REPORT

OF THE

Selectmen and Overseers of the Poor

OF THE

TOWN OF DUXBURY,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 14, 1860.

BOSTON:
PRINTED BY DAMRELL & MOORE,
16 Devonshire Street.
1860.

Duxbury Room
074.48
REPORT.

In accordance with a vote of the town, the Selectmen and Overseers of the Poor submit their Annual Report of Receipts and Expenditures of the Town of Duxbury, for the year ending February 14, 1860.

STATEMENT OF SCHOOL MONEY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Prudential Committee</th>
<th>Balance from 1858</th>
<th>Assessment, for 1859</th>
<th>Bank Dividend and School fund</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Amount of orders drawn</th>
<th>Balance due</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Henry Wadsworth,...</td>
<td>$149 53</td>
<td>$200 84</td>
<td>$40 01</td>
<td>$390 38</td>
<td>$271 79</td>
<td>$118 59</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Geo. P. Freeman,...</td>
<td>154 95</td>
<td>217 15</td>
<td>45 20</td>
<td>417 30</td>
<td>271 63</td>
<td>145 67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>David Chandler, Jr.,</td>
<td>110 13</td>
<td>170 65</td>
<td>30 39</td>
<td>311 07</td>
<td>214 91</td>
<td>96 16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>John W. Brewster,...</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>207 82</td>
<td>42 23</td>
<td>250 48</td>
<td>100 50</td>
<td>149 98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>P. W. Simmons,...</td>
<td>3 22</td>
<td>128 61</td>
<td>17 05</td>
<td>148 88</td>
<td>79 28</td>
<td>69 60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Benj. Alden,........</td>
<td>24 95</td>
<td>112 30</td>
<td>11 87</td>
<td>149 12</td>
<td>76 00</td>
<td>73 12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Melzar Hunt,........</td>
<td>141 01</td>
<td>228 80</td>
<td>48 90</td>
<td>418 71</td>
<td>251 82</td>
<td>166 89</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>James Wild,........</td>
<td>146 73</td>
<td>210 16</td>
<td>42 97</td>
<td>399 86</td>
<td>251 28</td>
<td>148 63</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Consider Burgess,...</td>
<td>75 91</td>
<td>109 97</td>
<td>11 13</td>
<td>197 01</td>
<td>92 00</td>
<td>105 01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Luther Sherman,...</td>
<td>75 06</td>
<td>137 93</td>
<td>20 02</td>
<td>233 01</td>
<td>147 06</td>
<td>85 95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>G. W. Witherill,...</td>
<td>77 33</td>
<td>151 91</td>
<td>24 45</td>
<td>253 69</td>
<td>178 19</td>
<td>75 50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Nahum Keen,........</td>
<td>123 95</td>
<td>15 58</td>
<td>139 53</td>
<td>60 00</td>
<td>79 53</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$959 24 | $2000 00 | $349 80 | $3309 04 | $1994 41 | $1314 63

TOWN'S DEBTS.

Paid Elbridge Chandler, services Selectman, 1858, - - - - - $22 83
“ Daniel E. Bosworth, “ “ “ - - - - - 11 83
“ Samuel Atwell, “ “ “ - - - - - 16 50
“ Eayrs & Fairbanks, valuation book, - - - - - 10 50
“ Remittance of taxes, - - - - - 53 51

$115 17

Balance carried to incidental expenses, - - - - - 50 22

$165 39
Contra, Cr.

By balance from 1858, $165.39

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Paid Zenas Winsor and others, digging snow, $36.34
  " William W. Holmes, $39.37
  " Peres Loring, $8.95
  " Otis White, $15.87
  " Martin Simmons, $16.57
  " Martin S. Chandler, $6.42
  " Samuel Atwell, $20.41
  " Samuel E. Ripley, $40.63
  " Eden S. Sampson, $20.97
  " Stephen Chandler, Jr., $7.20
  " John A. Harlow, $6.01
  " Barker Hunt, $8.50
  " John C. Lewis, $5.00
  " Judah Harlow, $2.67
  " Wm. W. Holmes and others, over-work on highways, $8.15
  " John A. Harlow, $3.98
  " Benjamin Howland, $15.19
  " Otis White, $8.86
  " Martin S. Chandler, $6.83
  " Zenas Winsor, $4.76
  " Barker Hunt, $3.50
  " Samuel E. Ripley, $17.74
  " Simeon Chandler, $3.88
  " Stephen Chandler, Jr., $3.15
  " Samuel Atwell, $5.86
  " Peres Loring, $27.64
  " Martin S. Chandler, $7.33
  " Samuel A. Frazer, posts and rails for bridge, $1.52
  " Samuel Stickney, over-work on highways, $2.04
  " Wm. W. Holmes and others, over-work on highways, $13.12

