



# A History of Westport Schools 1859-1917



Pete Innes

May 2009

# Westport Schools District 1 Acoaxet

## 129 Cross Road

**date District 1 Acoaxet**

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- 1859 Summer term taught by Miss Sarah J. Leanard, winter term taught by Charles A. Hambly, who was teaching for the first time. Both teachers were successful and made progress promoting interest in the school.
- 1860 Summer term taught by Miss Lydia Gifford, who was an energetic, efficient, industrious, and successful teacher. The winter term was taught by Mr. C.A. Hambly, who was commended as affable, clear and lucid in his teaching, and a thorough and practical teacher.
- 1861 Summer term taught by Miss Nancy H. Mayhew, a first-time teacher who showed "talent in managing and aptness in teaching." High expectations are set for her. The winter term was taught by Mr. Jedediah Shaw, a firm, decisive, and experienced man.
- 1866 Both terms taught by Lizzie A. Gifford, described as a first-class teacher with regard to her literary skills, but who failed to maintain order to the Committee's satisfaction because she was "unequal to the task of flogging some half dozen large scholars who richly deserved it."
- 1868 Considerable tardiness and idleness hold the school back during the Summer term.. The committee repeatedly urges the school to improve those aspects. The winter term brought improvement on many levels, namely diligence levels and lesser tardiness. A month of private school was necessary to complete the required length of the school year according to the laws of Massachusetts.

1869 Summer term taught by Lizzie S. Davis, improvement and prosperity is recorded. Winter term taught by John A. Macomber, satisfactory improvement was made.

1875 Summer term taught by Hettie T. Weeks. She taught 29 pupils over the course of 3 1/2 months, out of which the average attendance was 19. She earned \$26 per month. The winter term was taught by Charles W. Ryder, who taught 35 pupils over the course of 4 1/2 months, out of which the average attendance was 30. He earned \$35 per month.

1876 Summer term taught by Hannah S. Macomber over 4 months at \$25 per month. She taught 16 students of which the average attendance was 12. The winter term was taught by Henry E. Davis for 4 months at \$30 per month. He taught 17 students of which the average attendance was 14.

1877 Summer term taught by Hannah S. Macomber over 3 months at \$25 per month. She taught 19 students of which the average attendance was 17. The winter term was taught by Mary J. Chase over 3 1/4 months at \$26 per month. She taught 24 students of which the average attendance was 18.

1878 All 3 terms were taught by Jennie Gray. In the Spring term, which lasted 2.5 months, she taught 16 students out of which the average attendance was 14. She earned \$24 per month in both the Spring and Autumn terms. Also in the Autumn term, which lasted 2.5 months, she taught 18 students out of which the average attendance was 13. In the winter term, which lasted 4 months, she taught 21 students out of which the average attendance was 16. Her wages were raised \$1 per month in the winter to \$25.

- 1879 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Addie E. Sowle, lasting 2.5 months each and Sowle earning \$24 per month each term. The spring term saw 13 students of which the average attendance was 11. The autumn term saw 16 students of which the average attendance was 13. The winter term was taught by Henry S. Allen over 4 months at \$32 per month. He taught 19 students of which the average attendance was 14.
- 1880 The Spring term lasted 2 1/4 months and was taught by Charles F. Wing. He taught 15 students of which the average attendance was 13, and he earned \$20 per month. These figures are the same for the Autumn term, except this term was taught by Christopher A. Davis who earned \$25 per month. The winter term lasted 3 1/4 months and was taught by Henry S. Allen. He taught 21 students of which the average attendance was 15. He earned \$30 per month.
- 1881 The spring term, which lasted 2.5 months, was taught by Mary S. Sowle at \$20 per month. She had 25 students, 3 of whom were over the age of 15. The autumn semester was taught by Nellie Sowle over 2.5 months at \$20 per month. She taught 21 students, 1 of whom was over the age of 15. The winter term was taught by Mary B. Cory over 3 3/4 months at \$24 per month. She taught 25 students, 5 of whom were over the age of 15.
- 1882 All 3 terms taught by Mary S. Sowle, who earned \$20 per month in the Spring and Autumn and \$25 per month in the Winter. In the Spring she had 27 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5 and 3 of whom were over the age of 15. In the Autumn she had 19 pupils, 1 under the age of 5 and 1 over the age of 15. During the Winter, she had 22 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15.
- 1883 All 3 terms were taught by Annie A. Gifford. She earned \$22 per month in the spring and autumn, and \$25 per month in the winter. In the spring, she had 28 students, 1 of whom was under the age of 5 and 1 of whom was over the age of 15. In the autumn, she had 23 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15. In the Winter, she had 19 students, 5 of whom were over the age of 15.

1884 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Mary S. Sowle, who earned \$22 per month each term. In the Spring she had 20 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15, and in the Autumn she had 24 pupils, 1 of whom again was over the age of 15. The Winter term was taught by Alice L. Tripp for \$25 per month, and she had 32 pupils, 4 of whom were over the age of 15.

1885 All 3 terms taught by Mary S. Sowle, who made \$22 per month in the Spring and Autumn, and \$25 per month in the Winter. In the Spring she had 21 pupils, 2 of whom were over the age of 15. In the Autumn she had 26 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5 and 1 of whom was over the age of 15, and in the Winter she had 30 pupils, 6 of whom were over the age of 15.

1886 The Spring term was taught by Anjennette Chace for \$24 per month. She had 30 pupils, 2 of whom were over the age of 15. The Autumn term was taught by Helen A. Brightman for \$24 per month, and she had 25 pupils, 2 of whom were over the age of 15. The Winter term was taught by Nellie E. Wilson for \$25 per month, and she had 26 pupils, 5 of whom were over the age of 15.

1887 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Hattie R. Wood for \$25 per month. In the Spring she had 26 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15, and in the Autumn she had 24 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15. The Winter term was taught by Irving W. Tucker, who earned \$32 per month over 3.5 months. He had 30 pupils, 6 of whom were per the age of 15.

1888 All 3 terms taught by Anjenette Chace for \$26 per month in the Spring and Autumn and \$30 per month in the Winter. In the Spring she had 27 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15. In the Autumn she had 28 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15. In the Winter she had 32 pupils, 7 of whom were over the age of 15.

Repairs were made to this school-house "in a very thorough manner, and (it is) now nearly as good as new."

- 1889 Spring term taught by Anjenette Chace for \$26 per month. She had 24 pupils. She also taught the Fall term at the same wage, and she had 20 pupils. The Winter term was taught by Josie Keith and Bertha C. Leanoard, who each earned \$30 per month. There were 29 pupils, 7 of whom were above the age of 15.
- 1890 Spring term taught by Bertha C. Leonard for \$24 per month. She had 17 pupils, 2 of whom were above the age of 15. The Fall term was taught by Edith W. Mason for \$24 per month. She had 15 pupils, 1 of whom was above the age of 15. The Winter term was taught by Robert E. Washburn for \$32 per month. He had 20 pupils, 6 of whom were above the age of 15.
- 1891 All 3 terms taught by Calista J. Potter for \$24 per month in the Spring and Fall and \$28 per month in the Winter. In the Spring there were 11 pupils with an average attendance of 9. In the Fall there were again 11 pupils, this time with an average attendance of 8. In the Winter there were 16 pupils with an average attendance of 12.  
This building was re-shingled this year.
- 1892 Spring term taught by Calista J. Potter for \$24 per month. There were 14 pupils with an average attendance of 9. Fall term taught by Arazelia L. Hiller for \$24 per month. There were 44 pupils with an average attendance of 12 (44 pupils is much higher than average for this district, maybe a typo in the Annual Report? Since an average attendance of 12 was more in line with this district's records). The Winter term was taught by Calista J. Potter for \$28 per month. There were 19 pupils with an average attendance of 12.
- 1893 Taught by Calista J. Potter for \$28 per month and Ida B. Manchester for \$28 per month. There was an average of 15 pupils with an average attendance of 12.

- 1894 Spring term taught by Ida B. Manchester for \$25 per month. She had 13 pupils with an average attendance of 11. The Fall and Winter terms were taught by Calista J. Potter for \$28 per month each term. In the Fall there were 15 pupils with an average attendance of 9. In the Winter there were 28 with an average attendance 9.
- 1895 All 3 terms taught by Calista J. Potter for \$28 per month each term. In the Spring there were 12 pupils with an average attendance of 10. In the Fall there were 13 pupils with an average attendance of 12. In the Winter there were 15 pupils with an average attendance of 12.
- 1896 Spring term taught by Effie R. Sharpe for \$28 per month. She had 11 pupils with an average attendance of 9. Fall and Winter terms taught by Abbie C. Davis for \$26 per month in the Fall and \$28 per month in the Winter. In the Fall she had 16 pupils with an average attendance of 15, and in the Winter she had 26 pupils with an average attendance of 24.
- 1897 Spring term taught by Abbie C. Davis for \$28 per month. She had 18 pupils with an average attendance of 15. Fall and Winter terms taught by Bertha M. Crane for \$28 per month each term. In the Spring she had 19 pupils with an average attendance of 16. In the Winter she had 19 pupils with an average attendance of 12.
- 1898 Spring term taught by Bertha Crain for \$28 per month. Fall term taught by Ida G. Goldthwait for \$32 per month. Winter term taught by Nellie B. Allen for \$30 per month. The number of students enrolled this school year was 18. Average attendance in the Fall was 16. Average attendance in the Winter was 14.
- 1899 Spring and Fall terms taught by Kate G. Davis for \$28 per month each term. Winter term taught by Daniel S. Coombs for \$30 per month. Out of 24 pupils for the year, the average attendance was 18.

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1900 Taught by Daniel S. Coombs for \$30 per month. This school included grades 1, 3, 4, 5, and 9. Out of 22 students enrolled, the average attendance was 13. This school had the 3rd lowest attendance rate in town for the year with 79.8%

1901 Out of 30 students enrolled, the average attendance was 18.

1903 26 students enrolled, average attendance of 20.

1904 26 students enrolled with an average attendance of 17.

1905 25 students enrolled with an average attendance of 18.

1906 Taught by Sophia E. Macomber. 24 students enrolled in the Winter with an average attendance of 18. 21 students enrolled in the Spring with an average attendance of 16. 24 students enrolled in the Fall with an average attendance of 17.



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1907 Taught by Sophia A. Macomber for \$34 per month. 23 students enrolled in the Winter with an average attendance of 17. 23 students enrolled in the Spring with an average attendance of 16. 22 students enrolled in the Fall with an average attendance of 17. Lowest attendance rates in town for the year.

1908

1909 Taught by Sophia E. Macomber. 23 students enrolled with an average attendance of 18.

1910 Taught by Mabel Swanson. 24 students enrolled with an average attendance of 17.

1911 21 students enrolled with an average attendance of 11.

1912 19 students enrolled with an average daily attendance of 15.

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1913 19 students enrolled with an average daily attendance of 15.

1914 20 students enrolled with an average attendance of 15.

1915 Grades 1-9. 17 students enrolled with an average attendance of 14.

1916 Grades 2, 5, and 7. 18 students enrolled with an average attendance of 13.

1917 Grades 1-8. 20 students enrolled with an average attendance of 16.

2009

# Westport Schools District 2 Horseneck

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## **date District 2 Horseneck**

- 1859 Summer term taught by Jane P. Wood, who became ill after 2 1/2 months and was replaced by Hannah Allen, who was teaching for the first time and showed much potential in her ability to teach. Winter term taught by Frederick Jenney, who made little progress with pupils' advancement. Discipline neither judicious or effective.
- 1860 Summer term taught by Ruth E. Little, who made little progress due to a disarrangement of classes and poor management. The winter term was taught by Willard A. White, under whom the school made considerable progress despite improper management.
- 1861 Summer term taught by Hannah W. Allen, an experienced teacher who made good progress during the term. The winter term was taught by Wm. P. Lawrence, described as "an experienced, thorough, and practical teacher." "Commendable progress" was made.
- 1866 Summer term taught by Mr. Wm. H. Russell. Winter term taught by Mr. Barrett B. Russell. Both teachers kept order and students learned "rapidly and thoroughly." They are described as "some very active minds" who "appreciate their privileges."

- 1868 Both terms taught by experienced teachers who managed the school in a prosperous fashion.
- 1869 Summer term taught by Carrie E. Gifford. This school excelled, compared to the rest of the town's schools, in reading and spelling and satisfied the Committee. The winter term was taught by James A. Francis, who gained the respect and good will of his pupils. Progress was made by the students.
- 1875 Summer term taught by Frank H. Handy, who taught 38 students over the course of 4 months, out of which the average attendance was 26. He earned \$30 per month. The winter term was taught by Lizzie A. Gifford, who taught 41 students over 4 months, out of which the average attendance was 29. She earned \$35 dollars per month.
- 1876 The Summer term was taught by Hettie A. Gifford over 4 months at \$25 per month. She taught 43 students of which the average attendance was 34. The winter term was taught by Eliza L. Doull over 4 months at \$30 per month. She taught 42 students of which the average attendance was 27.
- 1877 Summer term taught by Villa W. White over 3 months at \$30 per month. She taught 45 students of which the average attendance was 35. The winter term was taught by Henry S. Allen over 3 1/4 months at \$36 per month. He taught 41 students of which the average attendance was 37.

- 1878 All 3 terms were taught by Mary J. Chace. In the 2.5 month long spring term, she taught 47 students out of which the average attendance was 36. She earned \$25 per month in both the Spring and the Autumn terms. Also in the 2.5 month long Autumn term, she taught 42 students of which the average attendance was 30. In the 4 month long winter term, she taught 50 students of which the average attendance was 40. Her wages were raised \$1 per month to \$26.
- 1879 Spring term taught by Mary J. Chace over 2.5 months at \$25 per month. She taught 39 students of which the average attendance was 28. The autumn term was taught by Mary J. Chace and Barbara G. Thompson over 2.5 months at \$25 per month. They taught 36 students of which the average attendance was 28. The winter term was taught by Charles D. Macomber over 4 months at \$32 per month. He taught 45 students of which the average attendance was 30.
- 1880 The Spring term lasted 2 months and was taught by Nellie Sowle, who had 36 students of which the average attendance was 24. Nellie also taught the Autumn semester for the same wage, \$20 per month, but now was joined by George S. Sherman. The term lasted 2.5 months, and included 36 students of which the average attendance was 30. Both teachers taught all the students and earned the same wage, \$20 per month. The winter term was taught by Charles D. Macomber and lasted 3 1/4 months. He taught 42 students of which the average attendance was 31. He earned \$30 per month.
- 1881 Spring and autumn terms taught by Cilla M. Smith over 2.5 months at \$20 per month. In the spring she taught 35 students, and in the autumn she taught 28 students. The winter term was taught by Amelia D. Peckham over 3 3/4 months at \$24 per month. She taught 38 students, 4 of whom were over the age of 15.
- 1882 Spring Autumn terms taught by Mary L. Petty, who earned \$19 per month during the 2 1/4 month long Spring term and \$20 per month during the 2.5 month long Autumn term. She had 32 pupils in the Spring and 31 in the Autumn. The Winter term was taught by Alice L. Tripp over 4 months at \$25 per month. She had 36 pupils, 7 of whom were over the age of 15.

- 1883 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Mabel Macomber, who earned \$20 per month in the spring and \$22 per month in the autumn. In the Spring, there were 30 students. In the autumn there were 32 students. The winter term was taught by Alice P. Winchester, who earned \$24 per month. She had 37 students, 6 of whom were over the age of 15.
- 1884 All 3 terms were taught by Annie A. Gifford, who earned \$22 per month in the Spring and Autumn, and \$25 per month in the Winter. In the Spring she had 34 pupils, in the Autumn 32, and in the Winter 32 again, 6 of whom this term were over the age of 15.
- 1885 All 3 terms taught by Annie A. Gifford, who earned \$22 per month in the Spring and Autumn and \$25 per month in the Winter. In the Spring she had 31 pupils, 2 of whom were over the age of 15. In the Autumn she had 29 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5 and 3 of whom were over the age of 15. In the Winter she had 32 pupils, 15 of whom were over the age of 15.
- 1886 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Annie A. Gifford for \$22 per month. In the Spring she had 28 pupils, and in the Autumn she had 31, 1 of whom was under the age of 5 and 2 of whom were over the age of 15. The Winter term was taught by Luella J. Manchester for \$25 per month, and she had 31 pupils, 4 of whom were over the age of 15.
- 1887 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Frank H. Handy for \$26 per month. In the Spring he had 34 pupils, and in the Autumn he had 31. The Winter term was taught by Charles R. Hicks for \$35 per month, and he had 31 pupils, 6 of whom were over the age of 15.

- 1888 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Mary P. Tillinghast for \$24 per month. In the Spring she had 26 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15. In the Autumn term, which only lasted 1 3/4 months, there were 26 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15. The Winter term was taught by Alice L. Allen for \$25 per month, and she had 27 pupils, 2 of whom were over the age of 15.  
Repairs were made to this school-house, "and (it is) now nearly as good as new."
- 1889 All 3 terms taught by Alice L. Allen for \$24 per month in the Spring and Fall and \$25 per month in the Winter. In the Spring and Fall she had 23 pupils, and in the Winter she had 28 pupils, 3 of whom were above the age of 15.
- 1890 Spring and Fall terms taught by Alice L. Allen for \$24 per month. In the Spring she had 24 pupils, 1 of whom was above the age of 15, and in the Fall she had 24 pupils, 2 of whom were above the age of 15. The Winter term was taught by Augusta S. Wilson for \$26 per month. There were 28 pupils, 4 of whom were above the age of 15.
- 1891 All 3 terms taught by Delia M. Manchester for \$26 per month in the Spring, and \$28 per month in the Fall and Winter. In the Spring there were 26 pupils with an average attendance of 19. In the Fall there were 28 pupils with an average attendance of 22, and in the Winter there were 28 pupils with an average attendance of 21.
- 1892 Spring term taught by Delia M. Manchester for \$26 per month. She had 22 pupils with an average attendance of 16. Fall and Winter terms taught by Mamie I. Gifford for \$24 per month in the Fall and \$28 per month in the Winter. In the Fall she had 25 pupils with an average attendance of 19, and in the Winter she had 25 pupils with an average attendance of 20.

1893 Taught by Mamie I. Gifford for \$26 per month, Mabel Gifford for \$26 per month, and Bessie G. Nicholson for \$30 per month. There was an average of 26 pupils with an average attendance of 20.

1894 All 3 terms taught by Mamie I. Gifford for \$26 per month in the Spring and Fall and \$28 per month in the Winter. In the Spring she had 24 pupils with an average attendance 18. In the Fall she had 27 pupils with an average attendance 19, and in the Winter she had 21 pupils with an average attendance 13.

1895 All 3 terms taught by Leona M. Bosworth for \$28 per month in the Spring and \$32 per month in the Fall and Winter. In the Spring there were 25 pupils with an average attendance of 18. In the Fall there were 31 pupils with an average attendance of 24. In the Winter there were 24 pupils with an average attendance of 18.

1896 Spring term taught by Leona M. Bosworth for \$32 per month. She had 29 pupils with an average attendance of 22. Fall and Winter terms taught by Mattie A. Crocker for \$32 per month both terms. In the Fall she had 29 pupils with an average attendance of 24. In the Winter she had 27 pupils with an average attendance of 22.

1897 All 3 terms taught by Mattie A. Crocker for \$32 per month each term. In the Spring she had 32 pupils with an average attendance of 26. In the Fall she had 31 pupils with an average attendance of 25. In the Winter she had 27 pupils with an average attendance of 21.



1898 Spring term taught by Mattie A. Crocker for \$32 per month. Fall and Winter terms taught by Isabell S. McKenzie for \$28 per month in the Fall and \$30 per month in the Winter. The number of students enrolled this school year was 41. Average attendance in the Spring was 28. Average attendance in the Fall was 31. Average attendance in the Winter was again 31.

The Committee recommends for this school to join with Dartmouth to build a union school house in this spot, since the school house here is "much too small to accommodate the scholars who attend."

The number of students at this school has been perpetually increasing, and out of 38 students currently registered in the school, 12 are from Dartmouth. The school room is described as 22x22x8.77 feet, and "it is easy to understand the crowded condition of the room." The superintendent therefore proposes to build a new school house that will combine the pupils from "Allen's Neck" and Horseneck could be united, as was done in District 18 at the Union school.

1899 Spring term taught by Frances H. Handy for \$30 per month. Fall term taught by Alice A. Macomber for \$30 per month, and Winter term taught by Louise Randall for \$30 per month.

Out of 39 pupils, the average attendance was 29.

1900 Taught by Jenne L. F. Cowen for \$30 per month. This school included grades 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, and 8. Out of 41 students enrolled, the average attendance was 27.

1901 Out of 36 students enrolled, the average attendance was 28.

1903 38 students enrolled, average attendance of 23.

1904 37 students enrolled with an average attendance of 25.

1905 44 students enrolled with an average attendance of 32.  
Superintendent Carr notes that this school is becoming overcrowded, taking students from both Westport and Dartmouth, and suggests Dartmouth and Westport unite to build a two-room school building at 'a central point that will accommodate all the pupils in that section.'

1906 Taught by Elizabeth T. Howland. 37 students enrolled in the Winter with an average attendance of 27. 37 students enrolled in the Spring with an average attendance of 27. 37 students enrolled in the Fall with an average attendance of 33. The Committee notes once again that this school is recommended to be united with a nearby school in Dartmouth, Allen's Neck, for consolidation purposes.

1907 Taught by Dorothy M. Farmer for \$40 per month. 32 students enrolled in the Winter with an average attendance of 28. 34 students enrolled in the Spring with an average attendance of 27. 30 students enrolled in the Fall with an average attendance of 26. The need for a flag pole at this school is noted in the Superintendent's Report.

1908

1909 Taught by Florence M. Kellogg. 32 students enrolled with an average attendance of 28.

1910 Taught by Mary L. Caunt. 33 students enrolled with an average attendance of 26.

1911 32 students enrolled with an average attendance of 28.

The superintendent makes note of the fact that this school is 'handicapped by numbers.' He also mentions that 'the work done (here) is in many respects of a very high order and it should be furnished with the best that the town can afford.' This school's 'unusual distance' from the rest of the town makes it hard to fit into consolidation.

1912 41 students enrolled with an average daily attendance of 32. The superintendent notes that 'at Horseneck the crowded conditions should be relieved immediately,' because "...no teacher can do justice to a school of over forty pupils and all grades." He thus suggests expanding the school and building another room, while continuing to take in Dartmouth pupils who live nearby.

1913 34 students enrolled with an average daily attendance of 31.

1914 36 students enrolled with an average attendance of 32.

1915 Grades 1-8. 40 students enrolled with an average attendance of 31.

This school was visited by J.G. Wadsworth of the Mass. Board of Education who reported on its condition. He reported that the lighting, heating, and blackboards all needed to be repaired, but the building was clean and arranged in an orderly manner. He notes a 'most deplorable feature' in the school, which was that 'the seats in this room were fastened to the pedestals so that they leaned forward at an angle of about 20 to 30 degrees and the children had to hold themselves in the seats by resting their arms upon their desks and pressing their feet against the floor.'

1916 Grades 1-8. 37 students enrolled with an average attendance of 28.

The desks at this school were changed to 'fit the children properly,' as a response to a poor report by an agent of the State Board of Education.

1917 Grades 1-8. 28 students enrolled with an average attendance of 22.

# Westport Schools District 3 South Westport

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## date District 3 South Westport

- 1859 Summer term taught by Miss A. Reynolds, who failed in disciplining students. She was replaced by W.W. Handy, whose reputation as a teacher was good and well-known. The winter term was taught by James B. Smith, who also was replaced mid-way through the term due to inefficient teaching and discipline. He was replaced by John W. Gifford, who labored to make up for Smith's short-comings.
- 1860 Summer term taught by Miss Ellen C.W. White, who the School Committee cite as one of the most reputable teachers in Westport at the time, overcoming inconveniences to manage the school judiciously and successfully. The winter term was taught by Abner W. Allen, an experienced and successful teacher.
- 1861 Summer term taught by Wm. P. Lawrence, a good degree of improvement was made. Winter term taught by Abner W. Allen, who generally satisfied the School Committee.
- 1866 Summer term taught by Miss Martha B. Gifford, who had already taught several terms in the town. She made a good degree of improvement despite a large number of younger pupils, notoriously more difficult to manage. The winter term was taught by Miss Frances H. Handy, known in town for the previous 7 years as reliable and efficient.

**date District 3 South Westport**

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1868 Slow advancement during the summer due to inefficient teaching. Winter term brought better results. One "large disobedient boy" was expelled near the end of the term for reasons not mentioned.

1869 Being one of the largest schools in town made it nearly impossible to make considerable improvement. The summer term was taught by Hannah A. Brownell with good success, and the winter term was taught by Cortez Allen who labored diligently for the advancement of the school.

1875 Summer term taught by Annie R. Coggeshall, who taught 26 students over 4 months, out of which the average attendance was 21. She earned \$28 per month. The Winter term was taught by Charles F. Sherman, who taught 23 students over 4 months, out of which the average attendance was 17. He earned \$35 per month.

1876 The summer term was taught by S.E. Brownell over 4 months at \$25 per month. There were 27 students of which the average attendance was 20. The winter term was taught by Franc H. Handy over 4 months at \$27 per month. There were 35 students of which the average attendance was 24.

1877 Both terms taught by Franc H. Handy. The summer term lasted 3 months, and there were 29 students of which the average attendance was 24. Handy earned \$25 per month. In the winter term, which lasted 3 1/4 months, there were 34 students of which the average attendance was 28. Handy earned \$36 per month in the winter, a significant raise from the summer term.

1878 All 3 terms were taught by Augusta D. Pool. In the 2.5 month long spring term, she taught 39 students of which the average attendance was 33. She earned \$24 per month this term. In the Autumn, she taught 37 students over 2.5 months, out of which the average attendance was 29. Her wages were raised \$1 per month this term to \$25. In the winter she taught 32 students over 4 months, out of which the average attendance was 29. Her wages were again raised \$1 per month this term to \$26.

