$1,509 33

William B. Allen.	Winter term,	\$305 56
Emily A. Gordon.	"	132 00
Mary E. Felton,	"	90 00
Rose Winkley,	"	110 00
Annie J. Kenefick,	"	110 00
Nellie M. Pope,	"	110 00
Lizzie M. Moody,	"	110 00
Mary E. Jenkins,	"	110 00
Alice W. Nagle,	"	110 00
Edith A. Garfield,	"	110 00
Emily Robinson,	"	88 00
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		\$1,385 56

SCHOOL INCIDENTALS.

James Wilson, care Main street school rooms,	\$ 3 00
George F. King & Merrill, supplies,	7 10
Isabella Slyvert, cleaning Acton street, Nason street and Garfield school rooms,	35 00
Thompson, Brown & Co., school books,	39 37
John C. Haynes & Co., pitch pipes,	8 70
" " music,	4 80
Warren A. Haynes, wood,	7 00
George F. Cutting, dinners for agent State Board of Education,	2 50
Assabet M'fg Co., coal and wood,	402 44
Charles Slyvert, janitor Acton street, Nason street and Garfield school house,	362 87
Mrs. Lynch, cleaning Main street school rooms,	10 00
Bessie Wilson, dusting school rooms,	3 00
F. F. Robertson, taking census school children,	10 00
" " care Main street school, etc.,	15 55
Haynes Bros., supplies,	27 79
" agent for school books, three years,	60 00
Boston School Supply Co., supplies,	13 40
Harrison Hume, supplies,	13 50
Lee & Shepard, books,	129 10
Harper & Brothers, books and supplies,	43 39
William Ware & Co., books,	218 78

Knight, Adams & Co., supplies,	56 43
People's Manufacturing Co., books,	17 00
Winkley, Dresser & Co., supplies,	2 43
Clark & Maynard, supplies,	5 36
Mrs. J. Quinn, washing Main street school rooms,	7 00
James F. Sweeney, traveling expenses State Board of Education,	4 25
Hudson <i>Enterprise</i> , printing slips for books,	3 00
F.F. Robertson, janitor Main street and Garfield schools,	47 30
William Dawson, carriage hire,	75
Edward Sheridan, care Main street school rooms,	5 25
H. H. McGrail, dinners for State Board of Education,	9 00
Adams & Ingraham, books, etc.,	37 70
A. G. Whitcomb, teacher's desk and call bell,	18 75
W. W. Oliver, repairing clocks,	14 00
A. D. Holt, supplies,	66 52
Hiram Curtis, brooms and sundries,	40 68
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	\$1,752 71
Appropriation,	\$5,500 00

EVENING SCHOOLS.

Paid John B. Studley, principal,	\$132 50
Nellie G. Richardson, assistant,	76 50
Charles Slyvert, janitor,	38 25
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	\$247 25
Appropriation,	\$500 00

MILITARY AID.

Margaret Moore,	\$42 00
Mary Monedict,	16 00
Dennis Long,	48 00
Charlotte Holbrook,	20 00
Mary Lee,	48 00
Mary Carr,	48 00
Mary J. Brown,	38 00
John Callahan,	96 00
Overseers of Poor for Michael Doonor,	4 50
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	\$360 50

SUPPORT OF POOR.

Tewksbury almshouse, board of Robert Gregg.	\$169 00
Worcester lunatic asylum " James Adams,	177 31
" " " William King,	172 21
" " " Patrick O'Neil,	184 35
" " " Julia Buckley,	144 78
Danvers " " Walter Ross,	164 77
Westborough " " "	10 06
Carl Schmidt, support of self,	144 00
Mary Manning, support of John McClure,	156 00
John Platt, support of self and wife,	180 00
Mrs. Michael Driscoll, board of P. Counihan.	111 28
Mrs. Hall, support of Mrs. Arthur Wagg,	85 00
Mrs. William White, support of Michael Doonor,	61 50
Mrs. Johanna Connors, support of self,	35 00
Mrs. Morris Connors, board of P. Counihan,	68 72
Ellen Taylor, nursing Catharine Owens,	2 00
W. B. Case, clothing for Catharine Owens.	1 80
W. B. Case, shoes for P. Counihan,	1 50
W. B. Case, flannel for David O'Leary,	1 00
Mary A. Jackman, nursing Carl Schmidt, 1885.	9 00
Dr. F. U. Rich, medical att'nce, Mrs. Martin Maley.	10 00
B. F. Johnson, medicine for David O'Leary,	23 65
B. F. Johnson, medicine for Aaron Midwood,	1 00
Patrick Kelley, lodging 697 tramps at 12 1-2 cts.,	87 13
Patrick Kelley, expense crackers, herrings and oil,	9 92
A. H. Haynes & Co., clothes for P. Counihan, 1885.	7 75
A. H. Haynes & Co., clothes for John McClure,	3 90
Overseers of Poor, Boston, aid given P. Raiche,	10 71
" " " Mrs. Jas. Keegan,	4 00
Dr. J. E. Marsh, medical attendance E. S. New and family,	20 50
Dr. J. E. Marsh, medical attendance Mrs. Johanna Connors,	6 75
H. B. Fowler, milk for Martin Maley,	3 10
A. & L. Maynard, house rent for E. S. New,	2 85
F. F. Robertson, labor and expense with Wellington children,	2 45
H. M. Wetherbee, meat and provisions for E. S. New,	9 61
" " " Martin Maley,	2 14

H. M. Wetherbee, meat and provisions for Aaron Midwood,	14 21
Assabet M'fg Co., wood for lock-up,	13 00
" wood and coal for Mrs. Greeley,	39 16
" coal for Mrs. Trainor,	3 25
" coal and wood for David O'Leary,	13 23
" coal and wood for Mrs. Curtin,	3 47
" coal and wood for Thomas Higgins,	1 50
" coal for Jerry Mahoney,	3 13
C. W. Wells, medicines for Martin Maley,	1 75
" " Patrick Counihan,	75
" " E. S. New,	10
" " other poor,	4 90
Town of Marlboro, supplies and medical attendance given to Mrs. Arthur Wagg,	18 50
David Henderson, clothing for P. Counihan,	13 95
Town of Danvers in account with Overseers of Poor,	52 00
Charles Randall, wood for Mrs. Trainor,	3 00
" " E. S. New,	2 25
Charles Belcher, cleaning lock-up,	4 50
George Flood, expense and labor on Robert Gregg case,	8 05
John Sexton, repairing boots for P. Counihan,	1 50
Riverside Co-op. Ass'n, goods for David O'Leary,	14 76
" Aaron Midwood,	35 31
" Thomas Higgins,	3 21
" clothes for Michael Doonor,	7 15
" crackers and herrings for lockup,	15 03
" goods for Edward Murphy,	5 65
Charles G. Brooks, milk for Edward Murphy,	6 10
Mary A. Jackman, nursing family of Edward Murphy,	20 25
Assabet Mfg. Co., wood for Edward Murphy,	4 63
C. W. Wells, medicine for Edward Murphy,	9 25
Haynes Bro's, supplies for Edward Murphy,	2 00
Dr. Livermore, medical service for Edward Murphy,	1 50
Dr. Rich, medical service for Edward Murphy,	66 25
George Flood, use of team for Edward Murphy,	2 00
O. S. Fowler, coffins for children of Edward Murphy,	35 00
O. S. Fowler, labor and expense on acct. of Edward Murphy,	22 00
Thomas Naylor, slippers for Edward Murphy,	50

Thomas Naylor, shoes for John McClure,	1 75
W. S. Fowler, R. R. ticket to Tewksbury for traveller,	75
W. S. Fowler, expense and R. R. ticket for Robert Coulter,	1 00
W. S. Fowler, expense and R. R. ticket for traveller to Fitchburg,	65
W. S. Fowler, medicine for Aaron Midwood,	3 00
Joseph Hapgood, repairing shoes for David O'Leary,	75
Asahel Balcom, house rent for David O'Leary,	7 00
George Smith, house rent for Mrs. Trainor,	18 00
A. Whitney, house rent for George Blye,	60 00
C. H. Stuart, clothing for Martin Maley,	4 00
Master House of Correction, support of Hugh Doonor, Michael Doonor and Julia Callahan,	36 71
Henry L. Albee, mattresses for lock-up,	6 00
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	\$2,677 14

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Cupples, Upham & Co., books,	\$188 33
Sarah F. Nyman, librarian,	107 77
M. D. Holt, labor and supplies,	1 15
Fred W. Berry, supplies,	8 00
Riverside Co-operative Association, rent,	75 00
Arthur Fenner, insurance,	20 00
S. D. Kent, covering books,	30 00
M. Balcom, labor and books,	2 40
Express,	2 00
Assabet Manufacturing Co., paper,	1 12
Estes & Lauriat, books,	204 70
Hudson <i>Enterprise</i> , printing,	39 00
Samuel Akroyd, labor and expenses,	4 00
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	\$684 07
Appropriation,	\$200 00
Dog tax,	212 76
Catalogues and fines,	16 42
Balance on hand, March 1, 1886,	210 96
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	\$640 14

POLICE OFFICERS.

