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1872

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REPORTS

OF THE

SELECTMEN, ENGINEERS,

AND

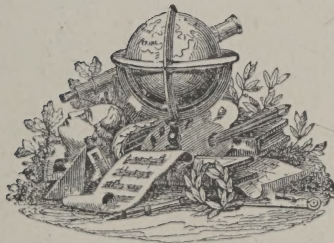
SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

OF THE

Town of Troy, N. H.,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 1,

1873.



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SENTINEL OFFICE POWER PRESS PRINT,

1873.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
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SCHOOL REPORT.

The School Committee respectfully submit their annual report for the year ending March 1st, 1873.

The Report has been prepared with some care and embraces the schools taught in town during the year; the amount expended for schools, the number of weeks the schools have been taught, and the number of scholars attending, with such suggestions as thought best.

There are six school districts in Troy. There have been the last year, thirteen terms of school in all, each district directing the time and the number of weeks of school within their respective limits. In addition to the district schools we have had a select school, two terms of ten weeks each, taught in the centre of the town, supported by the tuition of the scholars. Considerable attention has been given in families to a musical education, which has had some good effect on the cause of education generally, where the attention to music has not been allowed to interfere with the studies in the school.

The town voted to raise one thousand dollars for school purposes, the year embraced in this Report. There was added to this amount, from the railroad tax and other sources, a sum which increased it to twelve hundred and two dollars and sixty-five cents.

The money appropriated for schools has been distributed as follows:—

District No. 1,	\$435 53
“ “ 2,	310 44
“ “ 3,	146 66
“ “ 4,	138 36
“ “ 5,	89 33
“ “ 6,	79 33

Three dollars and twenty-one cents were added to the sum appropriated to No. 6, from Fitzwilliam.

In addition to the above amount there was expended for the Select or High School, the past year, the sum of \$324.00, making in all \$1526.65.

The whole number of weeks of school in all the districts is one hundred and twenty-six.

District No. 1 has had thirty-two weeks.

“ “ 2 has had twenty-eight weeks.

“ “ 3 has had twenty weeks.

“ “ 4 has had nineteen weeks.

“ “ 5 has had fifteen weeks.

“ “ 6 has had twelve weeks.

There is a great inequality in the length of the schools in this town, but there is not an equal difference seen in the progress the scholars make in what pertains to an education essential to the duties of life. The families in the smaller districts use the means they have for schooling to a good advantage, to reap what they do from their schools, while the inquiry is raised whether the larger districts are receiving all they might from their larger outlays and longer terms.

DISTRICT No. 1.

MR. WILLIAM BUTLER, Prudential Committee.

There have been three terms of school in this district the past year. The first term of ten weeks, and the third term of twelve weeks, were taught by Mrs. L. B. Wright. The second term of ten weeks was taught by Miss Mary L. Brown.

The first term embraced scholars of all ages suitable to attend school. The second term included only those scholars under ten years, and the third term those only over ten.

This was thought to be a wise arrangement by the district, and your committee do not wish to interfere with it, though they would ask whether it would not be an improvement to grade the school according to the standing of the scholars, or the progress they have made in their studies, rather than to make it a rule in every instance, that their attending school should be regulated by the age of the scholar.

This school stands first in respect to number; has the largest

amount of money, and the longest term of school, giving the scholars in this respect an advantage over other scholars in town. We have in this school the nearest approach to what is termed a graded school. The same teacher has been employed for several years, with the exception of the terms for the primary classes. Many of the scholars of this district attend the Select or High school—as this school is taught by the same teacher who teaches the district school, and at a time to allow the scholars to attend both schools.—This gives the scholars a double advantage, and there are some who improve it and are advanced early in the studies pursued. There seems, however, to be an opinion among some, that children can finish their education in a short time, and as soon as they reach their teens they leave the school to go to work and earn a living. This may be “penny wise but it is pound foolish,” for no scholar can be thorough who leaves his studies before his mind is matured, or he has become master of what he has studied.

DISTRICT No. 2.

MR. CHARLES W. WHITNEY, Prudential Committee.

There have been three terms of school in this district. The first term of ten weeks was taught by Miss Ellen R. Perry. The second term of six weeks by Miss Lizzie W. Tolman. The third term of twelve weeks by Miss Mary L. Brown.

More than half of the scholars of this school, the first term, were detained from school for weeks by the measles, which had an effect on the average attendance of the scholars and the general progress of the school.

