



Crop No 3

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History of Warren N.H.

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A BRIEF HISTORY
OF THE
SCHOOLS OF MANCHESTER, N. H.,
FORMERLY
DERRYFIELD.
BY WILLIAM LITTLE, Esq.

SCHOOLS OF MANCHESTER, N. H.

From 1722, when the first white man came to town, till 1876, there has been a steady growth of our schools. The private school was the germ. These were kept in the houses or barns of the settlers, for there were no school-houses then. Men paid the teachers out of their own pockets, gave the fuel and board, but often long intervals elapsed between terms, especially in time of French and Indian wars.

These private schools were often kept at Mr. John Hall's at the Centre, where is now the corner of Young and Massachusetts streets. Scholars went there from all parts of the town, it being thought no hardship in those days to go three or five miles to school. John Ray and the Starks went there from north of Amoskeag Falls; Goffes, Kidders and others, from Goffe's Falls, and McMurphys, Websters, and many more from the south and east part of the town.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The first action by the town for the support of schools was December 25, 1781. It was then "voted that the town hire a school master nine months this year coming." There were no school-houses, and the selectmen arranged to have the schools kept at farm houses in different parts of the town.

February 12, 1782, there was a town meeting, and the third article in the warrant was "To see if the town will Except the Several Divisions the Selectmen have appointed the Scoole to bee kept at."

"Voted that the Scoole be kept at Enos Webster and at Joseph farmers and at Lieut. John Halls and at Joseph Simonds and to be equally divided at each of these places."

Enos Webster lived on the river road a mile north of Goffe's Falls, near where John Calef lives now. Joseph Farmer lived in the old Kidder house which stood near the corner of Chestnut and Orange streets; John Hall was at the Centre, and Joseph Simonds lived where Mosquito pond school-house, No. 9, now is. Manchester was called Derryfield then.

In 1783 the town voted at the annual March meeting not to raise any money for schools; but this vote was reconsidered and then voted that the town raise nine pounds for the use of schools.

No schools were kept by the town for the next five years, but in 1788 the town

"Voted Nine Pounds to be laid out for a town school this year." "Voted that the Selectmen to the Best of their Judgement provid Schoolen for the Benefite of the town for all the nine pounds."

In 1791 the State passed a law that each town should raise a school tax, and schools have been kept in town from that time, every year. For the first ten years \$59 was the largest sum raised any one year, and then the sum slowly grew, till in 1836 \$243.13 was raised. The "New Village," now the city of Manchester, was begun that year, and in 1837-38 \$916.87 was paid for schools. Since that time the sum paid for schools each year has had a more rapid growth, and in 1875, \$39,436.08 was paid teachers alone, and the whole expense of schools that year was

\$63,436.62. The largest amount ever paid for schools and school-houses any one year, 1872, was \$91,012.31.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

In 1783, at the annual March meeting, the town voted that the "selectmen Divide the town into four Districts according to the polls and estate for the school to be kept in." October 16, 1783, they reported that they had divided the town, Derryfield, "into four Districts for the Benefit of schooling there Children." The first district was the upper end of the town, and as far down on the river road as John Brown's. He then lived two miles below the present City Hall; the second, south on the river road to Litchfield; the third, the north and east part of the town to Chester, now Auburn, and the fourth the southeast part next to Londonderry. The district system continued in Manchester eighty five years.

In 1793 there were three districts; the first about Amoskeag Falls, above and below; the second at Goffe's Falls, and the third the easterly part of the town. In 1808 there were five districts, but no record of the bounds was ever made on the town books. In 1818 Stark district was cut off from No. 1, and called No. 7; Goffe's Falls was cut from No. 3, and called No. 6; and some time after Amoskeag Falls district was cut from No. 2, and called No. 8.

In 1840 the scholars were so many that a new division had to be made, and November 2, the selectmen, having been authorized at a former meeting, reported that No. 1 should be Stark district; No. 2, where city proper now is; No. 3 at Bakersville; No. 4, Goffe's Falls; No. 5, Harvey District; No. 6, Wilson Hill; No. 7, Hallsville or Manchester Centre; No. 8, Massabesic and present No. 6 or Pumping Station, and No. 9, Mosquito pond.