Amount carried forward, $363.46
### Amount brought forward

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paid William Chandler, work on highways,</td>
<td>14 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; William M. Smith, over-work</td>
<td>2 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Martin Winsor, &quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Luther Sherman and others, work on roads,</td>
<td>13 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Elbridge Chandler &quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>19 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; William Chandler, repairing bridge,</td>
<td>6 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Otis White, &quot; road,</td>
<td>3 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; George Chandler, &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>8 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; David Chandler, &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>8 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Eli Chandler, &quot; &quot; and bridge,</td>
<td>19 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Rufus G. Chandler, &quot; dyke,</td>
<td>16 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Peres Loring, building road,</td>
<td>128 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Peleg Ford, repairing bridge,</td>
<td>12 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; John A. Harlow, stone for bridge,</td>
<td>7 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Lewis Simmons, Jr., repairing bridge,</td>
<td>8 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Jesse Simmons, building road near schoolhouse No. 5,</td>
<td>87 04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Rufus Randall, &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>69 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Michael Rooney, &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>35 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Joseph F. Wadsworth, repairing dyke,</td>
<td>7 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Isaac Torry, &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>10 83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Joseph McFarland, blasting rocks,</td>
<td>2 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Taxes remitted, assessed in 1855, '56, '57, '58, and '59,</td>
<td>390 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Engine men, No. 1,</td>
<td>42 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; 2,</td>
<td>39 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Engineers of Fire Department,</td>
<td>16 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Rufus Holmes, rent of land for Engine house,</td>
<td>3 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Charles H. Chandler, notifying town officers, take oath,</td>
<td>4 92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; William J. Alden, constable fees,</td>
<td>9 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; School Committee to pay for books,</td>
<td>29 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>50 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>10 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Josiah Peterson, keeping and delivering school books,</td>
<td>15 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; recording births and deaths,</td>
<td>21 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; registering dogs,</td>
<td>6 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Nathan C. Brewster, returning deaths, repairing stove, &amp;c.,</td>
<td>15 07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Printing School Committee Reports,</td>
<td>41 34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Amount carried forward

- $1,547 48
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount brought forward,</td>
<td>-$1,547 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid printing Selectmen Reports,</td>
<td>45 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; tax bills,</td>
<td>7 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; John Alden, interest on note,</td>
<td>81 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Enoch Freeman, sealing weights and measures,</td>
<td>3 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; William R. Sever,</td>
<td>1 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Elbridge Chandler, services Selectman and Assessor,</td>
<td>50 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Samuel Atwell,</td>
<td>42 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; John Holmes,</td>
<td>40 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Daniel E. Bosworth, for powder, blasting rocks,</td>
<td>1 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Gersham W. Witherill, stove-pipe for town house,</td>
<td>4 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Consider Burgess, watching fire,</td>
<td>1 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Nathaniel A. Burgess,</td>
<td>1 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Charles Burgess,</td>
<td>1 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Eden S. Sampson, over-work on highways,</td>
<td>5 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Peleg Wadsworth, lamps for town house,</td>
<td>12 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Martin Freeman, moving weights and measures,</td>
<td>1 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Elbridge Chandler, cost of court, road complained of by George F. Hatch and others</td>
<td>16 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Samuel Stetson, surveying and other business,</td>
<td>14 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Town of Kingston, stone post,</td>
<td>2 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Harvey Soule, Treasurer and Collector fees,</td>
<td>98 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$1,979 30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Contra, Cr.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Received from School Committee from sale of school books</td>
<td>$48 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed for contingent, digging snow, deficiency of highways, overlays on taxes, book tax</td>
<td>1,619 01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omitted taxes,</td>
<td>29 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received of the town of Kingston, State and County tax,</td>
<td>17 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance from town debts,</td>
<td>50 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dog tax,</td>
<td>77 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nathan C. Brewster, for town house,</td>
<td>12 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overdrawn to balance,</td>
<td>126 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$1,979 30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paid Aaron Josselyn, 1858</td>
<td>$40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; G. B. Weston,</td>
<td>$40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Aaron Josselyn,</td>
<td>$40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Josiah Moore, 1859</td>
<td>$40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance to new account</td>
<td>$80.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$240.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Contra, Cr.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance from 1858</td>
<td>$120.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed for 1859</td>
<td>$120.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$240.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ENGINE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paid Joseph Goodspeed, cleaning Engine No. 1</td>
<td>$2.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Frank Pride, &quot; 2</td>
<td>$4.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; William Joice, use of horses for Engine</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; James B. Vinal, repairs on</td>
<td>$1.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Balance to new account</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$30.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Contra, Cr.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Money assessed</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SETTLEMENT WITH LIQUOR AGENT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By amount of Liquor purchased</td>
<td>$244.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Agent’s salary</td>
<td>$40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$284.20</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Balance,                                | $1.07    |

For Liquor sold, including barrels,     | $285.27  |
We have also examined the Treasurer's accounts, and find them as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dr.</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>$1,190 14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance in the Treasury at last settlement in cash, and outstanding taxes,</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received G. B. Weston, school-books,</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>48 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; School Fund,</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Bank Dividend,</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>249 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Town of Kingston, State and County tax,</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>17 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Foot of tax bills for 1859,</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7,184 01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Omitted taxes,</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>28 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Town of Brookline, boarding Mrs. Hannah Crehore,</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>19 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Town Clerk, for Dog tax,</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>77 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Nathan C. Brewster, for use of town house,</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$8,926 47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cr.</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>$1,636 06</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paid County tax,</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; State &quot;</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>579 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Selectmen orders,</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,012 83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Overseers Poor orders,</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,576 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Uncollected taxes,</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>475 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Cash on hand,</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>638 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Crows' heads,</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$8,926 47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

OUTSTANDING DEBTS OF THE TOWN.