The second term of six weeks was not in any way interrupted. There was a commendable progress in the school during this term, which met with general approbation.

The third term was a much larger school. It commenced with forty-six scholars, but there were less than half that number on the day of examination. Perhaps the teacher did all that was possible for her to do under the circumstances. Where the difficulty lies which has lessened the good influence of this school for the last two winter terms, your Committee will not attempt to say, for they do not know. We would say, however, that no arrangement can ever

do away with the necessity for warm and constant interest on the part of the parents. In vain will teachers labor, and committees visit and consult, unless the home lends its hearty co-operation. We wish it were in our power to impress on every parent the evil which is often inflicted on our schools by a few hasty words of unfavorable comment on the teacher, dropped from the lips of father or mother in the hearing of their children. Probably our schools have suffered seriously from this cause. Offences there must need be, while schools are taught by men and women like ourselves, and if these are discussed in open family conclave they will inevitably be magnified.

DISTRICT No. 3.

MR. SIMEON MERRIFIELD, Prudential Committee.

This district has had two terms of school. The first term of eight weeks was taught by Miss Irene Harrington. The second term of twelve weeks by Miss Betsey R. Stanley.

From what could be seen from the visits of the committee, it seemed that the parents took an interest in the school, and the teachers of each term entered upon their work with commendable zeal, and were successful.

The second term showed an increase in the number of scholars, and some of the scholars were of an age to appreciate the value of an education. It was pleasing to see that parents were willing to send their children to school after they had arrived at an age when children usually leave school. It reminded us of what has been said, that children should attend school until they understand the importance of having all the faculties of the mind, the heart and the soul, vigorously used. Not to use them, or to use them in a listless or indolent manner is to abuse them. The mind was made to work; its primeval law is growth by work; it gains strength only by spending it. Many scholars leave school at an age quite too early for their highest usefulness. Our district schools should be such as to induce young men and women to attend more generally than what is common, and attend with an idea of becoming teachers of schools, of morals, of all good things everywhere.

DISTRICT No. 4.

MR. WILLIAM WN. ATSON, Prudential Committee.

The first term of eight weeks was taught by Miss Lizzie W. Tolman. The second term of eleven weeks by Miss Marcia C. Damon.

The sustaining home influence that usually secures faithful scholars and successful schools, has shown itself in the progress of this school the past year. The success attending this school, and the advancement of the scholars in their different studies, show the faithfulness of the teachers and the co-operation of parents and children. Duties so weighty, and purposes so elevated as those imposed upon teachers, must make them look upon their work as of the most honorable and engrossing character. They should prepare themselves for it, not only by the requisite mental discipline, but by the culture of pure affections, by the habitual cherishing of high and worthy sentiments, the maintenance of a steady control of their own spirits, eliminating from themselves all personal drawbacks upon a thorough good influence and example, for teachers impart to their scholars, whether they intend it or not, their own sense of duty and of virtue.

DISTRICT No. 5.

MR. LEVI STREETER, Prudential Committee.

The first term of seven weeks, and the second of eight weeks, were taught by Miss Clara C. Edwards.

This school has shown some little improvement the past year. The school-house has been repaired, and the teacher and the committee who employed her, did what they could to induce the scholars to attend the school punctually, and there was considerable interest manifested by some of the scholars, which reflected much credit upon themselves and the teacher.

DISTRICT NO. 6.

MR. DAVID P. LOWE, Prudential Committee.

This school of one term of twelve weeks, was taught by Miss Mary D. Damon. This school which is one of the smallest, compares well this year with the largest, in the proficiency of the scholars in their studies. The faithful efforts of the teacher, combined with those of the parents,

have raised the school in point of real success in reading, spelling, arithmetic and grammar, higher than would have been supposed from the short time the school has been taught. It shows what a few weeks of school can do for children when the influence of parents is combined with that of good teachers who exert their influence to unite the mental and moral faculties of the scholars so as to give them a right direction.

In addition to the District schools there has been a Select or High school sustained in the centre of the town by the tuition of the scholars. This school has had two terms the past year, of ten weeks each, taught by Mrs. L. B. Wright, who has been employed in the High school and the school in District No. 1, for several years. The Select or High school is in operation when the District schools are not keeping. This school is composed of scholars largely from the village, though it has some from the other districts in town and a few from other towns. The order and arrangements of the school enter largely into those of the District schools. It bears the relation to the District schools in its influence, similar to that of an Academy or Normal school, and every effort should be made to give it the character of a town High school where scholars can be prepared for college and the business of life. The scholars should be admitted to this school on examination, and we should make it the means of raising the standard of education and not feel satisfied until we have in reality what we have in name—a High school.