Edward Ferrns,	\$256 25
John Carpenter,	160 90
O. B. Phelps,	65 00
Henry Ledyard,	7 40
C. F. Cahill,	4 00
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	\$493 75
Appropriation,	\$600 00

COMMON TOWN CHARGES.

F. F. Robertson, lighting street lamps,	\$579 45
Hooper, Lewis & Co., order book,	6 50
Pratt Bros., printing town warrants,	2 25
Hudson <i>Enterprise</i> , printing town warrants,	2 50
" " reports,	46 00
" advertising liquor license applications,	9 00
" printing extracts by-laws,	1 25
" " voting lists, etc.,	10 00
Fred W. Barry, letter press for Selectmen,	6 50
Hiram Bean, hand force pumps,	18 00
Nickerson & Miller, burners and chimneys for street lamps,	39 70
William D. Tuttle, surveying line between the towns of Stow and Maynard, 1885,	31 00
M. R. Warren, license blanks and affidavits,	3 76
Parker & Wood, six maple trees for school-yards,	6 00
R. Sherburne, glass for street lamps,	5 04
A. J. Wilkinson & Co., lock for lockup,	1 37
John P. Lovells & Sons, three Constable badges,	3 15
John W. Green, labor making tree guards,	4 00
John W. Green, labor with surveyor Tuttle,	1 00
John Y. Tucker, repairs on school-yard gates,	9 75
Assabet Mfg. Co., wood for lockup,	6 19
Assabet Mfg. Co., lumber for tree guards,	11 36
Assabet Mfg. Co., tax bills and postage,	4 60
Assabet Mfg. Co., sundries,	72
Treasurer of Commonwealth, 1-4 liquor license,	443 75
Hermon Strater, set copper measures,	4 00

Daniel Parmenter, removing nuisance,	2 50
Charles Slyvert, services as truant officer,	12 50
F. F. Robertson, " "	15 00
A. D. Holt, decoration day appropriation,	50 00
Arthur Fenner, insuring Garfield school-house,	90 00
Charles Wood, painting and varnishing hearse,	20 00
Charles Wood, lettering bridge notices,	1 25
H. Curtis, provisions for Concord fire department,	6 99
H. Curtis, pails lost or destroyed by fire,	11 83
Charles F. Cahill, lighting street lamps,	44 65
Levi R. Cheney, repairs on school-houses,	16 25
Frank Keith, setting out trees,	2 25
Frank W. Nyman, repairs on school buildings,	40 83
James F. Sweeney, expenses and repairs,	5 20
J. W. Jubb, repairs on school furniture,	1 25
Newell Wilcomb, grading in school-yards,	27 00
John Doyle, " "	23 75
Willie Doyle, " "	9 75
James Coulter,	1 50
James C. Reed, repairs on lockup and school-houses,	6 25
Globe Gas Light Co., glass for street lamps,	9 48
Fitchburg Railroad, freight on street lamps,	60
Wheeler Reflector Co., five street lanterns and posts,	29 90
E. Jones & Co., materials for school-house repairs,	9 77
Frank Conant, mason work, repairing school building,	22 75
John Sullivan, labor in school-yard,	1 50
A. S. Woodart, labor on school-houses,	40 99
Haynes Bros., materials for school repairs,	12 11
Arthur Fenner, insurance on Main street school-house,	45 00
Arthur Fenner, insurance on Nason street " "	67 50
S. B. Shattuck, building closet for town officers,	13 23
Thomas Naylor, wall paper for school-rooms,	8 05
Samuel Hall, painting conductors school-houses,	2 85
John W. Parmenter, ten maple trees for school-yards,	8 00
John W. Parmenter, labor setting same,	2 00
A. Maynard, rent of hall,	100 00
H. B. Gove, damages to wagon on Powder Mill road,	18 35
L. Maynard, note of 1885,	1200 00
L. Maynard, interest on note,	36 00

State Treasurer, State tax,	1605 00
Middlesex County, county tax,	964 95
George F. Cutting, Collector and Assessors books,	3 75
George F. Cutting, stamps and stationery,	50
O. S. Fowler, returning 45 deaths to Town Clerk,	11 25
O. S. Fowler, stamps and stationery,	3 68
C. H. Stuart, stationery,	2 30
W. B. Case, recording births, marriages and deaths,	53 35
W. B. Case, sundry expenses,	3 20
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	\$5,921 65

TOWN OFFICERS.

George Smethurst, service as selectman,	\$60 00
“ “ overseer of poor,	20 00
“ “ board of health,	20 00
George Flood, “ selectman,	60 00
“ “ overseer of the poor,	20 00
“ “ board of health,	20 00
Orrin S. Fowler, “ selectman,	60 00
“ “ overseer of poor,	20 00
“ “ board of health,	20 00
James F. Sweeney, “ school committee,	90 00
Edwin Smith, “ “	42 30
J. W. Seagrave, “ “	30 00
William Wignall, “ “	50 00
M. H. Garfield, “ “	20 00
George F. Cutting, “ assessor,	70 00
Levi R. Cheney, “ “	50 00
Joel F. Parmenter, “ “	50 00
William R. Hall, “ registrar of voters,	15 00
James Higgins, “ “	15 00
Joel Abbott, “ “	7 50
William B. Case, “ town clerk,	25 00
L. Maynard, “ treasurer and collector,	50 00
George F. Cutting, “ sealer weights and measures,	5 00
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	\$819 80

HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES AND SIDEWALKS.

John Doyle, labor self and teams,	\$441 65
Hermon Sherer, labor,	1 00
Thomas Collahan, labor,	9 15
Daniel Coughlan, labor,	4 50
John McManus, labor,	9 90
Michael Moynihan, labor,	11 25
Michael Bowes, labor,	1 20
James Coulter, labor,	52 05
John Sullivan, labor,	52 05
Willie Doyle, labor,	184 05
Mark Kelley, labor,	6 75
John Thompson, labor,	45 00
Patrick Powers, labor,	8 55
Jerry Casey, labor,	10 80
Daniel Reardon, labor,	54 45
Jackson Brackett, labor,	6 75
Michael O'Donnell, labor,	1 50
Johnnie Doyle, labor,	13 20
Timothy Donovan, labor,	6 00
Eugene Colbert, labor,	15 00
John W. Green, labor,	3 00
William Lee, labor,	7 50
Christopher Myers, labor,	2 25
Mr. Cullinane, labor,	7 50
John Kelley, labor,	17 40
James Smith, labor,	15 90
Alexander McIntyre, labor,	3 00
John O'Brien, labor,	90
H. B. Fowler, gravel,	5 00
Haynes Bros., hardware,	5 75
Frank Conant, bricking street wells,	20 26
A. Whitney, labor man and oxen,	12 60
Calvin Whitney, stone,	10 00
Newell Wilcomb, labor men and teams,	210 60
George Whitney, labor self and team,	161 70
Owen Burns, gravel bank,	20 00
John Y. Tucker, iron work,	9 51
Waldo Bros., drain pipe,	28 08

Marcellus Day, drain pipe,	54 90
Assabet Manufacturing Co., brick and cement,	48 37
" lumber and posts,	9 74
" lumber, posts and nails	
Powder mill road fence,	68 74
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	\$1,657 50
Appropriation,	\$1,400 00
Unexpended last year,	141 20
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	\$1,541 20

NEW BRIDGE.

James Coulter, labor,	4 50
Alexander McIntyre, labor,	3 00
John Kelley, " "	6 75
Daniel Reardon, " "	7 50
James Brown, " "	7 50
Daniel Ryan, " "	2 25
Christopher Myers, " "	5 10
Mr. Cullinane, " "	5 25
Willie Doyle, " "	15 60
Joel Parmenter, " "	5 00
Newell Wilcomb, " "	43 45
George Whitney, " "	24 00
John Doyle, " "	33 25
George Flood, " and expenses.	18 30
Balcom & Parmenter, 64 piles,	256 00
Timothy Crowley, Boston, driving piles,	310 00
Assabet Manufacturing Co., lumber and materials,	287 35
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	\$1,034 80

GLENWOOD CEMETERY.

Cornelius O'Leary, grading avenues,	\$22 50
Jackson Brackett, grading avenues,	6 00
Willie Doyle, grading avenues,	20 25
Newell Wilcomb, grading avenues,	81 60
John Doyle,	65 75
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	\$196 10
Appropriation,	\$200 00

CEMETERY INCIDENTALS.

M. C. Leonard, Japanese ivy vines,	\$ 5 00
O. S. Fowler, labor and expenses grading,	18 75
“ care of Benjamin Conant lot,	2 50
C. E. Chase & Co., Boston, marble markers.	23 25
Fitchburg R. R., freight on “	1 10
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	\$50 60
Income cemetery lots sold.	\$90 00
Balance on hand, March 1, 1886,	25 50
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	\$115 50

RECAPITULATION.