Prior to 1853, No. 6, of 1840 division, was discontinued, and part of it went to No. 2, city, and part of it to No. 7,

Hallsville, and the present No. 6 established. In 1853 Piscataquog and Amoskeag villages, parts of Bedford and Goffstown, were annexed to Manchester, and District No. 10, 'Squog, and No. 11, Amoskeag made. This division continued till 1868, when it was abolished by act of the Legislature, and the city assumed control of the schools as a whole. The city council appropriates the money for the schools, and it is expended under direction of the school board.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

The first school-house in town was built in 1785. It stood on the north bank of Christo brook and just below Amoskeag Falls on the east side of the road to the Centre. The men who lived near that place built it with no help from the town. It had four roofs, and a door on the south side. Within there was an entry about the door in the south-east corner, a great stone fire place on the east side, the teacher's desk in the north-east corner and seats placed on a sloping floor were on the west side. These were in two rows, made for fifty pupils; the girls on the north side of the house, the boys on the south, and all sat backs to the road. There were no blackboards then; none in town for more than fifty years after. This house cost about sixty dollars. It stood by Christo brook till 1798, when another was built in its place. In 1842 the New Village took it down and erected the third house in that place. The latter was burned in 1859, and Blodget street house was at once built.

Two efforts were made in 1787 to raise money to build three school-houses. The town voted each down, but in 1788, March 8, men changed their minds and voted to raise three hundred dollars for the purpose of building school-houses.

Agreeably to a motion by Capt. John Goffe the following articles were voted:

"Voted, 1. That each person paying taxes have Liberty to work out his School tax or find Materials to build with, and shall be allow'd fifty cents per day for a good days work, and the Market Prise for Materials found, provided said work be done before the Last day of October next.

"Voted, 2. That the Selectmen appoint a suitable person to each School House (the Commity shall appoint to be built) to Superintend the building of the same and shall give him a list of the persons belonging to the same with their Taxes who shall allow the persons working or finding materials the prise for the same and the person having the list shall return the same to the Colector by the first day of November Who shall allowe the same.

"Voted, 3. That the persons belonging to the School House Built near Esqr. Stark's be allowed their school House Tax to finish their school House and repay those Who have done more than their proportion in building the saim."

"The House proceeded to the choice of their Committee When the following Gentlemen were Chosen, viz.: Samuel P. Kidder, John Ray, John Stark, Esqr.; on Motion being made the following Gentlemen were added to the Committee, viz.: Capt. John Goffe and Maj. John Webster.

"Voted, that the Town be Classed in three Classes: No. 1, 2 and 3."

The Committee upon dividing the Classes made the following report:

"We, the subscribers, being appointed a Committee to determine on the places to build three school-houses in the Town of Derryfield: We have accordingly Viewed and Determined on said places, viz.: The first to be the school-house standing near John Stark's Esqr., and to be finished Where it now stands, and to be called the FEDERAL SCHOOL HOUSE.

"The second school-house to stand on the Highway be-

tween Capt. Samuel Moor and Enos Webster on the north side of the spring that runs Cross the Road, and to be called the UNION SCHOOL HOUSE.

"The third school-house to stand on the highway between Archibald Grant and Maj. John Webster, to be set within six Roods of the spot where the school-House is now Fraimed, and to be called the FREEDOM SCHOOL HOUSE.

Derryfield, July 7th, 1798.

JOHN STARK,	} Committee.
JOHN RAY,	
SAMUEL P. KIDDER,	
JOHN WEBSTER,	
JOHN GOFFE,	

"The FEDERAL SCHOOL HOUSE was framed and put up at John Stark's Esqr., who lived in the old Kidder house, corner of Chestnut and Orange streets, but was moved down to the place by Christo brook, where the first school-house in town was built, fininished off and stood there till 1842.

"The UNION SCHOOL HOUSE stood on the east side of the road, under the hill, just north of the present water-trough at the spring, a mile above Goffsfalls."

The FREEDOM SCHOOL-HOUSE stood in the corner of the roads, opposite the present Mosquito pond school-house.

These were cheap houses, costing one hundred dollars each, and were all built in about the same style.

In 1808 another school-house was built by Moses Haseltine, at the Centre, near John Hall's.

About 1829, a school-house was built in the Stark district, the school in that district having been kept, before that time, in Lieut. John Stark's barn and in Amos Kimball's old house.