Though we have “not already attained or are already perfect,” yet we are thankful for progress in our schools, as the following paragraph will show, which we clip from a report of the schools in Troy before your present committee knew them :

“The experience of the past suggests to us the fact that such is the state of society that our schools cannot be what they should be unless we return to the former custom of employing male teachers for most of our schools during winter, because females cannot, usually, for any length of time, exercise such discipline over boys as is essential to a good school.” “Your committee would also suggest that more attention be paid to penmanship in our schools than is at the present time given it, so that when our youth enter upon the active duties of life they may be able to write a fair, legible hand.” “And furthermore,

the spelling-book should occupy a more prominent place in the instructions of the school-room, that our scholars may be correct in spelling, punctuation, &c., which by no means is the case now. And while mathematics should ever occupy a prominent place, it should not exclude history, philosophy, grammar and similar studies, as it now too much does. There are many who have a fair knowledge of arithmetic who cannot tell a noun from a verb, and know comparatively nothing of philosophy, history, etc. The education of our children should be symmetrical and not one sided."

While there has been no change since the above was written in regard to employing male teachers, and while there are deficiencies in the schools which existed at that time, yet we have good reason to say there has been some improvement and that our schools stand as well to-day as they did several years ago, though we believe the scholars would have made greater improvement if the advice given in the report referred to had been complied with. If all the teachers employed last year did not give satisfaction, the majority did succeed and proved themselves to be competent to perform the duties of teachers. In some of the schools there has been a commendable attention given to the lessons in the spelling-book in the primary classes. While there has been no lack of interest in the study of mathematics, there has been more attention given to grammar and other advanced studies.

We regard it important that the scholars of all our schools should be required to study some book on moral science before they complete their school days. Every one can see why they should be familiar with the rules of morality as given in those treatises on moral science which have been prepared for our common schools.

We should expect improvement in our schools from the increased facilities and expenditures. In this town, with a population of less than eight hundred inhabitants, there has been expended more than \$1,500.00 for educational purposes besides what has been done by individuals and families for a musical education of their children, and with less than two hundred pupils in all, which is more for each child than is paid for each scholar in the public schools of the metropolis of New England. The sum referred to in this report does not embrace repairs on school-houses, nor is it referred to as being extravagant

when we look to the object of our education and the great purposes of human life. We believe it is well expended and trust it will prove to be so when those who are now receiving their education become tax payers.

We shall be pardoned for introducing into our report the sentiment contained in the "History of New England," touching the common school system of this state.

"The common school system of New Hampshire, like other New England states, has always been a source of power as well as the principal means of her defence. It has had this influence not because a school-house was built and furnished, and the room echoed several weeks in a year, with the prattle of school duties and the recitation of classes, but because those who planted the school beside the church, were bound together in obedience to a lofty principle and bequeathed to their children that legacy of their thought. Our common school system claims a venerable history. It runs back to the period when her foundations were laid, and embraces noble men as its founders, men of large ideas, of lofty aims, of far-reaching sagacity directed by divine affections."

"The founders of our common school system appreciated learning, piety and freedom, for they were themselves free, devout and intelligent. They knew what the family, the school, the state, the church needed."

"The common school system was early sustained by men who had fought the battles of civil and religious liberty for themselves and for the world, on the old continent, and when they crossed the waters of the Atlantic to rear upon these shores the empire of freedom, they made provision for the perpetuity of public instruction by laying the Bible as the foundation and corner stone. They had found the Bible to be the great charter of liberty, the exhaustless fountain of light, purity and life to men and nations. As this book had made them all they were and enabled them to accomplish all they had done, they were ready to found upon these living truths of equality, their institutions of religion, of government and of education. Hence the school-house and meeting-house rose side by side all over the state of New Hampshire, well knowing that mere knowledge is not strong enough to grapple with and overcome the corrupt tendencies in men

and societies ; that religion and learning must go hand in hand, that virtue and intelligence must be united in the citizen in due proportions if society is to be pure and elevated and our institutions of learning and religion are to be perpetuated." [See History of New England.]