Support of common schools. Teachers' salaries,	\$4,428 22
“ “ School incidentals,	1,752 71
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	\$6,180 93
Support of evening schools,	247 25
Support of Poor,	2,677 14
Common town charges,	5,921 65
Military aid,	360 50
Public library,	684 07
Police,	493 75
Town officers,	819 80
Highways, bridges and sidewalks,	1,657 50
New bridge Sudbury street,	1,034 80
Glenwood Cemetery, grading avenues,	196 10
“ incidentals,	50 60
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	\$20,324 09

GEORGE SMETHURST, } *Selectmen*
 ORRIN S. FOWLER, } *of*
 GEORGE FLOOD, } *Maynard.*

TOWN CLERK'S REPORT.

A LIST OF THE BIRTHS REGISTERED IN MAYNARD, 1886

Jan. 5.	Ella Scully,	July 15.	Sarah Swanton.
5.	Alice Scully,	16.	Georgia S. Rowley.
6.	Ethel N. Nutting.	26.	Minnie W. Wollerschied.
18.	Ellen Moynehan.	26.	Frank Riley.
21.	Mary B. Moore.	30.	Robert A. Rockford.
22.	Anna S. Carpenter.	Aug. 5.	Stephen E. Wilson.
Feb. 1.	Arthur M. Hart.	9.	Clifford A. Whitney.
1.	George L. Champion.	12.	Harold E. Butterworth.
4.	Alva M. Docherty.	13.	George B. Thompson.
22.	Chester W. Titley.	14.	Timothy Murphy.
Mar. 1.	Catherine B. Marsh.	27.	Ella M. Keith.
2.	Isabelle C. Pringle.	29.	George E. White.
3.	William J. Banks.	30.	—— Parks.
10.	Edward F. Cleary.	Sept. 6.	Beatrice M. Wilson.
13.	Louis Taylor.	7.	William May.
15.	Mary Mailey.	11.	John J. Manning.
17.	Alice Brunell.	17.	Irene Martin.
18.	Mary A. Nichols.	18.	John J. Sullivan.
24.	Lucy E. Wagg.	19.	John F. Burke.
28.	Mary E. Fletcher.	19.	Nellie I. Binns.
28.	Emma Greenhalgh.	23.	Eva M. Cashon.
Apr. 7.	Gertrude E. Shaw.	27.	William Hanson.
9.	John E. Thaine.	Oct. 1.	Katie Marra.
12.	—— Laduke.	11.	Harry Howarth.
14.	—— Hefferman.	18.	Elizabeth Moore.
15.	Francis J. Tallon.	18.	Bathomles A. Cocklin.
16.	Calvin R. Trampleasure.	22.	Hannah M. Eastwood.
21.	Ethel B. Rich.	Nov. 5.	Emma E. Taylor.
21.	James E. Smith.	5.	Levena C. Cleary.
May 2.	—— Brogan.	7.	Hattie M. Swazernberg.
8.	Elsie M. Parmenter.	15.	Grace Marsden.
14.	Clarence A. Slyvert.	16.	William J. White.
20.	John J. Murphy.	16.	Mabel F. Mallison.
25.	Annie M. Brotherston.	20.	James H. Farrell.
27.	—— Theiss.	28.	Alexander Lees.

May 29.	Mary E. Callahan.	Dec. 1.	Leon H. Champagne.
30.	Ivie B. Holt.	2.	Eva M. Roberts.
June 6.	Alice Lingley.	8.	Margaret A. Mooran.
8.	Ruby M. Garlick.	16.	Francis E. Brewer.
17.	Edith A. Mahoney.	17.	Flora G. Elm.
July 1.	Michael McAuliffe.	17.	Clara E. Fairbanks.
2.	Joseph W. Taylor.	21.	George A. Henderson.
6.	Margaret E. Cook.		
Total number 85.		W. B. CASE, <i>Town Clerk.</i>	

A LIST OF DEATHS REGISTERED IN MAYNARD FOR 1886.

Jan. 2.	Edward F. Doyle.	Aug. 20.	Mary T. Dohahue.
19.	Mary Sherwood.	27.	Richard Percival,
22.	Mary P. Maynard.	30.	William R. Hall.
Feb. 10.	Daniel J. Mailey.	31.	—— Parks.
12.	Persie A. Haynes.	July 28.	—— Lingley.
19.	Jane W. Clayton.	Sept 17.	Celia M. Hall.
27.	Rachael H. Collins.	23.	Mary A. Nichols.
Mar. 16.	Sophia D. Smith.	24.	Margaret Robertson.
23.	Catherine Owens.	Oct. 2.	William Shea.
27.	Christina E. Curtain.	2.	Henry B. Gove.
30.	James T. Higgins.	16.	Margaret Meade.
Apr. 8.	Mary Connally.	17.	Eugene Colbert.
22.	Annie Nutting.	18.	Carrie A. Vose.
May 12.	Edwin A. Keyes.	Nov. 1.	Daniel Collins.
17.	Margaret Lyden.	16.	Elizabeth Doyle.
29.	Peter Drummond.	16.	Samuel King.
June 1.	Michael J. Derby.	30.	Mary Ann Murphy.
July 7.	Eliza Wagner.	Dec. 1.	Edward Murphy.
20.	Julia McCarty.	3.	Peter F. Murphy.
31.	Frank A. Flood.	3.	James Murphy.
Aug. 8.	Jonathan R. Vose.	31.	James Robertson.
Total number 45.		W. B. CASE, <i>Town Clerk.</i>	

A LIST OF MARRIAGES REGISTERED IN MAYNARD, 1886.

Jan. 12.	William J. Cleary and Harriet A. Devine.
7.	Robert P. Denniston and Berth Martin.
Mar. 1.	Julius Schmitt and Jennie L. Otis.
4.	Frederick Carter and Eldora L. Stone.
Apr. 7.	Charles A. Brown and Hannah Willson.
May 17.	Abram E. Ray and Grace A. Vose.
June 3.	Joshua J. Edwards and Margaret L. McAuslin.
17.	John J. K. Foged, jr., and Inger Johansen.

- July 9. Lewis E. Vincent and Virginia Goodhart.
 5. Lawrence M. Pitcher and Emma L. Monroe.
 3. Joseph F. Griffin and Blanche M. Pitcher.
- Aug. 25. John B. Parsell and Cora A. Olliver.
 Cornelias Coleman and Hannah Toomey.
- Sept. 6. Arthur J. Riley and Nellie M. Rushton.
 23. Lorenzo W. Clark and Sarah A. Haire.
 26. Solomon Ledgard and Alice Cambell.
- Oct. 13. Wallace E. Dufer and L. Nellie Johnson.
 27. Angelo L. Smithson and Annie F. Thorpe.
- Nov. 2. Elbridge C. Cooke and Nellie A. Barnes.
 18. George E. Kershaw and Lucinda Rowell.
 18. John T. McCarty and Maria McCarron.
 21. James H. Cheeney and Lucy M. Collins.
 25. David T. Matthews and Emma L. Bell.
 24. Fred G. Jones and Mary A. Brindley.
 25. Richard Casey and Ellen Sexton.
 24. Arthur K. Spaulding and Julia E. Fossett.
- Dec. 9. John E. Denniston and Janet A. Dunsmore.
 25. Charles Monroe and Julia Flynn.
- ✓ 23. George W. Jameson and Lizzie E. Coulter.

Total number 29.

W. B. CASE, *Town Clerk.*

A LIST OF OWNERS OF LICENSED DOGS IN MAYNARD, 1886-7.