Due the several school districts, - - - - - $1,314 63
" school committee, - - - - - 80 00
" John Alden, note and interest, - - - - 468 00
" Nathan C. Brewster, note and interest, - - - - 162 64
" selectmen, - - - - - 74 84
Balance overdrawn from incidental account, - - - - 126 50

| | | | | | $2,226 61 |
Available Means to pay the same.

Uncollected taxes, - - - - $475 62
Cash on hand, - - - - 638 39
Leaving a deficiency of - - - 1,112 60

$2,226 61

The selectmen would recommend the following sums to defray the expenses of the town the ensuing year, viz:—

Schools, - - - - - - - $2,000 00
Highways, - - - - - - - 1,200 00
Contingent expenses, - - - - - - 500 00
School committee, - - - - - - 120 00
Engine, - - - - - - 30 00
Support of poor, - - - - - - 1,890 00

$5,650 00

All of which is respectfully submitted,

ELBRIDGE CHANDLER, 
SAMUEL ATWELL, 
JOHN HOLMES, 

Selectmen of Duxbury.
Expenses of the Almshouse for the Year 1859, February 14, 1860.

Paid Rufus Sampson, superintendent,                $295 84
  " John Sampson, goods,                                -  9 46
  " Martin Freeman, making two coffins,                -  9 00
  " Abraham Dawes, cedar post,                         -  5 00
  " Nathaniel Ford & Sons, goods,                      - 101 23
  " John Delano, Jr., teaming and beef,               -  24 09
  " George Bradford, meat,                             -  13 29
  " Perez Loring, wood,                                -  41 90
  " Otis Weston, shoemaking,                           -  1 95
  " George Baker, wood,                                -  4 50
  " Sylvanus Prior, teaming,                           -  12 25
  " Nathan C. Brewster, coal,                          -  34 92
  " Ziba Hunt, wood,                                   -   8 62
  " Rufus Sampson, cows,                               -  21 00
  " Gersham Bradford, pigs,                            -  17 00
  " Melzar Brewster, returning Olive Brewster house,   -   1 00
  " Peleg Wadsworth, goods,                            -   6 24
  " Allen Prior, flour and meal,                       -  181 42
  " Nathan C. Brewster, undertaker,                    -   6 00
  " Harvey Soule, goods,                               -   5 14
  " Samuel Atwell, alcohol,                            -   1 00
  " Elbridge Chandler, keeping books, and to Plymouth, -   8 33
  " Rufus Sampson, bill, articles for house,           -  33 30

$896 48

Expenses for Support of Poor out of Almshouse, for 1859.

Paid Widow Galen Keen, support,                     38 25
  " Cyrus Churchill and family, support,              48 00
  " Warren Brewster, support,                         5 32

Amount carried forward,                        $91 57
**Amount brought forward.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paid Joshua Bryant, Jr., support</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; John Sampson, goods, Mrs. Beach, support</td>
<td>$3.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Widow Seth Hunt, support</td>
<td>$33.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; Josiah Morton, nursing</td>
<td>$56.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Rich'd B. Chandler, wood, Mrs. Anderson &amp; Barton</td>
<td>$6.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; John Porter, medical attendance</td>
<td>$17.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; State Lunatic Hospital, Taunton</td>
<td>$395.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Nathaniel Ford &amp; Sons, goods Mrs. Lucy Soule</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Seth Jones, coffin for Joseph Freeman</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Ezra Anderson, nurse for wife</td>
<td>$4.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Benjamin Alden, wood for Charles Witherill</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Nath'an'l Ford &amp; Sons, goods Wid. Steph'n Weston</td>
<td>$1.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Jabez Peterson, wood Widow Stephen Weston</td>
<td>$2.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**$629.09**

By balance from settlement of 1858, $91.77

By appropriation for 1859, $1200.00

Received of the town of Brookline, for boarding

Mrs. Hannah Crehore, $19.50

Vegetables, milk, eggs, hay, and cow, sold from farm, $79.07

**$1,390.34**

---

**RECAPITULATION.**

The whole amount of available means for the year ending

February 14th, 1860, $1,390.34

Balance overdrawn, $135.23

**$1,525.57**

Amount of expenses in the house, $896.48

" out of " $629.09

**$1,525.57**
The whole number of persons admitted to the house during the year is sixteen: the largest at any one time is twelve; the smallest is eight. Average number, ten. Average expenditures of the house through the year have been one dollar and seventy-two cents and four mills per week.