The teaching which combined moral and religious instruction and influence in the training of children in secular knowledge was advocated by men in the state as well as by those in the church. It was Edmund Burke who said, " It is written in the eternal constitution of things that men of intemperate minds cannot be free ; their passions forge their fetters ;" and Webster, the peerless statesman and native of this state, said more than once, " Moral habits cannot be safely trusted on any other foundation than religious principle, nor any government be secure which is not founded on moral habits ; whatever makes them good christians makes them good citizens." These immutable principles announced by these statesmen were understood long before, hence the early settlers of the " Granite state" laid the system of common schools for the children of all classes, of the age to attend school, on a religious basis and in no sense sectarian, as the Bible is not sectarian, and maintained these schools at public expense. They knew the value of sound learning and understood the relative importance of educated mind in the social relations that ruled society and gave laws to the world. They knew that the mental and the spiritual were immeasurably superior to the physical and material. Those who founded the system of schools saw, as we do, that our free institutions were not safe and our union impregnable for all coming time, only on the condition that the people of every generation shall be characterized by a broad intelligence and a high christian morality ; that an educated and virtuous people cannot be enslaved and that the ignorant and vicious cannot be free. With these views they laid their educational system, broad, but distinctively christian. Reading, writing, arithmetic, were not, and are not education any more than a saw, a chisel and plane are carpentry. Such and similar acquisitions are mere instruments capable of being applied to the accomplishment of good or evil, according to the amount of intelligence and moral principle in the character of the possessor.

STATISTICS OF SUMMER SCHOOLS FOR 1872.

	F.T.		F.T.					
	1	1	2	2	3	4	5	6
Number of District,								
Average Attendance,*	56	34	32	27	14	14	7	13
Whole No. of Pupils,	60	39	43	30	16	17	10	14
Males,	28	17	27	16	7	8	8	6
Females,	32	22	16	14	9	9	2	8
Length of School in weeks,	10	10	10	6	8	8	7	12
Wages of Teacher, per month,	\$40	\$32	\$36	\$28	\$26	\$26	\$20	\$28
Absence of Pupils in days,	350½	206	520	78½	82½	39	74½	20
Tardiness,	7	5	5	4	4	1	9	11
No. Pupils not absent 1-2 day,	12	0	0	6	7	11	1	3
No. not tardy,	54	36	38	27	13	16	6	10
No. dismissals,	0	0	17	10	0	0	0	0
No. visits by Citizens,	41	26	26	22	6	21	6	22
No. visits by S. S. Committee,	4	4	5	5	4	4	2	3
No. visits by P. Committee,	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	3

STATISTICS OF WINTER SCHOOLS FOR 1872-73.

	1	2	3	4	5
Number of District,					
Whole number of Pupils,	32	46	26	24	9
Average Attendance,*	26	31	21	18	7
Males,	17	24	14	11	7
Females,	15	22	12	13	2
Length of School in weeks,	12	12	12	11	8
Wages of Teacher, per month,	\$52	\$40	\$31	\$28	\$22
Absence of Pupils in days,	347½	914	240½	295	76
No. of Pupils not absent 1-2 day,	2	1	7	5	2
Tardiness,	0	9	7	0	21
No. not tardy,	32	38	20	24	6
No. of Dismissals,	0	1	2	5	0
No. of visits by Citizens,	23	21	19	27	7
No. of visits by S. S. Com.,	4	4	3	4	4
No. of visits by P. Com.,	2	1	1	2	1

*The average is given in whole numbers.

LEVI BRIGHAM, }
M. EDWIN WRIGHT, } *Superintending School*
Committee.

SELECTMEN'S REPORT.

Amount of Money expended by the several Highway Surveyors for Repairs of Highways.

Barrett Ripley,	\$50 48
William N. Watson,	116 20
Levi Merrifield,	60 30
Edwin Buttrick,	127 70
Edmund Bemis,	165 77
Amasa Fuller, Jr.,	47 55
Jonas Bemis,	51 78
Lyman T. Clark,	97 49
Leonard Farrar,	48 00
Franklin Whitcomb,	26 50
Charles A. Farrar,	88 85
Charles D. Farrar,	31 93
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	\$912 55

Amount of Money appropriated for Schools in 1872.

Assessed for the year 1872,	\$1,000 00
Dog Tax of 1870 and 1871,	102 00
Literary Fund from the State,	76 65
Interest on School Fund note,	24 00
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	\$1,202 65

Division of School Money in 1872.