1879 Spring and Autumn terms were both taught by Augusta D. Pool over 2.5 months at \$25 per month. The spring semester saw 34 students of which the average attendance was 29, and the autumn term saw 32 students of which the average attendance was 27. The winter term was taught by Charles F. Sherman over 4 months at \$32 per month. He taught 40 students of which the average attendance was 28.

1880 Both Spring and Autumn terms were taught by Nellie E. Lawton for \$20 per month and lasted 2 1/4 months. In the Spring, she taught 32 students of which the average attendance was 28. In the Autumn, she taught 34 students of which the average attendance was 27. The winter term was taught by Mollie Allen over 3 1/4 months. She taught 30 students of which the average attendance was 24. She earned \$24 per month.

**date District 3 South Westport**

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- 1881 All 3 terms were taught by Emmie C. Gifford. The spring term lasted 2.5 months, and saw 34 students. The autumn term also lasted 2.5 months, and saw 37 students. The winter term lasted 3 3/4 months, and saw 37 students, 4 of whom were over the age of 15. Gifford made \$20 per month in the spring and autumn, and \$24 per month in the winter.
- 1882 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Eliza M. Sherman. She earned \$18 per month during the 2 1/4 month long Spring term and \$20 per month during the 2.5 month long Autumn term. In the Spring she had 40 pupils, and in the Autumn she had 38. The winter term was taught by Emma C. Gifford, who earned \$25 per month over 4 months. She had 40 pupils, 3 of whom were over the age of 15.
- 1883 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Emma C. Gifford, who made \$22 per month each term. In the Spring she had 32 pupils, and in the autumn she had 31. The winter term was taught by Delia M. Manchester, who earned \$25 per month and had 34 pupils, 2 of whom were over the age of 15. The winter term only lasted 2 7/10 months, the shortest of all schools during the winter.
- 1884 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Lula A. Brightman, who earned \$23 per month each term. In the Spring she had 34 pupils, and in the Autumn she had 28 pupils. The winter term was taught by Franc H. Handy for \$25 per month. He had 33 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15.



1885 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Eloise A. Hafford, for \$24 per month each term. In the Spring she had 39 pupils, 2 of whom were under the age of 5 and 1 of whom was over the age of 15. In the Autumn she had 41 pupils, 2 of whom were under the age of 5 and 4 of whom were over the age of 15. The Winter term was taught by Ida P. Akin, who earned \$25 per month. She had 33 pupils, 4 of whom were over the age of 15.

1886 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Isabel T. Baker for \$22 per month. She had 31 pupils in the Spring, 1 of whom was under the age of 5. In the Autumn she had 28 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5. The Winter term was taught by Ida P. Akin for \$25 per month over 4 1/4 months. She had 26 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5 and 2 of whom were over the age of 15.  
Over the past year this school-house saw many repairs. It was "painted, papered, and ceiled." New seats were also provided, all of this coming at "quite a large" cost.

1887 The Spring term was taught by Ida P. Aiken, who earned \$24 per month. She had 23 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5 and 1 of whom was over the age of 15. The Autumn term was taught by Alice L. Allen for \$24 per month. She had 23 pupils, 3 of whom were over the age of 15. The Winter term was taught by Alice L. Allen for \$26 per month. She had 27 pupils, 4 of whom were over the age of 15.

1888 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Alice L. Allen for \$24 per month. In the Spring she had 20 pupils, and in the Autumn she had 21 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15. The Winter term was taught by Lottie A. Slocum for \$25 per month, and she had 26 pupils, 5 of whom were over the age of 15.

**date District 3 South Westport**

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1889 Spring and Fall terms taught by Delia M. Manchester for \$24 per month. She had 18 pupils each term. Winter term taught by Mary E. Monahan for \$24 per month. She had 22 pupils, 3 of whom were above the age of 15.

1890 Spring term taught by Annie A. Gifford for \$22 per month. She had 18 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5. Fall and Winter terms were taught by Lizzie C. Allen for \$26 per month in the Fall and \$28 per month in the Winter. In the Fall there were 18 pupils, and in the Winter there were 23, with 1 of them being above the age of 15.

1891 All 3 terms taught by Lizzie C. Allen for \$24 per month in the Spring and Fall and \$25 per month in the Winter. In the Spring there were 20 pupils with an average attendance of 17. In the Fall there were 17 pupils with an average attendance of 14. In the Winter there were 25 pupils with an average attendance of 12. This building was re-shingled this year.

1892 All 3 terms taught by Lizzie C. Allen for \$24 per month in the Spring and Fall and \$25 per month in the Winter. In the Spring she had 13 pupils with an average attendance of 11, in the Fall she had 18 pupils with an average attendance of 15, and in the Winter she had 18 pupils with an average attendance of 12.

**date District 3 South Westport**

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1893 Taught by Delia M. Manchester for \$28 per month. There were 13 pupils with an average attendance of 11.

1894 Spring term taught by Delia M. Manchester for \$26 per month. She had 14 pupils with an average attendance 11. Fall term taught by Nellie B. Allen for \$26 per month. She had 13 pupils with an average attendance of 11. Winter term taught by Frances H. Handy for \$28 per month. There were 15 pupils with an average attendance of 11.

1895 All 3 terms taught by Frances H. Handy for \$25 per month each term. In the Spring there were 16 pupils with an average attendance of 15. In the Fall there were 15 pupils with an average attendance of 13. In the Winter there were 12 pupils with an average attendance of 10.

1896 All 3 terms taught by Frances H. Handy for \$25 per month in the Spring and Fall and \$28 per month in the Winter. In the Spring there were 13 pupils with an average attendance of 12. In the Fall there were 12 pupils with an average attendance of 11. In the Winter there were 14 pupils with an average attendance of 11.

**date District 3 South Westport**

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1897 Spring term taught by Nellie B. Allen for \$26 per month. She had 13 pupils with an average attendance of 12. Fall and Winter terms taught by Nellie M. Pettey for \$26 per month in the Fall and \$28 per month in the Winter. In the fall she had 13 pupils with an average attendance of 12, and in the Winter she had 13 pupils with an average attendance of 11.

1898 All 3 terms taught by Nellie M. Pettey for \$26 per month in the Spring and Fall and \$28 per month in the Winter. The number of students enrolled this school year was 15. Average attendance in the Spring was 13. Average attendance in the Fall was 11. Average attendance in the Winter was again 11.

1899 Spring term taught by Alice M. Jones for \$28 per month. Fall term taught by Susie E. Lawton for \$26 per month. Winter term taught by Laura W. Peckham for \$26 per month. This school ranked 2nd for the year in attendance rates with 95.4%. Out of 14 pupils for the year, the average attendance was 12.

1900 Taught by Chloe E. Macomber for \$28 per month. This school included 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 9. Out of 16 students enrolled, the average attendance was 13.

**date District 3 South Westport**

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1901 Out of 18 students enrolled, the average attendance was 15.

1903 17 students enrolled, average attendance of 10.

1904 16 students enrolled with an average attendance of 12.

1905 22 students enrolled with an average attendance of 16.

**date District 3 South Westport**

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1906 Taught by Evelyn McLaughlin. 27 students enrolled in the Winter with an average attendance of 23. 27 students enrolled in the Spring with an average attendance of 20. 25 students enrolled in the Fall with an average attendance of 20.

1907 Taught by Kate W. Chace for \$34 per month. 26 students enrolled in the Winter with an average attendance of 19. 26 students enrolled in the Spring with an average attendance of 22. 24 students enrolled in the Fall with an average attendance of 18.

1908

1909 Taught by Louisa M. Chace. 19 students enrolled with an average attendance of 15.

**date District 3 South Westport**

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1910 Taught by Louisa M. Chace. 19 students enrolled with an average attendance of 14.

1911 15 students enrolled with an average attendance of 13.

1912 14 students enrolled with an average daily attendance of 13.

1913 6 students enrolled with an average daily attendance of 15.

**date District 3 South Westport**

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1914 18 students enrolled with an average attendance of 15.

1915 Grades 1-9. 18 students enrolled with an average attendance of 17.

1916 Grades 1-7. 18 students enrolled with an average attendance of 15.

1917 Grades 1-8. 18 students enrolled with an average attendance of 16.



# Westport Schools District 4 East Side

## 308 Pine Hill Road

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### date District 4 East Side (River)

1859 Summer term taught by Mary W. Allen, a young woman who exceeded the School Committee's expectations in teaching and disciplining her students. The winter term was taught by Miss Mary E. Little, who succeeded in governing and instruction.

1860 Summer term taught by Miss Mary E. Little, who was an experienced and energetic teacher who made good progress. The winter term was taught by Miss Sarah. K Boomer, who managed the school to the advantage of her pupils.

1861 Summer term taught by Mary E. Little, described as "energetic and industrious," who "made a good degree of improvement." Winter term taught by Mary C. Macomber, who showed "perseverance" in doing what she could for the benefit of the school.

1866 Summer term taught by Miss Lucy A. Little, who satisfied all concerned. The winter term was taught by Miss Ellen R. Little, who was replaced on account of illness by Mrs. Lucy A. Gifford. Both satisfied the Committee.

1868 Fine progress made during both terms. This is one of the town's smallest schools, averaging 11 students. This allowed for each student to receive a large share of the teacher's time.

**date District 4 East Side (River)**

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1869 Both terms taught by Lizzie S. Macomber. Progress was made during the summer but in the winter term the Committee noticed a lack of discipline which hurt the school.

1875 Both terms taught by Hettie A. Gifford, who in the summer taught 12 students over 4 months, out of which the average attendance was 8. She earned \$25 per month. In the winter she taught 13 students over 4 months, out of which the average attendance was 11. She earned \$30 per month in the winter.

1876 Summer term taught by Lillie H. Hix over 4 months at \$25 per month. She taught 11 students of which the average attendance was 8. The winter term was taught by Becca H. Boomer over 4 months at \$26 per month. She taught 19 students of which the average attendance was 15.

1877 Both terms taught Becca. H. Boomer. The summer term lasted 3 months, saw 9 students of which the average attendance was 7, and Boomer's wage was \$25 per month. In the winter term, which lasted 3 1/4 months, saw 11 students of which the average attendance was 9. Boomer earned \$26 per month.

1878 The Spring and Autumn semesters, both 2.5 months long, were taught by Sarah F. Laton. In the Spring, she taught 7 students, of which the average attendance was 5. She was paid \$24 per month in both the Spring and the Autumn. Also in the Autumn, she taught 6 students out of which the average attendance was 5. The winter term was taught by Frank H. Handy, who taught 9 students over 4 months, out of which the average attendance was 7. He earned \$25 per month.

**date District 4 East Side (River)**

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- 1879 Spring and Autumn terms were both taught by Emma R. Cornell over 2.5 months. She made \$22 per month in the spring and \$25 per month in the autumn. The spring term saw 7 students of which the average attendance was 5, and the autumn term saw 6 students of which the average attendance was 5. The winter term was taught by Franc H. Handy over 4 months at \$25 per month. He taught 9 students of which the average attendance was 7.
- 1880 Both Spring and Autumn terms were taught by Clara D. Potter and lasted 2 1/4 months, for which she was paid \$20 per month. Also, both terms saw 6 students total of which the average attendance was 5. The winter term was taught by Becca H. Boomer over 3 1/4 months. She taught 8 students of which the average attendance was 6. She earned \$24 per month.
- 1881 The spring and autumn terms were taught by Clara D. Potter, who made \$20 per month each term, both of which lasted 2.5 months. In the spring she taught 8 students, 1 of whom was under the age of 5, and 1 of whom was over the age of 15. In the autumn these figures were the same. The winter term was taught by Laura J. Tripp over 3.5 months at \$24 per month. She taught 6 students, 1 of whom was under the age of 5 and 2 of whom were above the age of 15.
- 1882 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Annie A. Gifford. She made \$20 per month each term, with the Spring lasting 2 1/4 months and the Autumn lasting 2.5 months. In the spring she had 6 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5. In the autumn she had 6 pupils. The winter term was taught by Nellie L. Lawton, who earned \$25 per month over 4 months. She had 6 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5.
- 1883 All 3 terms taught by Nellie E. Lawton. She earned \$22 per month in the Spring and Autumn, and \$25 per month in the winter. In the Spring she had 10 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5. In the Autumn, she had 7 pupils, 2 of whom were under the age of 5. In the winter she had 9 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5. This building is cited by the Committee as being in a dilapidated condition, but also that it is "hardly worth extensive repairs," and suggests constructing a new building, "should the number of scholars continue to increase in that locality."

**date District 4 East Side (River)**

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1884 All 3 terms taught by Isabel T. Baker, who earned \$22 per month in the Spring and Autumn, and \$25 per month in the Winter. She had 9 pupils in the Spring and Autumn terms, 1 of whom in the Autumn was under the age of 5. In the Winter she had 8 pupils.

The request of the Committee the previous year, for a new school-house to be built, was "favorably acted on," and during the coming year the new school-house will be built.

1885 Spring term taught by Sarah K. Boomer, who taught many years previous in District 19. She earned \$22 per month and had 10 pupils. The autumn term was taught by Ethel L. Clarke for \$22 per month, and she also had 10 pupils. The Winter term was taught by Becca H. Boomer for \$25 per month, and she had 11 pupils.

The new school-house has been erected by now, and "for style of workmanship and finish will compare favorably with any school house in town." The local residents are noted as being very pleased with the building, having been for so long in need of a better school-house.

1886 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Becca H. Boomer for \$22 per month. In the Spring she had 6 pupils, and in the Autumn she had 9, 1 of whom was under the age of 5. The Winter term was taught by Eva G. Case over 3 3/4 months at \$25 per month. She had 11 pupils, 2 of whom were under the age of 5.

1887 Spring term taught by Becca H. Boomer, who earned \$24 per month and had 12 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5. The Autumn term was taught by Becca H. Boomer and Nannie Chace, who earned \$24 per month each. There were 12 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5. The Winter term was taught by Sarah K. Boomer, who earned \$24 per month and had 13 pupils.

1888 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Luella A. Mosher for \$22 per month each term. She had 11 pupils in the Spring and 7 in the Autumn. The Winter term was taught by Nellie A. Lawrence for \$23 per month. She had 9 pupils.

**date District 4 East Side (River)**

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1889 All 3 terms taught by P. Jennie Manchester for \$22 per month in the Spring and Winter and \$23 per month in the Fall. She had 8 pupils in the Spring, 10 in the Fall, and 12 in the Winter.

1890 All 3 terms taught by P. Jennie Manchester for \$22 per month in the Spring, and \$24 per month in the Fall and Winter. There were 10 pupils in the Spring, 8 in the Fall, and 10 in the Winter.

1891 Spring and Fall terms taught by Isabel T. Baker for \$24 per month each term. Both terms saw 8 pupils with an average attendance of 7. The Winter term was taught by Emma C. Gifford for \$23 per month. There were 13 pupils with an average attendance of 11.

1892 Spring and Fall terms taught by Emma C. Gifford for \$24 per month. In the Spring she had 11 pupils with an average attendance of 9, and in the Fall she had 8 pupils with an average attendance of 7. The Winter term was taught by Emma C. Gifford for \$25 per month, but she was seemingly replaced by Nellie B. Allen for undisclosed reasons at a wage of \$23 per month. There were 7 pupils with an average attendance of 6.

1893 Taught by Nellie B. Allen for \$24 per month. There were 10 pupils with an average attendance of 8.

**date District 4 East Side (River)**

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1894 Spring term taught by Nellie B. Allen for \$25 per month. She had 11 pupils with an average attendance of 9. Fall term taught by Mabelle M. Allen for \$25 per month. There were 10 pupils with an average attendance of 9. Winter term taught by Nellie B. Allen for \$26 per month. She had 11 pupils with an average attendance of 8.

1895 All 3 terms taught by Nellie B. Allen for \$25 per month in the Spring and Fall and \$26 per month in the Winter. In the Spring there were 9 pupils with an average attendance of 8. In the Fall there were 10 pupils with an average attendance of 9. In the Winter there were 10 pupils with an average attendance of 9.

1896 All 3 terms taught by Nellie B. Allen for \$25 per month each term. In the Spring there were 9 pupils with an average attendance of 7. In the Fall there were 7 pupils with an average attendance of 6. In the Winter there were 9 pupils with an average attendance of 7.

1897 All 3 terms taught by Mary C. Corey for \$25 per month each term. In the Spring she had 9 pupils with an average attendance of 8. In the Fall she again had 9 pupils with an average attendance of 8. In the Winter she had 10 pupils with an average attendance of 9.

1898 All 3 terms taught by Mary C. Corey for \$26 per month in the Spring and Fall and \$28 per month in the Winter. The number of students enrolled this school year was 16. Average attendance in the Spring was 10. Average attendance in the Fall was 14. Average attendance in the Winter was 14.

**date District 4 East Side (River)**

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1899 Spring term taught by Esther E. Shaw for \$28 per month. Fall and Winter terms taught by Ethel E. Clapp for \$26 per month.

Out of 17 pupils for the year, the average attendance was 13.

1900 Taught by Leore P. Brightman for \$28 per month. This school included grades 1, 3, 6, and 8. Out of 10 students enrolled, the average attendance was 9.

1901 Out of 15 students enrolled, the average attendance was 10.

1903 15 students enrolled, average attendance of 11.

1904 16 students enrolled with an average attendance of 12.

**date District 4 East Side (River)**

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1905 14 students enrolled with an average attendance of 11.

The superintendent notes that pupils from this school will, in the foreseeable future, be transported to the new building at the Head as an act of consolidation.

1906 Taught by Edith L. Shorrock. 15 students enrolled in the Winter with an average attendance of 13. 16 students enrolled in the Spring and Fall with an average attendance of 14.

The new superintendent, Albert S. Cole, notes that students from this school, upon completion of a new school-building at the Head, will attend school there.

1907 Taught by A. Louise Allen for \$32 per month. 16 students enrolled in the Winter with an average attendance of 13. 13 students enrolled in the Spring with an average attendance of 11. 10 students enrolled in the Fall with an average attendance of 9.

The superintendent suggests transporting students from this school to the Head, since the average attendance for this school is only about 10 for the year.

1908

1909 Taught by Anna L. Hull. Only Fall term was held this year for reasons not mentioned. 18 students enrolled with an average attendance of 15.



**date District 4 East Side (River)**

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1910 Taught by Ada J. Lawton. 20 students enrolled with an average attendance of 14.

1911 15 students enrolled with an average attendance of 13.

1912 19 students enrolled with an average daily attendance of 16.

1913 21 students enrolled with an average daily attendance of 20.

1914 21 students enrolled with an average attendance of 18.

**date District 4 East Side (River)**

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1915 Grades 1-6. 24 students enrolled with an average attendance of 17.  
J.G. Wadsworth, agent of the Mass. Board of Education visited this school and remarked that 'criticisms as to lighting, heating and ventilating should be made in regard to this school,' though 'the room was clean and orderly.'

1916 Grades 1-6. 19 students enrolled with an average attendance of 17.

1917

2009

2009

# Westport Schools District 5 Point Primary

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## **date District 5 Westport Point Primary**

1859 Both terms taught by Mr. F.W. Wing, who was not as successful as his esteemed predecessor, Mr. Howland, but was able to reasonably manage his pupils.

1860 Summer term taught by Mr. F.W. Wing, whose prior reputation served as the Committee's assessment. The winter term was taught by Mr. George M. Fellows, who managed the school easily, pleasantly, and successfully.

1861 Summer term taught by Miss Mary W. Allen, who was replaced for a while by Elizabeth Allen during a period of illness, and the Committee was generally satisfied. The winter term was taught by Mr. G.M. Fellows, a thorough and efficient teacher who did what he could with the large amount of students and "different branches pursued." This school had the most students, some of them described as "stand(ing) ahead of any other scholars found in our public schools."

1866 Both terms taught by Miss Ellen M. Gifford, described as "patient, industrious, and faithful." She was appreciated by her students and "succeeded admirably" in the eyes of the Committee. The winter term brought more pupils and thus more challenges, and her good nature was taken advantage of by a few students who gave her trouble toward the close of the term. She is "entitled to great credit" for her devotion to her students and school.

1868 49 students between the ages of 4 and 17 required several classes, utmost time and attention of the teacher, and cooperation from parents to overcome the disadvantages of a large number of students. The committee was generally disappointed in the results.

**date District 5 Westport Point Primary**

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1869 Summer term taught by Franc H. Handie and was successful "considering the large number of scholars." The winter term was taught by Rebecca H. Fisher. This school "suffered from the High School being over it," with lots of noise contributing to disturbances that made progress difficult.

1875 Both terms taught by Sophia W. Gifford. In the summer she taught 33 students over 4 months, out of which the average attendance was 20. She earned \$28 per month. In the winter she taught 27 students over 4 months, out of which the average attendance was 17. She earned \$30 per month in the winter.

1876 Both terms were taught by Sophia W. Gifford over 4 months at \$25 per month. In the summer she taught 28 students of which the average attendance was 20. In the winter she taught 34 students of which the average attendance was 29.

1877 There was no summer term this year. The winter term was taught by Charles E. Mahurn over 3 1/4 months at \$32 per month. He taught 29 students of which the average attendance was 23.

1878 All 3 terms were taught by Ida M. Palmer, who made \$24 per month in the Spring and Autumn terms, but received a \$1 per month increase in the Winter. In the Spring, she taught 23 students over 2.5 months out of which the average attendance was 20. In the Autumn she taught 27 students over 2.5 months out of which the average attendance was 23. In the Winter she taught 31 students over 4 months out of which the average attendance was 28.

**date District 5 Westport Point Primary**

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- 1879 All 3 terms were taught by Ida M. Palmer. The spring and autumn both lasted 2.5 months and Palmer earned \$24 per month, but the winter term lasted 4 months and she was paid \$25 per month. The spring term saw 28 students of which the average attendance was 22. The autumn term saw 25 students of which the average attendance was 19. The winter term saw 21 students of which the average attendance was 18.
- 1880 The Spring semester lasted 2 1/4 months and was taught by Christina M. Davis for \$18 per month. She taught 20 students of which the average attendance was 12. Both the Autumn and Winter terms were taught by Mabel B. Manchester, who earned \$18 per month in the Autumn and \$24 per month in the Winter. The autumn term saw 22 students of which the average attendance was 19, and the Winter term saw 30 students of which the average attendance was 25.
- 1881 Spring and autumn terms both lasted 2.5 months and were taught by Augusta D. Pool, who earned \$20 per month each term. In the spring she taught 25 students, and in the autumn she taught 22 students. The winter term was taught by Franc H. Handy who earned \$24 per month over 3 3/4 months. He taught 18 students.
- 1882 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Sarah A. Chace, who earned \$18 per month during the 2 1/4 month long Spring term and \$20 per month during the 2.5 month long autumn term. She had 18 pupils both terms. The winter term was taught by Mary S. Sowle, who earned \$25 per month over 4 months. She had 16 pupils.
- 1883 All 3 terms taught by Mary S. Sowle, who earned \$22 per month in the Spring and Autumn, and \$25 per month in the winter. In the Spring, she had 18 pupils, 2 of whom were under the age of 5 and 1 of whom was over the age of 15. In the Autumn she had 14 pupils, 2 of whom were under the age of 5. In the winter she had 15 students, 3 of whom were over the age of 15.

**date District 5 Westport Point Primary**

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1884 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Lulie K. Humphrey, who earned \$20 per month in the Spring and \$22 per month in the Autumn. In the Spring she had 11 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5. In the Autumn she had 11 pupils, 1 of whom again was under the age of 5. The winter term was taught by Hattie R. Wood for \$25 per month. She had 12 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5.

1885 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Isabel T. Baker, who earned \$22 per month each term. In the Spring she had 15 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5, and in the Autumn she had 15 pupils over 2 1/4 months. The Winter term was taught by Mercy S. Allen for \$25 per month over 3 3/4 months, and she had 16 pupils.

1886 Spring term taught by Mary S. Sowle for \$30 per month. She had 28 pupils, 2 of whom were under the age of 5 and 2 of whom were over the age of 15. The Autumn and Winter terms were taught by Charles T. Wing for \$40 per month. In the Autumn he had 28 pupils, 1 under the age of 5 and 3 over the age of 15. In the Winter he had 17 pupils, 11 of whom were over the age of 15.

1887 All 3 terms taught by Delia M. Manchester, who earned \$24 per month in the Spring and Autumn and \$25 per month in the Winter. In the Spring and Autumn she had 20 pupils, and in the Winter she had 19.

1888 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Delia M. Manchester for \$26 per month. She had 26 pupils in the Spring, 1 of whom was over the age of 15, and in the Autumn she had 23 pupils. The Winter term was taught by Nellie A. Brightman for \$20 per month. She had 17 pupils.

**date District 5 Westport Point Primary**

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1889 Spring and Fall terms taught by Augusta E. Storer for \$30 per month each term. He had 28 pupils in the Spring, 2 of whom were above the age of 15. In the Fall there were 27 pupils. The Winter term was taught by Ann A. Spencer for \$28 per month. There were 30 pupils, 2 of whom were above the age of 15.

1890 All 3 terms taught by Lida W. Gammons for \$28 per month in the Spring and Fall and \$26 per month in the Winter. In the Spring there were 28 pupils, 1 of whom was above the age of 15. In the Fall there were 34 pupils, 6 of whom were above the age of 15, and in the Winter there were 18 pupils.

1891 Spring term taught by Lida W. Gammons for \$24 per month. She had 17 pupils out of which the average attendance was 15. The Fall and Winter terms were taught by Mary C. Cory for \$24 per month in the Fall and \$25 per month in the Winter. In the fall there were 18 pupils with an average attendance of 12, and in the Winter there were 15 pupils with an average attendance of 11.

1892 All 3 terms taught by Mary C. Cory for \$24 per month in the Spring and Fall and \$25 in the Winter. In the Spring she had 19 pupils with an average attendance of 13, in the Fall she had 21 pupils with an average attendance of 15, and in the Winter she had 17 pupils with an average attendance of 12.