There have been raised the past season, upon the land connected with the house, crops sufficient to supply the house during the summer and autumn; also, harvested for the benefit of the house, the following amount of produce, to wit: seventy-five bushels potatoes, sixteen bushels of turnips, six bushels of beets and carrots, eight bushels of parsnips, one bushel of onions, three bushels of beans, two bushels of corn, and three and one-half tons English hay.

An Inventory of Articles remaining in the House, Barn, &c., on the 14th day of February, 1860., viz.:—

Three-quarters barrel of flour, seven pounds of tea, four gallons of molasses, forty pounds lard, half-barrel of beef, one and a half barrels pork, one hundred pounds ham, ten pounds butter, two bushels corn, two bushels of meal, two bushels of beans, thirty-two bushels potatoes, five bushels of turnips, two-thirds barrel of soap, five cords white-pine wood, two cords oak wood, four tons coal, one ton of English hay, half a ton salt hay.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

ELBRIDGE CHANDLER,  }  Overseers
SAMUEL ATWELL,  }  of the
JOHN HOLMES,  }  Poor.
Taxes uncollected at the time of the Treasurer's Settlement with the
Selectmen, February 14, 1860.

Eugene D. Winsor.
George F. Andrews.
Samuel Peterson, Jr.
James Randall.
Daniel B. Thrasher.
Benjamin Freeman.
Thomas Peterson, 2d.
Bradford Holmes.
Estate Bradford Holmes.
Henry Holmes.
John McIntire.
Weston Freeman.
Jerome Chandler.
Alonzo Chandler.
William Randall.
Alfred Drew.
Estate Charles Church.
Ellis Holmes.
Walter Winsor.
Henry J. Dunster.
Ellis F. Peterson.
William Phillips.
Ahira Wadsworth.
Deborah Randall.
Jabez Peterson.
George O. Peterson.
Elijah Peterson.
James Thomas.
Westley Simmons.
William E. Holmes.
Charles S. Weston.
Estate Sylvester Eldridge.
Nelson Stetson.
Joseph S. Thomas.
Elisha D. Thomas.
Eben Taylor.
Calvin Josselyn, Jr.

Isaac Sturtevant.
Zadock Bradford.
Eugene A. Winsor.
Lucius A. Waterman.
John Wild.
Charles Delano, 2d.
David Farrington.
Edward Turner.
William K. Turner.
Emma Whipple.
Samuel Chandler.
Joseph D. Gerry.
Ezra Anderson.
Nathan Chandler.
Levi Ford.
Jonathan Glass, Jr.
William Perry.
Rufus Sampson, Jr.
Judah Chandler.
Proctor A. Damon.
George P. Peterson.
Francis Randall.
Aaron Simmons.
Martin Simmons.
William Bowen.
Peter S. Strang.
George S. Cushman.
Charles Cox.
George Lapham.
Joseph W. Simmons.
John D. Woodard.
William Fleming.
Estate Simeon Soule.
Simeon Soule.
Austin Weston.
James S. Weston.
Samuel A. Frazer.
Frederich Simons.
Henry Southworth.
Edward Baker.
Peleg Cushman.
George F. Dorr.
Nathan Dorr, 2d.
Joseph Fish.
John Gurdy.
James Partridge.
Calvin B. Paine.
Nathaniel B. Weston.
Nathaniel Delano, Jr.
Nathaniel Delano, Gard.
George A. Faunce.
Nathaniel Winsor.
Edgar H. Bailey.
Stephen Chandler, Jr.
John J. Peterson.

Horatio Baker.
Paul Baker.
Lysander Howard.
Estate Jabez Fuller.
John A Chandler.
Nathaniel Faunce
Cornelius Faunce.
Charles Sprague.
Lewis Taylor.
Estate Albert Ames.
Ezra Smith.
Joseph Hewitt.
Eliza Hewitt.
Alden Harlow.
John Baker.
Samuel Baker.
Ezekiel Rider.
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

OF THE

TOWN OF DUXBURY,

For the Year 1859–60.

BOSTON:
PRINTED BY DAMRELL & MOORE
No. 16 Devonshire Street.
1860
REPORT.

Your Committee for 1859-60, in concluding their labors for the year, would respectfully submit to their constituents and fellow-citizens the following Report: —

The system adopted last year, in the purchase and distribution of School Books for the use of the town, has been found to be practicable; and, although attended with additional labor, it has operated well, and answered the purpose had in view. The books now purchased can all be accounted for, from the time of purchase, until their final distribution among the schools.

In procuring books, we have been governed by the actual present wants of the schools, as we have been desirous of avoiding an unnecessary accumulation, that hereafter we may not have on hand old and obsolete stock to encumber our shelves, or to be exchanged at a loss to the town; in so doing we are enabled to balance accounts with the publishers at the end of the year, and leave behind no outstanding debts.