1	Calvin A. Whitney,	2	58	Thomas Deane,	1
2	ii. B. Gove,	1	59	Timothy Crowley,	1
3	H. H. McGrail,	1	60	Herbert Fowler,	1
4	Frank Rhule,	1	61	Wm. H. Maynard,	1
5	Hiram Curtis,	1	62	Mrs. Con Hurley,	1
6	Frank Hibbard,	1	63	James H. A. Hapgood,	1
7	Mrs. A. Graham,	1	64	David Henderson,	1
8	Thomas Naylor,	1	65	John W. Flood,	1
9	Amory Maynard, 2nd,	1	66	Edward T. McManus,	1
10	Geo. Jones,	1	67	F. W. Nyman,	1
11	Samuel King,	1	68	Sidney B. Shattuck,	1
12	John Lawler,	1	66	Dennis Callahan,	1
13	Dr. F. U. Rich,	1	70	Geo. Smethurst,	1
14	George Carinichael,	1	71	Wm. McCarty,	1
15	Frank Salisbury,	1	72	James Little,	1
16	Cornelius O'Leary,	1	73	Annie O'Donnell,	1
17	Frank S. Johnson,	1	74	Thomas Taylor,	1
18	Conrad Schlemer,	1	75	Lorenzo Maynard,	3
19	Willie Taylor,	1	76	Martin Greely,	1
20	Dennis Sheehan,	1	77	Daniel Collins,	1
21	Daniel Sullivan,	1	78	Geo. Swanton,	1
22	Newell Whilcomb,	1	79	Elias Severson,	1
23	John P. Corcoran,	1	80	Joseph Mears,	1
24	Patrick Powers,	1	81	John Rouse,	1
25	J. M. Whitney,	1	82	Charles Belcher,	1
26	Felix Dettling,	1	83	Dennis Long, jr.,	1
27	A. A. Bradford,	1	84	John Mahoney,	1
28	John Joyce,	1	85	Joseph Edwards,	1
29	Benj. Smith,	2	86	W. W. Oliver,	1
30	George F. Cutting,	1	87	Charles Watson,	1
31	J. P. Bent,	2	88	B. F. Johnson,	1
32	Daniel Moynihan,	1	89	Charles Randall,	1
33	I. D. Sherwood,	1	90	Christopher Myers,	1
34	Mrs. J. Sharp,	1	91	Eugene Coulbert,	1
35	Geo. P. Kaler,	1	92	Robert Caswell,	1
36	Mrs. J. W. Reed,	1	93	Geo. A. Whitney,	1
37	James J. Shea,	1	94	A. D. Russell,	1
38	Thomas C. Denniston,	1	95	A. D. Holt,	1
39	George F. Brown,	1	96	Timothy Moynihan,	1
40	James F. Kenney,	1	97	Aaron S. Thompson,	1
41	E. A. McLean,	1	98	John Ollis,	1
42	A. G. Haynes,	1	99	W. Crossley,	1
43	James Haynes,	1	100	Ralph Whitehead,	1
44	L. S. Brooks,	1	101	Frank Pond,	1
45	Thomas Wouldhave,	1	102	John L. Swindells,	1
46	W. H. Mason,	1	103	James O'Connor,	1
47	Warren Peters,	1	104	George Lewis,	1
48	Augustus Newton,	2	105	Bernard Lynch,	1
49	George Champagne,	1	106	Thomas Wagner,	1
50	C. H. Stuart,	1	107	Henry Walcott,	1
51	Asahel Balcom,	1	108	Maurice O'Connors,	1
52	George F. Turner,	1	109	Mrs. Susan Parks,	1
53	Henry Cheeney,	1	110	Howard Marchant,	1
54	Michael Sweeney,	1	111	John Dunsmore,	1
55	Amory Maynard,	1	112	Thomas Maguire,	1
56	James Burns,	1	113	Wm. McAuslin,	1
57	Julius Loewe,	1			

Total number 119,

W. B. CASE, Town Clerk.

Report of the Trustees of the Public Library.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING, MARCH 28th, 1887.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The Trustees wish to say that the interest taken in the Library as manifested by the number of books taken out, is increasing, especially by the young people of the town. Also that the quality of books selected, the prompt compliance with the rules of the library, and the good order observed in the library rooms, show that the advantages of a public library are appreciated.

The duties of Librarian have been performed by Mrs. Sarah F. Nyman in the most efficient manner, both for the interest of the town and the satisfaction of the public.

During the year more than sixteen thousand books have been issued. The following statement shows the present condition of the Library :

Whole number of books that have been in the Library and are recorded in the catalogues,	2,582
Books in the Library not recorded in catalogues, including State reports, public documents, etc.,	143
	<hr/> 2,725
Whole number of books missing, including thirty-two that were missing previous to March 1st, 1886.	38
Whole number of books in good condition in the Library at the present time.	2,687

The following is the financial statement for the past year :

Receipts.

Balance on hand, March 1st, 1886,	\$210 96
Town appropriation,	200 00
Dog tax,	212 76
Sale of catalogues, fines, etc.	16 42
	<hr/> \$640 14

Expenditures.

Mrs. Sarah F. Nyman, services as librarian, covering books and labor on catalogues,	\$124 19
Assabet Manufacturing Co., paper,	1 12
A. D. Holt, labor and supplies,	1 15
Estes & Lauriat, new books,	204 70
S. D. Kent, rebinding books,	30 60
Samuel Akroyd, expenses and labor,	4 00
Asahel Balcom, expenses and books,	2 40
Fred W. Berry, books and express,	8 00
John F. Wood, printing catalogues and cards,	39 00
Cupples & Upham, books last year,	183 33
Riverside Co-operative Association, rent,	75 00
Arthur Fenner, insuring books,	20 00
Express,	2 00
	<hr/>
	\$700 49

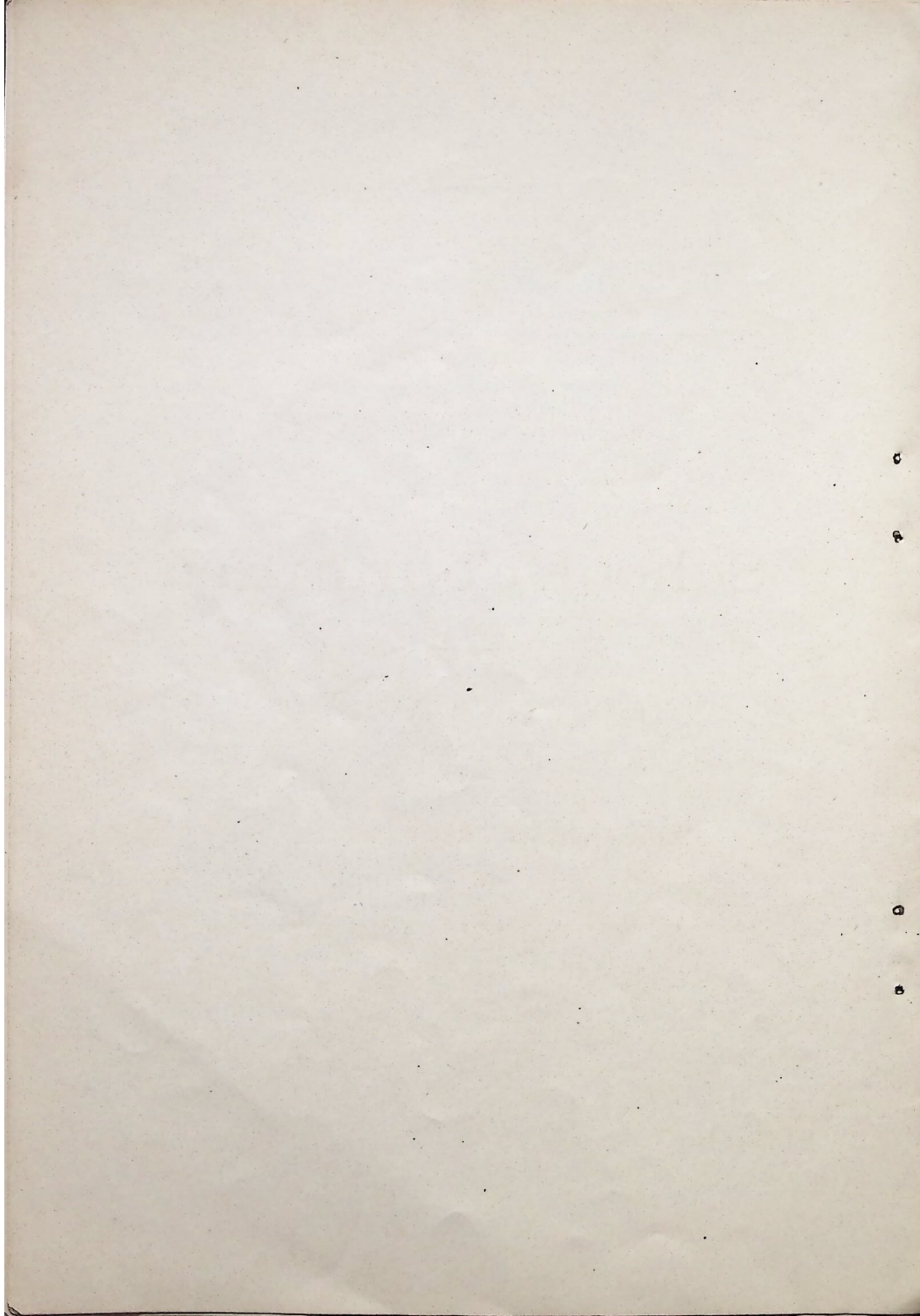
The unusual amount of expenditures for the Public Library, which appears in the above report, is due to the fact that the above bill of Cupples, Upham & Co. (\$188.33) was contracted Oct. 26, 1885, and was not paid until this year.

Also, that the rent of Library rooms (\$75.00), and insurance on books (\$20.00) have been charged as Library expenditures this year, whereas in previous years they have been charged as incidental expenses of the town.

During the year 213 new books have been added to the Library and 12 old ones replaced.

A. BALCOM,	} <i>Library</i>
J. W. FLOOD,	
S. AKROYD,	

Trustees.



SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

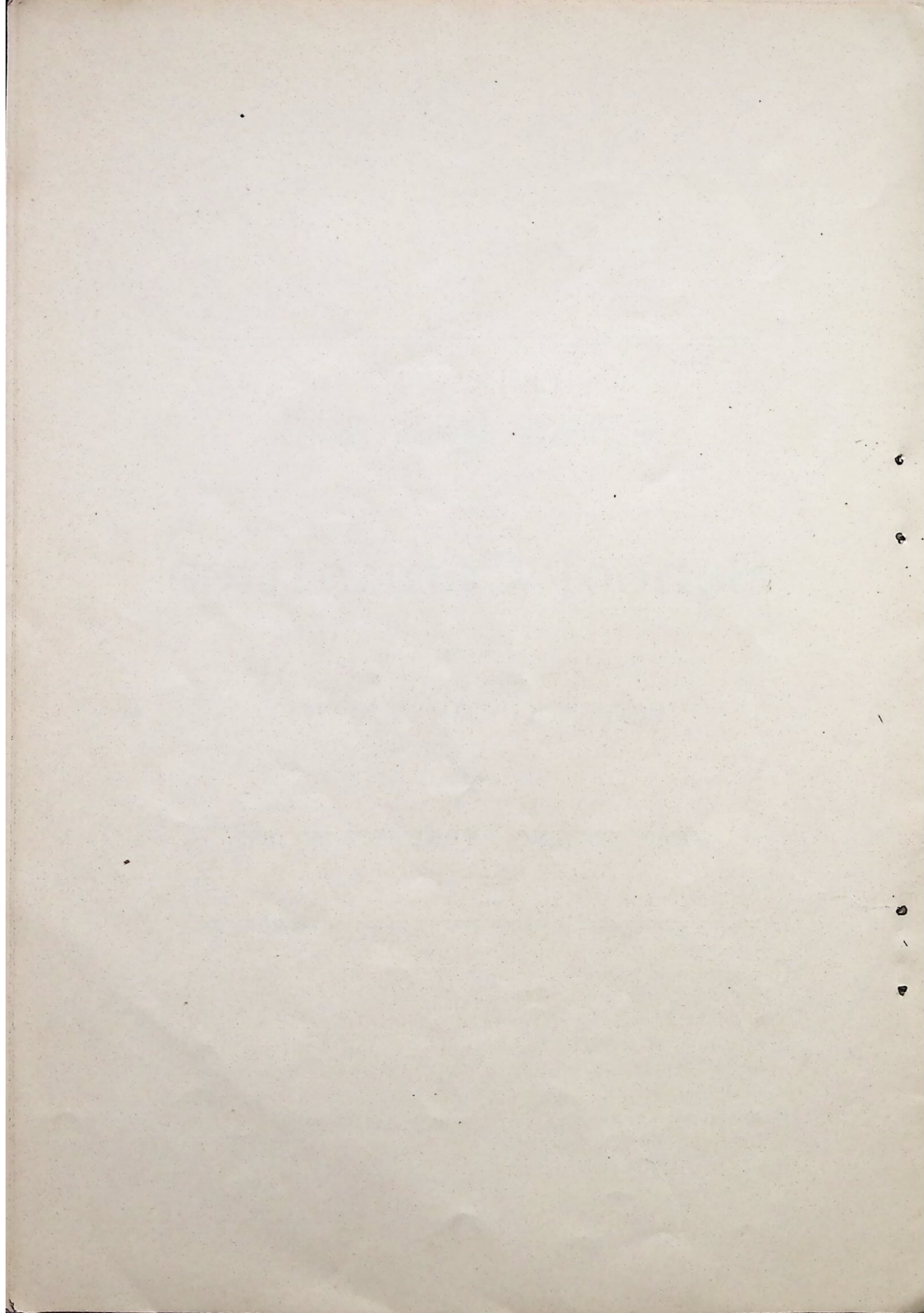
School Committee

OF THE

TOWN OF MAYNARD,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 28, 1887.



REPORT.

In submitting to the citizens of Maynard the sixteenth annual school report, we desire to recall to their minds the first reports of the Maynard School Board, which are among the best in the State. In looking them over we were convinced that the newly incorporated town was extremely fortunate in the selection of its School Committee, for the suggestions contained in the report and the opinions expressed indicate that there was on the part of the chairman of the Board,—by whom the report was prepared,—a thorough understanding of his duty, and also an appreciation of the high mission of the public school. In this respect the town started well and an earnest effort was made to establish good schools, but it must be admitted that the general excellence aimed at then has not been attained.

Not that we desire to underrate the work of our predecessors, or to speak disparagingly of past or present teachers, but we believe it is wrong in treating of the schools to represent matters as being in any way different from what they really are, and, therefore, we say honestly and frankly that the schools have not made that progress which they should have in the past sixteen years.

There are several reasons why this is so, and we think that one great trouble has been in the frequent changes in the personnel of the Committee. Since the date of incorporation we have had on the School Committee eighteen different men, and this is too many. Why? Because the supervision of schools demands thought and study, and a man must devote considerable time and attention to the work in order to produce good results. He should carefully inquire into and become familiar with the most approved methods of training the young mind, as adopted

by leading educators, and it is unnecessary to say that this requires much time and labor. Thus it becomes apparent at once that the prime motive in electing the School Committee ought to be to select men who are residents, and who are to such an extent identified with the town's growth and welfare that they will endeavor to give us superior schools. Then, again, only those men should be chosen who have the best interests of the whole at heart, and who will perform their work in a business-like manner and without any fear of criticism. The position, it is true, is not an agreeable one at times, and it is useless for any man to expect that in the discharge of his duties he can please everybody. No local consideration, therefore, should have any weight with him, or tend to swerve him from the stern line of duty.

Each member of the committee stands in a fiduciary relation to the people of the town, and he should feel the responsibility which rests upon him to a degree that will prompt him to do everything in his power to execute faithfully the trust reposed in him.

His first care ought to be to secure good, efficient teachers who are fitted for the work, and who are filled with ambition and a love for their calling. The schools were instituted for the purpose of educating the young; not to furnish a genteel mode of obtaining a living for would-be teachers, and in these days nothing should be left undone to procure as teachers only those who are fitted for the position, and who desire to rank high in their vocation.

A good, bright teacher, imbued with the proper zeal and enthusiasm, will make her influence felt not only in the school-house but also throughout the community. The valuable time of the child should not be wasted by putting him in charge of an inexperienced or incompetent teacher, nor under the tuition of a drone whose chief stimulus to teach is to sign the pay roll. The statements made above of the necessary attributes of the Committee are especially applicable to a teacher. The teacher should be always on the alert to keep pace with the world in educational matters, and she should study constantly the many new methods of imparting instruction. A teacher who is content to drag along in the same old ruts all the time, gives conclusive proof that she is not possessed of the proper spirit, and in her school-room one

will always find that an atmosphere of listless, lifeless indifference prevails, which has an enervating effect upon all the pupils. Such teachers should be dropped at once, and their places filled with material of a better kind. There is never a scarcity of applicants, and among them might be found teachers who would infuse new life into the schools. Therefore it is evident that the members of a School Board are derelict in their duty if they do not engage the best teachers to be found, and at the same time rid the schools of all those who are incompetent. This latter is often an unpleasant thing to do, but it is at times necessary, and the man who cannot face such demands ought not to accept the position of School Committee. Now, it is evident that parents, committee and teachers, are all in the respective spheres, under an obligation to the child to provide for him proper facilities by which he may acquire as full and complete an education as possible. We have frequently heard it said that nothing better can be done in Maynard by way of improving the schools. Such talk is nonsense. The same methods could be introduced here as are in use in the large towns throughout the State, and our schools would soon show a wonderful improvement.

A manufacturing town ought to have the best of schools, and as we have in our midst the largest woolen mill in the country, it should stimulate us to make our educational advantages correspond.

In the general management of the schools during the past year there has been no great departure from former years. One disadvantage under which we are laboring is a lack of proper classification in the various grades. What is absolutely necessary is the adoption of a course of study, beginning at the primary grade, and defining clearly what the work of every pupil shall be during the year, and then we will have uniformity and system. In the grammar and intermediate schools, the standard should be raised so that when the pupil enters the High School, he shall be well equipped for the deeper thought and study required of him there. A course of study has been introduced into the High School; but no good results can be expected of it until the work in the other schools is systematized.

The difference between the grammar and high school course is now too broad, and as a consequence we have a lot of material

in the latter school that ought to be still in the grammar grade, and this is equally true of the grammar school as compared with the schools below it. Of course some parents will think that their children ought to go to certain schools, no matter what their qualifications may be, but if a new order of things was inaugurated there could be but little fault found, as the education of the child would be more thorough and complete. How would cloth be made in this mill of ours if the yarn went from the spinner direct to the weaver? or, what would be the result if the heads of the different departments were to allow the materials to be produced in an imperfect and unfinished condition? And still, this is the manner in which the child's education is now conducted. Therefore, it stands to reason that if the best improvements are to be applied to mere inanimate things, that the same should be true of the education of the child who has a mind, heart and soul to be considered.