District No. 1, William Butler, Committee,	\$435 53
District No. 2, Charles W. Whitney, Committee,	310 44
District No. 3, Simeon Merrifield, Committee,	146 66
District No. 4, William N. Watson, Committee,	138 36
District No. 5, Levi Streeter, Committee,	89 12
District No. 6, David P. Low, Committee,	79 33
George Damon, tax in Fitzwilliam,	3 21
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	\$1,202 65

Amount of Money expended for Schooling in 1872.

District No. 1, by William Butler, Committee,	\$435 53
District No. 2, by Charles W. Whitney, Committee,	310 44
District No. 3, by Simeon Merrifield, Committee,	146 66
District No. 4, by William N. Watson, Committee,	130 00
District No. 5, by Levi Streeter, Committee,	91 93
District No. 6, by David P. Lowe, Committee,	73 00
George Damon, tax,	3 21
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	\$1,190 77

State and County Taxes.

Paid State Tax for the year 1872,	\$693 00
“ County Tax for the year 1872,	634 34
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	\$1,327 34

Fire Department.

Paid R. M. Silsby, for services of Engine men,	\$148 50
“ E. H. Streeter, for repair of Engine,	3 00
“ E. Buttrick, for wood at Engine room,	3 75
“ Hunneman & Co., repairs on Engine,	32 75
“ E. P. Kimball, for oil and other goods furnished for the Engine,	6 73
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	\$194 73

Repairs of Highways and Bridges.

Paid Edwin F. Holt, for bridge plank,	\$151 80
“ Elliott Whitcomb, for railing poles,	14 37
“ Thomas Wright, for bridge stringers,	5 00
“ John D. Hale, for damage and work,	9 58
“ Edwin Buttrick, for stringers,	6 44
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	\$187 19

Abatement of Taxes.

Ransom Ingalls, over assessment,	\$5 00
George W. Simonds, over assessment,	5 00

Lorenzo Hunt, over assessment,	40
Joseph Alexander, three dogs,	3 00
A. P. Ames,	2 64
Delavan Belding,	2 64
Frank Gorman,	2 64
John D. Hale,	2 64
George J. Ripley,	2 64
Charles R. Cooledge,	2 64
Ezekiel White,	2 64
Daniel A. Starkey, over assessment,	56
John U. Beers, as collector of taxes for 1864,	10 08
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	\$42 52

Support of Poor for 1871-72.

Paid Amos Avery, for keeping transient paupers,	\$18 50
“ Levi Merrifield, boarding C. B. Alexander,	119 50
“ Leonard Farrar, rent of house and keeping cow for Joseph Kendall,	44 00
“ Lucy J. Oaks, for boarding Appleton Oaks,	260 00
“ Mary M. Whittemore, for boarding Hannah Putney,	122 00
“ Joel Holt, for boarding Porter White,	112 00
“ Mary A. Kendall, for boarding Joseph Kendall,	60 00
“ Edmund Bemis, keeping transient paupers,	1 50
“ Ransom Ingalls, for boarding Porter White,	97 00
“ Roxana E. Due, for boarding J. Warren Woodward's wife and child,	9 71
“ John T. Leonardson, boarding J. Warren Woodward's wife and child,	32 67
“ C. W. Whitney, goods for C. B. Alexander,	2 26
“ C. W. Whitney, goods for Porter White,	2 25
“ C. W. Whitney, for goods for J. W. Woodward's wife and child,	12 07
“ E. Buttrick, for transient pauper,	75
“ A. R. Gleason, medical attendance on Porter White,	7 50
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	\$901 71

Town Officers' Pay for 1871.

Paid Edwin Buttrick, services as Selectman,	\$59 93
“ William N. Watson, services as Selectman,	62 00
“ Edmund Bemis, services as Selectman,	68 00

Paid Barrett Ripley, services as Treasurer,	15 00
“ Charles D. Farrar, services as Clerk,	13 00
“ Committee on Public Instruction,	52 00
“ D. W. Farrar and E. P. Kimball, auditing Selectmen's account for 1871,	4 00
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	\$273 93

Breaking Roads in Winters of 1871-72-73.