At the close of this year, there will be left of the present year's purchase only a sufficient number and variety of books to meet the wants of the schools at the commencement of the summer term, amounting in value to $77.99, which is but a little more than the amount remaining unsold at the close of the last year.

We have exchanged some more of the old stock of books for such as are now in use, and a few yet remain that cannot well be disposed of.
Some changes must necessarily be made in books to keep pace with the improvements of the times; but we have made these sparingly, and only upon conviction that such changes would be for the good of the schools.

Mitchell's Geographies, though excellent in their day, have been superseded by others that have come into general circulation, and which are thought to be better adapted to the purposes of instruction in that branch of study. These books have long been in our schools, and have, since their first introduction, passed through many editions; so that those more recently purchased do not at all agree with those purchased some years since; making not only classification difficult, but obliging scholars to learn what, though once true, now ceases to be so, on account of changes which have occurred in names and places concerning which it is the province of Geography to teach. Your Committee have, therefore, substituted Cornell's Geographies for Mitchell's, and have been at the trouble of collecting all the old ones in actual use in the schools, and of putting into them new ones instead, without any expense to the scholars, and with but little expense to the town. Many of the old books exchanged for new ones were nearly worn out, and could not possibly have been used much longer; in this light, the terms of the exchange must be considered liberal to the town, as well as to the scholars.

By a vote of the town, in view of a recent Act of the Legislature putting the power of appointment and contracting with teachers (after July, 1859) into the hands of the Superintending Committee, we were entrusted with that authority at once; and, consequently, were charged with duties and responsibilities of a critical and delicate kind; but we have met these responsibilities, and discharged these duties, according to the best of our abilities, without fear or favor, having the welfare of the schools always in view in all our appointments and contracts. How well we have done our duty, and how well we have succeeded, we are willing the candid should judge, after considering all the circumstances connected with our position in initiating a new system and carrying it into
practical operation; for it must be borne in mind that it takes
time to reconcile many minds to any system that is new,
however good it may be. This is natural, and to be expected.
But, to be persistently opposed to any order of things, simply
because it is new, is certainly absurd, and would tend to
prevent all progress and improvement. We should not be
where we now are as a community, if our fathers had rigidly
adhered to old customs and usages, refusing to be guided by
the light of new discoveries.

Our School System has been from the beginning a creature
of circumstances, and has been developed and matured from
time to time as experience and observation seemed to dictate,
until it has attained to such a state of excellence as to chal-
lenge the admiration of the wise and good of every enlightened
community. But it is undoubtedly capable of still greater
improvement, and our State legislation has been shaped to
bring about this desired object. Perhaps legislation has gone
further and faster in some instances than the minds of the
people were prepared for; and, consequently, a reaction of a
limited kind has taken place, and caused our legislators to
retrace their steps, and wait a short time for the people to be
better prepared for changes, that a majority think, even now,
would be salutary.

Our District System has not existed in its present form from
the beginning. It is within the memory of some of our
citizens now upon the stage, that the town once had the
entire control of the educational interests of the people within
her limits. And equal and exact justice cannot be done to our
children, until the town shall make such arrangements, in the
location and building of school-houses, and in the equal
distribution of the school-money, as will secure to the children
of all parts of the town the same privileges, and the same
amount and quality of instruction, which is now far from
being done, as will be seen by a comparison of the schools
with each other in these respects.

Our Schools, supported by the town, with the help of State
Funds, are properly termed Public Schools; for the reason that
they are not only sustained at the public expense, but are designed to be a public advantage, by shedding their benign influence alike upon all classes of the community — upon children of every condition, whether rich or poor; affording the means of moral and intellectual elevation to the child of the humblest citizen, as well as to those more favored in their circumstances in life. And it is the glory, as well as the aim, of our public system of instruction, that it brings out latent talent which might otherwise lie dormant, and makes it subservient to the interest and prosperity of the State. We have had all along in the history of our beloved Commonwealth many striking examples of the blessings conferred by our Free Schools.

It has been the settled policy of the State to make useful knowledge diffusive, and to have the doors of the Temple of Science not only open and accessible to all, but to make the Temple itself attractive and inviting, and not unseemly and repulsive. And when we come to put a right estimate upon the proper training and education of our children, we shall think almost any amount of labor and expense, when judiciously bestowed, justified by the end we have in view. But our labor and expense should be bestowed judiciously. It is not enough that we cheerfully vote our money to supply the necessary means, but such means should be employed in the manner that experience and observation teach us to be of the greatest practical utility.

Our State Board of Education, made up as it has been of high-minded, intelligent, and honorable men, has from time to time given us the benefit of their superior opportunities for right information upon the subject of public instruction; and, we may add, there has been a remarkable harmony between their views and those that have been expressed by men of education generally throughout the State.

The policy adopted by the Board many years since, and followed by State legislation, has tended to the same end, viz., that the towns, acting in their corporate capacity, and in harmony with State laws, should take the entire charge of the schools, and make the arrangements for their accommodation,
and the supply of suitable teachers. A majority of the towns have already come into this policy; and none, to our knowledge, that have done so, have relinquished it, and gone back to the old order of things.