1893 Taught by Mary C. Corey for \$28 per month and B.L. Pettigrew for \$40 per month. There were 22 pupils with an average attendance of 18.

**date District 5 Westport Point Primary**

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1894 All 3 terms taught by Mary C. Corey for \$26 per month in the Spring and Fall and \$25 per month in the Winter. In the Spring there were 19 pupils with an average attendance of 16. In the Fall there were 21 pupils with an average attendance of 17, and in the Winter there were 12 pupils with an average attendance of 10.`

1895 Spring and Fall terms taught by Nellie P. Gage for \$28 per month each term. In the Spring there were 23 pupils with an average attendance of 20. In the Fall there were 24 pupils with an average attendance of 18. The Winter term was taught by Mary C. Corey for \$25 per month. She had 12 pupils with an average attendance of 10.

1896 Spring term taught by Leroy F. Bliss for \$40 per month. He had 27 pupils with an average attendance of 21. Fall and Winter terms taught by Mary C. Corey for \$25 per month each term. In the Fall she had 26 pupils with an average attendance of 23. In the Winter she had 15 pupils with an average attendance of 10.

"The school-house at Westport Point" is cited as needing extensive repairs, but it is unclear whether the Committee is referring to District 5 or District 6.

The Superintendent also notes that, as this is a 'pretty village,' it should 'no longer be marred by (an) unsightly school house.' It is described as worn out, inconvenient, and unhealthful. However he does not specify if he is referring to this district or District 6.

1897 No Spring or Fall terms. Winter term taught by Kate G. Davis for \$25 per month. She had 15 pupils with an average attendance of 11.

1898 All 3 terms taught by Hannah C. Gifford for \$25 per month each term. The number of students enrolled this school year was 17. Average attendance in the Spring was 12. Average attendance in the Fall was 15. Average attendance in the Winter was 17.



**date District 5 Westport Point Primary**

1899 Spring and Fall terms taught by Alice L. Allen for \$30 per month each term.  
Winter term taught by Ethel L. Westgate for \$30 per month.  
Out of 23 pupils for the year, the average attendance was 18.

1900 Taught by Emma R. Lawrence for \$30 per month. This school included grades 1, 2, and 3. Out of 18 students enrolled, the average attendance was 13.

1901 Out of 17 students enrolled, the average attendance was 12. This school had the 3rd highest attendance rate in town for the year.

1903 19 students enrolled, average attendance 15.

In Superintendent Carr's annual report, he reminds the town of the "deplorable" conditions of the buildings at the Point. "It is well nigh disgraceful to allow them to longer remain as they are." He notes that several 'foundation timbers,' which keep the building standing, "are so decayed that a knife blade can be readily inserted to a depth of two to three inches. They can be picked apart with the fingers. The floors are old and dusty; the rooms are low and dark; there is no provision for ventilation; the whole building is dismal and repulsive; instead of being a source of pride it is an object of derision." He proposes that the most economically sound remedy is to build a new school. "A commodious two-room structure would provide ample facilities for a good grammar school that would attract pupils from Hix's Corner and Horseneck districts and give much better returns in both the grammar and primary rooms, for the expenditure of money and energy."

**date District 5 Westport Point Primary**

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1904 20 students enrolled with an average attendance of 14.

A new building was voted to be provided at Westport Point. "A pleasant two-room building, light, warm and well ventilated, is the result. It forms a pleasing contrast to the cold, cheerless building that was in use, and the pupils are now enjoying school privileges under the most favorable conditions..This building probably marks an epoch in Westport's school history.

1905 19 students enrolled with an average attendance of 15.

1906 Taught by Emma R. Lawrence. 15 students enrolled in the Winter with an average attendance of 12. 13 students enrolled in both the Spring and Fall with an average attendance of 12.

1907 Taught by Emma Lawrence for \$30 per month. 26 students enrolled in the Winter with an average attendance of 16. 24 students enrolled in the Spring with an average attendance of 20. 31 students enrolled in the Fall with an average attendance of 29.

1908

**date District 5 Westport Point Primary**

1909 Taught by Emma R. Lawrence. 11 students enrolled with an average attendance of 8.

1910 Taught by Emma R. Lawrence. 7 students enrolled with an average attendance of 6.

1911 10 students enrolled with an average attendance of 7.

1912 10 students enrolled with an average daily attendance of 9.

1913 19 students enrolled with an average daily attendance of 17.

**date District 5 Westport Point Primary**

1914 19 students enrolled with an average attendance of 15.

1915 Grades 1-4. 15 students enrolled with an average attendance of 14.

1916 Grades 1-4. 16 students enrolled with an average attendance of 12.

1917 Grades 1-4. 14 students enrolled with an average attendance of 11.

2009

# Westport Schools District 6 Point Grammar

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## **date District 6 Westport Point Grammar**

- 1859 Summer term taught by Mrs. Carrie E. Bates, an experienced and able teacher, who "for some cause failed to give entire satisfaction." The Winter term was taught by Mr. A.G. Turner, who gained the confidence of the School Committee and the respect of his pupils through his success as a teacher.
- 1860 Summer term taught by Sarah E. Crowell, whose faculty to govern with ease and success aided the school's commendable progress. The winter term was taught by Mr. A.G. Turner, who satisfied the Committee's expectations as teacher.
- 1861 Summer term taught by Miss Mary. J. Brownell, who fully earned her reputation as a "faithful, efficient, and energetic teacher." Winter term taught by Mr. Arthur Haynes, a young and well-qualified man. This school is described, since the past year, as second to none in real actual advancement. The rewards of competent teachers is discussed.
- 1866 Both terms, for the past year, taught by Miss Nancy H. Mayhew, who is described as "industrious and faithful" and as a teacher who demands diligence of her students.
- 1868 Having been taught by the same teacher for the previous 12 terms, this school scored very well in arithmetic, geography, and grammar to the delight of everyone interested.

**date District 6 Westport Point Grammar**

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- 1869 Summer term taught by Melissa M. Hazzard, "the school was small, but seemed to go forward." Winter term taught by Carrie E. Gifford, again: "School small, progress good" is its only assessment.
- 1875 Summer term taught by Mary G. Allen, who taught 19 students over 2 1/2 months, out of which the average attendance was 13. She earned \$28 per month. The winter term was taught by Emma C Richmond, who taught 31 students over 4 months, out of which the average attendance was 22. She earned \$35 per month.
- 1876 The summer term was taught by Sarah W. Almy over 4 months at \$30 per month. She taught 24 students of which the average attendance was 18. There was no winter term this year due to the small number of students at the Point, who had to go to the "high and primary schools" instead.
- 1877 Summer term taught by Hannah D. Macomber over 3 months at \$25 per month. She taught 37 students of which the average attendance was 27. Winter term taught by Emily C. Chace over 3 1/4 months at \$26 per month. She taught 30 students of which the average attendance was 23.
- 1878 The Spring and Autumn terms were both taught by Emma C. Richmond and lasted 2.5 months. There was no term in the winter. In the Spring, she taught 20 students out of which the average attendance was 15. These figures were the same in the Autumn. She also received the same wage of \$28 per month during both terms. School was not held during the winter.

**date District 6 Westport Point Grammar**

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1879 There was neither a spring or autumn term this year. The winter term was taught by Emma C. Richmond and Charles E. Mahurn over 4 months at \$32 per month. They taught 32 students of which the average attendance was 25.

1880 Both Spring and Autumn terms were taught by Frank G. Macomber, who earned \$22 per month in the Spring and \$25 per month in the Autumn. In the Spring he taught 20 students of which the average attendance was 17, and in the Autumn he taught 23 students of which the average attendance was 20. There was no school held during the winter.

1881 There was no spring or autumn terms. The winter term was taught by Benjamin A. Davis, who earned \$30 per month over 3 3/4 months. He taught 29 students, 9 of whom were over the age of 15.

1882 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Nellie Sowle, at a wage of \$22 per month. The spring semester lasted 2 1/4 months and saw 13 students, 1 of whom was over the age of 15. The autumn semester, lasting 2.5 months, saw 15 pupils, 2 of whom were over the age of 15. There was no winter term this year.

1883 There was no school during the Spring or Autumn. The winter term was taught by Benjamin A. Davis, who earned \$35 per month. He had 17 pupils, 8 of whom were over the age of 15.

**date District 6 Westport Point Grammar**

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1884 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Alice L. Tripp, who earned \$23 per month each term. She had 13 pupils in the Spring, 4 of whom were over the age of 15, and in the Autumn she had 8 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15. There was no Winter term held in this district this year.

1885 There were no Spring or Autumn terms this year. The Winter term was taught by G. Fred Davis, who earned \$40 per month and taught 20 pupils, 10 of whom were over the age of 15.

1886 There were no Spring or Autumn terms this year. The Winter term was taught by Mary S. Sowle and Bertha B. Cory for \$25 per month each. There were 22 pupils this term.

1887 The only information given this year regarding this district is: "High School."

1888 There were no Spring and Autumn terms this year. The Winter term was taught by Charles T. Wing for \$38 per month. He had 14 pupils, 8 of whom were over the age of 15.



**date District 6 Westport Point Grammar**

1889 Spring and Fall terms taught by Augusta E. Storer for \$30 per month each term. He had 28 pupils in the Spring, 2 of whom were above the age of 15. In the Fall there were 27 pupils. The Winter term was taught by E.P. Pressey for \$38 per month. There were 30 pupils, 2 of whom were above the age of 15.

1890 No Spring or Fall terms. The Winter term was taught by George H. Eldridge for \$36 per month. He had 16 pupils, 9 of whom were above the age of 15.

1891 No information given for any term this year.

1892 No Spring or Fall terms. Winter term taught by Edmund Shaw for \$40 per month. He had 13 pupils with an average attendance of 9.

1893 No information given.

**date District 6 Westport Point Grammar**

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1894 No Spring or Fall terms. Winter term taught by Nellie P. Gage for \$28 per month. There were 18 pupils with an average attendance of 14.

1895 No Spring or Fall terms. Winter term taught by Leroy F. Bliss for \$35 per month. He had 13 pupils with an average attendance of 11.

1896 No Spring or Fall terms. Winter term taught by S. Francis Howard for \$40 per month. He had 20 pupils with an average attendance of 15.

"The school-house at Westport Point" is cited as needing extensive repairs, but it is unclear whether the Committee is referring to District 5 or District 6.

The Superintendent also notes that, as this is a 'pretty village,' it should 'no longer be marred by (an) unsightly school house.' It is described as worn out, inconvenient, and unhealthful. However it is not specified whether he is referring to this district or district 5.

1897 All 3 terms taught by Ida G. Goldthwait for \$32 per month each term. In the Spring she had 30 pupils with an average attendance of 27. In the Fall she had 32 pupils with an average attendance of 27, and in the Winter she had 18 pupils with an average attendance of 16.

1898 Spring term taught by Ida G. Goldthwait for \$32 per month. Fall and Winter terms taught by Frances H. Handy for \$32 per month. The number of students enrolled this school year was 20. Average attendance in the Spring was 14. Average attendance in the Fall was 11. Average attendance in the Winter was 13.

**date District 6 Westport Point Grammar**

1899 Fall and Winter terms taught by Frances H. Handy for \$32 per month in the Fall and \$34 per month in the Winter.

Out of 13 pupils for the year, the average attendance was 10.

1900 Taught by Mary M. Simpson for \$32 per month. This school included grades 5, 7, and 9. Out of 17 students enrolled, the average attendance was 12. This school had the 3rd highest attendance rate in town for the year with 93.5%

1901 Out of 12 students enrolled, the average attendance was 9.

1903 15 students enrolled, average attendance 13.

Superintendent Carr notes that this school is difficult to discipline, and blames this largely in part to the poor condition of the building. "There is absolutely no uplifting influence about the building except the personality of the ever-changing teacher. Everything indicates indifference and neglect."

Here are some of his criticisms of the building: "The floors are old and dusty; the rooms are low and dark; there is no provision for ventilation; the whole building is dismal and repulsive; instead of being a source of pride it is an object of derision." He thus proposes to erect a new building to the benefit of both primary and grammar.

1904 18 students enrolled with an average attendance of 16.

A new building was voted to be provided at Westport Point. "A pleasant two-room building, light, warm and well ventilated, is the result. It forms a pleasing contrast to the cold, cheerless building that was in use, and the pupils are now enjoying school privileges under the most favorable conditions..This building probably marks an epoch in Westport's school history.

**date District 6 Westport Point Grammar**

1905 17 students enrolled with an average attendance of 13.

1906 Taught by Maurice W. Reynolds. 21 students enrolled in the Winter with an average attendance of 20. 17 students enrolled in the Spring with an average attendance of 14. 26 students enrolled in the Fall with an average attendance of 22.

1907 Taught by Frederick S. Brownell for \$36 per month. 26 students enrolled in the Winter with an average attendance of 21. 24 students enrolled in the Spring with an average attendance of 19. 24 students enrolled in the Fall with an average attendance of 21.

1908

1909 Taught by Florence B. Atkins. 22 students enrolled with an average attendance of 17.

**date District 6 Westport Point Grammar**

1910 Taught by Pattie M. Trask. 21 students enrolled with an average attendance of 19.

1911 22 students enrolled with an average attendance of 17.

1912 16 students enrolled with an average daily attendance of 12.

1913 26 students enrolled with an average daily attendance of 20.

1914 27 students enrolled with an average attendance of 21.

**date District 6 Westport Point Grammar**

1915 Grades 5-9. 21 students enrolled with an average attendance of 17.

1916 Grades 5-10. 23 students enrolled with an average attendance of 17.

1917 Grades 5-8. 12 students enrolled with an average attendance of 11.

2009

2009

# Westport Schools District 7 Hick's Corner

## 1435 Main Road

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### date District 7 Hick's Corner

- 1859 Summer term taught by Miss Hannah E. Gifford, who failed to meet expectations as a teacher and was generally unable to perform her duties as a teacher. The winter term was taught by Mr. Abner Allen, who was noted as "a teacher of some experience and of good literary attainments."
- 1860 Summer term taught by Willard W. Slocum, a man of good reputation, under whom the school made a fair degree of progress in orthography and writing. The winter term was taught by John W. Gifford, who for an unknown cause failed to satisfy the Committee despite his good intentions.
- 1861 Summer term taught by Lucy J. King, who generally failed in "government and classification." The winter term was taught by Willard A. White, who generally satisfied the Committee after "laboring hard" to teach the various branches of the curriculum.
- 1866 Summer term taught by Susan E. Cornell, an "experienced and thorough" teacher who generally satisfied the Committee. The winter term was taught by Charles F. Sherman, a Committee member. The school was remodeled and "much improved" since the previous year.
- 1868 Summer term was very unsuccessful due to an inefficient teacher, and provisions are made to better choose a substitute. The winter term was more successful.
- 1869 Both terms taught by Susie E. Cornell, and the school "received a fresh impulse and moved forward."

1875 Summer term taught by Mercy S. Allen, who taught 15 students over 4 months, out of which the average attendance was 9. She made \$25 per month. The winter term was taught by Frank G. Macomber, who taught 19 students over 4 months, out of which the average attendance was 15. He earned \$35 per month.

1876 Summer term taught by Emily C. Chace over 4 months at \$25 per month. She taught 14 students of which the average attendance was 10. The winter term was taught by Frank G. Macomber. Over 4 months at \$30 per month. He taught 23 students of which the average attendance was 20.

1877 Summer term taught by Mercie S. Allen over 3 months at \$25 per month. She taught 16 students of which the average attendance was 12. The winter term was taught by Hattie M. Tripp over 3 1/4 months at \$26 per month. She taught 26 students of which the average attendance was 21.

A new school house was erected in this district much to the liking of the Committee.

1878 The Spring and Autumn semesters both ran 2.5 months and were taught by Mercie S. Allen. In the Spring she taught 18 students out of which the average attendance was 14. In the Autumn she taught 15 students out of which the average attendance was 12. She earned \$24 per month each term. The winter term was taught by Hattie M. Tripp, who taught 18 students over 4 months, out of which the average attendance was 15. She earned \$25 per month.

1879 All 3 terms were taught by Charles T. Wing. The spring and autumn terms both lasted 2.5 months, with Wing earning \$25 per month, but the winter term lasted 4 months and Wing earned \$32 per month. The spring term saw 16 students of which the average attendance was 13. The autumn term saw 17 students of which the average attendance was 13, and the winter term saw 23 students of which the average attendance was 15.

1880 The Spring and Autumn terms were taught by Mary B. Cory and each lasted 2 1/4 months. She earned \$20 per month for each term. In the Spring she taught 16 students of which the average attendance was 13. In the Autumn she taught 17 students of which the average attendance was 14. The winter term was taught by Mary J. Chace and lasted 3 1/4 months. She taught 21 students of which the average attendance was 17. She earned \$24 per month.



- 1881 All 3 terms were taught by Mary J. Chace who earned \$20 per month in the spring and autumn terms, which each lasted 2.5 months, and \$24 per month in the winter term, which lasted 3 3/4 months. In the spring, she taught 18 students, 1 of whom was under the age of 5 and 1 of whom was over the age of 15. In the autumn she taught 18 students, 1 being under the age of 5 and 1 being over the age of 15. In the winter she taught 24 students, 3 of whom were over the age of 15.
- 1882 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Isabel T. Baker at \$20 per month. The Spring term lasted 2 1/4 months and Ms. Baker taught 14 pupils. The autumn term lasted 2.5 months and Ms. Baker taught 14 pupils. The winter term was taught by Elmer J. Sisson, who earned \$32 per month over 4 months, and taught 22 students, 2 of whom were over the age of 15.
- 1883 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Laura J. Tripp, who earned \$22 per month each term. In the Spring she had 17 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5. In the autumn she had 15 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5. The winter term was taught by Elmer J. Sisson, who earned \$32 per month. He had 22 pupils, 2 of whom were over the age of 15.
- 1884 All 3 terms taught by Mary C. Cory, who earned \$22 per month in the Spring and Autumn, and \$25 per month in the Winter. In the Spring and Autumn terms she had 13 pupils, and in the Winter term she had 15 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15.  
A stone wall is arranged to be built at this district's school-house.
- 1885 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Mary C. Cory, who earned \$22 per month each term. In the Spring she had 12 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15, and in the Autumn she had 13 pupils. The Winter term was taught by Hattie R. Wood, who earned \$25 per month and had 17 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15. A stone wall has been built on 3 sides of this school, as was requested by the Committee in the previous year's Annual Report. Also, a nearby graveyard was removed, "which has added greatly to the appearance of the premises."
- 1886 All 3 terms taught by Hattie R. Wood for \$22 per month in the Spring and Autumn and \$25 per month in the Winter. In the Spring there were 15 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5. In the Autumn there were 17 pupils, and in the Winter there were 22 pupils, 2 of whom were over the age of 15.

- 1887 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Bertha B. Cory for \$24 per month. In the Spring she had 22 pupils and in the Autumn she had 19. The Winter term was taught by Frank H. Handy for \$25 per month over 3.5 months. He had 19 pupils as well.
- 1888 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Charles T. Wing for \$26 per month. Both terms he had 19 pupils, but in the Autumn there was 1 pupil over the age of 15. The Winter term was taught by Annie E. Wing for \$25 per month. She had 23 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15.
- 1889 Spring term taught by Charles T. Wing for \$28 per month. He had 16 pupils. The Fall term was taught by Leah Burrell and Isabel Baker. They both earned \$24 per month, and there were 19 pupils, 3 of whom were above the age of 15. Winter term taught by Delia M. Manchester for \$25 per month. There were 18 pupils, 3 of whom were above the age of 15.
- 1890 All 3 terms taught by Delia M. Manchester for \$24 per month in the Spring and Fall and \$26 per month in the Winter. In the Spring there were 11 pupils, 2 of whom were above the age of 15. In the Fall there were 12 pupils, 2 of whom were above the age of 15, and in the Winter there were 15 pupils, 4 of whom were above the age of 15.
- 1891 Spring and Fall terms taught by Mercy S. Allen for \$24 per month. In the Spring there were 9 pupils with an average attendance of 6, and in the Fall there were 10 pupils with an average attendance of 7. The Winter term was taught by Nellie M. Pettey for \$23 per month. There were 13 pupils with an average attendance of 8.
- 1892 All 3 terms taught by Susie G. Wood for \$24 per month in the Spring and Fall and \$25 per month in the Winter. In the Spring she had 10 pupils with an average attendance of 7, in the Fall she had 13 pupils with an average attendance of 7, and in the Winter she had 14 pupils with an average attendance of 7.

- 1893 Taught by Ida B. Manchester for \$24 per month, Lillie L. Gifford for \$24 per month, and Mary C. Corey for \$26 per month. There were 11 pupils with an average attendance of 9.
- 1894 Spring term taught by Annie Wyatt for \$25 per month. She had 14 pupils with an average attendance of 10. Fall term taught by Carrie E. Curry for \$24 per month. She also had 14 pupils with an average attendance of 10. The Winter term was taught by Carrie C. Curry for \$26 per month and Kate W. Chace for \$25 per month. There were again 14 pupils with an average attendance of 10.
- 1895 Spring and Fall terms taught by Mary C. Corey for \$25 per month each term. In the Spring she had 10 pupils with an average attendance of 8, and in the Fall she had 12 pupils with an average attendance of 10. Winter term taught by Nellie P. Gage for \$26 per month. There were 11 pupils with an average attendance of 8.
- 1896 Spring term taught by Mary C. Corey for \$25 per month. She had 10 pupils with an average attendance of 7. Fall and Winter terms were taught by Effie R. Sharpe for \$28 per month each term. In the Fall she had 10 pupils with an average attendance of 7, and in the Winter she had 12 pupils with an average attendance of 9.
- 1897 All 3 terms taught by Effie R. Sharpe for \$28 per month in the Spring and Fall and \$32 per month in the Winter. In the Spring she had 15 pupils with an average attendance of 11. In the Fall she had 17 pupils with an average attendance of 14, and in the Winter she had 23 pupils with an average attendance of 15.
- 1898 Spring term taught by Nellie D. Smith for \$26 per month. Fall and Winter terms taught by Alice M. Jones for \$26 per month in the Fall and \$28 per month in the Winter. The number of students enrolled this school year was 20. Average attendance in the Spring was 14. Average attendance in the Fall was 10. Average attendance in the Winter was 8.

**date District 7 Hick's Corner**

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1899 Spring term taught by Alice A. Macomber for \$28 per month. Fall term taught by Laura W. Peckham for \$26 per month, and Winter term taught by Jennie L. Cowen for \$28 per month. This school ranked 2nd lowest for the year in attendance rates with 84%.

Out of 17 pupils, the average attendance was 13.

1900 Taught by Winnie L. Blanchard for \$28 per month. This school included grades 1, 2, 3, and 5. Out of 21 students enrolled, the average attendance was 12. This school had the 2nd lowest attendance rate in town for the year with 77.3%.

1901 Out of 24 students enrolled, the average attendance was 14. This school had the 2nd lowest attendance rate in town for the year.

1903 23 students enrolled, average attendance of 13.

1904 19 students enrolled with an average attendance of 13. With the new building at Westport Point being so accommodating, Superintendent Carr suggests consolidating this school with that one, sending the students enrolled here to the Point instead.

1905 21 students enrolled with an average attendance of 17.

**date District 7 Hick's Corner**

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1906 Taught by Ruth A. Artingstall. 17 students enrolled in the Winter with an average attendance of 15. 18 students enrolled in the Spring with an average attendance of 14.17 students enrolled in the Fall with an average attendance of 15.

1907 Taught by Ruth A. Doane for \$30 per month. 15 students enrolled in the Winter with an average attendance of 12. 16 students enrolled in the Spring with an average attendance of 12. 15 students enrolled in the Fall with an average attendance of 11.

The superintendent suggests transporting students from this school to the Point, since this school's average attendance was rather small.

1908

1909 Taught by Edna G. Smith. 22 students enrolled with an average attendance of 16.

1910 Taught by Jennie M. Westhaver. 14 students enrolled with an average attendance of 18.

1911 22 students enrolled with an average attendance of 17.

**date District 7 Hick's Corner**

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1912 19 students enrolled with an average daily attendance of 13.

1913 13 students enrolled with an average daily attendance of 12.

1914 14 students enrolled with an average attendance of 13.

1915 Grades 1-7. 18 students enrolled with an average attendance of 16.

1916 Grades 1-7. 18 students enrolled with an average attendance of 14.

1917 Grades 1-7. 18 students enrolled with an average attendance of 15.

# Westport Schools District 8 Riverside

## 1280 Drift Road

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### date District 8 Riverside

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1859 Both terms taught by Miss Hannah C. Wing. Progress was made by her pupils and overall she satisfied all expectations as teacher.

1860 The summer term was taught by Hannah C. Wing, who had taught a number of terms in the district but eventually dissatisfaction manifested and the School Committee decided to change teachers. The winter term was taught by Frances W. Handy, a first-time teacher who surpassed the School Committee's expectations much to their satisfaction.

1861 Both terms taught by Frances W. Handy, who helped the school make a great degree of improvement through her "thorough, practical, and efficient" qualifications.

1866 Summer term taught by Mary J. Robinson, who had never taught before. She made a fair degree of improvement. The winter term was begun by Martha B. Gifford, who succeeded but decided to give up teaching to the disappointment of both the school and the School Committee. She was replaced by Sarah K. Boomer 4 weeks later, who made progress considering the broken circumstances surrounding the term.

1868 Parents, teachers, and children work together to progress well during both terms.

1869 Summer term taught by Ella F. Potter. There were only 8 pupils, and the progress made was "as great as could be expected." Winter term taught by Lizzie S. Davis, and the number of pupils was somewhat larger. "Commendable progress was made."