The division of the town, Nov. 2, 1840, into nine districts, necessitated the building of many new school-houses, and in 1841, \$3,485.82 was spent for that purpose. New houses of wood were built this year, in Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,

8; several of the same kind in No. 2, city, which were placed upon lots hired of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Co., or upon lots bought by the city. Other school-houses, of more value and durability, have been built as follows:

The Old High School-house was begun in 1841 and finished in 1842. It stands at the corner of Lowell and Chestnut streets, and cost about \$3,000. The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company gave the lot, and Daniel Clark, E. A. Straw and Alonzo Smith were the building committee. The house is a plain, brick one, two stories high, 49 feet wide, and 62 feet long.

Janesville School-house was built in 1842, on a lot bought of John Hall.

A small wooden school-house was built at the corner of Manchester and Chestnut streets, upon a lot containing 7,500 square feet, bought of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company for \$500, where the old Intermediate school-house now stands.

May 23, 1844, the city bought a lot at the corner of Merimack and Union streets, of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, for \$650, containing 12,600 square feet, and a wooden house for two primary schools was built.

Park-street School-house stands on a lot containing 10,500 square feet, bought June 23, 1846, of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company. It was finished in 1847, brick, two stories high, 80 feet long, 52 feet wide. It has four primary school-rooms on the first floor, and it is fitted for a Grammar school on the second floor.

In 1847, May 7, the District No. 2 bought a lot at the corner of Bridge and Union streets, of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, for \$500, and built a wooden house for two lower-grade schools.

Spring-street Grammar School-house was built in 1848. The lot on which it stands contains 13,600 square feet, and was bought of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company for

\$1,700. The house is two stories high, 80 feet long and 46 feet wide. There are four primary schools on the first floor and a Grammar school on the second.

The Old Intermediate School-house, at the corner of Chestnut and Manchester streets, was built of brick, in 1853. It is valued at \$8,000; is 48 feet long, 42 feet wide and two stories high. Two primary school-rooms are on the first floor, two rooms on the second, where the Intermediate school was formerly kept, and in the attic is a truant school-room.

Wilson-Hill School-house is at the corner of Manchester and Wilson streets. The lot, 16,000 square feet, was bought May 4, 1855, of Luther Aiken, for \$625. The house is of wood, one story high, 40 feet square, and has two school-rooms, one for a primary and one for a middle school. Value, \$3,300.

Training School-house is at the corner of Merrimack and Union streets, and was built of brick in 1855-56. It is two stories high, 68 feet long by 45 feet wide, and has four school-rooms; value, \$15,000.

The Centre-street School-house, at Piscataquog, was built in 1856, and is valued at \$5,000.

Main-street School-house, Piscataquog, was built in 1856, and is valued at \$2,800.

Franklin-street School-house, built 1857; value, \$18,000.

Blodgett-street School-house, built 1859; value, \$3,000.

Massabesic School-house No. 8, built 1860; value, \$1,400.

Mosquito-Pond School-house No. 9, built 1860; value, \$1,000.

Amoskeag Grammar School-house No. 11, built 1860; value, \$3,700.

Bakersville School-house No. 3, built 1863; value, \$3,500.

Harvey District School-house No. 5, built 1865; value, \$2,500.

Hallsville School-house No. 7, built 1866; value, \$3,500.

High School House, built 1867; value, \$45,000.

Piscataquog Grammar School-house No. 10, built 1870; value, \$12,000.

Goffe's Falls School-house No. 4, built 1870; value, \$3,600.

Stark District No. 1, built 1871; value, \$3,000.

Lincoln-street Grammar School-house, built 1871; value, \$50,000.

Ash-street Grammar School-house, built 1874; value, \$60,000.

The old school-house at Amoskeag village was built by Goffstown, and came with the cession of the land to Manchester.

SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

For many years after the first public school in 1781, the selectmen hired and paid the teachers and built and repaired the school-houses. In 1828, prudential committees* were first chosen, and these continued in all the districts till 1846, when the city charter was granted by the Legislature. They called the district meetings, hired and paid the teachers, procured the fuel and made small repairs, to an amount not exceeding 5 per cent of the school money.

In 1829 a *superintending school committee* was first chosen by the town. They continued till 1846. Their duties were to examine all teachers as to their qualifications to teach, give certificates of teacher's competency, without which no teacher could draw his pay; visit the schools, and report generally upon their state or condition.