Perhaps it will be said: Have we not primary, intermediate and grammar schools, now? Yes, but in no two rooms of the same grade are the exercises alike, and they continue term after term and year after year, and neither teacher nor pupils have any clear conception of where the work ends, and something ought to be done at once to remedy this.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

There is an impression with many people that a school-house should last forever, and that, too, without any repair. Moreover, it is sometimes thought that the capacity of a school-room is unlimited, and that any room is good enough. At present we have not sufficient school-room, particularly for primary pupils. An attempt was made during the year to start a school on Parker street, and in fact a building was erected for that purpose, contrary to the judgment of many in the community, as a school in that or in any like locality, could be nothing but a mixed school, for there would not be pupils enough of any particular grade to pay for putting a teacher in there, and mixed schools are surely not what we want. The idea, however, was abandoned, as it was proved impracticable, and surely it would seem that if a building is provided for a school, the proper site would be some place near the center of the town.

The High School building was repaired somewhat during

the summer vacation, and considerable grading was done in the yard. Still, the interior of all the rooms will need to be looked after this summer, and thoroughly renovated.

The primary room in this building is not fit for school purposes, as it is either damp and cold or else exceedingly warm, and there are other strong reasons why it should not be used. The fence in front of the building is most unsightly looking, and is so covered by the gravel of the sidewalk, that it is rotting away. A new fence ought to be put up there at once.

At the Acton street building both rooms are sadly in need of some repairs, the plastering especially being in bad condition.

At the Garfield building there was considerable repairing done during the summer, as the upper room was in a very bad state, and the bright appearance of the interior of it now amply repays for the expense incurred. A coat of paint is sadly needed for the outside of the building, and the lower room needs to be calcimined.

At the Main street building some gutters have been put on, and considerable grading has been done, but the yard ought to be filled up even with the sidewalk, and the front fence raised, as the yard is now, during stormy weather, full of water which runs in from the sidewalk. Some other necessary repairs were made in the interior of the building.

The blackboards in all the rooms are miserable. The surface is rough, and not only is there a great waste of crayon, but the rooms, while the blackboards are in use, are filled with dust, which settles over the furniture and is also injurious to the health of the pupils.

Whatever is required to keep school-houses and grounds in a neat and clean condition, ought to be done, as children should learn to acquire habits of neatness at school, and this is impossible unless their surroundings are made attractive and orderly.

In several of the rooms small closets are needed for the books. Now they are thrown around on seats or tables, and more money is lost by the wear and tear of books than would furnish all the rooms with suitable closets. It is true economy to have these matters attended to in due season and thus obviate a greater outlay.

The matter of making an addition to the building on Nason

street will be brought up at the town meeting, and the Committee would recommend that there be two more rooms added to the present structure, and that the basements then be devoted to the use of pupils as a gymnasium. There is ample yard room at this building for all improvements which it may be deemed advisable to make.

MUSIC.

In music much improvement is shown, although it is still very imperfectly taught in some rooms, despite the fact that the Committee have tried to get the teachers interested in the work. There is too much of the "machine" style of teaching it, and under such circumstances, it is very apparent that their success will be limited. For instance, no two-part music will be attempted, nor will anything else beyond mere elementary exercises ever be introduced. Some energy and enthusiasm are necessary on the part of a teacher in music as in all other branches of study, and without these, without the desire to go out and explore new fields, the whole school becomes a piece of machinery, over which the teacher acts solely as an attendant. It was a popular idea, some years ago, that a child should not be taught music until he grew to be a dozen years old, but, the general introduction of music in schools now, proves that the divine art is best studied in primary schools, and it is not saying too much to assume that in the near future, people, generally, will be able to read music as they now do newspapers. Not that we mean to imply that all will be artists any more than everybody who can now read and write should be necessarily elocutionists or teachers of penmanship.

Music is something which, more than any other school exercise, exerts an influence over the child's social life, and whether the knowledge is used at the fireside, or in the church, or Sunday school, it is certainly an accomplishment that all parents should be glad to have children possess.

Music is taught in all of our schools by the "Holt" method, which is simple and yet very successful. But to accomplish very much we ought to have a supervisor of music who could go into all the schools and teach one day in each fortnight, and as the probable cost would be about \$200, it would seem advisable to do it, and the results would speak for themselves.

PHYSICAL EXERCISE.

This is a matter which is much neglected and ought to be carefully considered. Very few men have ever attained distinction in any walk of life unless possessed of good, robust physique, and most assuredly such men are best adapted for the battle of this world. A vigorous body gives added power to a cultivated mind, and there can be but little permanent benefit from the study of Physiology unless a child is taught that he must keep his body in a healthy condition by proper care and exercise. Teach him the benefits of a broad, deep chest, of healthy lungs, and strong, well-trained limbs, and also the way in which these may be acquired, and you are giving him a lesson the full value of which he will realize in after life. Hence it follows that some thorough course of gymnastics ought to be adopted which will be the same in all the schools, and rigidly adhered to, and that teachers should seek to encourage their pupils to indulge in judicious out-door exercise as much as possible.

DRAWING.

This branch of education is completely lost sight of here, and it is a shame to acknowledge it, for there is no reason why it should not be made obligatory upon all pupils to study it. The fact that so many of our children are employed about machinery ought to almost give them a natural inclination to learn to draw. Then, again, when they see every day the variety of patterns produced in cloth, they must necessarily be impressed with the numerous shapes and forms, and their eyes become trained to a great extent. Why not, then, have drawing made one of the principal studies in school life, as it is in all the large towns in the State? If a young man or boy could make a good drawing of the machine he worked at, it might lead to some improvements in that machine, or at all events he would be led to study more into the principles upon which it was constructed. Drawing, however, like music, cannot be satisfactorily taught unless the teacher tries to understand the work, and a knowledge of both is now considered requisite for all good teachers.

TO PARENTS.

There are many things about school life which parents could make much easier if they only would. They might begin by

trying to have their children attend school every day and every hour during the term, and it is their duty, in justice to their children, to see that their young lives are not wasted. It is a natural failing for every parent to think that his child is of special consequence, and that only his individual preferences should be taken into account, and therefore at times the most unreasonable demands are made of teachers, and the ire of the parent is aroused if they are not attended to. In some cases parents have even gone to the teacher in an insulting manner, or have written notes couched in threatening and overbearing language. Furthermore, there are parents who allow their children to remain away from school for the most trivial causes, and this practice is detrimental to the entire school. Now a slight difference in the occupation of parents should not lead some to think that their children are of any more account than their neighbor's children, and if they do inwardly feel a consciousness of superiority they ought to manifest it by setting a good example. The Committee have just published a code of school rules which will be strictly adhered to, and by a careful perusal of them it will be found that only for the most *urgent* reasons will a child be excused from school, and all absences or tardiness must be rigidly accounted for. To the class of parents above referred to, who take upon themselves the duty of calling upon or writing to a teacher in an *improper* way, we can only remind them of the fact that they hold themselves liable to a severe punishment for such conduct, and we will certainly not tolerate any more repetitions of it.

TRUANCY.

Truancy is an evil which is wide-spread, and is a source of much trouble and annoyance to teachers and committee, and it is not to the credit of some parents when we say that much of it is permitted by them. A boy who is leniently dealt with by his parents is sure to take advantage of every opportunity that he can get to stay away from school, and he soon becomes an habitual truant. Oftentimes parents insult and vilify those in authority who make an inquiry regarding such boys, and it will be absolutely necessary to send two or three boys to the truant school unless there is a radical change. We need very badly an energetic truant officer, but such cannot be secured for the sum of fifteen

dollars per year. He should be well paid and made to fully understand his duties, and then we could confidently hope for a change from the present state of things.

EVENING SCHOOL.

The evening school this year has been attended by about the same number as last year, and is an institution that the town should maintain. If the proper interest were taken in the matter here, the attendance would be larger, but it is a fact to be deplored that parents generally do not realize how much good may be accomplished by their children in an evening school. We admit that it demands some ambition on the part of the pupil and a desire to learn, but these may be instilled into his mind to a great degree by the parent, by reminding him of the great advantages of a good practical education. The evening school is destined to be the popular mode of gaining knowledge for the children of laboring people, and every parent ought to feel himself bound in conscience to encourage and foster in his offspring the spirit of intellectual progress. The school has been this year in the hands of the same principal as last year, Mr. John B. Studley of Concord, and his work has been very thorough. Miss Nellie G. Richardson has also done good service as assistant. Of course, there are many things to contend with in maintaining an evening school and which have a bad effect on the attendance. Many stormy or cold nights have been experienced, and then there are various other attractions in the form of entertainments, etc., which affect the record of punctuality.

Still we believe that the school has been of great assistance to those who were constant in attendance, all of whom devoted themselves to their studies with much diligence. The conduct there has been of a high order and we venture to say that there are no better behaved young men in town than those who attend the evening school, and the same is also true of the young ladies. The school has had but three sessions each week this year instead of four as last year and the change worked very well.