- 1875 Summer term taught by Hannah S. Macomber, who taught 17 students over 4 months, out of which the average attendance was 11. She earned \$26 per month. The winter term was taught by Frank H. Handy, who taught 19 students over 4 months, out of which the average attendance was 14. He earned \$30 per month.
- 1876 Summer term taught by Franc H. Handy over 4 months at \$25 per month. He taught 15 students of which the average attendance was 10. The winter term was taught by Charles F. Sherman over 4 months at \$30 per month. He taught 18 students of which the average attendance was 16. This was the highest attendance rate in town this year and the school was commended for being such at the closing of the Annual Report.
- 1877 Summer term taught by Louisa P. Shaw over 3 months at \$22 per month. She taught 22 students of which the average attendance was 15. The winter term was taught by Hannah S. Macomber over 3 1/4 months at \$26 per month. She taught 19 students of which the average attendance was 15.
- 1878 Louisa P. Shaw taught the Spring and Autumn terms, both of which lasted 2.5 months. In the Spring she taught 17 students out of which the average attendance was 13. In the Autumn she taught 16 students of which the average attendance was also 13. She was paid \$24 per month for each semester. The winter term was taught by Sophia W. Gifford, who taught 23 students per 4 months out of which the average attendance was 17. She earned \$25 per month.
- 1879 Spring and autumn terms were taught by Clara D. Potter, who earned \$22 per month each term. The spring term lasted 2.5 months and saw 15 students of which the average attendance was 12. The autumn term lasted 2 1/4 months and saw 12 students of which the average attendance was 9. The winter term was taught by Frank G. Macomber over 4 months at \$32 per month. He taught 19 students of which the average attendance was 15.
- 1880 The Spring and Autumn semesters were taught by Mercy S. Allen. She earned \$20 per month each term, which both lasted 2 1/4 months. In the Spring she taught 17 students of which the average attendance was 14. In the Autumn she taught 27 students of which the average attendance was 17. The winter term was taught by Annie A. Gifford over 3 1/4 months. She taught 16 students of which the average attendance was 10. She earned \$24 per month.



- 1881 The spring and autumn terms were both taught by Franc H. Handy, who earned \$20 per month each term, both of which lasted 2.5 months. In the spring he taught 15 students, 1 of whom was under the age of 5. In the autumn he taught 17 students, 2 of whom were over the age of 15. The winter term was taught by Christopher A. Davis, who earned \$30 per month over 3 3/4 months. He taught 17 students, 3 of whom were over the age of 15.
- 1882 All 3 terms taught by Frances H. Handy. He earned \$20 per month during the Spring and Autumn, and \$25 per month during the Winter. The Spring semester lasted 2 1/4 months and saw 13 students. The autumn semester lasted 2.5 months and saw 15 students, 1 of whom was under the age of 5. The winter term lasted 4 months, and there were 18 students, 1 of whom was over the age of 15.
- 1883 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Mary A. Chace, who earned \$20 per month in the Spring and \$22 per month in the autumn. In the spring she had 14 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15. In the autumn she had 15 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5. The winter term was taught by Alice L. Tripp, who earned \$25 per month. She had 12 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15.
- 1884 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Clara B. Shaw, who earned \$22 per month each term. In the Spring she had 14 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15. In the Autumn she had 18 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15. The winter term was taught by Christina M. Davis for \$25 per month. She had 15 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15.
- 1885 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Chrstina M. Davis, who earned \$22 per month each term. In the Spring she had 7 pupils, and in the Autumn 9, 1 of whom was under the age of 5. The Winter term was taught by Mamie B. Tripp, who earned \$23 per month and had 10 pupils.
- 1886 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Mercy S. Allen for \$22 per month. In the Spring she had 11 pupils, and in the Autumn 12. The Winter term was taught by Lizzie R. Rogers for \$25 per month. She had 14 pupils, 2 of whom were over the age of 15.
- 1887 All 3 terms taught by Nellie A. Lawrence, who earned \$24 per month each term. In the Spring she had 11 pupils, in the Autumn 13, and in the Winter 14, 2 of whom were over the age of 15.

**date District 8 Riverside**

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1888 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Nellie A. Lawrence for \$24 per month. In the Spring she had 11 pupils, and in the Autumn 9. The Winter term was taught by Delia M. Manchester for \$25 per month. She had 12 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5 and 1 of whom was over the age of 15.

1889 All 3 terms taught by Lizzia C. Allen for \$22 per month each term. She had 10 pupils in the Spring, 13 in the Fall, and 12 in the Winter.

1890 Spring term taught by Lizzie C. Allen for \$22 per month. She had 11 pupils. Fall and Winter terms taught by Annie F. Jenney for \$23 per month in the Fall and \$24 per month in the Winter. In the Fall there were 10 pupils, and in the Winter there were 11 pupils, 1 of whom was above the age of 15.

1891 All 3 terms taught by Annie F. Jenney for \$24 per month in the Spring and Fall and \$25 per month in the Winter. In the Spring there were 11 pupils with an average attendance of 10. In the Fall there were 16 pupils with an average attendance of 12, and in the Winter there were 15 pupils with an average attendance of 11.

1892 There was no school held in this district.

1893 No information given.

1894 No School this year.

1895 No school this year.

1896 No records for this school, however in the Annual Report the Committee notes:  
"We (the committee) advise the sale of the school-house and lot on the drift road (so called), as the building will be worthless if left much longer to the tender mercies of the elements." It is plausible to assume they are referring to this school, located on Drift Road, since no records of this school appear in any reports in the previous 4 years.

1897

1898

1899 Spring term taught by Hannah C. Gifford for \$26 per month. Fall and Winter terms taught by Leora Brightman for \$26 per month.  
Out of 14 pupils for the year, the average attendance was 9.

1900 Out of 15 students enrolled, the average attendance was 10. This school had the 2nd highest attendance rate in town with 94%.

1901 It is noted that "one year ago the last of last October the River Side School was closed. The children were taken to West Side--a distance of about one and one-fourth miles. There had been three weeks of the fall term at River side, and during that time there were more cases of absence than from those pupils in the remaining thirty-three weeks of the school year. There is no question but that transportation improves attendance. Though a small school, the River Side was a difficult one to control. More than one teacher has met with discouragement there. Placing these pupils with another school solved the problem completely.

**date District 8 Riverside**

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1903

1904

1905 It is noted that pupils from this district, which has been out of service for some time now, were transported to District 10.

1906

1907

1908

1909

# Westport Schools District 9 Macomber's Corner 218 Adamsville Road

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## date District 9 Macomber Corner

- 1859 Summer term taught by Miss Sarah E. Tripp, her third successive term in the district. She was experienced and had a good reputation. The winter term was taught by Mr. Charles F. Sherman, who generally satisfied all, but met with difficulty toward the end by one or two of his pupils. The School Committee dubbed any failure by Mr. Sherman as "an error in judgment actuated by good motives."
- 1860 Both terms taught by Miss Mary J. Brownell, whose teaching methods were described as "simple, plain, and practical." The School Committee saw her as one of the most valuable and efficient teachers in town, and noted that many of her pupils "will never quite forget their pleasant, happy school."
- 1861 Summer term taught by Miss Sarah E. Tripp, who has taught in the district several times and always satisfied the Committee. The winter term was taught by Dr. Luther D. Kidder, who enjoyed a "fair reputation" as a teacher.
- 1866 Summer term taught by Lizzie S. Macomber, a kind and attentive teacher whose students appreciated that, making good improvement. Winter term taught by Melissa M. Hazzard, who treated her pupils kindly and generally secured their esteem and confidence, with the exception of a few boys who had "never learned to appreciate kindness, nor respect the authority of a female teacher." The large size of the class exacerbated this trouble. Despite this issue, she "will long be pleasantly and gratefully remembered by her school and many of her employers." It is suggested to make repairs to the school-house before the next term.
- 1868 Advancement was made, but the Committee regrets that there was little more than six months of school this year, suggesting that another month or two of school be implemented during the next year.

**date District 9 Macomber Corner**

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- 1869 Summer term taught by Martha B. Allen. It went along smoothly and to the general satisfaction of the Committee. Winter term taught by Hannah A. Brownell. "Some large boys" were expelled for not heeding the rules of the teacher, but other than that "the school was a success."
- 1875 Summer term taught by Lillie. H Hix, who taught 18 students over 4 months, out of which the average attendance was 13. She earned \$25 per month. The winter term was taught by John M. Macomber II, who taught 27 students over 4 months, out of which the average attendance was 17. He earned \$35 per month.
- 1876 Summer term taught by Almy A. Brownell over 4 months at \$25 per month. She taught 22 students of which the average attendance was 18. Winter term taught by Charles F. Sherman over 4 months at \$30 per month. He taught 18 students of which the average attendance was 16.
- 1877 Summer term taught by Almy A. Brownell over 3 months at \$25 per month. She taught 28 students of which the average attendance was 23. The winter term was taught by Charles T. Wing over 3 1/4 months at \$30 per month. He taught 27 students of which the average attendance was 20.
- 1878 The Spring and Autumn terms, both lasting 2.5 months, were taught by Almy A. Brownell. In the spring she taught 25 students of which the average attendance was 21. In the autumn she taught 26 students of which the average attendance was 20. She earned \$24 per month each term. The winter term was taught by both Lizzie A. Gifford and Frank M. Sherman over 4 months. The class had 34 students, of which the average attendance was 28. Ms. Gifford was paid \$25 per month, and Mr. Sherman was paid \$35 per month. The discrepancy in wage probably attributed to gender.

1879 Both spring and autumn terms were taught by Jennie Gray over 2.5 months at \$24 per month. In the spring she taught 26 students of which the average attendance was 19. In the autumn she taught 37 students of which the average attendance was 30. The winter term was taught by John A. Macomber II over 4 months at \$32 per month. He taught 31 students of which the average attendance was 23.

1880 The spring term was taught by Mary S. Sowle over 2 1/4 months. She taught 30 students of which the average attendance was 23 and earned \$18 per month. The Autumn term was taught by Mary J. Chace over 2 1/4 months. She taught 27 students of which the average attendance was 17. She earned \$20 per month. The winter term was taught by John A. Macomber II and Christopher A. Davis over 3 1/4 months. They taught 32 students of which the average attendance was 25, and they earned \$30 per month.

1881 The spring term was taught by Christopher A. Davis, who earned \$20 per month over 2.5 months. He taught 18 students, 1 of whom was over the age of 15. The autumn term was taught by Emma R. Cornell, who earned \$20 per month over 2.5 months. She taught 21 students, 2 of whom were over the age of 15. The winter term was taught by Cilla M. Smith, who earned \$24 per month over 3 3/4 months. She taught 29 students, 8 of whom were over the age of 15.

1882 The Spring term was taught by Mary B. Cory, who earned \$20 per month over 2 1/4 months. She had 16 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5. She also taught the Autumn term, earning \$20 per month over 2.5 months and teaching 21 students, 1 of whom was under the age of 5 and 1 of whom was over the age of 15. The winter term was taught by Edward W. Winslow, at \$32 per month over 4 months. He had 23 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5 and 5 of whom were over the age of 15.

1883 The spring term was taught by Sarah A. Chase, who earned \$22 per month. She had 18 pupils. The Autumn term was taught by L. Trip, who made \$22 per month and taught 18 pupils. The winter term was taught by Sarah L. Snow, who earned \$25 per month. She had 22 students, 5 of whom were over the age of 15.

**date District 9 Macomber Corner**

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1884 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Hattie R. Wood for \$22 per month. In the Spring she had 16 students, 1 of whom was under the age of 5, and in the Autumn she had 23 students, 1 of whom was under the age of 5 and 1 of whom was over the age of 15. The Winter term was taught by Edward H. Winslow for \$34 per month, and he had 24 pupils, 6 of whom were over the age of 15.

1885 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Ida P. Akin, who earned \$20 per month in the Spring, where she taught 20 pupils, and \$22 per month in the Autumn, when she had 23 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5. The Winter term was taught by Frances H. Handy, who earned \$25 per month and had 26 pupils, 4 of whom were over the age of 15.

1886 Spring term taught by Mary C. Cory for \$22 per month. She had 25 pupils.  
Autumn term taught by Alice M. Gifford for \$22 per month. She had 27 pupils.  
Winter term taught by Charles D. Macomber for \$32 per month. He had 27 pupils, 2 of whom were over the age of 15.

1887 All 3 terms taught by Annie A. Gifford, who earned \$24 per month in the Spring and Autumn and \$25 per month in the Winter. In the Spring she had 17 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5. In the Autumn she had 21 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15. In the Winter she had 24 pupils, 3 of whom were over the age of 15.

1888 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Annie A. Gifford for \$24 per month. In the Spring she had 16 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5. In the Autumn she had 19 pupils. The Winter term was taught by Martha F. Ames for \$26 per month. She had 22 pupils, 3 of whom were over the age of 15.



**date District 9 Macomber Corner**

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1889 Spring and Fall terms taught by Ada S. Allen for \$22 per month each term. There were 22 pupils in the Spring, and in the Fall there were 21 pupils, 1 of whom was above the age of 15. The Winter term was taught by Lottie A. Hood for \$27 per month, and there were 25 pupils, 2 of whom were above the age of 15.

1890 Spring and Fall terms taught by Anna M. Boyce for \$22 per month in the Spring and \$24 per month in the Fall. In the Spring there were 23 pupils, and 24 in the Fall. The Winter term was taught by Augustus R. Wood for \$27 per month. There were 25 pupils.

1891 Spring term taught by P. Jenney Manchester for \$24 per month. She had 16 pupils with an average attendance of 14. Both Fall and Winter terms taught by Augustus R. Wood for \$27 per month in the Fall and \$30 per month in the Winter. In the Fall there were 18 pupils with an average attendance of 15, and in the Winter there were 25 pupils with an average attendance of 20.

1892 Spring and Fall terms taught by Annie F. Jenney for \$24 per month. In the Spring she had 21 pupils with an average attendance of 18, and in the Fall she had 23 pupils with an average attendance of 20. The Winter term was taught by Ida B. Manchester for \$26 per month. She had 26 pupils with an average attendance of 16.

1893 Taught by Susie G. Wood for \$26 per month. There were 19 pupils with an average attendance of 16.

**date District 9 Macomber Corner**

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- 1894 Spring term taught by Calista J. Potter for \$28 per month. She had 18 pupils with an average attendance of 13. Fall term taught by Abram J. Potter for \$25 per month. There were 16 pupils with an average attendance of 14. Winter term also taught by Abram J. Potter for \$28 per month. There were 18 pupils with an average attendance of 12.
- 1895 Spring term taught by C. Frederick Sanford for \$24 per month. There were 17 pupils with an average attendance of 15. Fall and Winter terms taught by Kate W. Chace for \$26 per month in the Fall and \$28 per month in the Winter. In the Fall there were 15 pupils with an average attendance of 12. In the Winter there were 16 pupils with an average attendance of 13.  
New floors and seats were put into this school, placing the building in good condition.
- 1896 Spring term taught by Kate W. Chace for \$28 per month. She had 17 pupils with an average attendance of 14. Fall and Winter terms taught by Susan W. Corbett for \$27 per month in the Fall and \$29 per month in the Winter. In the Fall she had 16 pupils with an average attendance of 14, and in the Winter she had 20 pupils with an average attendance of 14.
- 1897 Spring term taught by Susan W. Corbett for \$29 per month. She had 24 pupils with an average attendance of 19. Fall and Winter terms taught by Alice M. Jones for \$26 per month each term. In the Fall there were 22 pupils with an average attendance of 20, and in the Winter there were 23 pupils with an average attendance of 16.
- 1898 Spring term taught by Alice M. Jones for \$28 per month. Fall term taught by Mabel L. Tripp for \$28 per month. Winter term taught by Nellie D. Smith for \$28 per month. The number of students enrolled this school year was 24. Average attendance in the Spring was 18. Average attendance in the Fall was 19. Average attendance in the Winter was 19.

**date District 9 Macomber Corner**

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1899 All 3 terms taught by Elizabeth M. Boan for \$28 per month each term. Out of 30 pupils for the year, the average attendance was 24.

1900 Taught by Elizabeth M. Boan for \$30 per month. This school included grades 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 8. Out of 40 students enrolled, the average attendance was 25.

1901 Out of 39 students enrolled, the average attendance was 32. Superintendent Crocker notes that this school is very crowded. There are 6 grades and over forty pupils. This is part of his argument in favor of consolidation of schools.

1903 34 students enrolled, average attendance of 27.

1904 38 students enrolled with an average attendance of 27.

1905 36 students enrolled with an average attendance of 28.

1906 Taught by Katrina M. Graveson. 28 students enrolled in the Winter with an average attendance of 26. 29 students enrolled in the Spring with an average attendance of 23. 30 students enrolled Fall with an average attendance of 26.

1907 Taught by Alice A. Macomber for \$38 per month. 29 students enrolled in the Winter with an average attendance of 23. 29 students enrolled in the Spring with an average attendance of 26. 32 students enrolled in the Fall with an average attendance of 28.

1908

1909 Taught by Kate W. Chace. 34 students enrolled with an average attendance of 27. Superintendent Cole notes that this school has been getting increasingly more crowded, and building a new school at Central Village would solve this problem by giving the students the benefit of a modern building.

**date District 9 Macomber Corner**

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1910 Taught by Kate W. Chace. 41 students enrolled with an average attendance of 31. Pupils in the 8th and 9th grades from this school were transported to the Head of Westport, leaving only the first six grades.

1911 37 students enrolled with an average attendance of 23.

1912 30 students enrolled with an average daily attendance of 19.

1913 28 students enrolled with an average daily attendance of 23.

1914 35 students enrolled with an average attendance of 24.

**date District 9 Macomber Corner**

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1915 32 students enrolled with an average attendance of 25.

1916 Grades 1-6. 27 students enrolled with an average attendance of 19.

1917 Grades 1-7. 31 students enrolled with an average attendance of 26.

2009

2009

# Westport Schools District 10 West Side

## 661 Drift Road

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### date District 10 West Side

- 1859 Summer term taught by Miss Lucy A. Little, her second term in the district. Improvement was made by her pupils and she maintained discipline well. The winter term was taught by Mr. William Gifford, who became ill after a few weeks and was replaced by Mr. Cortes Allen, a young and inexperienced teacher who ended up conducting the school "very satisfactorily."
- 1860 Summer term taught by Miss Mary C. Macomber, and the winter term taught by Mr. Charles F. Sherman. Both teachers satisfied the Committee who thought that the school made commendable improvement. The school lacked a black-board and the Committee stated one should be supplied immediately.
- 1861 Summer term taught by Charlotte Allen, a first-time teacher who performed "as well as some teachers that have had experience." No mention of the winter term.
- 1866 Summer term taught by Frances H. Handie, who is noted as one of the town's best teachers, continually gaining "the confidence of her employers and the respect of her pupils." Winter term taught by Nathaniel G. Macomber. He taught a group of students whom the Committee regarded as "commendable and satisfactory" in their devotion to their studies.
- 1868 Two terms of four months each met with fair success. It is said that the children must study hard and persevere if they expect to prosper.
- 1869 Summer term taught by Sarah E. Brownell. The term was cut short due to illness of the teacher, and the school did as well as it could accordingly. Winter term taught by Charles F. Sherman, and most of the students were from neighboring districts. Both teacher and pupils "appreciated the value of a school education," and the term was a success.

- 1875 Both terms taught by Eliza J. Butts. In the summer she taught 32 students over 4 months, out of which the average attendance was 28. She earned \$28 per month. In the winter she taught 29 students over 4 months, out of which the average attendance was 22. She earned \$30 per month in the winter.
- 1876 Summer term taught by Eliza J. Butts over 4 months at \$25 per month. She taught 28 students of which the average attendance was 22. The winter term was taught by Lillie H. Hicks over 4 months at \$26 per month. She taught 23 students of which the average attendance was 22.
- 1877 Summer term taught by Clara A. Macomber over 3 months at \$22 per month. She taught 29 students of which the average attendance was 22. The winter term was taught by Charles F. Sherman over 3 1/4 months at \$32 per month. He taught 25 students of which the average attendance was 21.
- 1878 Both the Spring and Autumn terms were taught by Hattie M. Tripp over 2.5 months. In the spring she taught 22 students of which the average attendance was 18. In the Autumn she taught 25 students of which the average attendance was 20. She earned \$24 per month each semester. The winter term was taught by Charles F. Sherman, who taught 22 students over 4 months out of which the average attendance was 18. He earned \$32 per month.
- 1879 Spring and autumn terms taught by Lizzie P. Lawton who earned \$24 per month each semester, which both lasted 2.5 months. In the spring she taught 27 students of which the average attendance was 24, and these figures are the same for the autumn term. The winter term was taught by Henry E. Davis over 3 months at \$32 per month. He taught 28 students of which the average attendance was 24.
- 1880 The Spring term was taught by Ida M. Palmer and lasted 2 1/4 months. She taught 28 students of which the average attendance was 26. She earned \$20 per month. The autumn term was taught by Emma R. Cornell over 2 1/4 months. She taught 28 students of which the average attendance was 25. She earned \$20 per month. The winter term was taught by Charles T. Wing over 3 1/4 months. He taught 26 students of which the average attendance was 24. He earned \$30 per month.



- 1881 Spring term taught by Elmer J. Sisson, who earned \$20 per month over 2.5 months. He taught 26 students, 1 of whom was under the age of 5. The autumn term was taught by Charles T. Wing, who earned \$20 over 2.5 months. He taught 23 students, 1 of whom was under the age of 5. The winter term was taught by Charles T. Wing, who earned \$30 per month over 3 3/4 months. He taught 25 students, 1 of whom was under the age of 5 and 4 of whom were above the age of 15.
- 1882 Spring and Autumn terms both taught by Emma C. Gifford. She earned \$20 per month each term, with the Spring term lasting 2 1/4 months and the Autumn term lasting 2.5 months. In the Spring, she taught 22 students, 4 of whom were over the age of 15. In the Autumn she taught 19 students, 2 of whom were over the age of 15. The winter term was taught by Eliza M. Sherman, who earned \$25 per month over 4 months. She taught 21 students, 1 of whom was over the age of 15.
- 1883 The Spring term was taught by Isabel T. Baker, who earned \$22 per month and had 18 pupils. The autumn term was taught by Isabel T. Baker and Nellie F. Tripp, who earned \$22 per month and had 22 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5. The winter term was taught by Nellie F. Tripp, who earned \$25 per month and had 19 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5.
- 1884 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Nellie F. Tripp for \$22 per month. In the Spring she had 20 pupils, and in the Autumn she had 21 pupils. The winter term was taught by Mary M. Babcock for \$23 per month. She had 19 pupils.
- 1885 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Nellie F. Tripp, who earned \$22 per month each term. In the Spring she had 18 pupils, and in the Autumn 19. The Winter term was taught by Christina A. Davis, who earned \$25 per month, and had 20 pupils.
- 1886 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Mamie B. Tripp for \$22 per month. She had 18 pupils in the Spring, 1 of whom was over the age of 15, and in the Autumn she had 20 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15. The Winter term was taught by Elzada M. Goss for \$26 per month, and she had 22 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15.

**date District 10 West Side**

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- 1887 Spring term taught by Elzada M. Goss for \$25 per month. She had 20 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15. The Autumn term was taught by Hannah M. Davis, who earned \$24 per month and had 20 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15. The Winter term was taught by Emily J. Gifford, who had 20 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15.
- 1888 All 3 terms taught by Hattie R. Wood, who earned \$24 per month in the Spring and Autumn and \$25 per month in the Winter. In the Spring she had 20 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5. In the Autumn she had 17 pupils, and in the Winter she had 15.
- 1889 All 3 terms taught by Hattie R. Wood for \$24 per month in the Spring and Fall and \$26 per month in the Winter. In the Spring she had 16 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5. In the Fall she had 19 pupils, and in the Winter she had 20.
- 1890 Spring and Fall terms taught by Hattie R. Wood for \$24 per month each term. In the Spring there were 20 pupils, and in the Fall there were 18. The Winter term was taught by Susie J. Wood for \$24 per month. She had 22 pupils.
- 1891 All 3 terms taught by Susie G. Wood for \$24 per month in the Spring and Fall and \$25 per month in the Winter. In the Spring there were 21 pupils with an average attendance of 18. In the Fall there were 21 pupils with an average attendance of 16, and in the Winter there were 19 pupils with an average attendance of 14.
- 1892 All 3 terms taught by Sadie B. Jenney for \$24 per month in the Spring and Fall and \$25 per month in the Winter. In the Spring there were 18 pupils with an average attendance of 14, in the Fall there were 22 pupils with an average attendance of 16, and in the Winter there were 18 pupils with an average attendance of 13.
- 1893 Taught by Almy M. Handy for \$26 per month and Frances H. Handy for \$28 per month. There were 15 pupils with an average attendance of 13.

- 1894 Spring and Fall terms taught by Frances H. Handy for \$28 per month. In the Spring there were 16 pupils with an average attendance of 13. In the Fall there were 12 pupils with an average attendance of 11. The Winter term was taught by Ida B. Manchester for \$28 per month. There were 14 pupils with an average attendance of 10.
- 1895 Spring and Fall terms taught by Ida B. Manchester for \$26 per month each term. In the Spring she had 14 pupils with an average attendance of 12 and in the Fall she had 12 pupils with an average attendance of 11. The Winter term was taught by Edna M. Brophy for \$28 per month. She had 12 pupils with an average attendance of 10.  
Modern desks and seating are cited as being needed at this school.
- 1896 All 3 terms taught by Edna M. Brophy for \$28 per month each term. In the Spring she had 14 pupils with an average attendance of 13. In the Fall she had 18 pupils with an average attendance of 16. In the Winter she had 15 pupils with an average attendance of 13.
- 1897 All 3 terms taught by Edna M. Brophy for \$28 per month each term. In the Spring she had 17 pupils with an average attendance of 15. In the Fall she had 15 pupils with an average attendance of 14, and in the Winter she had 17 pupils with an average attendance of 11.
- 1898 All 3 terms taught by Edna M. Brophy for \$28 per month each term. The number of students enrolled this school year was 16. Average attendance each term was 13.
- 1899 All 3 terms taught by Edna M. Brophy for \$28 per month each term. This school ranked highest in attendance for the year with an average attendance of 97.6%. Out of 18 pupils the average attendance was 17.
- 1900 Taught by Edna M. Brophy for \$30 per month. This school included grades 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6. Out of 16 students enrolled, the average attendance was 13. This school had the highest attendance rates in town for the year with 97.8%.