We have been unable to find the names of but a few of the superintending school committees who served previous to 1846. We append the few we have found, and also the school committee chosen each year since by the wards.

* At the annual town meeting, held March, 1828, the town chose the following Prudential Committee: District No. 1, John Ray; No. 2, Samuel Jackson; No. 3, Joseph Moor; No. 4, James McQueston; No. 5, John Proctor; No. 6, Daniel Watts; No. 7, John Stark, Jr. In 1829 the town voted that the districts choose their Prudential Committee.

1841.
Samuel D. Bell,
Joseph M. Rowell,
Isaac C. Flanders.

1844.
W. H. Moore,
Daniel Clark,
David P. Perkins,
Joseph Knowlton.

1845.
W. H. Moore,
B. Brierly,
H. D. Dexter.

1846.
Archibald Stark,
Nathaniel Wheet,
Joseph Knowlton,
Moses Hill,
James McColley,
W. W. Brown,
C. H. Eastman.

1847.
Ephraim Stevens,
J. G. Sherburne,
Thomas Brown,
Moses Hill,
John S. Elliott,
W. W. Brown,
C. H. Eastman.

1848.
Ephraim Stevens, jr.,
John B. Clarke,
A. M. Chapin,
Archelaus Wilson,
James Hersey,
W. W. Brown,
William Grey.

1849.
A. M. Chapin,
Josiah Crosby,
Sylvanus Bunton,
David P. Perkins,
John S. Elliott,
J. Y. McQueston.

1850.
William G. Means,
Josiah Crosby,
Chandler E. Potter,
David P. Perkins,
John S. Elliott,
J. Y. McQueston.

1851.
A. M. Chapin,
Josiah Crosby,
J. C. Tasker,
F. B. Eaton,
A. B. Fuller,
Amos Abbott.

1852.
James O. Adams,
D. C. Bent,
J. C. Tasker,
F. B. Eaton,
J. E. Bennett,
C. H. Eastman.

1853.
James O. Adams,
William Grey,
Sylvanus Bunton,
Justin Spaulding,
A. G. Tucker,
C. H. Eastman.

1854.
T. T. Abbott,
Wm. Sage,
J. C. Tasker,
John H. Goodale,
E. A. Jenks,
T. P. Sawin,
B. F. Wallace,
J. B. Quimby.

1855.
Reuben Dodge,
H. M. Bacon,
Jonathan Tenney,
E. M. Topliffe,
Benj. Currier,
S. D. Lord,
John O. Parker.

1856.
Reuben Dodge,
A. C. Heath,
Jonathan Tenney,
J. D. Patterson,
Benjamin Currier,
S. D. Lord,
B. F. Wallace,
D. P. Currier.

1857.
Seth Hill,
Ephraim Corey,
William L. Gage,
J. E. Bennett,
J. B. Hoitt,
J. Y. McQueston,
Geo. A. Bowman,
Thomas S. Montgomery.

1858.
Seth T. Hill,
E. B. Merrill,
F. B. Eaton,
Moses T. Brown,
J. B. Hoitt,
J. Y. McQueston,
George A. Bowman,
Thomas S. Montgomery.

1859.
Seth T. Hill,
E. B. Merrill,
Justus D. Watson,
Amos W. Sargent,
George H. Hubbard,
J. Y. McQueston,
James P. Walker,
Thomas S. Montgomery.

1860.
Seth T. Hill,
Waterman Smith,
Justus D. Watson,
Amos W. Sargent,
George H. Hubbard,
James O. Adams,
B. F. Wallace, *resigned*,
S. Webber, *vice* Wallace,
Thomas S. Montgomery.

1861.
John Hosley,
Waterman Smith,
James B. Straw,
Hiram Hill,
John Coughlin,
James O. Adams,
Samuel Webber,
Daniel Farmer, jr.

1862.
John Hosley,
Waterman Smith,
James B. Straw,
Hiram Hill,
John Coughlin,
George Pierce,
Samuel Webber,
Daniel Farmer, jr.

1863.
Seth T. Hill,
Waterman Smith,
Benjamin F. Bowles,
Holmes R. Pettee,
William Little,
George Pierce,
Samuel Webber,
Daniel Farmer, jr.