We would recommend that next year there should be three nights a week, and also one other night devoted exclusively to the study of drawing, of which we have spoken before in this report of day schools.

GENERAL REMARKS.

There is no occasion to give any extended notice of each school. The teachers, as we before intimated, are handicapped in some rooms by a lack of proper accommodations, and in all the schools they are trammelled by the utter absence of any systematic course. There have been but few changes, and all have been productive of good results.

At the High school Mr. Allen is yet in charge, having Miss Moody as an assistant. At this school a class graduated last June and some of them returned to take another year, which was necessary for them, as of course the education which they had received up to that time was not so thorough as they ought to have coming from a high school. The course has now been made one of four years and the present first class therefore will not graduate until June, 1888, at which time the school ought to have a high standard.

The Grammar school, we regret to say, is one in name only. To speak plainly it is only a sort of asylum for pupils who come up very imperfectly prepared from the intermediate rooms. Miss Gordon, the principal, has found it exceedingly hard work during the last two terms, owing to the fact that she had over 70 pupils.

The assistant, Miss Emily Robinson, only graduated at our high school last June and she found the work at the Grammar school to be beyond her powers and therefore has resigned.

At the Nason street Intermediate school Miss Mary E. Jenkins is now in charge, Miss Sanderson having resigned at the end of the spring term last year.

At the Garfield Intermediate Mr. John H. Vose was superseded at the beginning of the spring term by Miss Jenkins, who taught there one term before being transferred to the Nason street building. For the past two terms Miss Annie J. Kenefick has conducted the school, having been promoted from the primary room.

The Main street Intermediate is still in charge of Miss Mary E. Felton, who has been in that room many years. Miss Felton was taken sick with diphtheria towards the end of the last term

and the school was closed for three weeks, but she is now fully recovered.

The Main street Primary is also taught by the teacher who has been there for some time, Mrs. Rose Winkley.

The Garfield Primary has been taught for the two last terms by Miss Alice G. Nagle, who was for a long time an assistant at the grammar school building.

At the Acton street Primary, Miss Nellie M. Pope has charge. This is a large school, and until the last two terms, Miss Pope has had an assistant, but now the work is very severe for one teacher to perform.

At the Nason street Primary, Miss Edith A. Garfield is the teacher, she having entered the school in September, as Miss Smith's successor, who taught the school for one term.

In some schools there has been a decided improvement, while in others the progress has not been so marked. In justice to all we refrain from making here any comment or comparison, as we do not feel that we should in this report criticise the work of teachers still in the employ of the town. The school room is the proper place to do that.

There have been two changes in the School-Board since the beginning of the year. Rev. Edwin Smith resigned in July, and Rev. Wm. Wignall was appointed to fill the vacancy. In October Mr. J. W. Seagraves resigned, and his place was filled by Mr. M. H. Garfield, and there will be, therefore, two members to elect this year.

In the Selectmen's report is given a detailed statement of all school expenses, although there were certain books and supplies purchased for the evening school, which by mistake, are included in the report of the day schools. Also the item of car fare for State Board of Education is wrong, as the two gentlemen, Mr. Boyd and Mr. Hall, who came here in the fall, were members of the State Board.

By a perusal of the expenditures, it will be seen that the appropriation was inadequate, and it would also be much better to give separate appropriations, and then the whole system can be better managed. We have increased the length of the school year to 39 weeks, and this will necessitate a larger sum for teach-

ers and janitors. We are rapidly taking our place among the large towns of the State, and the citizens owe it to themselves and their children to advance in the matter of education, and to give liberal support and encouragement to the schools.

Respectfully,

JAMES F. SWEENEY,
WILLIAM WIGNALL,
M. HOWELL GARFIELD,

School Committee of Maynard.

Rules and Regulations for Maynard Public Schools.

CHAPTER I.

ORGANIZATION.

1. The Committee shall meet for organization on the first Tuesday following the Town Meeting in March.
2. At the first meeting of the Board, a Chairman and a Secretary shall be chosen by ballot.
3. Regular meetings of the Board shall be held on the second Monday of each month, excepting July and August.
4. The chairman shall call a special meeting of the Board whenever he may deem it necessary, or at the request of any member. At the appointed hour the Chairman shall call the meeting to order, and cause the record of attendance to be taken.
5. The order of business shall be as follows:
 - (a) Reading the minutes of last meeting.
 - (b) Unfinished business of preceding meeting.
 - (c) Reports of Committees.
 - (d) Miscellaneous business. (Under this head the allowance of bills shall be first attended to.)
6. The Secretary shall keep a full and correct record of the doings of each meeting, and of all bills approved.
7. Teachers shall be appointed and their salaries voted annually at the first meeting in June, and shall be paid monthly during the school year, all bills to be presented at the end of every four weeks, and paid on the Tuesday following.

CHAPTER II.

EXAMINATIONS AND PROMOTIONS.

8. Public examinations of all the schools shall be held at the close of the summer term, in such manner as the Board may direct and no other public exercises shall be given at any time unless authorized by the Committee.
9. Private examinations of the schools shall take place in the closing week of January, conducted by the Committee. A written report

upon the condition of each school thus examined shall be presented at the regular meeting of the Board in February.

10. The examinations of the High School shall be conducted by the full Board.

11. A meeting of the Board for the examination of applicants for admission to the High School shall be held in June. The examination shall be conducted orally, and by printed questions to be answered in writing, the results ascertained by either test to have equal weight in determining the qualifications of candidates.

12. The regular class promotions into the Intermediate and Grammar Schools shall be made at the close of the summer term. Two series of questions shall be prepared under the direction of the Board, one for primary and one for intermediate pupils, and an examination based thereon shall be made by the Chairman of the Committee, and teacher of the school to which promotion is sought.

13. The General Regulations of the public schools may be suspended or repealed at any meeting of the Board by a majority of the members present.

CHAPTER III.

SCHOOL SESSIONS.

14. The school year shall commence the first Monday in September, and shall continue 39 weeks.

15. The first term to commence with the school year, and extend to the last Saturday in January, with a recess during the last half of Thanksgiving week, and from Christmas to New Year's Day, inclusive. The second term to commence with the Monday following the last Saturday in January, and to continue to the summer vacation, with a recess during the week of the annual Fast.

16. The schools shall be closed every Saturday and the following holidays: Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, and the 17th of June. In case of emergency, the Chairman may suspend the schools for a day.

17. There shall be two sessions of the schools daily, Saturdays excepted,—a morning session beginning at 9 o'clock and closing at 12 o'clock: and an afternoon session beginning at 2 o'clock and closing at 4.30. The Primary Schools shall, however, close at 4 o'clock; and the teachers of other schools shall have the right to dismiss such of their scholars as have performed their work satisfactorily at the same hour.

18. No variation from the hours shall be allowed without the express permission of the Chairman of the Committee. There will be a recess of 15 minutes in all schools in the forenoon and ten minutes in the afternoon.

19. In case of stormy weather the bell will be rung at 8.15 A.M. as a signal that there will be no morning session, and at 11.30 if there is to be no afternoon session. If there should be no morning session and the

weather be clear by noon, the usual afternoon session will be held and the bell rung at 1 o'clock in order to give due notice.

CHAPTER IV.

TEACHERS.

20. All teachers are required to make themselves acquainted with these regulations, and to see that they are faithfully observed.

21. All the school rooms shall be opened, and the principals and assistants shall be present, both morning and afternoon, at least *fifteen* minuets before the time fixed for the session to begin. During the winter months the rooms shall be opened one-half hour before the time for the sessions to begin. The pupils shall be in their seats, and the exercises of the school shall commence and close, punctually at the prescribed hours. Every pupil entering the school after the hour of opening, whether bringing an excuse or not, shall be considered tardy and so marked in the register. The bell shall be rung five minutes before the hour of opening.

22. The teachers will open their schools by reading a portion of the Bible, and then repeating the Lord's Prayer.

23. Teachers shall hear all recitations, and in no case shall a teacher from one room attend to any of the duties of a teacher in another room.

24. Teachers are not to absent themselves from school, without the consent of Chairman of the Committee. All such absences are to be distinctly recorded in the school-registers, and the Chairman notified of any unavoidable violation of this rule. But, for the purpose of observing modes of discipline and instruction, teachers may visit other schools to the extent of one-half day each term, at such times as may be arranged between them and the Chairman of the committee, all substitutes to be appointed by the chairman, and they will receive from the teachers for whom they substitute five-sevenths of their salary.

25. No teacher shall be allowed to change the hours of keeping school, or to begin or dismiss school at any other time than that appointed by the Committee, without special permission.

26. The teachers shall practice such discipline in their schools as would be exercised by a judicious parent in a family, and shall avoid corporal punishment in all cases where good order can be preserved by milder means: but when corporal punishment shall be deemed necessary, it may be resorted to; and a record thereof, with the cause of punishment, shall be made and kept for examination.