**date District 10 West Side**

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1901 Out of 25 students enrolled, the average attendance was 23. This school had the highest attendance rate in town for the year.

1903 22 students enrolled, average attendance 20.

1904 30 students enrolled with an average attendance of 24.

1905 32 students enrolled with an average attendance of 21.

It is noted that the students from District 8 who have attended this school for several years will be transported to Westport Point, and the other students will be transported to the new building at the Head of Westport.

1906 Taught by Mabel E. Macomber. 21 students enrolled in the Winter with an average attendance of 19. 25 students enrolled in the Spring with an average attendance of 21. 19 students enrolled in the Fall with an average attendance of 17.

The new superintendent, Albert S. Cole, notes that students from this school, upon completion of a new school-building at the Head, could potentially be sent to school there in line with consolidation.

1907 Taught by Mabel E. Macomber for \$32 per month. 19 students enrolled in the Winter with an average attendance of 17. 22 students enrolled in the Spring with an average attendance of 18. 25 students enrolled in the Fall with an average attendance of 23. Best attendance rate in the town for the year.

The need for a flag pole at this school is noted in the Superintendent's Report.

1908

**date District 10 West Side**

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1909 Taught by Amy E. Sherman. 2 students enrolled with an average attendance of 16. Superintendent Cole recommends that pupils of this school be transported to the proposed new building at Central Village.

1910 Taught by A. Evelyn Tripp. 16 students enrolled with an average attendance of 12.

1911 15 students enrolled with an average attendance of 13.

1912 15 students enrolled with an average daily attendance of 11.

1913 14 students enrolled with an average daily attendance of 12.

1914 16 students enrolled with an average attendance of 13.

1915 Grades 1-6. 14 students enrolled with an average attendance of 13.

# Westport Schools District 11 Kirby Corner

## 380 Main Road

date District 11 Kirby Corner

1859 Summer term taught by Miss Lydia Gifford, who managed the school well and made improvement. The winter term was taught by Mr. Andrew S. Macomber, an experienced teacher who garnered respect from the School Committee.

1860 There was no summer term. The winter term was taught by A.S. Macomber, who overcame difficulty in the small size of the school to make excellent improvement with some of his pupils.

1861 Both terms taught by Miss Annie B. Cornell, a first-time teacher. A lack of pupils may have impeded progress as "what may be reasonably termed a school."

1866 Summer term taught by Miss Hattie Winchester, who "appeared (in italics)" devoted to the interests of her school. She is described as young and inexperienced. Winter term taught by Annie M. Cornell, who is described as a natural teacher. She earned and secured a good reputation and "justly ranks among first class teachers."

1868 Committee and employers are both satisfied with the school and the building in which it is run.

1869 Both terms taught by Belle M. Brighton, and the Committee was generally satisfied.

**date District 11 Kirby Corner**

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- 1875 Both terms were taught by Hannah D. Macomber. In the summer she taught 22 students over the course of 4 months, out of which the average attendance was 15. She earned \$28 per month in the summer. In the winter she taught 25 students over 4 months, out of which the average attendance was 20. She earned \$30 per month in the winter.
- 1876 Both terms taught by Hannah D. Macomber and lasted 4 months. In the summer she taught 27 students of which the average attendance was 20 and earned \$25 per month. In the winter she taught 24 students of which the average attendance was 20 and earned \$26 per month.
- 1877 Both terms were taught by Emmie C. Gifford. The summer term lasted 3 months, saw 23 students of which the average attendance was 18, and Gifford's wage was 18. The winter term, which lasted 3 1/4 months, saw 22 students of which the average attendance was 19. Gifford earned \$26 per month in the winter.
- 1878 Both Spring and Autumn semesters were taught by Becca H. Boomer and lasted 2.5 months. In the Spring she taught 21 students of which the average attendance was 18. In the Autumn she taught 22 students out of which the average attendance was 15. She earned \$24 per month each semester. The winter term lasted 4 months and was taught by Charles T. Wing. He taught 21 students out of which the average attendance was 15 and earned \$32 per month.
- 1879 Spring and autumn terms both taught by Mercy S. Allen and lasting 2.5 months, with Allen receiving \$24 per month each term. In the spring she taught 20 students of which the average attendance was 15, and in the autumn she taught 18 students of which the average attendance was 14. The winter term was taught by Zoa M. Chace over 4 months at \$23 per month. She taught 20 students of which the average attendance was 13.
- 1880 Both Spring and Autumn terms were taught by Mary C. Cory over 2 1/4 months each. In the spring she taught 19 students of which the average attendance was 15. In the Autumn she taught 16 students of which the average attendance was 13. She earned \$18 per month each term. The winter term was taught by Arthur H. Chace over 3 1/4 months. He taught 21 students of which the average attendance was 15. He earned \$28 per month.

- 1881 Spring and autumn semesters both taught by Isabel T. Baker, who earned \$20 per month over 2.5 months both terms. In the spring she taught 16 students, 1 of whom was under the age of 5.
- 1882 All 3 terms were taught by Nellie F. Tripp. She earned \$20 per month during the Spring and Autumn, and \$25 per month during the winter. She had 17 pupils this term, which lasted 2 1/4 months. In the Autumn term, which lasted 2.5 months, she had 18 pupils. The winter term lasted 4 months, and she had 20 pupils.
- 1883 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Clara B. Shaw, who earned \$22 per month each term. She also had 16 pupils each term. The winter term was taught by Mercy S. Allen, who earned \$25 per month and had 19 pupils, 2 of whom were over the age of 15.
- 1884 Spring term taught by Mary A. Chace for \$22 per month. She had 17 pupils. Both Autumn and Winter terms were taught by Nellie F. Tripp, who earned \$22 per month in the Autumn and \$25 per month in the Winter. In the Autumn she had 21 pupils, and in the Winter she had 19 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5.
- 1885 All 3 terms taught by Nellie E. Lawton, who earned \$22 per month in the Spring and Autumn, and \$25 per month in the Winter. In the Spring she had 24 pupils, 3 of whom were under the age of 5. In the Autumn she had 32 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5 and 2 of whom were over the age of 15. In the Winter she had 20 pupils.
- 1886 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Lulie K. Humphrey for \$22 per month. In the Spring she had 28 pupils, 2 of whom were over the age of 15. In the Autumn she had 30 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15. The Winter term was taught by Mary C. Cory for \$25 per month. She had 21 pupils, 2 of whom were over the age of 15.
- 1887 All 3 terms taught by Isabel T. Baker, who earned \$24 per month in the Spring and Autumn and \$25 per month in the Winter. In the Spring there were 25 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15. In the Autumn there were 24 pupils, and in the Winter there were 22 pupils, 2 of whom were over the age of 15.



**date District 11 Kirby Corner**

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- 1888 All 3 terms taught by Mary C. Cory for \$24 per month in the Spring and Autumn and \$25 per month in the Winter. In the Spring she had 22 pupils, 2 of whom were over the age of 15. In the Autumn she had 21 pupils, 2 of whom again were over the age of 15. In the Winter she had 23 pupils, 2 of whom were over the age of 15.
- 1889 Spring term taught by Augustus R. Wood for \$25 per month. There were 20 pupils this term, 1 of whom was above the age of 15. The Fall and Winter terms were taught by Nannie G. Chace for \$22 per month and \$24 per month respectively. In the Fall there were 21 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5 and 2 of whom were above the age of 15. In the Winter there were 20 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5 and 4 of whom were above the age of 15.
- 1890 All 3 terms taught by Nannie G. Chace for \$24 per month each term. In the Spring there were 16 pupils, 1 of whom was above the age of 15. In the Fall there were 16 pupils, and in the Winter there were 17 pupils.
- 1891 Spring and Fall terms taught by Nancy G. Chace for \$24 per month each term. In the Spring there were 16 pupils with an average attendance of 7, and in the Fall there were 19 pupils with an average attendance of 13. The Winter term was taught by Nancy G. Chace for \$25 per month, who was replaced at some point for undisclosed reasons by Nanny M. Brownell for \$24 per month. This term, there were 23 pupils with an average attendance of 13.
- 1892 All 3 terms taught by Nannie M. Brownell for \$24 per month in the Spring and Fall and \$25 per month in the Winter. In the Spring she had 14 pupils with an average attendance of 8, in the Fall she had 11 pupils with an average attendance of 8, and in the Winter she had 15 pupils with an average attendance of 9.
- 1893 Taught by Nellie M. Petty for \$25 per month. There were 12 pupils with an average attendance of 10.
- 1894 All 3 terms taught by Nellie M. Petty for \$25 per month in the Spring and Fall and \$26 per month in the Winter. In the Spring there were 13 pupils with an average attendance of 11. In the Fall there were 19 pupils with an average attendance of 16. In the Winter there were 17 pupils with an average attendance of 12.

1895 Spring term taught by Margaret E. Howland for \$26 per month. She had 16 pupils with an average attendance of 15. Fall and Winter terms taught by C. Frederick Sanford for \$26 per month in the Fall and \$28 per month in the Winter. In the Fall there were 21 pupils with an average attendance of 17, and in the Winter there were 18 pupils with an average attendance of 14.

This school is cited as needing more repairs than the current appropriation can afford. Needed repairs include new floor and modern seats.

1896 Spring and Fall terms taught by C. Frederick Sanford for \$28 per month each term. In the Spring he had 22 pupils with an average attendance of 20. In the Fall he had 16 pupils with an average attendance of 14. Winter term taught by Mabel L. Tripp for \$28 per month. There were 17 pupils with an average attendance of 13.

1897 Spring term taught by Nellie M. Pettey for \$26 per month. She had 17 pupils with an average attendance of 15. Fall and Winter terms taught by Nellie B. Allen for \$26 per month in the Fall and \$28 per month in the Winter. In the Fall she had 16 pupils with an average attendance of 13, and in the Winter she had 18 pupils with an average attendance of 9.

1898 Spring and Fall terms taught by Kate W. Chace for \$28 per month. Winter term taught by Kate G. Davis for \$28 per month. The number of students enrolled this school year was 21. Average attendance in the Spring and Fall was 13, and Average attendance in the Winter was 11.

This school was provided with new floors and resealed with modern furniture, in addition to a new teacher's desk and chair.

1899 Spring and Fall terms taught by Rowena F. Tripp for \$28 per month. Winter term taught by Kate G. Davis for \$28 per month. This school was ranked 3rd lowest for the year in attendance rates with 84.8 percent.

Out of 15 pupils for the year, the average attendance was 10.

1900 Taught by M. Ethel King for \$28 per month. This school included grades 3, 5, 7, and 8. Out of 12 students enrolled, the average attendance was 9.

**date District 11 Kirby Corner**

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1901 Out of 10 students enrolled, the average attendance was 7. This school had the 4th lowest attendance rate in the town for the year.

In the section of the Annual Report addressing transportation, it is noted that: "After careful consideration of conditions at the Kirby Corner School, it was deemed best to carry the pupils to the Head of Westport. For more than one term previous to this action, the average attendance had been four and the attendance for the entire year was only six and six-tenths. In June, it was estimated by the teacher that only six pupils might be expected in the fall. When the transportation was begun, there were eleven who made application for a place in the team. No new pupils had moved into the section. Pupils were stimulated to continue in school longer when they were transported to a centre school." This is part of the Committee's argument in favor of consolidation and transportation.

1903

1904

1905

1906

1907

**date District 11 Kirby Corner**

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1908

1909 Superintendent Cole recommends a new building at Central Village to accommodate this school's pupils.

1910

1911

1912

1913

1914

# Westport Schools District 12 State Side

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## date District 12 State Side

- 1859 Summer term taught by Miss Mariah A. Allen, a first-time teacher who caught the eye of the School committee as a future first-class teacher. The winter term was taught by Mary J. Brownell, who was equally successful and satisfied the School Committee.
- 1860 Both terms were taught by Miss Louisa C. Tripp, who maintained good order and made fair improvement with her pupils.
- 1861 Summer term taught by Miss Clarinda D. Blossom, who made good advancement and maintained discipline well and generally satisfied the committee. The winter term was taught by Miss Mary J. Brownell, whose "valuable services" contributed to the school being considered among all the other schools in town to have made the most advancement within the past 3 years.
- 1866 Summer term taught by Cynthia W. Brownell, a first-time teacher who impressed the Committee and made good improvement through good order and required diligence from her students. Winter term taught by Stephen M. Andrews, another first-time teacher who also exceeded the Committee's expectations, who deemed him "entitled to respect for his devotion to the interests and welfare of his school."
- 1868 Below average in student advancement due to lack of interest in attention to studies.
- 1869 The summer term taught by Rosina J. Sherman "after finishing a school in another district," so the term was considerably shorter than average. The students still "made more improvement than in a much longer term with an incompetent teacher." The winter term was taught by Franc H. Handie, who managed order and discipline well.

- 1875 Summer term taught by Mary F. Winchester, who taught 15 students over 4 months, out of which the average attendance was 9. She earned \$28 per month. The winter term was taught by Julian Shaw, who taught 19 students over 4 months, out of which the average attendance was 20. She earned \$35 per month.
- 1876 Summer term taught by Flora H. Brightman over 4 months at \$22 per month. She taught 19 students of which the average attendance was 14. The winter term was taught by Julien Shaw over 4 months at \$30 per month. He taught 14 students of which the average attendance was 10.
- 1877 Summer term taught by Sarah F. Lawton over 3 months at \$22 per month. She taught 22 students of which the average attendance was 18. The winter term was taught by Almy A. Brownell over 3 1/4 months at \$26 per month. She taught 20 students of which the average attendance was 15.
- 1878 Both Spring and Autumn terms were taught by Sophia W. Gifford and lasted 2.5 months. In the spring she taught 23 students out of which the average attendance was 22. In the Autumn she taught 24 students out of which the average attendance was 17. She earned \$24 per month each term. The winter term was taught by Laura J. Tripp, who taught 20 students over 4 months, out of which the average attendance was 14. She earned \$23 per month.
- 1879 Spring and autumn terms taught by Almy A. Brownell over 2.5 months \$24 per month. In the spring she taught 24 students of which the average attendance was 19, and in the autumn she taught 25 students of which the average attendance was 20. The winter term was taught by Mary B. Corey over 4 months at \$23 per month. She taught 26 students of which the average attendance was 16.
- 1880 All 3 terms were taught by Almy A. Brownell. In the spring term, which lasted 2 1/4 months, she taught 24 students of which the average attendance was 20. The autumn term also lasted 2 1/4 months, and she taught 28 students of which the average attendance was 23. In the winter term, which lasted just under 3 months, she taught 26 students of which the average attendance was 17. She earned \$20 per month in the Spring and Autumn and received a wage raise to \$24 per month in the winter. Repairs to the school were made this year, including re-plastering, re-furnishing, new doors, new ceilings, re-shingling of the "south wall", the walls were whitewashed and trimmings re-painted, along with "many smaller repairs." It was noted in the Annual Report that the roof still needed to be re-shingled, and that was said to be happening shortly after the report was written.

- 1881 Both Spring and Autumn terms taught by Nellie E. Lawton, who earned \$20 per month over 2 3/4 months in the spring and 2 1/2 months in the autumn. In the spring she taught 27 students, 2 of whom were under the age of 5. In the autumn, she taught 28 students, 3 of whom were under the age of 5. The winter term was taught by Mercy S. Allen over 3 3/4 months at a wage of \$24 per month. She had 25 pupils.
- 1882 Spring and Autumn terms both taught by Alice L. Tripp, who earned \$18 per month in the Spring and \$20 per month in the Autumn. She had 30 pupils in the spring term, which lasted 2 1/4 months, and 27 pupils in the autumn term, which lasted 2.5 months. The winter term was taught by Almira W Tripp at \$23 per month over 4 months. She had 29 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15.
- 1883 Spring term taught by Nellie F. Tripp and Hattie R. Wood, who earned \$22 per month. They had 28 students, 1 of whom was over the age of 15. Both Autumn and Winter terms were taught by Hattie R. Wood, who earned \$22 per month in the autumn and \$25 per month in the winter. She had 32 pupils in the autumn, 1 of whom was over the age of 15. In the winter, she had 29 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15.
- 1884 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Christina M. Davis, who earned \$22 per month each term. In the Spring she had 30 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5, and in the Autumn she had 30 pupils. The winter term was taught by Elmer J. Sisson for \$34 per month, and he taught 34 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15.
- 1885 The Spring term was taught by Mary M. Babcock and Hattie R. Wood, who each earned \$22 per month. There were 28 pupils this term, 2 of whom were over the age of 15. The Autumn term was taught by Hattie R. Wood, who earned \$22 per month and had 25 pupils, 2 of whom were over the age of 15. The Winter term was taught by Isabel T. Baker and Nellie A. Lawrence for \$25 per month. There were 24 pupils, 3 of whom were over the age of 15.
- 1886 All 3 terms taught by Nellie E. Lawton. She made \$22 per month in the Spring and Autumn, and \$25 per month in the Winter. In the Spring there were 22 pupils, 2 of whom were over the age of 15. In the Autumn there were 21 pupils, 3 of whom were over the age of 15. In the Winter there were 22 pupils, 4 of whom were over the age of 15.

- 1887 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Carrie D. Briggs for \$22 per month in the Spring and \$24 per month in the Autumn. In the Spring she had 13 pupils, and in the Autumn 14. The Winter term was taught by Hattie R. Wood for \$25 per month, and she had 19 pupils, 3 of whom were over the age of 15.
- 1888 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Mercie S. Allen for \$24 per month each term. In the Spring she had 15 pupils, and in the Autumn she had 19. The Winter term was taught by Augustus R. Wood for \$25 per month. There were 19 pupils, 2 of whom were over the age of 15.
- 1889 Spring and Fall terms taught by Nellie A. Lawrence for \$24 per month. She had 16 pupils both terms. The Winter term was taught by Mercie S. Allen for \$25 per month. She had 13 pupils.
- 1890 Spring and Fall terms taught by Mercie S. Allen for \$24 per month each term. In the Spring there were 16 pupils, 1 of whom was above the age of 15, and in the Fall there were 14 pupils. The Winter term was taught by Anna M. Boyce for \$25 per month. She had 14 pupils.
- 1891 Spring and Fall terms taught by Nellie A. Lawrence for \$24 per month each term. In the Spring there were 12 pupils with an average attendance of 10, and in the Fall there were 12 pupils with an average attendance of 10. The Winter term was taught by Edith E. Cornell and Mamie I. Gifford, who both earned \$24 per month. There were 11 pupils with an average attendance of 7.  
A new out-house was provided for this school.
- 1892 All 3 terms taught by Nellie M. Pettey for \$24 per month in the Spring and Fall and \$25 per month in the Winter. In the Spring she had 9 pupils with an average attendance of 6, in the Fall she had 13 pupils with an average attendance of 10, and in the Winter she had 14 pupils with an average attendance of 10.



**date District 12 State Side**

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1893 Taught by Mabel C. Gifford for \$24 per month, Kate G. Davis for \$24 per month, and Margaret E. Howland for \$24 per month. There were 9 pupils with an average attendance of 6.

1894 All 3 terms taught by Margaret E. Howland for \$25 per month in the Spring and Fall and \$26 per month in the Winter. All 3 terms saw 11 pupils with an average attendance of 8.

1895 Spring and Fall terms taught by Edna M. Brophy for \$24 per month each term. In the Spring she had 9 pupils with an average attendance of 8. In the Fall she also had 9 pupils with an average attendance of 8. The Winter term was taught by Ida M. Manchester for \$28 per month. She had 11 pupils with an average attendance of 9.

1896 Spring term taught by Ida B. Manchester for \$28 per month. She had 10 pupils with an average attendance of 9. Fall term taught by Evelyn K. Jordan for \$28 per month. She had 12 pupils with an average attendance of 11. Winter term taught by Mary E. Young for \$28 per month. She had 13 pupils with an average attendance of 9.

1897 All 3 terms taught by Grace A. Wilbur for \$26 per month each term. In the Spring she had 10 pupils with an average attendance of 9. In the Fall she again had 10 pupils with an average attendance of 9, and in the Winter she had 11 pupils with an average attendance of 9.

1898 All 3 terms taught by Grace A. Wilbur for \$28 per month. The number of students enrolled this school year was 11. Average attendance in the Spring was 7. Average attendance in the Fall was 10. Average attendance in the Winter was 8.

**date District 12 State Side**

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1899 Spring term taught by Leora Brightman for \$25 per month. Fall and Winter terms taught by Ruthie A. Artingstall for \$26 per month each term. Out of 9 pupils for the year, the average attendance was 8.

1900 Taught by Ruth A. Artingstall for \$28 per month. This school included grades 1, 2, 4, and 7. Out of 14 students enrolled, the average attendance was 10.

1901 Out of 13 students enrolled, the average attendance was 8.

1903 19 students enrolled, average attendance of 13.

1904 20 students enrolled with an average attendance of 14. The Medical Inspector, Dr. E.W. Burt, notes that an outbreak of "ringworm of the scalp," lice, occurred here this year.

1905 18 students enrolled with an average attendance of 14.

1906 Taught by Louisa M. Chace. 14 students enrolled in the Winter with an average attendance of 11. 11 students enrolled in the Spring with an average attendance of 10. 15 students enrolled in the Fall with an average attendance of 12.

1907 Taught by Anna L. Hull for \$30 per month. 13 students enrolled in the Winter with an average attendance of 11. 14 students enrolled in the Spring with an average attendance of 12. 14 students enrolled in the Fall with an average attendance of 13.

1908

1909 Taught by A. Evelyn Tripp. 15 students enrolled with an average attendance of 12. Superintendent Cole recommends a new building at Central Village to accommodate this school's pupils.

1910 Taught by Anna L. Hull. 17 students enrolled with an average attendance of 9.

1911 14 students enrolled with an average attendance of 10.  
In the superintendent's report, he notes that this school has 21 pupils in a room 15 feet wide and 18 feet long and 8.5 feet high. "Those who see no need of a change here are invited to figure for themselves the number of cubic feet of air for each pupil and compare it with the legal requirement."

**date District 12 State Side**

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1912 21 students enrolled with an average daily attendance of 13.

1913 21 students enrolled with an average daily attendance of 19.

1914 26 students enrolled with an average attendance of 20.

It is noted that an extension was built on to this school, thus lessening the need for a new building at Central Village.

1915 Grades 1-8. 33 students enrolled with an average attendance of 21.

1916 Grades 2-8. 31 students enrolled with an average attendance of 17.

1917 Grades 1-8. 37 students enrolled with an average attendance of 20.

# Westport Schools District 13 Brownell's Corner 508 American Legion Highway

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## date District 13 Brownell's Corner

1859 Both terms taught by Miss Sarah F. Sanford, who left quite a good impression on the School Committee. They cite her energy, perseverance, good discipline and aptness to teach as keys to the success of the pupils and the school in general.

1860 Summer term taught by Miss Sarah E. Tripp, an experienced and competent teacher who made good progress. The winter term was taught by Samuel G. Gidley, who appeared willing to do all he could but failed in satisfying the Committee's desires.

1861 Summer term taught by Miss Sarah F. Sanford, who had taught several terms in town before and given general satisfaction to the Committee. The winter term was taught by Miss Rebecca H. Fisher, a first-time teacher who was "industrious and energetic" and showed great potential as a useful teacher in town.

1866 Summer term taught by Carrie E. Gifford, who "hardly satisfied" the Committee despite laboring faithfully, due to irregular attendance. Winter term taught by Edwin B. Devoll, who failed in maintaining order, described as essential in a prosperous school.

1868 "Unusual" progress was made during the year, marked by "punctuality, good order, and diligence." Parents' interest in the welfare of the school is noted and encouraged.

1869 Summer term taught by Rosina J. Sherman, before she taught the shorter term in District 12. The term went well. The winter term was started by Mary L. Sherman, who was "in feeble health," and could not maintain order and discipline. She was replaced by Rosina J. Sherman, who went on to manage the school successfully.

- 1875 Both terms taught by Mary J. Chace. In the summer she taught 33 students over 4 months, out of which the average attendance was 18. She earned \$28 per month. In the winter she taught 37 students over 4 months, out of which the average attendance was 32. She earned \$32 per month in the winter.
- 1876 Summer term taught by Mary J. Chase over 4 months at \$26 per month. She taught 30 students of which the average attendance was 23. The winter term was taught by Emily C. Chase over 4 months at \$27 per month. She taught 37 students of which the average attendance was 27.
- 1877 Summer term taught by Mary J. Chase over 3 months at \$26 per month. She taught 34 students of which the average attendance was 25. The winter term was taught by Fred A. Chace over 3 1/4 months at \$30 per month. He taught 34 students of which the average attendance was 25.
- 1878 All 3 terms were taught by Fred A. Chace, who earned \$25 per month in the Spring and Autumn and \$32 per month in the Winter. In the Spring he taught 33 students of which the average attendance was 25. In the Autumn he taught 23 students of which the average attendance was 19. In the Winter he taught 30 students of which the average attendance was 22.
- 1879 Spring term taught by Sophia W. Gifford over 2.5 months at \$24 per month. She taught 29 students of which the average attendance was 23. The autumn term was taught by Edward R. Howland over 2.5 months at \$25 per month. He taught 28 students of which the average attendance was 24. The winter term was taught by Edward R. Howland over 4 months at \$32 per month. He taught 26 students of which the average attendance was 20.
- 1880 The spring term was taught by Edward R. Howland over 2 1/4 months. He taught 26 students of which the average attendance was 19. He earned \$20 per month. The autumn term was taught by Fred A. Chase over 2 1/4 months. He taught 28 students of which the average attendance was 19. He earned \$20 per month. The winter term was taught by Zoa M. Chace, Fred A. Chace, and Minne F. Lawton over 3 1/4 months, and they earned \$24 per month. They taught 27 students of which the average attendance was 19.

1881 The Spring term was taught by Arthur H. Chase over 2.5 months at a wage of \$20 per month. He taught 27 students. The Autumn and Winter terms were taught by Addie K. Whalon. In the Autumn term, which lasted 2.5 months, she earned \$18 per month. She had 29 pupils this term. In the Winter term, which lasted 3 3/4 months, she earned \$24 per month. She had 33 pupils this term, 2 of whom were over the age of 15.