1864.
Seth T. Hill,
Waterman Smith,
Benjamin F. Bowles,
Holmes R. Pettee,
William Little,
George Pierce,
Samuel Webber, *resigned*,
J. P. Whittle, *vice* Webber,
John E. Stearns.

1865.
William G. Perry,
Waterman Smith,
Benjamin F. Bowles,
Isaac W. Smith,
William Little,
Ignatius T. Webster,
John M. Ordway,
John E. Stearns.

1866.

William G. Perry,
Waterman Smith,
Benjamin F. Bowles,
Isaac W. Smith,
William Little,
Ignatius T. Webster,
John M. Ordway,
Thomas L. Thorpe.

1867.

Henry T. Mowatt,
Waterman Smith,
Moody Currier,
George W. Weeks,
William Little,
J. Y. McQueston,
James P. Walker,
Thomas L. Thorpe.

1868.

Henry T. Mowatt,
Marshall P. Hall,
Moody Currier,
George W. Weeks,
William Little,
Daniel C. Gould, jr.,
James P. Walker,
Thomas S. Montgomery.

1869.

Henry T. Mowatt,
Marshall P. Hall,
Daniel Clark,
Samuel Upton,
William Little,
Elbridge D. Hadley,
James Dean,
De Lafayette Robinson.

1870.

Henry C. Sanderson,
Marshall P. Hall,
Thomas Borden,
Samuel Upton,
Patrick A. Devine,
Ephraim S. Peabody,
James Dean,
De Lafayette Robinson.

* *Ex-officio*.

1871.

James A. Weston, } *ex-*
William R. Patten, } *officio*,
Henry C. Sanderson,
Marshall P. Hall,
Thomas Borden,
Samuel N. Bell,
Patrick A. Devine,
William P. Merrill,
James Dean,
De Lafayette Robinson.

1872.

Person C. Cheney, } *ex-*
Edwin Kennedy, } *officio*,
Henry C. Sanderson,
Marshall P. Hall,
Daniel Clark,
Samuel Upton,
Patrick A. Devine,
Daniel C. Gould,
James Dean,
De Lafayette Robinson.

1873.

Charles H. Bartlett, *resigned*,*
John P. Newell *vice* Bartlett,*
Charles A. Smith,*
Henry E. Burnham,
Marshall P. Hall,
Daniel Clark,
Nathan P. Hunt,
Frank J. Murray,
Frank G. Clark, *resigned*,
Edwin Kennedy, *vice* Clark,
George P. Rockwell,
George H. Colby.

1874.

James A. Weston, } *ex-*
Rufus H. Pike, } *officio*,
Henry E. Burnham,
Marshall P. Hall,
John G. Lane,
Nathan P. Hunt,
Frank J. Murray,
Edwin Kennedy,
George P. Rockwell, *resigned*,
J. K. McQuesten, *vice* Rock-
John E. Stearns. [well,

1875.

Alpheus Gay, } *ex-officio*,
Joel Daniels, }
John W. Severance,
Marshall P. Hall,
John E. Stearns,
John P. Newell,
J. J. Sullivan,
Lucien B. Clough,
William F. Byrns,
Nathaniel W. Cumner,
Samuel P. Jackson,
Martin Fitzgerald,
William Little,
Newton H. Wilson,
John K. McQuesten,
James P. Walker.

1876.

Ira Cross, } *ex-officio*.
Arthur Dinsmore, }
Marshall P. Hall,
George W. Stevens,
John P. Newell,
Joseph Kidder,
Lucien B. Clough,
Isaac L. Heath,
Nathaniel W. Cumner,
William F. Byrns,
Martin Fitzgerald,
Samuel P. Jackson,
Newton H. Wilson,
William Little,
James P. Walker,
Isaac W. Darrah.

By the city charter of 1846, the school committee were elected annually, one from each ward, who should perform all the duties of the superintending and prudential committees. In 1870, an act of the Legislature provided that the Mayor and President of the Common Council should be members of the school board, *ex-officio*, and in 1874 the Legislature enacted that the school board should consist of the Mayor and President of the Common Council and two members from each ward, to hold their office two years, of whom one shall be elected each year. There are fourteen members at present, beside the Mayor and President of Common Council. Each has a salary of \$10 per year, and the clerk of the board gets \$25 for his work.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

By act of the Legislature of 1855 it was required that the boards of Mayor and Aldermen and the School Committee should elect, every two years, a Superintendent of schools, to hold his office for that length of time. His duties are to visit the schools, to classify the scholars and equalize the attendance upon the different schools. He shall advise in cases of discipline and endeavor to raise the

standard of the schools. He shall attend to all immediate repairs needed, purchase temporary supplies of fuel, also stationery, blanks, forms and other printed matter, and annually make a written report to the board. He is to furnish supplies to the teachers, have the direction of the transfer of scholars from one school to another, shall aid in the examination of teachers, and have cognizance of all cases of truancy. He shall have his office in the School Committee room, in the City Hall, and be in his office at least one hour each school day. At each monthly meeting of the Board he is required to submit a monthly report in writing.