In most cases where school-houses are to be built, the burthen bears heavily upon the district; consequently the matter is delayed as long as possible, to the great detriment of the school. And even those districts that have houses in tolerable repair, generally find it difficult to keep them so, without appropriating a portion of the school-money to pay their small bills, under cover of "fuel, &c."

The districts are sometimes called "little democracies." They are certainly little, that is comparatively, as they are by no means as large as the democracy of the whole town; and nothing comes nearer to a true democracy than a town-meeting, where all the citizens can be represented in their own persons. If districts are of any special value independently of towns, why not contend for the right to do every thing within themselves — build their own houses, and keep them in repair — raise their own school-money, — provide their own teachers, and approbate them too? If this matter were to be left entirely to the districts, and the plan carried out in extenso, the schools in some districts would go down faster and farther than ever the sun went down upon the dial of Ahaz, and the children of such districts would suffer an irreparable loss.

As things now are, under the district system, the town and district are often in a state of antagonism with each other, and nullify each other's proceedings. The superintending and prudential committees have a divided responsibility, and not unfrequently stand in each other's way. The prudential committee will send a teacher to the superintending committee to be examined, of whom, perhaps, neither has any reliable knowledge; and this is often done but a day or two before the school is to begin, leaving the committee the poor alternative of approbating such an one, or subjecting the school for which the teacher is designed to delay and disappointment, and giving great offence to the parties concerned.
But this is not all; no committee can form a decisive opinion of any of the qualities of a proposed teacher, except in regard to literary attainments. Ability to govern and discipline a school, aptness to teach, &c., cannot be determined by a mere examination; and, whatever the committee may think, the teacher offered under such circumstances must be taken upon trust to make an experiment. And again: the success of teachers depends very much upon their adaptation to the particular schools they are to teach; and, whatever the committee may think, the teacher offered under such circumstances must be taken on trust to make an experiment. And again: the success of teachers depends very much upon their adaptation to the particular schools they are to teach; and, whatever the committee may think, the teacher offered under such circumstances must be taken upon trust to make an experiment.

Prudential committees rarely go into the schools to see how the teachers succeed, but throw the responsibility upon the superintending committee; and they must, in case of failure, either let the school go on, or resort to the disagreeable remedy of dismissal; in either case instances happen when the whole matter is attended with serious embarrassment. Failures will sometimes occur, let the appointment be made as it may; but the advantage of making a suitable appointment certainly lies with the committee who must be supposed, from their position, and the manner in which they are chosen, to be most capable of deciding such things. The responsibility, anxiety, and labor, however, of making such appointments for the whole town, are of such a character, that no committee would be likely to desire them for their own sake, or could be reconciled to them on any other ground than that of having the schools brought under a suitable system of instruction, and giving some stability to the employment and profession of the teachers, and not having them made liable to constant changes, as is the case when each district, through its agent, provides for itself.

Of the whole number of teachers employed by your Committee for the year past, all but three were natives and residents of the town; and two of these had been previously employed in our schools. During the winter term we have had but two who were not natives. Of the whole number employed for the year, five only were beginners. In employ
ing teachers, other things being equal, we have given preference to those of our own town, as we wished to encourage home production. We have also, for both the summer and winter terms, employed females, with but one exception, and he a native of the town. Of the teachers employed during the winter term previously to our being invested with the appointing power, we have retained all but four; three of them were males, and all of them from other towns; so that in carrying out our policy, we have employed nearly all females, most of whom had before been successfully employed in this capacity. We have employed in some of our smaller schools, beginners, of education and promise. This must be done to some extent, or we can never have any of experience, as all must make a beginning in order to excel in any thing. But our beginners, as a whole, have given us no just cause of complaint, but rather of commendation and approval.

It has been our steady aim to afford all the sympathy and encouragement in our power to such of our teachers as are devoting themselves faithfully to the duties of their profession, with a view to future employment and usefulness; such we wish to have patronized, and always sustained. The labors of competent and faithful teachers cannot be too highly prized, and are but too rarely appreciated. Teachers will not be likely to go through the necessary training, and incur the expenses incident to their education, unless, after such preparation for their work, they are likely to meet with suitable patronage, and obtain a sufficient compensation. There is no other way to retain successful teachers in town than to give them an equivalent for their services.

In graduating the pay for our teachers the past year, we have been governed, as nearly as might be, by the size of the schools, and the experience and ability of the teachers. It is worth twice as much to teach and govern some of our large schools, as it is some of our small ones; and some of our large schools have twice as many scholars as some of our small ones; and, also, a corresponding number of classes and studies.
The vote of the town, in conjunction with a law of the State, requiring the superintending committee to select the teachers, and make contracts with them, has added very much to their labors and responsibilities. In proceeding, we found that the whole field of our operations must be surveyed, and some uniform plan adopted that would, in fixing the pay of the teachers, bear as nearly equal as the circumstances of the case would allow. The district agents had been in the practice of making their contracts without much reference to each other—in a way to suit their own views and convenience; and hence all kinds of prices prevailed, without much regard to the size of the school, or the ability of the teacher; some paying more, some less, as they could best succeed in making a good bargain. Such a state of things would not answer as a precedent for us to follow in our appointments, and the wages to be paid by us. As all the appointments were now to come from one source, we were of the opinion that the prices paid should bear upon them the stamp of uniformity, as far as practicable, taking all things into the account.