Paid William Coulter, breaking roads,	\$8 50
“ Joseph Aldrich, “ “	3 90
“ Levi Streeter, “ “	5 00
“ William N. Watson, “ “	14 00
“ Edmund Bemis, “ “	5 65
“ Gregory Lawrence, “ “	3 50
“ John T. Leonardson, “ “	6 00
“ David P. Lowe, “ “	1 95
“ Mathew Wilson, “ “	7 80
“ William Coulter, “ “	9 25
“ Lovel P. Butler, “ “	7 05
“ Franklin Woodward, “ “	4 00
“ Levi Merrifield, “ “	6 15
“ William N. Watson, “ “	14 35
“ Edmund Bemis, “ “	22 40
“ Edwin Buttrick, “ “	10 35
“ James R. Stanley, “ “	4 00
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	\$133 85

Notes and Interest Paid.

Paid Barrett Ripley, note and interest,	\$346 83
“ Amasa Aldrich, interest on note,	17 36
“ Hamilton Parker, note and interest,	291 45
“ S. B. Farrar, “ “	636 30
“ James C. Parker, “ “	349 96
“ Endorsement on G. Stowell's note,	75 00
“ “ on D. Forristall's note,	23 00
“ “ on P. Amidon's note,	25 00
“ “ on S. Haskell's note,	10 00
“ David Nourse, note and interest,	1,018 00
“ Thomas Wright, interest on note,	42 00
“ Mariah Wheeler, “ “	73 13
“ Amasa Aldrich, “ “	30 67

" Thomas Wright, interest on note,	6 00
" Endorsement on G. Stowell's note,	6 50
" " " E. M. Whittemore's note,	50 00
" " " D. Forristall's note,	30 00
" " " P. Amidon's note,	25 00
" Edmund Bemis, interest on note,	21 00
" " " E. Forristall, note and interest,	93 49
" E. P. Kimball, note and interest,	206 14
" Leafy Brown, " "	68 23
" Calvin Bemis Heirs, note and interest,	594 66
" Polly Amidon, interest on note,	12 41
" School Fund, " "	24 00
" Willard White, note and interest,	58 93
" Amasa Aldrich, " "	1,252 56
" Savings Bank, interest on note,	30 00
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	\$5,417 62

Sundries Paid.

Paid Edmund Bemis, for stationery,	\$2 81
" Edwin Buttrick, stove pipe for school-room,	5 92
" John Clement, boarding Selectmen while making taxes,	5 33
" Edwin Buttrick, for car fare and stationery,	10 42
" William A. Harris, for services as sexton,	43 50
" Mrs. Persis S. Farrar, water in highway,	3 00
" William Silsby, for Band instruments, by vote of town,	250 00
" Barrett Ripley, paid for printing Town Reports,	32 00
" Edwin Buttrick, for stationery,	1 26
" George W. Brown, water in highway,	2 00
" A. M. Forristall, for tolling bell for deaths and funerals,	4 00
" Edmund Bemis, for collecting taxes in 1871,	50 00
" J. E. Roger, repairing Selectmen's room,	2 00
" Charles W. Whitney, for one bottle ink,	8
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	\$412 32

Recapitulation.

Highways,	\$912 55
Schooling,	1,190 77
State and County tax,	1,327 34
Fire Department,	194 73
Highways and Bridges,	187 19
Abatement of Taxes,	42 52

Support of Poor,	901 71
Town Officers' bills,	273 93
Breaking roads,	133 85
Notes and interest paid,	5,417 62
Sundries,	412 32
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	\$10,994 53

Treasurer's Account.

1872.		BARRETT RIPLEY, <i>Town Treasurer.</i>	Dr.
March 16.	Cash in Treasury,		\$103 91
	Taxes in hands of E. Bemis, Collector for 1871,		514 40
	School Fund note, signed by Selectmen,		400 00
	Taxes in hands of J. U. Beers, Collector for 1864,		10 08
March 22.	Cash borrowed of Alton Blodgett,		2000 00
April 1.	Cash borrowed of Amasa Aldrich,		400 00
April 10.	County Treasurer, for Pauper bills,		128 25
“ 20.	Taxes assessed in the year 1872,		5,264 21
“ 29.	Cash borrowed of Albert Pratt,		450 00
July 22.	State Bonds,		4,400 00
“	Cash from the State,		25 00
“	Coupons due on State Bonds, July 1,		132 00
Oct. 19.	Cash received of County for Paupers,		150 75
1873.			
January 9.	Coupons due on State Bonds, due Jan. 1,		132 00
“	Savings Bank tax, from the State,		598 04
“	Railroad “ “ “		206 95
“	Literary Fund “ “ “		76 65
“ 24.	Cash received of Spaulding, use of derrick,		45 00
Feb. 20.	Interest on School Fund note,		24 00
“ 27.	Cash rec'd of D. P. Adams, use of derrick,		25 00
“	“ Interest on taxes of 1871,		31 39
“	“ Cash rec'd of E. P. Kimball for use of hay scales,		17 95
“	“ Cash borrowed of Savings Bank, Feb. 24,		800 00
			<hr/>
			\$15,936 58
1873.		CONTRA.	Cr.
Feb. 28.	By payment of 153 orders of Selectmen,		\$10,994 53
“	“ School Fund note,		400 00
“	“ State Bonds,		4,400 00