James O. Adams was elected in 1855, and held the office until 1859. His salary was \$500. John W. Ray was elected in 1859, and held the office till 1860. His salary was \$500. James O. Adams was elected again in 1860, and held the office till 1867. Salary, \$700. Joseph G. Edgerly was elected in 1867, and held the office till 1875. Salary, \$1,800. Josiah G. Dearborn was elected in 1875. Salary, \$1,800.

TEACHERS AND THEIR SALARIES.

Jonathan Rand was the first teacher in town of whom any record can be found. He was paid \$8 per month, and taught in 1791. Edward Blodgett, Stephen Potter and Frederick Hastings taught in 1792; William White and Peter Severens in 1793; John Tufts and Peter Severens in 1794; John M. Laughlin in 1795; Samuel Moor, Jr., in 1796, 1797, 1798; and Samuel Moor, Jr., and Matthew Reed in 1799. The highest sum paid per month from 1791 to 1801, as appears by the selectmen's books, was "to Samuel Moor, Jr., \$12, for keeping school in the lower district one month." And for this sum it is highly probable he also boarded himself, as it was in his own district.

Since 1800 there have been employed in the schools of

Manchester more than two thousand different teachers. We can give the names of but few of them.

The High School was established in the old High School House, at the corner of Lowell and Chestnut streets, in 1845. Masters:

John W. Ray, 1845 to 1849; salary, \$500 to \$800.

Amos Hadley, 1849 to 1851; salary, \$600.

John P. Newell, 1851 to 1853; salary, \$600 to \$1,000.

Jonathan Tenney, 1853 to 1854; salary, \$1,000.

Samuel Upton, 1854; one term.

John P. Newell, 1855 to 1862; salary, \$800 to \$1,100.

William W. Colburn, 1862 to 1874; salary, \$800 to \$2,000.

Albert W. Bachelier, 1874; salary, \$2,000.

Two assistants have been employed in the High School all the time, and at the present time there are six. The number of pupils in 1845 was 92; in 1855 was 120; in 1865 was 122; and in 1875 was 299.

The Park-street Grammar School was first taught in a chapel on Concord street, in 1845. It was removed to Park street in 1847. Masters:

A. M. Caverly, 1845 to 1853; salary, \$300 to \$500.

Joseph E. Bennett.

William A. Webster, 1853 to 1857; salary, \$600 to \$700.

Thomas Corcoran, 1863 to 1869; salary, \$700 to \$1,300.

From 1857 to 1861 the house was idle; the district then gave the Catholics the use of the house free, and they occupied it till 1863. It was then used by the city till 1869. The Catholics, since that time, have had free use of it.

The South Grammar School, corner of Franklin and Pleasant streets, was opened in 1857, the teachers and scholars being transferred from the Park-street Grammar building. Masters:

William A. Webster, 1857 to 1861; salary, \$1,000.

Josiah G. Dearborn, 1861 to 1866; salary, \$900 to \$1,100.

Isaac L. Heath, 1866 to 1872; salary, \$900 to \$1,500.

Daniel A. Clifford, 1872; salary, \$1,500.

Three assistants have been employed, and the number of pupils has averaged about 200.

The North Grammar School, sometimes called the Spring-street Grammar school, was opened in 1848. Masters:

Moses T. Brown, 1848 to 1853.

Joseph E. Bennett, 1853.

William H. Ward, 1853 to 1857; salary, \$700.

Henry C. Bullard, 1857 to 1865; salary, \$900 to \$1,000.

C. M. Barrows, 1865; salary, \$1,000.

Francis W. Parker, 1865 to 1868; salary, \$950 to \$1,100.

Jacob Eastman, 1868 to 1869; salary, \$1,100.