The average pay of the teachers will be found to be a little less this year than it was last year. As nearly the same teachers have been employed the year round, the pay has not varied as much between the summer and winter terms as formerly; and the schools have not varied much in the number and ages of scholars between summer and winter. The cost of the summer schools has been some more than usual, but the cost of the winter schools has been less; making, as above stated, the cost of the year’s tuition about the same as it has usually been. It was thought best, as nearly all the teachers were to be employed the year round, that not much difference should be made in their pay between summer and winter. In all these particulars we have endeavored to consult the general good of all concerned. It was not possible to accommodate the wishes of the teachers in all things; we have only sought to do it when we could do so consistently with the best interests of the schools. We are happy to state that we think a general good understanding has existed between the
Committee and the teachers, and that our intercourse with each other has been characterized by courtesy and kindness.

Your Committee would cheerfully bear testimony to the general fidelity and efficiency of our corps of teachers; considering the age and inexperience of some of them, we think, as a whole, that they have shown a commendable zeal to excel in their honorable and useful calling, and that they have acquitted themselves creditably, and deserve, as we hope they will receive, the future confidence and patronage of the town.

Our schools generally, throughout the town, have given most gratifying evidences of improvement; and have reflected credit alike upon themselves, and their teachers, by manifesting due subordination, a respectful demeanor, and attention to their studies.

Your Committee have endeavored to impress upon both teachers and pupils the great importance of discipline — mental, moral, and religious; and of suppressing any visible tendency to vice of any kind, and of urging upon the pupils kindness, gentleness, and all those social virtues that go to make up the character of a good man or woman. Our schools are designed to be a nursery, both of good manners and good morals. If "the child is the father of the man," what should be the child? Not surely like a wild ass’s colt, without culture and training, but like "stones polished after the similitude of a palace." Our schools will, in many respects, be either a blessing or a curse to our children. How important then that we throw around them the safeguards of good and wholesome influences, and cherish them as the bulwarks of our country’s rights and liberties.

Primary schools, in their relation to schools of a higher grade, are of the greatest importance, as they lay the foundation upon which the future superstructure is to be built. And whether the building shall rest upon a good foundation or not, will depend very much upon the manner in which the elementary branches are taught in our primary schools. If these are imperfectly taught, the child will go limping along
at every step in its future progress; but if taught with that thoroughness that is to be desired, the child will have in his hands a key to the treasury of all human knowledge and improvement. And whatever may be his advantages after leaving his primary studies, he can, by using the materials already in his possession, go on and fit himself for almost any calling in life. Many of our children will never have any other instructions than those of the primary school; to them, therefore, these are every thing, so far as education is concerned. Good primary schools are of incalculable value; and good primary teachers are to be highly prized. This matter is beginning to be viewed in its proper light; and children are now required to thoroughly review the ground they go over, that they may go more surely, though they go more slowly.

Your Committee are unanimously of the opinion that our district schools have not, of late years, been in a better state than during the past year. Our closing examinations, particularly those of this spring, have been of a very satisfactory kind; and we have deemed it our duty to express our sincere gratification on many of these occasions, and to give credit to the teachers, and also to the scholars, which we are always most happy to do, as far as we consistently can.

We always consider it a good omen when parents keep their children steadily at school, and lend their cordial co-operation and support to the teachers. If this were done in all cases where it might be consistently done, we should be relieved of much of the evil that now sometimes exists. The ghost of Samuel was not raised with half the trouble that is sometimes taken by disaffected parents to raise something, though not a ghost perhaps, but a thing: much less harmless. And this is done, not always maliciously, but without considering that it is much easier to find fault than to point out a better way. It not unfrequently happens that things are found fault with that never existed except in rumor, or in the imaginations of the disaffected parties. Too much caution can not be used in forming an opinion from mere rumor, or from the testimony
of school-children even; for such testimony is often futile, bearing upon its very face the marks of childishness.

But our schools have been, the past year, in a very good degree, in a prosperous state; and both parents and children have shown a commendable disposition to aid the Committee and the teachers, in their endeavors to bring them to a proper standard of efficiency and usefulness.

We have, the past year, in the use of the discretion lodged with us by a law of the State, made arrangements with the towns of Kingston and Pembroke for the schooling of four of our children in said towns; viz., two belonging to Mr. Jairus Howland, in District No. 4, who have been accommodated in Kingston, at an expense to our town of the sum that it cost for the schooling of their own children, that is, $7.30 per capita, amounting to $14.60; and for the children of Mr. Peleg Ford in District No. 5, at a school in Pembroke, at a cost of $10; it being about the cost of the tuition of scholars in the school in their own district. These arrangements have been made to accommodate children who, in our judgment, lived at such an inconvenient distance from their own schools as to make such provision justifiable and proper.