1882 The Spring term was taught by Nellie L. Macomber over 2 1/4 months at \$18 per month, and she had 34 pupils. The Autumn term was taught by Fred A. Chace over 2.5 months at \$20 per month, and he had 28 pupils. The winter term was taught by Mary L. Petty and Delia M. Manchester over 4 months at \$25 per month. They had 35 pupils.

1883 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Delia M. Manchester, who earned \$22 per month in the spring and \$24 per month in the autumn. In the Spring she had 39 students, 1 of whom was over the age of 15. In the autumn she had 26 pupils. The winter term was taught by Frederick A. Chace, who earned \$32 per month. He had 26 pupils.

At the end of the Annual Report the School Committee notes that this school is in need of repairs. These repairs include re=flooring and reseating.

1884 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Nellie E. Lawton for \$22 per month. In the Spring she had 37 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5 and 2 of whom were over the age of 15. In the Autumn she had 33 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5 and 2 of whom were over the age of 15. The winter term was taught by Lulie K. Humphrey for \$25 per month. She had 37 pupils, 6 of whom were over the age of 15.

Repairs were made to this school, being resealed and refurnished with new floors.

1885 All 3 terms taught by Anjennette Chace, who earned \$22 per month in the Spring and Autumn, and \$25 per month in the Winter. In the Spring there were 27 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15. In the Autumn there were 26 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15. In the Winter there were 25 pupils.

1886 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Frances H. Handy for \$22 per month. In the Spring he had 24 pupils, and in the Autumn 21. The Winter term was taught by Mary E. Rogers for \$26 per month, and she had 25 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15.

**date District 13 Brownell's Corner**

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- 1887 All 3 terms taught by Nellie E. Lawton, who earned \$24 per month in the Spring and Autumn and \$25 per month in the Winter. In the Spring she had 24 pupils. In the Autumn she had 24 pupils again, but this term 1 of them was over the age of 15. In the Winter term she had 27 pupils, 4 of whom were over the age of 15.
- 1888 All 3 terms taught by Nellie E. Lawton for \$24 per month in the Spring and Autumn and \$25 per month in the Winter. In the Spring there were 22 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15. In the Autumn there were 21 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15. In the Winter there were 19 pupils, 2 of whom were over the age of 15.
- 1889 All 3 terms taught by Nellie E. Lawton for \$24 per month in the Spring and Fall and \$25 per month in the Winter. She had 19 pupils in the Spring, 20 in the Fall, 1 of whom was above the age of 15, and 25 in the Winter, 2 of whom were above the age of 15.
- 1890 Spring and Fall terms taught by Nellie E. Lawton for \$24 per month each term. In the Spring there were 26 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5. In the Fall there were 28 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5 and 1 of whom was above the age of 15. The Winter term was taught by Mary C. Cory for \$25 per month. She had 23 pupils, 1 of whom was above the age of 15.
- 1891 All 3 terms taught by Nellie E. Lawton for \$24 per month in the Spring and Fall and \$25 per month in the Winter. In the Spring there were 24 pupils with an average attendance of 20. In the Fall there were 26 pupils with an average attendance of 22, and in the Winter there were 21 pupils with an average attendance of 16.
- 1892 All 3 terms taught by Nellie E. Lawton for \$24 per month in the Spring, \$26 per month in the Fall, and \$28 per month in the Winter. In the Spring she had 25 pupils with an average attendance of 20, in the Fall she had 30 pupils with an average attendance of 27, and in the Winter she had 28 pupils with an average attendance of 18.



1893 Taught by Nellie E. Lawton for \$28 per month and Rachel M. Wardell for \$26 per month. There were 21 pupils with an average attendance of 19.

1894 Spring term taught by Rachel M. Wardell for \$26 per month. She had 33 pupils with an average attendance of 25. Fall term taught by Jennie D. Howland for \$26 per month. She had 32 pupils with an average attendance of 25. Winter term taught by Jennie B. Howland for \$28 per month. There were 30 pupils with an average attendance of 18.

1895 Spring term taught by Jane D. Howland for \$26 per month. She had 26 pupils with an average attendance of 21. Fall and Winter terms taught by Mabel L. Tripp for \$26 per month in the Fall and \$28 per month in the Winter. In the Fall there were 19 pupils with an average attendance of 16, and in the Winter there were 17 pupils with an average attendance of 14.

1896 Spring and Fall terms taught by Mabel L. Tripp for \$28 per month each term. In the Spring there were 25 pupils with an average attendance of 19. In the Fall there were 22 pupils with an average attendance of 19. The Winter term was taught by Frederick S. Brownell for \$32 per month. He had 23 pupils with an average attendance of 18.

1897 All 3 terms taught by Mabel L. Tripp for \$28 per month each term. In the Spring she had 30 pupils with an average attendance of 21. In the Fall she had 24 pupils with an average attendance of 18. In the Winter she had 25 pupils with an average attendance of 19.

1898 Spring term taught by Mabel L. Tripp for \$28 per month. Fall term taught by Nellie D. Smith for \$28 per month. Winter term taught by Mabel L. Tripp for 2 weeks, who was then replaced by Edward H. Macy who earned \$30 per month. The number of students enrolled this school year was 33. Average attendance in the Spring was 19. Average attendance in the Fall was 24. Average attendance in the Winter was 22.

**date District 13 Brownell's Corner**

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1899 All 3 terms taught by M. Ethel King for \$28 per month each term. This school ranked 3rd highest for the year in attendance rates with 94%.  
Out of 24 pupils for the year the average attendance was 21.

1900 Taught by Alice A. Macomber for \$28 per month. This school included grades 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7. Out of 24 students enrolled, the average attendance was 19.

1901 Out of 24 students enrolled, the average attendance was 19.

1903 32 students enrolled, average attendance of 22.

1904 32 students enrolled with an average attendance of 20.

1905 35 students enrolled with an average attendance of 26.

**date District 13 Brownell's Corner**

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1906 Taught by Mae A. Downey. 35 students enrolled in the Winter with an average attendance of 29. 34 students enrolled in the Spring with an average attendance of 25.32 students enrolled in the Fall with an average attendance of 26.

1907 Taught by Elene V. Rourke for \$34 per month. 27 students enrolled in the Winter with an average attendance of 20. 22 students enrolled in the Spring with an average attendance of 21. 25 students enrolled in the Fall with an average attendance of 23.

In Superintendent Cole's report for the year he mentions the need for "a thorough overhaul of the Brownell's Corner schoolhouse." Because of the poor conditions here, and the over-crowded state of the school on Sanford Road (District 15), the superintendent suggests building a 'central building' to accommodate the two schools.

1908

1909 Taught by Margaret J. O'Brien. 41 students enrolled with an average attendance of 34.

"The situation (at this school) is fast becoming critical." The Superintendent mentions that this school has 40 pupils and the building can hardly accommodate half of that. It is suggested to take the two highest classes from this school and transport them to the Head of Westport.

1910 Taught by Mabel E. Macomber. 46 students enrolled with an average attendance of 35. Pupils in the 8th grade from this school were transported to the Head of Westport, leaving only the first six grades.

1911 36 students enrolled with an average attendance of 25.

1912 30 students enrolled with an average daily attendance of 24.

1913 38 students enrolled with an average daily attendance of 26.

1914 43 students enrolled with an average attendance of 28.

1915 Grades 1-6. 39 students enrolled with an average attendance of 28.

This school was visited by J.G. Wadsworth of the Mass. Board of Education, who reported on its condition. He reports "in addition to oil or sweeping compound for the floors, a jacketed stove, and the re-arrangement of the windows so as to improve the lighting, (this school) should have the walls tinted and the windows screened against flies." He notes that there were noticeably more flies in this school than in others he visited.

1916 Grades 1-5. 30 students enrolled with an average attendance of 20.

1917 Grades 1-6. 30 students enrolled with an average attendance of 22. This building is cited by the Superintendent as needing the most attention with regard to heating, ventilation, and lighting.

# Westport Schools District 14 Head Grammar 25 Drift Road

## date District 14 Head of Westport Grammar

- 1859 Both terms taught by Miss Cynthia M. White, a "thorough and efficient" teacher, who made a commendable degree of improvement with the school.
- 1860 Both terms taught by Miss Cynthia M. White, an energetic and faithful teacher. Management was and progress were both good.
- 1861 Summer term taught by Fannie T. Dennison, who made little improvement owing to "deficient government and disarrangement of classes." Winter term taught by Charles F. Sherman, who made decent progress.
- 1866 Both terms taught by Sarah K. Boomer who generally satisfied the Committee.
- 1868 The education in this school is described as "at a premium," and the teachers "rank among the best." These accomplishments led to good progress during the Summer, but in the Fall a change was deemed advisable, and it was accomplished "without detriment to the school."

**date District 14 Head of Westport Grammar**

- 1869 Both terms taught by Sarah K. Boomer. This school had a large number of younger students, and the Committee noted the requirement in this circumstance of "a large amount of patience and judgment" on the part of the teacher.
- 1875 Summer term taught by Carri C. Crapo, who taught 36 students over 4 months, out of which the average attendance was 27. She earned \$28 per month. The winter term was taught by Ellenor L. Tompkins, who taught 28 students over 4 months, out of which the average attendance was 22. She earned \$30 per month.
- 1876 Both terms were taught by Minnie F. Lawton over 4 months. In the summer she taught 20 students of which the average attendance was 17 and earned \$25. In the winter she taught 26 students of which the average attendance was 18 and earned \$28.
- 1877 Both terms taught by Minnie F. Lawton. The spring semester lasted 3 months and saw 29 students of which the average attendance was 21. Lawton earned \$25 per month in the spring. In the winter term, which lasted 3 1/4 months, Lawton taught 19 students of which the average attendance was 16, and earned \$26.
- 1878 Both Spring and Autumn terms were taught by Minnie F. Lawton, who earned \$24 per month each semester. In the Spring she taught 19 students of which the average attendance was 15. In the Autumn she taught 19 students of which the average attendance was 17. The Winter term was taught by George W. Chace Jr., who taught 42 students over 4 months, out of which the average attendance was 27. He earned \$35 per month.
- 1879 Spring and autumn terms taught by Annie A. Gifford over 2.5 months at \$24 per month. In the spring she taught 32 students of which the average attendance was 23, and in the autumn she taught 32 students of which the average attendance was 26. The winter term was taught by Minnie F. Lawton over 4 months at \$25 per month. She taught 28 students of which the average attendance was 20.

**date District 14 Head of Westport Grammar**

- 1880 The spring and autumn terms were taught by Lizzie P. Lawton, who earned \$20 per month each semester, which both lasted 2 1/4 months. In the Spring she taught 19 students of which the average attendance was 14. In the autumn she taught 18 students of which the average attendance was 15. During the winter term, which lasted 3 1/4 months, the school was split into 2 classes, grammar and intermediate. The former class was taught by G. Frederick Davis, who taught 25 students of which the average attendance was 15. He earned \$30 per month. The intermediate class was taught by Augusta D. Pool, who earned \$24 per month and taught 21 students of which the average attendance was 16.
- 1881 All 3 terms were taught by Minnie F. Lawton. She earned \$20 per month during the Spring and Autumn, both terms lasting 2.5 months. In the Spring she taught 35 students, 3 of whom were over the age of 15. In the Autumn she taught 28 students, 3 of whom were over the age of 15. The winter term lasted 3.5 months, and Lawton was paid \$24 per month. She had 23 students this term, 2 of whom were over the age of 15.
- 1882 Spring and autumn terms taught by Minnie F. Lawton, who earned \$20 per month each term. She had 20 pupils in the spring term, which lasted 2 1/4 months, 2 of whom were over the age of 15. In the Autumn term, which lasted 2.5 months, she had 25 pupils, 2 of whom were over the age of 15. The winter term was taught by F.A. Chace and Albert R. Macomber over 4 months at \$32 per month. They had 34 pupils, 7 of whom were over the age of 15.
- 1883 Spring and Autumn terms both taught by Lizzie P. Lawton, who earned \$22 per month each term. In the Spring she had 22 pupils, and in the autumn she had 21. There was no winter term this year.
- 1884 There was no Spring or Autumn terms this year. The Winter term was taught by Lizzie P. Lawton for \$25 per month. She had 22 pupils.
- 1885 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Alice L. Tripp, who earned \$24 per month each term. In the Spring she had 24 pupils, 2 of whom were over the age of 15, and in the Autumn she had 25 pupils, 3 of whom were over the age of 15. The winter term was taught by Mary C. Cory, who earned \$25 per month and had 24 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15.

**date District 14 Head of Westport Grammar**

- 1886 Spring term taught by Alice L. Tripp for \$24 per month. She had 18 pupils. Autumn term taught by Mary A. Stephenson for \$28 per month, and she had 21 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15. The Winter term was taught by Mary A. Stephenson for \$28 per month, and she had 23 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15.
- 1887 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Mary A. Stephenson, who earned \$26 per month each term. In the Spring she had 18 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15. In the Autumn she had 24 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15. The Winter term was taught by O.A. Johnson, who earned \$40 per month and had 25 pupils, 3 of whom were over the age of 15.
- 1888 All 3 terms taught by Lizzie P. Lawton for \$25 per month each term. In the Spring there were 17 pupils, 18 in the Autumn, and 20 in the Winter.
- 1889 All 3 terms taught by Lizzie P. Lawton for \$25 per month each term. In the Spring she had 18 pupils, in the Autumn she had 17 pupils, and in the Winter she had 19 pupils.
- 1890 Spring term taught by Lizzie P. Lawton for \$25 per month. She had 11 pupils, 1 of whom was above the age of 15. The Fall term was taught by Lizzie E. Tirrell for \$26 per month, and she had 21 pupils. The Winter term was taught by Leah W. Burrell for \$25 per month, and she had 14 pupils.
- 1891 Spring term taught by A.G. Richardson for \$50 per month. There were 22 pupils with an average attendance of 20. Fall term taught by Leah W. Burrell for \$28 per month. There were 19 pupils with an average attendance of 15. Winter term taught by Elinor H. Curtis for \$28 per month. There were 25 pupils with an average attendance of 17.



**date District 14 Head of Westport Grammar**

- 1892 Spring term taught by Ida B. Manchester for \$26 per month. She had 17 pupils with an average attendance of 13. Fall term taught by S.C. Sanborn for \$45 per month. He had 15 pupils with an average attendance of 9. Winter term taught by Daniel Richards Jr. for \$40 per month. He had 23 pupils with an average attendance of 15.
- 1893 Taught by Robert S. Baker for \$50 per month. There were 23 pupils with an average attendance of 20.
- 1894 All 3 terms taught by Robert S. Baker for \$50 per month each term. In the Spring he had 29 pupils with an average attendance of 27. In the Fall he had 27 pupils with an average attendance of 24. In the Winter he had 27 pupils with an average attendance of 21.
- 1895 Spring term taught by George Coburn and Edwin B. Gray for \$50 per month. There were 21 pupils with an average attendance of 19. Fall and Winter terms taught by Frank C. Thompson for \$45 per month. In the Fall he had 27 pupils with an average attendance of 25. In the Winter he had 25 pupils with an average attendance of 22.
- 1896 Spring term taught by Pauline T. Wood for \$30 per month. She had 21 pupils with an average attendance of 20. Fall and Winter terms taught by Leroy F. Bliss for \$35 per month in the Fall and \$40 per month in the Winter. In the Fall he had 24 pupils with an average attendance of 22 and in the Winter he had 23 pupils with an average attendance of 20.
- This building is cited as being 'unsuitable for the number of children that are gathered there,' and 'too low between joints.' It is also cited as being too small and poorly ventilated, and the Committee expresses a hope and desire to provide a more suitable school room.
- The Superintendent also notes that, as this is a 'pretty village,' it should 'no longer be marred by (an) unsightly school house.' It is described as worn out, inconvenient, and unhealthful.

**date District 14 Head of Westport Grammar**

- 1897 All 3 terms taught by Leroy F. Bliss for \$40 per month each term. In the Spring he had 22 pupils with an average attendance of 21. In the Fall he had 27 pupils with an average attendance of 25. In the Winter he had 26 pupils with an average attendance of 19.
- 1898 All 3 terms taught by Leroy F. Bliss for \$40 per month each term. The number of students enrolled this school year was 18. Average attendance in the Spring was 14. Average attendance in the Fall was 20. Average attendance in the Winter was 18.
- 1899 Spring term taught by W.B. Tower for \$40 per month. Fall and Winter terms taught by P.W. Brackett for \$40 per month each term.  
Out of 35 pupils for the year, the average attendance was 25.
- 1900 Taught by Percy W. Brackett for \$40 per month. This school included grades 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. Out of 29 students enrolled, the average attendance was 22.
- 1901 Out of 22 students enrolled, the average attendance was 19. This school had the 2nd highest attendance rate in town for the year.
- 1903 30 students enrolled, average attendance 23. Superintendent Carr is very displeased with the state of both buildings at the Head. With regard to this building, he notes that "the rooms are low and dark. There is no ventilation except through the drafts around the windows. Upstairs on a cold day the pupils are compelled to huddle around the stove, for, instead of warming the room, the heat passes through the crevices between the laths into the loft."  
Superintendent Carr also recommends that, whether or not a high school is kept at the Head, as was being discussed at this time, "you need a good grammar school there to instruct the older pupils of the East and West Side, Mouse Mill, and Brownell's Corner districts and Central Village besides those who live at (the Head of) Westport.

**date District 14 Head of Westport Grammar**

1904 25 students enrolled with an average attendance of 23.

1905 41 students enrolled with an average attendance of 33.

1906 Taught by J. Lillian Downey. 38 students enrolled in the Winter with an average attendance of 33. 38 students enrolled in the Spring with an average attendance of 35. 31 students enrolled in the Fall with an average attendance of 28.

1907 Taught by Harold M. Horton for \$40 per month. 32 students enrolled in the Winter with an average attendance of 27. 29 students enrolled in the Spring with an average attendance of 28. 31 students enrolled in the Fall with an average attendance of 28. The need for a flag pole at this school is noted in the Superintendent's report. Also needed is "an engine of some sort to pump water."

1908

1909 Taught by Alice A. Macomber. 40 students enrolled with an average attendance of 32.

**date District 14 Head of Westport Grammar**

1910 Taught by Alice A. Macomber. 43 students enrolled with an average attendance of 27.

1911 38 students enrolled with an average attendance of 30.

1912 36 students enrolled with an average daily attendance of 28.

1913 29 students enrolled with an average daily attendance of 26.

1914 28 students enrolled with an average attendance of 26.

1915 Grades 5-8. 38 students enrolled with an average attendance of 31.

# Westport Schools District 15 Sanford Road

## 489 Sanford Road

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### date District 15 Sanford Road

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1859 Both terms taught (for the previous 2 years as well) by Miss Hope C. Wordell, who has maintained the school and its pupils well and faithfully, creating "flourishing conditions" ever since her appointment.

1860 Summer term taught by Miss Martha Hathaway, a first-time teacher who was "attended with happy results." The winter term was taught by Miss Hathaway, but fell ill during the term and had to step down. Miss Ardelia B. Wordell replaced her and the school made a fair degree of improvement but was hampered by the loss of Miss Hathaway.

1861 Both terms taught by Elizabeth R. Tripp, who made some progress, but the school would have advanced more rapidly "under a more efficient government."

1866 Both terms taught by Lucy A. Sherman, an inexperienced teacher who nonetheless maintained good order and did well conducting the responsibilities of a teacher.

1868 Described as "a little school 'among the pines,'" the Committee found this school in a "prosperous condition."

- 1869 Summer term taught by Mary L. Sherman. The term started slowly but ended well. The winter term was taught by Rosina J. Sherman, who made "good progress" despite the "irregular attendance" of the students.
- 1875 Summer term taught by Emily C. Chace, who taught 25 students over 4 months, out of which the average attendance was 16. She earned \$28 per month. Winter term taught by Almy A. Brownell, who taught 22 students over 4 months, out of which the average attendance was 16. She earned \$30 per month.
- 1876 Both terms taught by Augusta D. Pool over 4 months. In the summer she taught 24 students of which the average attendance was 15 and earned \$22 per month. In the winter she taught 23 students of which the average attendance was 14 and earned \$26.  
At the end of the Annual Report the School Committee notes a lack of sufficient desks and chairs at this school, particularly with regard to their height. It is suggested to accommodate the students here accordingly.
- 1877 Summer term taught by Augusta D. Pool over 3 months at \$25 per month. There were 22 students of which the average attendance was 15. The winter term was taught by Hannah D. Macomber over 3 1/4 months at \$26 per month. She taught 24 students of which the average attendance was 20.
- 1878 Both Spring and Autumn terms were taught by Hannah D. Macomber, and lasted 2.5 months. In the Spring she taught 26 students of which the average attendance was 22. In the Autumn she taught 23 students of which the average attendance was 20. She earned \$24 per month each semester. The winter term was taught by Becca H. Boomer, who taught 23 students over 4 months out of which the average attendance was 18. She earned \$25 per month.
- 1879 Spring and autumn terms taught by Becca H. Boomer over 2.5 months at \$24 per month. In the spring she taught 23 students of which the average attendance was 18, and in the autumn she taught 26 students of which the average attendance was 22. The winter term was taught by Almy A. Brownell over 4 months at \$25 per month. She taught 20 students of which the average attendance was 16.

- 1880 The spring and autumn terms were taught by Becca H. Boomer, who earned \$20 per month each term. In the spring she taught 20 students of which the average attendance was 18, and in the autumn she taught 21 students of which the average attendance was 14. The winter term was taught by Laura I. Tripp and lasted 3 1/4 months. She taught 28 students of which the average attendance was 21. She earned \$24 per month.
- 1881 All 3 terms taught by Becca H. Boomer. She earned \$20 per month during the Spring and Autumn, both terms lasting 2.5 months. In the Spring she taught 27 students, 2 of whom were under the age of 5. In the Autumn she taught 30 students, 1 of whom was over the age of 15. In the Winter term, which lasted 3 3/4 months, Ms. Boomer earned \$24 per month. She had 25 pupils this term, 1 of whom was over the age of 15.
- 1882 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Becca H. Boomer, who earned \$20 per month each term. She had 20 pupils in the Spring, 2 of whom were over the age of 15. In the Autumn she had 25 pupils, 2 of whom were over the age of 15. The Spring term lasted 2 1/4 months and the Autumn term lasted 2.5 months. The winter term was taught by Sarah A. Chace over 4 months at \$25 per month. She had 27 pupils, 2 of whom were over the age of 15.
- 1883 All 3 terms taught by Becca H. Boomer, who made \$22 per month in the Spring and Autumn, and \$25 per month in the Winter. In the Spring, she had 17 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5. In the Autumn, she had 20 pupils. In the Winter, she had 21 pupils.
- 1884 All 3 terms taught by Becca H. Boomer, who earned \$22 per month in the Spring and Autumn, and \$25 per month in the Winter. In the Spring she had 19 pupils, in the Autumn 12, and in the Winter 12 again, this time 1 of whom was over the age of 15.
- 1885 The Spring term was taught by Becca H. Boomer and Mercy S. Allen, who both earned \$22 per month. There were 20 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5. The Autumn term was taught by Mercy S. Allen, who earned \$22 per month and had 20 pupils. The Winter term was taught by Andrew J. Mosher, who earned \$25 per month and had 18 pupils.

**date District 15 Sanford Road**

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- 1886 All 3 terms taught by Sarah K. Boomer, who earned \$22 per month in the Spring and Autumn and \$25 per month in the Winter. In the Spring she had 16 pupils, in the Autumn 21, and in the Winter 20.
- 1887 Spring term taught by Sarah K. Boomer for \$24 per month, and she had 15 pupils. The Autumn term was taught by Sarah K. Boomer and A.F. King Jr. over 2 months for \$24 per month each. There were 20 pupils. The Winter term was taught by A.F. King Jr. for \$25 per month. He had 17 pupils, 2 of whom were over the age of 15.
- 1888 All 3 terms taught by Albert F. King Jr. for \$24 per month in the Spring and Autumn and \$25 per month in the Winter. In the Spring there were 16 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15. In the Autumn there were 22 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15. In the Winter there were 22 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15.
- 1889 Spring and Fall terms taught by Luella A. Mosher for \$24 per month each term. In the Spring she had 14 pupils, and in the Fall she had 17 pupils. The Winter term was taught by Anetta E. Pettey for \$24 per month. She had 19 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5.
- 1890 All 3 terms taught by Annetta E. Pettey for \$22 per month in the Spring and \$24 per month in the Fall and Winter. In the Spring there were 19 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5. In the Fall there were 21 pupils, and in the Winter there were 23.
- 1891 All 3 terms taught by Annetta E. Pettey for \$24 per month in the Spring and Fall, and \$25 per month in the Winter. In the Spring there were 20 pupils with an average attendance of 16. In the Fall there were 22 pupils with an average attendance of 17, and in the Winter there were 22 pupils with an average attendance of 15.



**date District 15 Sanford Road**

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1892 Spring term taught by Nettie E. Pettey for \$24 per month. There were 20 pupils with an average attendance of 16. Fall term taught by Kate G. Davis for \$24 per month. She had 19 pupils with an average attendance of 15. Winter term taught by Nancy G. Chace for \$26 per month. She had 19 pupils with an average attendance of 11.

1893 Taught by Alice M. Kirby for \$24 per month, Florence W. Jepson for \$24 per month, and Alice J. Palmer for \$28 per month. There were 17 pupils with an average attendance of 11.

1894 Spring term taught by Hattie A. Hay for \$26 per month. There were 19 pupils with an average attendance of 14. Fall and Winter terms taught by Edna M. Brophy for \$24 per month in the Fall and \$25 per month in the Winter. In the Fall there were 19 pupils with an average attendance of 12. In the Winter there were 19 pupils with an average attendance of 10.

1895 All 3 terms taught by Nellie M. Pettey for \$25 per month in the Spring and Fall and \$28 per month in the Winter. In the Spring there were 18 pupils with an average attendance of 16. In the Fall there were 20 pupils with an average attendance of 18. In the Winter there were 22 pupils with an average attendance of 20.