Elbridge D. Hadley, 1869; salary, \$1,100.

John S. Hayes, 1869; salary, \$1,500.

William E. Buck, 1869 to 1874; salary, \$1,100 to \$1,500.

Sylvester Brown, 1875 to 1876; salary, \$1,000.

Edward P. Sherburne, 1876; salary, \$1,000.

There was a short time in 1874 when there was no master at this school. At first and for many years, three assistants were employed, but for the past two years there has been but one. The number of scholars has averaged 175.

The Lincoln-street, or East Grammar School, was commenced in the new High School House in 1867. At first there were two divisions taught by female teachers; in 1868 another division was added, and in 1869 it was moved to the old High School house, a first division added and a master employed. In 1871 the school was moved to the Lincoln-street house. Masters:

Lewis H. Dutton, 1869 to 1870; salary, \$1,300 to \$1,500.

Benjamin F. Dame, 1870 to 1875; salary, \$1,200 to \$1,500.

Sylvester Brown, 1875; salary, \$1,000.

Benjamin F. Dame, 1875; salary, \$1,500.

Since the school has been at Lincoln street there have

been three assistants, and the number of pupils has averaged about 200.

The Piscataquog Grammar School was established when 'Squog village was a part of Bedford, and came to Manchester when that village was annexed to the city in 1853. It was taught, at first, by women in the summer and men in the winter, till 1858. It was kept in Centre-street house till 1874, and then moved to Main-street house. Masters:

James W. Locke, 1858, two terms.

Joseph E. Bennett, 1858, one term.

Francis W. Parker, 1859, one term.

Joseph G. Edgerly, 1859 to 1862.

Marcia V. McQueston, 1862 to 1863.

Philinda P. Parker, 1863 to 1867.

Charles J. Darrah, 1867 to 1868.

Annette McDoel, 1868 to 1869; salary, \$500.

Lorenzo D. Henry, 1869 to 1870; salary, \$800.

Harry D. Hadley, 1870 to 1871; salary, \$720.

Allen E. Bennett, 1871 to 1873; salary, \$750.

Sylvester Brown, 1873 to 1875; salary, \$800.

Andrew M. Heath, 1875; salary, \$1,000.

Wm. M. Stevens, 1875, salary, \$1,000.

Intermediate School. This is an ungraded school, for those who cannot attend regularly at graded schools. It was kept first at the Museum building; in 1854 in the old Intermediate school-house, at corner of Chestnut and Manchester streets, and 1874 it was removed to the old High School house. Masters:

Charles Aldrich, 1854 to 1858; salary, \$500.

Josiah G. Dearborn, 1859; salary, \$500.

Martin L. Stevens, 1859 to 1861; salary, \$500 to \$600.

William Harvey, 1861.

Joseph G. Edgerly, 1861 to 1864; salary, 250 to \$500.

Orren C. Moore, 1861.

Emeline R. Brooks, 1864; \$200 to \$250.

Joseph G. Edgerly, 1864 ; salary, \$900.

Wendell P. Hood, 1865 ; salary, \$500.

Issaac L. Heath, 1865 to 1866 ; salary, \$600.

Joseph G. Edgerly, 1866 ; salary, \$600.

Elbridge D. Hadley, 1866 ; salary, \$600.

Samuel W. Clark, 1867 ; salary, \$800.

Lewis H. Dutton, 1868 ; salary, \$700.

William E. Buck, 1869 ; salary, \$800.

Daniel A. Clifford, 1869 to 1872 ; salary, \$800 to \$1,500.

Alfred S. Hall, 1873 ; salary, \$1,100.

Herbert W. Lull, 1873 to 1875 ; salary, \$600.

John J. Sullivan, 1875 ; salary, \$750.

There has generally been one assistant at this school, sometimes two, and the largest number of scholars ever in attendance at one time was about 125.

The Ash-street Grammar School was opened in 1874, the master and many of the pupils being transferred from the Spring-street Grammar school. Master:

William E. Buck, 1874 ; salary, \$1,500.

There are three assistants, and the average number of pupils is about 200.

Music is taught in all the schools. Imri S. Whitney was the first music teacher, being elected in 1860, at an annual salary of \$400. In 1868 J. D. Jones was elected for part of the districts, at a weekly salary of \$10. Jason J. Kimball was elected music teacher in 1872. His salary has been from \$1,200 to \$1,600 per annum.