The vote of the town at their March meeting, restoring to the district agents the power to appoint teachers and make contracts with them, will relieve the superintending committee of much of their labor and responsibility; but whether the schools will be improved by this course remains to be seen. It is to be hoped, however, that there will exist a good understanding between the agents and the superintending committee, and that they will labor harmoniously to promote the best interests of the schools. Very much will depend, in order to the successful working of any system, upon a good, healthful public sentiment, and the cordial co-operation of parents with the teachers in their respective districts, in securing the regular and punctual attendance of the scholars, and not needlessly allowing their studies to be interrupted, as is too often the case, by detention at home, or dismissal before the school is closed.
Fellow citizens: your schools in town will be just what you, through your appointed agents, and the policy you are pleased to pursue, are disposed to make them; they will bear the impress of your own hand. By neglect and mismanagement they will suffer; but, by fostering care, and wise supervision, they will thrive and prosper.

AARON JOSSELYN,  
H. B. MAGLATHLIN,  
Josiah Moore,

\[School Committee.\]

---

AN ABSTRACT,  
TAKEN FROM THE SCHOOL REGISTERS.

---

District No. 1.

Miss Mary K. Cushing, teacher in the summer. Miss Emily W. Sears, teacher in the winter. Whole number of scholars during the year, 57. Whole number of scholars in summer, 53. Average attendance in summer, 43. Whole number of scholars in winter, 57. Average attendance in winter, 51. Length of school in summer, 19 weeks. Length of school in winter, 16 weeks. Wages of teacher in summer, $22 per month; in winter, $30.

---

District No. 2.

Miss Emily W. Sears teacher in the summer. Miss Mary E. Pierce and Miss Jane Burgess in winter. Whole number of scholars during the year, 47. Whole number of scholars in the summer, 46. Average attendance in summer, 37.
Whole number of scholars in the winter, 47. Average attendance in winter, 31. Length of school in summer, 20 weeks. Length of school in winter, 17 weeks. Wages of teacher in the summer, $22 per month. Wages of teachers per month in winter, $20 and $12.

**District No. 3.**

Miss Augusta W. Williams teacher in the summer. Mr. Nathan Soule teacher in the winter. Whole number of scholars during the year, 37. Whole number of scholars in the summer, 30. Average attendance in summer, 19. Whole number of scholars in winter, 37. Average attendance in winter, 31. Length of school in summer, 17 weeks. Length of school in winter, 16½ weeks. Wages of teacher per month, in summer, $22; in winter, $24.

**District No. 4.**

Miss Mary E. Pierce teacher in the summer; Miss Eliza C. Dawes and Mr. Nathan Soule, in winter. Whole number of scholars during the year, 51. Whole number of scholars in summer, 42. Average attendance in summer, 32. Whole number of scholars in winter, 51. Average attendance in winter, 35. Length of school in summer, 17 weeks. Length of school in winter, 13 weeks and 2 days. Wages of teacher in summer, per month, $22. Wages of teachers in winter, per month, $24.

**District No. 5.**

Miss Mary S. Loudon teacher in summer. Miss Laura L. Eldridge, teacher in winter. Whole number of scholars during the year, 27. Whole number of scholars in the summer, 27. Average attendance in summer, 18. Whole number of scholars in the winter, 22. Average attendance in winter, 12.
Length of school in summer, 17 weeks. Length of school in winter, 16 weeks. Wages of teacher per month, in summer, $16. Wages of teacher per month, in winter, $18.

District No. 6.

Mr. Nathan Soule teacher in the summer. Miss Lucy J. Holmes teacher in the winter. Whole number of scholars during the year, 22. Whole number of scholars in the summer, 17. Average attendance in summer, 13. Whole number of scholars in the winter, 22. Average attendance in the winter, 18. Length of school in the summer, 19 weeks. Length of school in the winter, 17 weeks. Wages of the teacher, per month, in summer, $16. Wages of the teacher, per month, in winter, $16.

District No. 7.

Miss Mercie M. Deleno, teacher in summer. Miss Almira T. Partridge, teacher in winter. Whole number of scholars during the year, 60. Whole number of scholars in the summer, 60. Average attendance in the summer, 47. Whole number of scholars in the winter, 58. Average attendance in the winter, 48. Length of school in the summer, 21 weeks. Length of school in the winter, 18 weeks. Wages of the teacher per month in summer, $24. Wages of the teacher per month in winter, $30.

District No. 8.

Miss Adaline Clarke, teacher in the summer. Miss Mattie S. Waterman, teacher in the winter. Whole number of scholars during the year, 64. Whole number of scholars in the summer, 56. Average attendance in the summer, 43. Whole number of scholars in the winter, 64. Average