1896 All 3 terms taught by Nellie M. Pettey for \$26 per month in the Spring and Fall and \$28 per month in the Winter. In the Spring she had 24 pupils with an average attendance of 21. In the Fall there were 28 pupils with an average attendance of 25, and in the Winter there were 31 pupils with an average attendance of 26. This building, along with District 17, is noted as needing "additional school facilities" due to a rising population and more students. The increase in population was expected to continue as more people arrived from the Dartmouth and Westport Electric Railroad.

**date District 15 Sanford Road**

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1897 Spring term taught by Flora A. Nichols for \$28 per month. She had 30 pupils with an average attendance of 28. Fall and Winter terms were taught by Nellie L. Simmons for \$26 per month each term. In the Fall she had 33 pupils with an average attendance of 31, and in the Winter she had 32 pupils with an average attendance of 28.

The school is described as overcrowded, and additional seats are noted as a necessity. However it is also noted that this will "fill the room to such an extent that the comfort and convenience of the teacher and scholars will be seriously affected."

1898 All 3 terms taught by Isabel M. Horsford for \$28 per month each term. The number of students enrolled this school year was 37. Average attendance in the Spring was 29. Average attendance in the Fall was 28. Average attendance in the Winter was 24.

1899 All 3 terms taught by Nellie M. Pettey for \$28 per month in the Spring and \$30 per month in the Fall and Winter.

Out of 39 pupils for the year, the average attendance was 28.

1900 Taught by Nellie M. Pettey for \$30 per month. This school included grades 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6. Out of 38 students enrolled, the average attendance was 30.

1901 Out of 45 students enrolled, the average attendance was 32. Superintendent Crocker notes that this school is very crowded. There are 6 grades and over forty pupils. This is part of his argument in favor of consolidation of schools.

**date District 15 Sanford Road**

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1903 43 students enrolled, average attendance of 32.

1904 37 students enrolled with an average attendance of 30.

1905 42 students enrolled with an average attendance of 30.

1906 Taught by Alice C. Whittemore. 42 students enrolled in the Winter with an average attendance of 36. 43 students enrolled in the Spring with an average attendance of 35. 41 students enrolled in the Fall with an average attendance of 36.

1907 Taught by Alice C. Whittemore for \$40 per month, who was assisted by A. Evelyn Tripp for \$20 per month. 44 students enrolled in the Winter with an average attendance of 35. 46 students enrolled in the Spring with an average attendance of 43. 53 students enrolled in the Fall with an average attendance of 44.

This building is cited as being "far too small to accommodate the number of pupils that attend there." Combined with the poor condition of the Brownell's Corner school, it is recommended to build a 'central building' to accommodate both schools.

1908

1909 Taught by Mabel E. Macomber, who was assisted by Viola Millard. 48 students enrolled with an average attendance of 40.

1910 Taught by Hazel L. Raybold who was assisted by Almy Lewin. 48 students enrolled with an average attendance of 34. The superintendent proposes to transport the students above the 6th grade in this school to the Union School so that the remaining pupils could be accommodated with 1 teacher without an assistant, reducing "the unavoidable confusion resulting when two teachers work in the same small room."

1911 42 students enrolled with an average attendance of 28.

1912 35 students enrolled with an average daily attendance of 25. This school is noted as having been ranked continually among the poorest schools in town in terms of attendance rates. It is also notes that it is 'the poorest building in town,' and it "seems to bear out the argument..as to the analogy between poor surroundings and poor results."

1913 22 students enrolled with an average daily attendance of 19. In the Superintendent's report, it is clear that this school was deemed unfit for use, but due to the poor conditions of the new building at North Westport, where these students were to be transported, required continued use of this building.

**date District 15 Sanford Road**

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1914 26 students enrolled with an average attendance of 16.

1915 This school was visited by J.G. Wadsworth of the Mass. Board of Education, who reported on its condition. He noted that outside play was seriously impracticable because of rocks and boulders on the grounds. The out-house is in poor condition and in need of repairs. The lighting is not up to the standards of the day, and a new floor is needed. The building needs new blackboards, and there was an open water pail used for drinking, "contrary to law." The State Board of Education even sent the Superintendent a letter with specific orders for this school. In the letter, the Board notes that this building is not satisfactory in many regards including heating, lighting, ventilation, sanitation, poor equipment, and its distance from other schools in town. They thus recommend closing this school and having the children attend the North Westport school.

1916 Grades 1-5. 29 students enrolled with an average attendance of 21. This school was closed at the end of the Fall term.

1917

2009

# Westport District 16 Mouse Mill

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## **date District 16 Mouse Mill**

- 1859 Summer term taught by Miss Ardelia B. Wordell, who did all she could but partially failed in governing the school due to its "unfavorable location" and "insufficient accommodations." School Committee expresses hope for the better accommodations for the building in the future. The winter term was taught by a School Committee member, about whom nothing was reported.
- 1860 Miss Sarah F. Sanford was employed to teach both terms, but "in consequence of many existing evils in the district," the Committee was very dissatisfied.
- 1861 Both terms taught by Hope C. Wordell, who "fully sustained herself as a teacher," and whose pupils made good improvement.
- 1866 Summer term taught by Miss Mira C. White who, with "apparent ease," maintained proper order and gave her pupils a thorough understanding in their various studies. Winter term taught by Miss Cynthia M. Crapo, who commendably managed the school and fully satisfied the "friends of the school."
- 1868 Committee is "gratified at (their) ability to report progress." Both terms were taught by the same person, which is recommended.
- 1869 Summer term taught by Abby M. Buffinton, and the Winter term was taught by Maria Tripp. Both managed the school well.

- 1875 Summer term taught by Sarah E. Brownell, who taught 20 students over 4 months, out of which the average attendance was 13. She earned \$28 per month. Winter term taught by Annie R. Coggeshall, who taught 20 students over 4 months, out of which the average attendance was 15. She earned \$30 per month.
- 1876 Summer term taught by Annie R. Coggeshall over 4 months at \$25 per month. She taught 19 students of which the average attendance was 16. The winter term was taught by Sarah E. Brownell over 4 months at \$26 per month. She taught 24 students of which the average attendance was 21.
- 1877 Both terms taught by Sarah E. Brownell, who earned \$25 per month in the spring and \$26 in the winter. The spring semester lasted 3 months and saw 25 students of which the average attendance was 16. The winter term lasted 3 1/4 months and saw 20 students of which the average attendance was 14.
- 1878 Both Spring and Autumn terms lasted 2.5 months and were taught by Sarah E. Brownell, who received \$24 per month each term. In the Spring she taught 20 students of which the average attendance was 15. In the Autumn she taught 21 students of which the average attendance was 16. The winter term was taught by Minnie F. Lawton, who taught 25 students over 4 months, out of which the average attendance was 15. She was paid \$25 per month.
- 1879 Spring and autumn terms taught by Sarah E. Brownell over 2.5 months at \$24 per month. In the spring she taught 17 students of which the average attendance was 13, and in the autumn she taught 19 students of which the average attendance was 14. The winter term was taught by Augusta D. Pool over 4 1/4 months at \$25 per month. She taught 25 students of which the average attendance was 15.
- 1880 Both the spring and autumn terms were taught by Augusta D. Pool, who earned \$20 per month each term, which both lasted 2 1/4 months. In the Spring she taught 15 students of which the average attendance was 11, and in the Autumn she taught 17 students of which the average attendance was 15. The winter term was taught by Isabel T. Baker over 3 1/4 months. She taught 18 students of which the average attendance was 11. She earned \$24 per month.

- 1881 All 3 terms taught by Annie A. Gifford. Both Spring and Autumn terms lasted 2.5 months, and Ms. Gifford earned \$20 per month both terms. In the Spring she had 21 pupils. In the autumn she had 20 pupils. During the winter term, which lasted 3 3/4 months, Ms. Gifford earned \$24 per month. She taught 20 students this term, 1 of whom was under the age of 5.
- 1882 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Clara B. Shaw, who made \$18 per month in the 2 1/4 month long Spring term and \$20 per month in the 2.5 month long Autumn term. In the Spring she had 22 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5, and in the Autumn she had 18 pupils, 2 of whom were under the age of 5. The winter term was taught by Isabel T. Baker and Clara B. Shaw over 4 months at \$25 per month, and they had 20 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5.
- 1883 All 3 terms taught by Mary C. Cory, who earned \$22 per month in the Spring and Autumn and \$25 per month in the Winter. She had 22 pupils in the spring, 2 of whom were under the age of 5. In the Autumn she had 18 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5, and in the Winter she had 18 pupils, 1 of whom again was under the age of 5.
- 1884 Spring term taught by Alice P. Winchester for \$22 per month, and she had 23 pupils. Autumn term taught by Lizzie P. Lawton for \$22 per month, and she had 19 pupils. The Winter term was taught by Mercy S. Allen for \$25 per month, and she had 21 pupils.
- 1885 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Lizzie P. Lawton, who earned \$22 per month each term. Both terms saw 21 pupils. The Winter term was taught by Eva G. Case, who earned \$25 per month and had 20 pupils, 2 of whom were over the age of 15.
- 1886 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Lizzie P. Lawton for \$22 per month. In the Spring she had 24 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15. In the Autumn she had 16 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15. The Winter term was taught by Andrew J. Mosher for \$28 per month, and he had 18 pupils, 2 of whom were over the age of 15.



**date District 16 Mouse Mill**

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1887 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Lizzie P. Lawton, who earned \$24 per month each term. In the Spring she had 16 pupils, and in the Autumn 19. The Winter term was taught by Carrie D. Briggs for \$25 per month. She had 19 pupils.

1888 Spring and Autumn taught by Isabel T. Baker for \$24 per month each term. In the Spring there were 18 pupils, and 15 in the Autumn. The Winter term was taught by Annie A. Gifford for \$25 per month. There were 22 pupils.

1889 Spring and Fall terms taught by Annie A. Gifford for \$24 per month each term. In the Spring she had 21 pupils, and in the Fall she had 19. The Winter term was taught by Leah W. Burrell for \$24 per month. She had 22 pupils.

1890 Spring and Fall terms taught by Leah W. Burrell for \$24 per month each term. She had 19 pupils each term, but in the Fall 1 of them was above the age of 15. The Winter term was taught by Cora F. Davis for \$24 per month. She had 21 pupils.

1891 All 3 terms taught by Christina M. Davis for \$24 per month in the Spring and Fall and \$25 per month in the Winter. In the Spring there were 16 pupils with an average attendance of 7. In the Fall there were 18 pupils with an average attendance of 10, and in the Winter there were 18 pupils with an average attendance of 8.

1892 Spring term taught by Edith E. Cornell for \$24 per month. She had 18 pupils with an average attendance of 11. Fall and Winter terms taught by Lizzie P. Lawton for \$24 per month in the Fall and \$25 per month in the Winter. In the Fall there were 20 pupils with an average attendance of 15, and in the Winter there were 23 pupils with an average attendance of 9.

1893 Taught by Lizzie P. Lawton for \$24 per month, Clara M. Hatheway for \$24 per month, and Evelyn D. Cornell for \$24 per month. There were 17 pupils with an average attendance of 16.

1894 Spring and Fall terms taught by Evelyn D. Cornell for \$25 per month in the Spring and \$26 per month in the Fall. In the Spring there were 17 pupils with an average attendance of 11, and in the Fall there were 18 pupils with an average attendance of 15. The Winter term was taught by Evelyn D. Cornell for \$28 per month and Lizzie D. Ryder for \$28 per month. There were 19 pupils with an average attendance of 16. The following repairs were made: The house was shingled, a new floor laid, and the old wooden desks and benches replaced by new furniture, "which was very gratifying to both teachers and pupils."

1895 Spring term taught by Evelyn D. Cornell for \$28 per month. She had 15 pupils with an average attendance of 11. Fall and Winter terms taught by Jane D. Howland for \$28 per month each term. In the Fall there were 19 pupils with an average attendance of 17. In the Winter there were 19 pupils with an average attendance of 18.

Repairs were completed this year, "not only to the pleasantness of the room, but to the successful government of the school as well."

1896 All 3 terms taught by Jane D. Howland for \$26 per month in the Spring and Fall and \$28 per month in the Winter. In the Spring she had 26 pupils with an average attendance of 16. In the Fall she had 23 pupils with an average attendance of 18. In the Winter she had 23 pupils with an average attendance of 17.

1897 All 3 terms taught by Mary E. Young for \$28 per month. In the Spring she had 26 pupils with an average attendance of 18. In the Fall she had 22 pupils with an average attendance of 18, and in the Winter she had 19 pupils with an average attendance of 16.

1898 All 3 terms taught by Mary E. Young for \$28 per month. The number of students enrolled this school year was 24. Average attendance in the Spring was 19. Average attendance in the Fall was 20. Average attendance in the Winter was 17. This District was provided with a spacious building, combining a wood room and out-houses. The Committee expresses a desire to erect one or more buildings like this each year until all the schools in town are similarly equipped.

**date District 16 Mouse Mill**

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1899 Spring term taught by Marty B. Stacy for \$28 per month. Fall and Winter terms taught by Esther E. Shaw for \$28 per month.  
Out of 21 pupils for the year, the average attendance was 16.

1900 Taught by Susan M. Bradley for \$28 per month. This school included grades 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8. Out of 22 students enrolled, the average attendance was 14.

1901 Out of 18 students enrolled, the average attendance was 11. This school had the 3rd lowest attendance rate in town for the year.

1903 24 students enrolled, average attendance of 13.

1904 21 students enrolled with an average attendance of 11.

1905 15 students enrolled with an average attendance of 11.  
The superintendent notes that pupils from this school will, in the foreseeable future, be transported to the new building at the Head as an act of consolidation.

**date District 16 Mouse Mill**

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1906 Taught by Lucy E. Eastman. 15 students enrolled in the Winter with an average attendance of 12. 16 students enrolled in the Spring with an average attendance of 13. 24 students enrolled in the Fall with an average attendance of 15.

The new superintendent, Albert S. Cole, notes that students from this school, upon completion of a new school-building at the Head, will attend school there.

1907 Taught by Louisa M. Chace for \$30 per month. 18 students enrolled in the Winter with an average attendance of 13. 16 students enrolled in the Spring with an average attendance of 13. 16 students enrolled in the Fall with an average attendance of 13.

The superintendent suggests transporting students from this school to the Head, since this school has an attendance rate of only about 13 pupils.

1908

1909 Taught by Rose E. King. 30 students enrolled with an average attendance of 18.

1910 Taught by Leonie M. Thorne. 35 students enrolled with an average attendance of 21.

1911 31 students enrolled with an average attendance of 18.

**date District 16 Mouse Mill**

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1912 32 students enrolled with an average daily attendance of 21. This school is noted as a continuous example of poor attendance.

1913

1914 The Mouse Mill school is noted as re-opening for the first four grades as a solution to overcrowding in the North of town, but if it is to be continued it needs a new roof and new seats and desks fitted to the children.

1915 Grades 1-4. 24 students enrolled with an average attendance of 19.

1916 Grades 1-3. 18 students enrolled with an average attendance of 14.

1917 Grades 1-4. 17 students enrolled with an average attendance of 16.

# Westport Schools District 17 North Westport

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## **date District 17 North Westport**

- 1859 Summer term taught by Miss Fidelia L. Nichols, and the school made rapid progress under her direction, cited as "faithful and praiseworthy." The winter term was taught by Mr. John H. Gifford, who was occasionally ill and made a moderate degree of improvement despite his health.
- 1860 Summer term taught by Miss Hope C. Wordell, under whom the school advanced quite rapidly and satisfied the Committee. The winter term was taught by Miss Susan C. Canedy, who appeared willing to do what she could for the benefit of the school.
- 1861 Summer term taught by Abbie S. Sherman, a first-time teacher and did not meet the Committee's expectations due to "existing evils in the district." Possibly attendance, commonly referred to as an "evil." Winter term taught by Sarah K. Boomer, who made a commendable degree of improvement.
- 1866 Both terms taught by Miss Hannah. A. Brownell, whose services were appreciated by the district. She made a good degree of progress and taught a private school in between terms.
- 1868 Marked improvement reported in both internal and external management of the school. Required punctuality, obedience, and diligence combined to create success.
- 1869 Both terms taught by Jennie J. Nichols, a well-qualified teacher who did well.

**date District 17 North Westport**

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- 1875 Both terms taught by Ella J. Young. In the summer she taught 29 students over 4 months, out of which the average attendance was 19. She earned \$28 per month. In the winter she taught 22 students over 4 months, out of which the average attendance was 15. She earned \$32 per month in the winter.  
A new school-house is reported to have been built "during the past year" in the district, and the Committee expresses their pleasure with the building.
- 1876 Both terms taught by Ella J. Young. In the summer she taught 28 students of which the average attendance was 20 and earned \$25 per month. In the winter she taught 24 students of which the average attendance was 19 and earned \$26.
- 1877 Summer term taught by Hattie M. Tripp over 3 months at \$22 per month. She taught 23 students of which the average attendance was 18. The winter term was taught by Jennie F. Ashley over 3 months at \$26 per month. She taught 26 students of which the average attendance was 19.
- 1878 The Spring term was taught by Emma C. Gifford, who taught 27 students over 2.5 months, out of which the average attendance was 24. She earned \$24 per month. The Autumn term was taught by Lizzie P. Lawton, who taught 27 students over 2.5 months, out of which the average attendance was 19. She received \$23 per month. The winter term was taught by Edward R. Howland, who taught 27 students over 4 months, out of which the average attendance was 21. He received \$30 per month.
- 1879 Spring and autumn terms taught by Hattie M. Tripp over 2.5 months at \$25 per month. In the spring she taught 27 students of which the average attendance was 20, and in the autumn she taught 29 students of which the average attendance was 17.
- 1880 Both Spring and Autumn terms were taught by Zoa M. Chase at a wage of \$20 per month, and both terms lasted 2 1/4 months. In the spring she taught 29 students of which the average attendance was 22. In the autumn she taught 31 students of which the average attendance was 25. The winter term was taught by James H. Wixon over 3 1/4 months. He taught 31 students of which the average attendance was 23. He earned \$30 per month.

**date District 17 North Westport**

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- 1881 David H. Kay taught both Spring and Autumn terms, for which he was paid \$20 per month for 2.5 months each term. During the spring term, he taught 29 students 2 of whom were under the age of 5. In the autumn he taught 24 students only 1 of whom was under the age of 5. The winter term was taught by James H. Wixon, over 3 3/4 months at \$30 per month. He had 23 pupils.
- 1882 All 3 terms were taught by Mercy S. Allen. She earned \$20 per month in the Spring and Autumn and \$25 per month in the Winter. In the Spring term, which lasted 2 1/4 months, she had 26 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5. In the autumn term, which lasted 2.5 months, she had 28 pupils, and in the winter term, which lasted 4 months, she had 30 pupils.
- 1883 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Christina M. Davis, who earned \$22 per month. In the Spring she had 27 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5. In the Autumn she had 32 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15. The winter term was taught by Clara B. Shaw, who earned \$25 per month. She had 30 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15.
- 1884 All 3 terms taught by H. Eudora Andrews, who earned \$22 per month in the Spring and Autumn, and \$25 per month in the Winter. In the Spring she had 29 pupils, in the Autumn 30, and in the Winter 31, 3 of whom were over the age of 15.
- 1885 All 3 terms taught by H. Eudora Andrews, who earned \$22 per month in the Spring and Autumn and \$25 per month in the Winter. In the Spring there were 32 pupils, 3 of whom were under the age of 5. In the Autumn there were 32 pupils, and in the Winter there were 36 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5 and 1 of whom was over the age of 15.
- 1886 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Ida P. Akin for \$24 per month. In the Spring she had 24 pupils, and in the Autumn she had 41, 1 of whom was over the age of 15. The winter term was taught by Viola N. Clark for \$26 per month, and she had 43 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15.
- 1887 All 3 terms taught by Viola N. Clark for \$26 per month in the Spring, \$28 per month in the Autumn. There is no wage listed for the Winter term. In the Spring she had 44 pupils, in the Autumn 43, and in the Winter 38.



**date District 17 North Westport**

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- 1888 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Mary J. Fuller for \$26 per month. There were 39 pupils in the Spring, 1 of whom was under the age of 5, and in the Autumn there were 35 pupils. The Winter term was taught by Viola L. Clark for \$30 per month, and she had 33 pupils.
- 1889 All 3 terms taught by Viola N. Clark for \$30 per month each term. In the Spring there were 34 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5. In the Fall there were 37 pupils, 1 of whom was above the age of 15, and in the Winter there were 39 pupils.
- 1890 Spring term taught by Viola N. Clark for \$30 per month, and she had 42 pupils. Fall term taught by Annie G. Packard for \$30 per month, and she had 34 pupils, 1 of whom was above the age of 15. The Winter term was taught by Dora S. Hammond for \$30 per month, and she had 25 pupils, 3 of whom were above the age of 15.
- 1891 Spring term taught by Dora S. Hammond for \$30 per month. There were 26 pupils with an average attendance of 23. Fall term taught by Lillian M. Darling for \$25 per month. There were 25 pupils with an average attendance of 19. The Winter term was taught by Mary G. Fuller for \$28 per month. There were 21 pupils with an average attendance of 15.
- 1892 Spring term taught by Mary G. Fuller for \$24 per month. She had 25 pupils with an average attendance of 16. Fall term taught by Nettie E. Pettey for \$24 per month. There were 24 pupils with an average attendance of 14. Winter term taught by Martha Buckley for \$26 per month. She had 19 pupils with an average attendance of 7.
- 1893 Taught by Cora D. Thyng for \$26 per month. There were 15 pupils with an average attendance of 13.
- 1894 All 3 terms taught by Cora D. Thyng for \$25 per month in the Spring and Fall and \$26 per month in the Winter. In the Spring there were 19 pupils with an average attendance of 17. In the Fall there were 20 pupils with an average attendance of 16. In the Winter there were 20 pupils with an average attendance of 10.

**date District 17 North Westport**

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- 1895 Spring and Fall terms taught by Cora D. Thyng for \$26 per month each term. In the Spring there were 19 pupils with an average attendance of 18. In the Fall there were 17 pupils with an average attendance of 15. The Winter term was taught by Fanny M. Gardner for \$28 per month. She had 21 pupils with an average attendance of 18.
- 1896 All 3 terms taught by Cora D. Thyng for \$26 per month in the Spring and \$28 per month in the Fall and Winter. In the Spring she had 24 pupils with an average attendance of 20. In the Fall she had 31 pupils with an average attendance of 23. In the Winter she had 22 pupils with an average attendance of 16.  
The Annual report notes that an increase in students in this district will require "additional school facilities." The increase in population was expected to continue as more 'facilities of travel' sprung up due to the Dartmouth and Westport Electrical Railroad.
- 1897 All 3 terms taught by Cora D. Thyng for \$28 per month each term. In the Spring she had 25 pupils with an average attendance of 22. In the Fall she had 26 pupils with an average attendance of 20. In the Winter she had 25 pupils with an average attendance of 17.
- 1898 All 3 terms taught by Florice Taylor for \$28 per month each term. The number of students enrolled this school year was 29. Average attendance in the Spring was 15. Average attendance in the Fall was 19. Average attendance in the Winter was 17.
- 1899 Spring term taught by Josephine Herald for \$28 per month. Fall and Winter terms taught by Mary E. Blossom for \$26 per month. This school ranked lowest in town for the year in attendance rates with 83.5%.  
Out of 26 pupils, the average attendance was 16.
- 1900 Taught by Mary E. Blossom for \$28 per month. This school included grades 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6. Out of 27 students enrolled, the average attendance was 15. This school had the lowest attendance rate in town for the year with 76.8%

**date District 17 North Westport**

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1901 Out of 22 students enrolled, the average attendance was 15.

1903 24 students enrolled, average attendance of 15.

1904 20 students enrolled with an average attendance of 18.

1905 39 students enrolled with an average attendance of 24.

1906 Taught by M. Ethel King. 26 students enrolled in the Winter with an average attendance of 20. 28 students enrolled in the Spring with an average attendance of 22. 31 students enrolled with an average attendance of 23.

1907 Taught by Mary K. Almond for \$36 per month. 26 students enrolled in the Winter with an average attendance of 17. 24 students enrolled in the Spring with an average attendance of 20. 31 students enrolled in the Fall with an average attendance of 29.

1908

**date District 17 North Westport**

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1909 Taught by Bertha E. Hinkley. 35 students enrolled with an average attendance of 26.

1910 Taught by Mary P. Cunningham. 37 students enrolled with an average attendance of 25. Pupils from the 8th grade at this school are now taken by trolley to the Union School, "to the great advantage of the pupils that remain."

1911 35 students enrolled with an average attendance of 20.

1912 30 students enrolled with an average daily attendance of 21.  
A new school building was erected here this year and the superintendent notes that the district has been 'greatly improved' as a result. This new building was torn down in 1961 for the construction of Route 195.

1913 North Grammar had 46 students enrolled with an average daily attendance of 36.

North Primary had 55 students enrolled with an average daily attendance of 40.

1914 North Grammar had 41 students enrolled with an average attendance of 31.

North Primary had 56 students enrolled with an average attendance of 38.

**date District 17 North Westport**

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1915 North Grammar contained grades 5-8. 43 students enrolled with an average attendance of 31.

Plans to begin construction of the Factory school are drawn out.

North Primary contained grades 1-4. 57 students enrolled with an average attendance of 40.

This school was visited by J.G. Wadsworth of the Mass. Board of Education, who reported on its condition. The building was built in 1912, but the windows are placed so that lighting is to the detriment of the pupils' eyesight. The floors were also 'not oiled,' and it was generally too dusty.

1916 North Grammar contained grades 4-8. 46 students enrolled with an average attendance of 29.

North Primary contained grades 1-3. 43 students enrolled with an average attendance of 25.

1917 North Grammar contained grades 4-7. 46 students enrolled with an average attendance of 41.

North Primary contained grades 1-3. 40 students enrolled with an average attendance of 31.