Feb. 28. By Cash in the Treasury,	39 09
" " Outstanding taxes in hands of Jonas Bemis, Collector for 1872,	102 96
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	\$15,936 58

Assets of the Town, March 1st, 1873.

Cash in the Treasury,	\$39 09
Outstanding taxes in hands of Bemis, collector, 1872,	102 96
State Bonds,	4,400 00
Due from United States,	1,482 00
Furniture used by Mrs. Putney,	21 17
Value of hay scales,	315 00
Town meadow,	10 00
Due from B. Ripley, highway tax assessed, 1867,	53 17
Value of town derrick,	260 00
Due from H. Parker, use of derrick,	25 00
Six M feet bridge plank,	96 00
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	\$6,804 39

Liabilities of the Town, March 1st, 1873.

Ruth Haskell,	note and interest,	\$359 99
Sarah Haskell,	" "	369 82
Thomas Wright,	" "	221 54
D. Warren Farrar,	" "	110 38
Emma M. Whittemore,	" "	500 30
Mary M. Whittemore,	" "	551 20
Henry M. Whittemore,	" "	551 20
Mariah Wheeler,	" "	998 76
Thomas Wright,	" "	104 45
" " "	" "	721 00
Cheshire Prov. Inst.,	" "	500 75
Edmund Bemis,	" "	159 15
William A. Harris,	" "	18 60
Edmund Bemis, guar.,	" "	499 01
" " "	" "	353 50
Alton Blodgett,	" "	2,113 00
Lucy Harris,	" "	265 64
Nancy B. Wheeler,	" "	130 62
Albert Pratt,	" "	472 50
Nathan Carter,	" "	703 14
Polly Amidon,	" "	140 18
School Fund,	" "	400 00

Sibel Foster heirs, note and interest,	382 56
Jesse Hiscock, " "	555 17
Abel Baker, " "	177 17
Keene Five cent Savings Bank,	800 00
Town Officers' bills by estimation,	250 00
Jonas Bemis, collecting taxes for 1872,	50 00
Due School District No. 2, not expended in 1871,	47 79
" " " 4, " "	8 36
" " " 5, " " in 1868-69-70,	47 22
" " " 6, " " in 1870-72,	9 99
" Mary A. Kendall, board. Jos. Kendall to March 1, 1873,	13 33
" Ransom Ingalls, board. Porter White to March 1, 1873,	24 00
" Mary M. Whittemore, board. Hannah Putney to Mar. 1, '73,	16 00
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Asests subtracted,	\$12,626 32
	\$6,804 39
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Indebtedness March 1, 1873,	\$5,821 93

All of which is respectfully submitted,

EDWIN BUTTRICK,	} <i>Selectmen</i>
WILLIAM N. WATSON,	
EDMUND BEMIS,	
	} <i>of</i>
	} <i>Troy.</i>

We, the undersigned, have carefully examined the report of the Selectmen and Town Treasurer of the town of Troy, for A. D. 1872, and find them correctly cast.

D. W. FARRAR,	} <i>Auditors.</i>
LEONARD FARRAR,	

March 1, 1873.

Report of the Engineers.

The Engineers of the Fire Department of the town of Troy, respectfully submit the following report:

The Engine, Hose and Hose Carriage are in good repair, with the exception of the Suction Hose, which needs one new piece. The Engine Company is nearly full and well organized, and is an honor to our town.

We have expended for repairs, \$42.48. The Engineers would suggest what is evident to all, we *need*, and *must have*, cisterns or reservoirs for water, and urge this before we are burnt out of house and home.

ALBERT PRATT, *Chief Engineer.*
CHARLES W. BROWN,
GEO. W. BROWN.