There are at present forty-five public schools in the city ; eight of them suburban. These are taught by 67 teachers, and in 1875 there were 3,519 different pupils in the day schools. The city owns twenty-two school buildings, which contain seventy-five school rooms. Forty weeks constitutes the school year, and there are three terms ; two of twelve weeks each, and one of sixteen weeks. The schools are kept five days each week, the sessions being two and one-

half hours long in the primary schools, and three hours long in all schools above that grade. There are two sessions each school day.

Parochial Schools. At the present time the following are in active operation :

1 Grammar school, Park-street school-house ; 2 teachers, 130 scholars.

1 Middle school, Park-street school-house ; 2 teachers, 120 scholars.

3 Primary schools, Park-street school-house ; 3 teachers, 200 scholars.

4 schools, corner of Lowell and Birch streets ; 4 teachers, 250 scholars.

2 schools, vestry St. Joseph's church ; 4 teachers, 200 scholars.

4 schools, corner Union and Laurel streets ; 4 teachers, 250 scholars. These are private schools supported by the Roman Catholics.

Mt. St. Mary's Academy, with a primary department, is also supported by the sect. It has eight teachers—nuns—and averages about 100 pupils. This school is supported by tuitions.

Training School. This public school was established by the city in 1873. Middle and primary scholars attend it. In it persons are prepared or trained to teach. These usually come from the High School graduates. There are several in attendance all the time, and a permanent supply of educated teachers is afforded. Yet no person should be elected a teacher simply because a graduate of the training school. Merit should determine the choice.

Evening Schools. There are many pupils in the city who cannot attend school in the day-time, and these schools were established for them. The first one was begun in 1854, chiefly by the influence of James O. Adams. Mr. Adams was the principal, and had several assistants. For

some reason, there were none after that till 1868. Since the latter date they have been kept each winter. They have been located in the Intermediate house, in the old wooden house at the corner of Bridge and Union streets, in the house at the corner of Beech and Concord streets and the old High school-house. In 1873 one was begun at Piscataquog, which has since continued.

These schools commence in the fall and hold four or five months through the winter. Each has a master and several assistants. As many as 300 pupils have attended these schools in a season.

EXPENDITURES.

Financial year.	No. of scholars.	Salaries of Teachers.	Other school expenses and new houses.	Total expenditure.
1846		\$2,722.54	\$1,364.92	\$4,087.46
1847	2031	3,502.13	6,740.79	10,242.92
1848	1860	5,683.02	6,780.39	12,463.41
1849	2115	6,373.31	9,687.32	16,060.63
1850	2115	6,940.09	9,565.41	16,505.50
1851	1902	7,299.35	7,895.57	15,194.92
1852	2308	8,379.55	5,089.09	13,468.64
1853	3660	8,951.10	11,971.71	20,922.81
1854	3761	11,360.43	5,753.17	17,113.60
1855	3760	13,233.04	8,442.48	21,775.52
1856	3761	13,974.23	20,107.90	34,082.13
1857	4359	15,112.13	20,024.37	35,136.50
1858	3827	14,645.56	10,497.86	25,143.42
1859	3097	13,980.64	9,433.57	22,414.21
1860	3205	14,666.35	13,443.28	28,109.67
1861	3309	15,627.07	10,395.11	26,022.34
1862	3552	14,608.58	7,236.13	21,846.71
1863	4020	15,309.98	13,291.73	28,601.71
1864	3960	16,823.90	11,205.00	28,028.20
1865	4309	21,101.99	16,414.90	37,516.89
1866	4525	24,472.24	23,509.97	47,982.21
1867	4655	29,836.87	34,205.09	64,041.96
1868	4371	30,567.62	29,832.50	60,400.12
1869	3500	34,979.87	26,345.62	61,325.49
1870	3200	33,196.82	32,341.05	65,537.87
1871	3200	33,831.84	42,403.97	76,235.81
1872	3500	35,223.39	55,788.92	91,012.31
1873	3779	36,451.58	46,773.95	76,492.53
1874	4057	36,815.26	47,273.43	84,088.69
1875	3819	39,436.08	24,000.54	63,436.62

The above table shows the number of scholars each year, including those in the evening schools, and the annual expenditures for the public schools of Manchester, since the incorporation of the city.