27. Teachers shall as far as practicable, exercise a general supervision over their pupils while going to school and returning home.

28. For violent opposition or open rebellion, the teacher may dismiss the pupil from school, and shall then immediately inform the par-

ent or guardian of such pupil, and on the same day shall apply to the Chairman of the Committee for advice and direction.

29. When the example of any pupil is very injurious to the welfare of the school, and in all cases where reformation appears hopeless, it shall be the duty of the teacher, with the approbation of the Chairman of the Committee, to suspend such pupil from the school. But any pupil under this public censure, who shall have expressed to the teacher his sorrow for such misconduct, as publicly and explicitly as the nature of the case may require, shall, with the consent of the Committee, be re-instated in school, with all its privileges.

30. Pupils are not to be required to remain after the close of the session.

31. The teacher of the Grammar School shall examine the several classes quarterly by written questions previously prepared by consultation with the Committee and shall make quarterly reports based upon such examinations.

32. It shall be the duty of the teachers to send down to a lower class all such pupils as, from repeated absences or any other cause, are unable to sustain the average standing of their class; and, when sufficiently prepared for the change, pupils may be promoted to higher classes, but in either case, only after consultation with the Chairman of the Committee.

33. There shall be no division of classes in the schools except when such division is necessary on account of the size of the classes, and is made without distinction of rank.

34. The teachers are required to obey faithfully the following statute of the Commonwealth: "It shall be the duty of all instructors of youth to exert their best endeavors 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 of 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 a republican constitution is founded; and it shall be the duty of such instructors to endeavor to lead their pupils, as their ages and capacities will admit, into a clear understanding of the tendency of the above-mentioned virtues to preserve and perfect a republican constitution and secure the blessings of liberty as well as to promote their future happiness, and also to point out to them the evil tendency of the opposite vices." (Pub. Stat., chap. 44, sect. 15.

35. The principal of the Grammar Schools shall hear the recitations of all the classes in the school as often as once a fortnight.

36. Each teacher shall keep a *register*, in which shall be recorded the names, ages, dates of admission, and places of residence, and daily absences of the pupils. In addition to this register shall be kept such

notes of their class exercises as may exhibit a view of their advancement and standing:

37. Music shall be taught in every room fifteen minutes each day, immediately before recess in the forenoon.

38. No teacher shall dismiss a pupil before the appointed time for dismissing the school, except in case of sickness, or some pressing emergency, or a written request signed by the parent or guardian of such pupil; and every dismissal from any cause shall be recorded in the register, and reported to the Committee.

39. No teacher shall give, or permit to be given in his school, any public notice or advertisement of any kind, nor take or permit to be taken any vote of the scholars upon political or other public questions, nor permit any agent or other person to exhibit therein any book or other article, nor to give a notice of any kind. He shall not allow any contribution to be taken, or subscription paper to be circulated, either by teacher, pupil, or any other person. Teachers shall in no case sell to their scholars any school-book or other articles, unless authorized by the Committee.

40. Every teacher shall prepare an Order of Exercises, showing the exact time allotted to each exercise, and shall at all times have the same conspicuously placed in the school-room. As soon as prepared, a copy shall be sent to the chairman of the Board.

41. The only books used and studies pursued in the public school shall be such as have been authorized by this Board.

42. Teachers are especially required to attend to the proper ventilation of their school-rooms, changing the air in them at every recess and at the close of each session.

43. The teachers are required to see that the school-houses, and all property belonging to them, under their respective control, are not in any manner defaced or injured by the pupils or other persons; and they shall personally examine the school-houses and out-buildings as often as may be necessary to inform themselves of their condition, and report the same to the Committee.

44. Teachers are required to see that the doors of their school-houses are locked on leaving the premises at night.

45. No teacher shall contract a bill for repairs on any school-buildings, furniture, or grounds, or purchase any article to be charged to the Town.

46. The Rules and Regulations shall be read aloud by the teacher in each school once in six months.

CHAPTER V.

PUPILS.

47. No pupil shall be admitted to any public school without a permit from some of the Committee, who will require satisfactory evidence

that the child is five years of age and has been duly vaccinated; and no pupil will be admitted to any of the primary schools, except during the first two weeks of each term, unless qualified to enter existing classes.

48. Permits of admission to the schools may be given by any member of the Committee, except where the scholar has been expelled for misconduct, in which case the permit shall be given by the chairman of the Committee.

49. In case of absence, tardiness, or dismissal before the close of the session, a written excuse from the parent or guardian shall be required. The younger classes in primary schools are to be dismissed at recess.

50. No pupil will be allowed to attend school while any member of their household is sick with small-pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, or other cow diseases, or during a period of two weeks from the death, recovery, or removal of such sick person, and then only by a certificate duly signed by the Board of Health.

51. Whenever any pupil shall have been absent from school four successive days, it shall be the duty of the teacher to give immediate notice to the parents of such pupil; and the pupil shall be suspended from school, to be again admitted only by a written permit signed by the Chairman of Committee, unless it be known to the teacher that such absence was caused by sickness. In keeping the record of absences, children suspended from school shall be reckoned after the expiration of the four days. All other absences shall be recorded and reported. Pupils absent one month, except on account of sickness, shall be considered new pupils, liable to lose their connection with their class, and needing on their return a permit from the Chairman of the Committee.

52. No non-resident child, nor any one who has only a temporary residence in the town, shall be received or retained in any school, except with the consent of the School Committee, who may require parent or guardian of such child to pay the average cost per scholar in such school, for the time the child is instructed there.

53. No child who comes to school without proper attention having been given to the cleanliness of his person and of his dress, or whose clothes are not properly repaired, shall be permitted to remain, but shall be sent home to be prepared for school in a proper manner.

54. No deviation from the course of study prescribed by the Committee shall be permitted, and no pupil shall be advanced or put back in grade, without the consent of the Committee.

55. Any pupil who is guilty of marking, cutting, defacing, or in any way injuring, any of the schoolhouses, the furniture, or the out-buildings, or the trees belonging to them, shall subject his or her parent or guardian to the payment of all damages thus done, and shall also be liable to such other punishment as the circumstances of the case shall demand.

56. All pupils are strictly forbidden to climb on any tree, fence

railing, ladder, etc., about the schoolhouse; or to leave whittlings or other rubbish in the play-ground; or to throw stones, snow-balls, or other missiles, about the neighborhood of the schoolhouse; or to use any profane or indelicate language.

57. Pupils are not allowed in school-yards after school hours, or during vacations or holidays; are not allowed in other school-yards than their own at any time, unless sent with messages. No pupil shall be permitted to leave the school-yard at recess, except with the permission of the teacher.

CHAPTER VI.

JANITORS.

58. The duties of the several janitors shall be to *sweep and dust each school-room and entry twice every week*; wash the floors and windows during each of the vacations of May and November; clean and wash all out-buildings as often as necessary; wash the blackboards each week; keep steps and paths free from snow in winter; yards, free from tall grass-weeds, and litter; close gates when schools are not in session; prepare and put in the coal and wood, and practise rigid economy in its use; have a general oversight of the buildings in their care, keep rooms properly warmed, and see that doors and windows are locked at night and during vacation. No extra pay for any of the above services.

59. Janitors shall not contract a bill for repairs on any of the school-buildings, furniture, or grounds; or make any purchase of any article to be charged to the Town, unless authorized by the Committee.

Extract from By-laws of town of Maynard.

60. Every habitual truant and every child between the ages of seven and fifteen years wandering about in the streets or public places of the town, having no lawful occupation or business, not attending school and growing up in ignorance, may upon conviction thereof be punished by commitment to any such institution of instruction, house of reformation or suitable situation provided for the purpose, (if any be provided for the purpose, according to the provisions of the Statutes relating to truants) for such time, not exceeding two years, as the court having jurisdiction of the case shall determine.

61. In the case of the truancy of any child between the ages of seven and fifteen years, who is a member of any school in the town of Maynard, the teacher of the school of which said truant is a member shall report the same to the truant officer, whose duty it shall be to confer with the parent of said child, and permit the child to return to school. In the case of a third truancy by the same child in the same term of school, it shall be the duty of the teacher to give notice thereof to the School Committee and one of the truant officers, and thereupon such truant officer shall make complaint against such truant before the District Court of Central Middlesex, holden at Concord in and for the

County of Middlesex, or before the Court having jurisdiction of such offenses within and for said County of Middlesex; but if the parent or guardian of such truant or any person against whom complaint may have been made in the proceeding section, shall, before judgment upon such complaint, give to the School Committee such assurances or pledges as shall be entirely satisfactory to them that such offense shall not be repeated, they may in their discretion recommend that the proceedings under said complaint be continued or suspended for a period not exceeding three months, (provided said Court shall assent thereto); and if, during the time of such suspension there be no repetition of the offense, they may further recommend that such complaint be dismissed, and in the discretion of said Court all proceedings thereon may be forever stayed on the payment of costs only, or on such other terms as the Court shall determine.

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