2009

2009

2009

# Westport Schools District 18 Union

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## **date District 18 Union**

1859 Both terms taught by Miss Ruth D. Little, an experienced teacher who satisfied all expectations and made a good degree of improvement.

1860 Summer term taught by Miss Ruth D. Little, and the winter term was taught by Miss Ellen C. White. Both terms brought excellent progress, good discipline, and both teachers showed good teaching skills.

1861 Both terms taught by Ellen C. White, and both terms brought fair improvement and good discipline.

1866 Both terms taught by Miss Rosina J. Sherman, who maintained order and made a good degree of improvement.

1868 A teacher was replaced, as advised by the employers, and the results were favorable and satisfactory.

1869 Both terms were taught by Sarah A. Little "with fair success"

1875 The summer term was taught by both Alice E. Allen and Mary C. Sherman. They taught 77 students over 3 1/4 months, out of which the average attendance was 58. Combined they earned \$63.46. Alice E. Allen stayed for the winter term and was joined by Carrie C. Crapo. They split up the class, with Ms. Allen having 44 students over 4 1/2 months, out of which the average attendance was 33, and Ms. Crapo took 27 students over 4 months out of which the average attendance was 21. Both teachers earned \$32 per month.

A new school-houses is reported to have been built "during the past year" in the district, along with district 17, and the committee expresses its pleasure with the building.

1876 Summer term taught by Edward H. Winslow at \$31 per month and Alice E. Allen at \$30 per month. They both worked for 4 1/2 months. They split the school into two classes, with Winslow teaching 38 students of which the average attendance was 32 1/2 (?), and Ms. Allen taught 35 students of which the average attendance was 30. The winter term was taught by Job S. Gidley, who made \$40 per month, and Alice E. Allen whose salary remained at \$30 per month. The school was again split into two classes, with Gidley teaching 39 students of which the average attendance was 31, and Ms. Allen teaching 37 students of which the average attendance was 30. This school technically belonged to the town of Dartmouth, but the School Committee finds it as their obligation to report the progress of the school, which is noted as progressing very well.

1877 Both terms were taught by Eliza L. Doull and Alice E. Allen, both earning \$30 per month each term. The summer term lasted 4 1/2 months and the winter term lasted 3 months. The students were split into two classes, with Doull teaching 34 students of which the average attendance was 28 and Allen teaching 47 students of which the average attendance was 34 in the summer. In the winter, Ms. Doull taught 35 students of which the average attendance was 23 and Ms. Allen taught 44 students of which the average attendance was 35.

The primary class at this school, the Committee contends, could "compare favorably" with any of the city schools nearby.

- 1878 All 3 terms were taught by Clara S. Vincent and Alice A. Allen. They each had 1 class per term. In the spring term, which lasted 2.5 months, Ms. Vincent taught 32 students, out of which the average attendance was 26. Ms. Allen taught 34 students, out of which the average attendance was 27. In the Autumn semester, which lasted 2.5 months, Ms. Vincent taught 33 students, out of which the average attendance was 28. Ms. Allen taught 39 students in the autumn, out of which the average attendance was 31. In the Winter term, of which Ms. Allen taught 5 months and Ms. Vincent taught 2.5, Ms. Vincent taught 30 students out of which the average attendance was 26, and Ms. Allen taught 37 students out of which the average attendance was 31. Both teachers made \$30 per month every semester this year.
- 1879 The spring term was taught by Alice E. Allen and Fred A. Chace over 2.5 months. The students were split into 2 classes, with Allen teaching 39 students of which the average attendance was 28, and Chace teaching 36 students of which the average attendance was 30. The autumn term lasted 2.5 months and was taught by Alice E. Allen, Fred A. Chace, and Mary J. Chace, who all earned \$29 per month. The students were again split, with Allen teaching 34 students of which the average attendance was 25, and Fred and Mary Chace both teaching the same 33 students of which the average attendance was 27.
- 1880 Both the Spring and Autumn terms were taught by Minnie F. Lawton and Alice E. Allen, who each taught 1 class. They both served 2.5 months as teacher each term. In the Spring, Ms. Lawton taught 35 students of which the average attendance was 31, and Ms. Allen taught 33 students of which the average attendance was 27. In the Autumn, Ms. Lawton taught 36 students of which the average attendance was 31 and Ms. Allen taught 30 students of which the average attendance was 25. Both teachers earned \$25 per month each semester. The winter term lasted 3.5 months and was taught by Carrie Thomas and Annie C. Hart. Ms. Thomas taught 39 students out of which the average attendance was 32, and she earned \$28 per month. Ms. Hart taught 27 students of which the average attendance was 21, and she earned \$25 per month this winter. The Annual Report notes that this building was repainted this year, as it was much needed.



**date District 18 Union**

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1881 All 3 terms were taught by Annie C. Hart and Carrie L. Thomas, who split the students into 2 classes, and each made \$24 per month . The spring term lasted 2.5 months, with Hart taking 41 students, 3 of whom were under the age of 5, and Thomas taking 29 students, 1 of whom was above the age of 15. In the autumn, Hart taught 41 students again, and again had 3 students under the age of 5. Thomas taught 26 students this term. In the winter, Hart taught 41 students, this time having only 1 student under the age of 5. Thomas taught 31 students in the winter, 1 of which was over the age of 15.

1882 The information for District 18 was reported by Dartmouth this year.

1883 The students were split into 2 classes each term. The Spring term was taught by Eliza M. Sherman, who had 44 pupils, and Alice L. Tripp, who had 30 pupils. They both earned \$25 per month. The autumn term was taught by Eliza M. Sherman, who had 46 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5 and Frederick A. Chace, who had 31 pupils 1 of whom was over the age of 15. Ms. Sherman earned \$25 per month and Mr. Chace earned \$28 per month. The winter term was taught by Eliza M. Sherman, who had 48 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5, and George B. Lawton, who had 27 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15. Ms. Sherman earned \$28 per month and Mr. Lawton earned \$30 per month.

1884 The progress of this district was reported by Dartmouth this year.

1885 Both Spring and Autumn terms lasted 2.5 months and were taught by Cornelia A. Chace and Eliza M. Sherman, who split the pupils into 2 classes each term. They both made \$25 per month each term. In the Spring, Ms. Chace had 38 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15, and Ms. Sherman had 51 pupils, 2 of whom were under the age of 5. In the Autumn, Ms. Chace had 34 pupils, and Ms. Sherman had 51, 1 of whom was under the age of 5. The Winter term was taught by Ethel L. Clarke and Eliza M. Sherman, who each made \$30 per month. They split the students into 2 classes, with Ms. Clarke teaching 34 pupils and Ms. Sherman teaching 46 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5.

1886 The progress of this school was reported by Dartmouth this year.

1887 Spring term taught by Alice F. Rose for \$26 per month. She had 59 pupils. The Autumn term was taught by Mary A. Chace and Genevieve Paquin for \$28 per month each. There were 64 students in the Autumn. These two also taught the Winter term for \$30 per month. There were 65 students in the Winter term.

1888 The progress of this district was reported by Dartmouth this year.

1889 Both Spring and Fall terms were taught by Mary A. Chace, who earned \$40 per month each term, and Myra W. Eldred, who earned \$24 per month each term. The students were split into 2 classes each term, as well. In the Spring, Ms. Chace had 58 pupils and Ms. Eldred had 18 pupils. In the Fall, Ms. Chace had 60 pupils, and Ms. Eldred had 23. The Winter term was taught by Mary A. Chace for \$30 per month and Isabelle S. Lawson for \$24 per month. The students were again split into 2 classes, with Ms. Chace having 40 pupils and Ms. Lawson having 37.

1890 All 3 terms were taught by Mary A. Chace for \$40 per month each term, and Isabelle F. Lawson for \$24 per month in the Spring and \$28 per month in the Fall and Winter. The students were split into 2 classes each term. In the Spring Ms. Chace had 32 pupils, 1 of whom was above the age of 15, and Ms. Lawson had 44 pupils. In the Fall Ms. Chace had 25 pupils, and Ms. Lawson had 46. In the Winter, Ms. Chace had 24 pupils, and Ms. Lawson had 41. This school was painted on the outside this year, giving it a "tidy and cheerful appearance."

1891 All 3 terms were taught by Frank H. Mosher, for \$30 per month each term, and Isabelle F. Lawson, for \$28 per month in the Spring and \$30 per month in the Fall and Winter. The students were split into 2 classes. In the Spring Mr. Mosher had 17 pupils with an average attendance of 13, and Ms. Lawson had 50 pupils with an average attendance of 35. In the Fall, Mr. Mosher had 16 pupils with an average attendance of 12, and Ms. Lawson had 30 pupils with an average attendance of 19. In the Winter Mr. Mosher had 16 pupils with an average attendance of 9, and Ms. Lawson had 46 pupils with an average attendance of 25. \$122.25 were spent by the town to "provide additional means of ventilation" to this building.

1892 The progress of this school was reported by Dartmouth this year.

1893 The Grammar school was taught by Carrie W. Sturtevant for \$35 per month, Rachel M. Wordell for \$30 per month, and Clara F. Hathaway for \$30 per month. There were 27 pupils with an average attendance of 21. The Primary school was taught by Nellie S. Brownell for \$28 per month. There were 32 pupils with an average attendance of 27.

1894 Progress of this school was reported by Dartmouth this year. This school, referred to in the Annual report as "the school at Westport Factory Village" was under the control of the Dartmouth School Committee, but the next year was to be managed by the Westport Committee, who "will endeavor to raise it to its highest possible standard." Repairs were already being made, specifically with regard to ventilation.

1895 Intermediate Spring term taught by Amy J. Spooner for \$32 per month. She had 31 pupils with an average attendance of 27. Primary was taught by Luella E. Greene for \$30 per month. There were 34 pupils with an average attendance of 29. Fall Intermediate term was taught by Delia M. Manchester and Gertrude Hayes for \$30 per month, and there were 31 pupils with an average attendance of 27. Primary class taught by Augusta A. Damon for \$30 per month, and there were 39 pupils with an average attendance of 34. The Winter Intermediate term was taught by Gertrude Hawes for \$30 per month, and there were 24 pupils with an average attendance of 21. The Primary class was taught by Mary A. Webster for \$30 per month, and there were 39 pupils with an average attendance of 31.

1896 No records for this school.

1897 All 3 Intermediate classes were taught by Louise E. Tupper for \$32 per month in the Spring and Fall and \$40 per month in the Winter. In the Spring there were 38 pupils with an average attendance of 33. In the Fall there were 40 pupils with an average attendance of 34, and in the Winter there were 40 pupils with an average attendance of 35. All 3 Primary class terms were taught by Frances H. Handy for \$32 per month in the Spring and Fall and \$36 per month in the Winter. In the Spring there were 46 pupils with an average attendance of 29. In the Fall there were 40 pupils with an average attendance of 31, and in the Winter there were 32 pupils with an average attendance of 16.

1898 All 3 terms of the Grammar school were taught by Louise E. Tupper who made \$36 per month each term. The number of students enrolled this school year was 15. Average attendance in the Spring was 12. Average attendance in the Fall was 10. Average attendance in the Winter was 8.

Spring term in the Primary school was taught by Frances H. Handy for \$32 per month. Fall and Winter terms were taught by Marion G. Smith for \$32 per month, who was assisted by Eliza Kelley for \$16 per month. The number of students enrolled this school year was 52. Average attendance in the Spring was 22. Average attendance in the Fall was 30. Average attendance in the Winter was 25.

**date District 18 Union**

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1899 All 3 terms of Grammar were taught by Elizabeth T. Howland for \$32 per month each term. Out of 14 pupils, the average attendance was 17.

Primary Spring term taught by Emily W. Chamberlin for \$32 per month. Fall and Winter terms were taught by Nellie M. Gregor for \$30 per month in the Fall and \$32 per month in the Winter. Mary T. Ashton assisted the Primary teachers all 3 terms for \$12 per month. Out of 47 pupils for the year, the average attendance was 29.

1900 Union Grammar taught by Frances H. Handy for \$34 per month. It held grades 3, 5, and 6. Out of 15 students enrolled, the average attendance was 10

Union Primary taught by Julia M. Taylor for \$34 per month. She was assisted by Edith H. Gifford for \$14 per month. The school held grades 1, 2, and 3. Out of 52 students enrolled, the average attendance was 32.

1901 Out of 12 students enrolled at Union Grammar, the average attendance was 9.

Out of 58 students enrolled at Union Primary, the average attendance was 34. This was the lowest attendance rate in town for the year, at 77.9%

1903 Union Grammar had 14 students enrolled with an average attendance of 10.

Union Primary had 55 students enrolled with an average attendance of 36.

1904 Union Grammar had 25 students enrolled with an average attendance of 14.

Union Primary had 58 students enrolled with an average attendance of 36.

**date District 18 Union**

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1905 Union Grammar had 20 students enrolled with an average attendance of 17.

Union Primary had 32 students enrolled with an average attendance of 17.

1906 Union Grammar taught by William T. Collins and had 24 pupils in the Winter, 23 in the Spring, and 20 in the Fall. The average attendances were, respectively, were 17, 16, and 16.

Union Primary taught by Mary T. Ashton and had 26 pupils in the Winter, 23 in the Spring, and 31 in the Fall. The average attendance for each term, respectively, was 16, 17, and 24.

1907

1908

1909 Union Grammar taught by Mary E. McGrath. 18 students enrolled with an average attendance of 13.

Union Primary taught by Mary T. Ashton. 45 students enrolled with an average attendance of 30.

New desks were provided for this school and new ceilings are arranged to be put in.

**date District 18 Union**

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1910 Union Grammar taught by Mary E. McGrath. 22 students enrolled with an average attendance of 13.

Union Primary taught by Mary T. Ashton. 38 students enrolled with an average attendance of 22.

1911 Union Grammar had 22 students enrolled with an average attendance of 16.

Union Primary had 20 students enrolled with an average attendance of 16.

1912 Union Grammar had 29 students enrolled with an average daily attendance of 19.

Union Primary had 25 students enrolled with an average daily attendance of 18.

1913 Union Grammar had 23 students enrolled with an average daily attendance of 19.

Union Primary had 29 students enrolled with an average daily attendance of 23.

1914 Union Grammar had 23 students enrolled with an average attendance of 17.

Union Primary had 35 students enrolled with an average attendance of 26.

**date District 18 Union**

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1915 Union Grammar contained grades 3-7. 34 students enrolled with an average attendance of 27.

Union Primary contained grades 1-3. 37 students enrolled with an average attendance of 32.

1916 Some of the furniture from this school was put into the buildings at Brownells Corner, Acoaxet, South Westport, State Side schools.

1917

2009

2009



# Westport Schools District 19 Head Primary

## 561 Old County Road

### date District 19 Head of Westport Primary

1859 Both terms taught by Miss Sarah K. Boomer, who kept order and made a fair degree of improvement.

1860 Summer term taught by Miss Sarah K. Boomer, and the winter term by Miss Mary W. Allen. A fair degree of improvement made during both terms, but was in need of more efficient management.

1861 Both terms taught by Cynthia M. White, who "labored hard" to improve the school's character and succeeded in receiving the gratitude of her employers and the respect of her students.

1866 Both terms taught by Miss G. Frank Winslow for the past year, who is described as "experienced, industrious, thorough, and energetic."

1868 "One of the neatest, most cheerful school-rooms in town," Harmony between student and teacher, along with moral instruction and good order combine to create a thriving school.

**date District 19 Head of Westport Primary**

1869 Both terms taught by Becca H. Boomer. The summer term went well but during the winter term there was a "lack of discipline and good order which was a damage to the school."

1875 Both terms taught by Sarah K. Boomer. In the summer she taught 40 students over 4 months, out of which the average attendance was 30. She earned \$28 per month in the summer. In the winter she taught 27 students over 4 months, out of which the average attendance was 18. She earned \$32 per month in the winter.

1876 Both terms taught by Sarah K. Boomer over 4 months. In the summer she taught 35 students of which the average attendance was 26 and earned \$26 per month. In the winter she taught 27 students of which the average attendance was 20 and earned \$28.

1877 Both terms taught by Sarah K. Boomer, who earned \$26 per month in the summer and \$27 per month in the winter. The spring term lasted 3 months and saw 28 students of which the average attendance was 19. The winter term lasted 3 1/4 months and saw 30 students of which the average attendance was 24.

1878 Sarah K. Boomer taught all 3 terms this year, earning \$24 per month in the Spring and Autumn, and \$25 per month in the Winter. In the Spring, she taught 27 students of which the average attendance was 22. In the Autumn she taught 30 students of which the average attendance was 25. In the Winter she taught 24 students of which the average attendance was 14.

1879 Sarah K. Boomer taught all 3 terms this year, making \$24 per month in the spring and autumn and \$25 in the winter. The spring term lasted 2.5 months and saw 28 students of which the average attendance was 22. The autumn term also lasted 2.5 months and saw 28 students of which the average attendance was 25. The winter term lasted 4 months and saw 21 students of which the average attendance was 15.

**date District 19 Head of Westport Primary**

1880 All 3 terms were taught by Sarah K. Boomer, who made \$20 per month in the spring and autumn and \$24 per month in the winter. In the spring she taught 33 students of which the average attendance was 25. In the autumn she taught 32 students of which the average attendance was 25, and in the winter she taught 25 students of which the average attendance was 16.

1881 Sarah K. Boomer taught all 3 terms, earning \$20 per month over the 2.5 month long Spring and Winter terms and \$24 per month in the winter term, which lasted 3 3/4 months. In the Spring she had 28 pupils. In the Autumn she had 26 pupils, one of whom was under the age of 5. In the Winter she had 15 pupils.

1882 All 3 terms taught by Sarah K. Boomer. She earned \$20 per month in the Spring and Autumn and \$25 per month in the winter. She had 25 pupils in the Spring, 2 of whom were under the age of 5. In the Autumn she had 33 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5. In the winter she had 26 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5.

1883 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Sarah K. Boomer, who earned \$22 per month each term. In the Spring she had 27 pupils, and in the Autumn she had 32, 1 of whom was over the age of 15. The Winter term was taught by Becca H. Boomer, who earned \$25 per month and had 24 pupils.

This marks the first term in about 14 years that Sarah K. Boomer did not teach at this school.

The Committee notes that this school is in need of new floors and seats.

1884 All 3 terms were taught by Sarah K. Boomer, who earned \$22 per month in the Spring and Autumn and \$25 per month in the Winter. She had 28 pupils in the Spring, 1 of whom was under the age of 5. In the Autumn she had 33 pupils, and in the Winter she had 30.

Repairs were made this year, including reseating, refurnishing, and re-plastering.

The Committee also notes a need for "whitewashing, painting, cleaning, etc."

1885 All 3 terms taught by Lulie K. Humphrey, who earned \$22 per month in the Spring and Autumn and \$25 per month in the Winter. In the Spring there were 28 pupils, in the Autumn 32, 1 of whom was over the age of 15, and in the Winter there were 17 pupils.

**date District 19 Head of Westport Primary**

1886 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Lizzie R. Rogers for \$20 per month. She had 23 pupils in the Spring, and 21 in the Autumn. The Winter term was taught by Mattie A. Crocker for \$26 per month, and had 22 pupils.

1887 All 3 terms were taught by Mattie A. Crocker, but this is all that the School Committee mentions about this district for the year's Annual Report.

1888 All 3 terms taught by Mattie A. Crocker for \$28 per month each term. In the Spring she had 22 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15. In the Autumn she had 24 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15. In the Winter she had 26 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15.

1889 All 3 terms taught by Mattie A. Crocker for \$26 per month in the Spring and Fall and \$28 per month in the Winter. In the Spring she had 23 pupils, 1 of whom was above the age of 15. In the Fall she had 28 pupils, 1 of whom again was above the age of 15, and in the Winter she had 29 pupils, 1 of whom was under the age of 5 and 1 of whom was above the age of 15.

1890 All 3 terms taught by Mattie A. Crocker for \$26 per month in the Spring and Fall and \$28 per month in the Winter. In the Spring she had 30 pupils, in the Fall 26, and in the Winter 29.

1891 All 3 terms taught by Mattie A. Crocker for \$28 per month each term. In the Spring there were 25 pupils with an average attendance of 23, and in both the Fall and Winter there were 23 pupils with an average attendance of 20.

**date District 19 Head of Westport Primary**

1892 All 3 terms taught by Mattie A. Crocker for \$28 per month each term. In the Spring she had 18 pupils with an average attendance of 15, in the Fall she had 19 pupils with an average attendance of 16, and in the Winter she had 24 pupils with an average attendance of 19.

1893 Taught by Marion G. Smith for \$30 per month, Mattie A. Crocker for \$28 per month, and Celie S. Snow for \$30 per month. There were 20 pupils with an average attendance of 18.

1894 Spring term taught by Celia S. Snow for \$30 per month. There were 19 pupils with an average attendance of 15. Fall and Winter terms taught by Hattie A. Hay for \$30 per month each term. Both terms saw 25 pupils with an average attendance of 19.

1895 Spring term taught by Hattie A. Hay for \$30 per month. There were 29 pupils with an average attendance of 26. Fall and Winter terms taught by Ella Kennedy for \$30 per month each term. In the Fall there were 23 pupils with an average attendance of 20, and in the Winter there were 23 pupils with an average attendance of 19.

1896 All 3 terms taught by M. Ella Kennedy for \$30 per month each term. In the Spring she had 27 pupils with an average attendance of 23. In the Falls he had 31 pupils with an average attendance of 28. In the Winter she had 32 pupils with an average attendance of 26.

1897 Spring term taught by M. Ella Kennedy for \$30 per month. She had 27 pupils with an average attendance of 23. Fall term taught by Flora A. Nichols for \$30 per month. She had 35 pupils with an average attendance of 28. Winter term taught by Gertrude Newman for \$32 per month. She had 28 pupils with an average attendance of 23.

**date District 19 Head of Westport Primary**

1898 Spring term taught by Sarah E. Lord for \$32 per month. Fall and Winter terms taught by Adelaide L. Stevens for \$32 per month each term. The number of students enrolled this school year was 35. Average attendance in the Spring was 27. Average attendance in the Fall was 19. Average attendance in the Winter was 16. The Principal's report indicates that he is enjoying his new position at the High School, but he puts forth a few things that are holding the school back. Specifically, he says that English study is the school's weakest branch and that supplies and training are necessary to improve it. Secondly, he says that the school lacks the necessary equipment to efficiently teach the sciences. Thirdly, he addresses attendance which, although commendable considering the distances traveled by students, still held the school back a bit.

1899 Spring term taught by Adelaide L. Stevens for \$32 per month. Fall and Winter terms taught by Lottie Guyer for \$30 per month each term. Out of 22 pupils for the year, the average attendance was 17.

1900 Taught by Lottie J. Guyer for \$30 per month. This school included grades 1, 2, and 3.

1901 Out of 26 students enrolled, the average attendance was 22.

1903 29 students enrolled, average attendance 21. Superintendent Carr is very displeased with the condition of both school-buildings at the Head. He describes this building as being "very poorly adapted to school work. Here too the plaster is falling. During a rain storm the water runs down the chimney, passes along the stove pipe, mingles with the soot and distributes itself upon the desks and floor not sparing the luckless child who happens to sit beneath. It may be cold in the room, but the pupils may not sit near the stove for fear of being hit by the blackened water. The school room is scarcely more than half as large as it should be to properly accommodate the pupils who attend there."

**date District 19 Head of Westport Primary**

1904 30 students enrolled with an average attendance of 19.

1905 24 students enrolled with an average attendance of 19.

1906 Taught by Mary E. Merrill. 20 students enrolled in the Winter with an average attendance of 17. 21 students enrolled in the Spring with an average attendance of 20. 21 students enrolled in the Fall with an average attendance of 15.

1907 Taught by Helen L. Brownell for \$36 per month. 20 students enrolled in the Winter with an average attendance of 16. 20 students enrolled in the Spring with an average attendance of 19. 30 students enrolled in the Fall with an average attendance of 24.

The need for a flag pole at this school is noted in the Superintendent's Report. Also needed is "an engine of some sort to pump water."

1908

1909 Taught by Helen L. Brownell. 48 students enrolled with an average attendance of 34.

**date District 19 Head of Westport Primary**

1910 Taught by Bertha E. Hinkley. 33 students enrolled with an average attendance of 22.

1911 42 students enrolled with an average attendance of 31.

1912 53 students enrolled with an average daily attendance of 35.

1913 51 students enrolled with an average daily attendance of 46.

1914 49 students enrolled with an average attendance of 48.

1915 Grades 1-4. 55 students enrolled with an average attendance of 47.



**date District 19 Head of Westport Primary**

1916 Grades 1-4. 44 students enrolled with an average attendance of 33.

1917 Grades 1-3. 39 students enrolled with an average attendance of 31.

2009

2009

2009

2009

# Westport Schools District 20

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## date District 20

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- 1859 Summer term taught by Mary C. Macomber, a first-time teacher. The committee notes that "her efforts to succeed accomplished as great an amount of good as could have been expected where some in the district were bound to censure all that was done by either teacher or committee." The winter term was taught by Philip Sisson, who the Committee cites as being "particularly adapted to the school." He was a firm and impartial teacher, and managed the school efficiently.
- 1860 Summer term taught by Maria Brownell, and the winter term was taught by Albert C. Kirby. Both were young and inexperienced teachers, but managed to generally satisfy the Committee.
- 1861 Summer term taught by Sarah K. Boomer, an "experienced and faithful teacher," under whom many students made "commendable advancement." The winter term was taught by Andrew S. Macomber, who had taught several terms in town before always to the satisfaction of the School Committee.  
This Committee also noted that the condition of this school-house was very poor and made referenced section 21, chapter 39 of the "General Statutes," which reads as follows: "A school district, obliged by law to provide a suitable school-house, shall, for neglecting one year so to do, be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, to be recovered by indictment, on complaint of any legal voter in said district, to be appropriated to the support of schools therein."
- 1866 Summer term taught by Annie M. Cornell, and the winter term was taught by Cynthia W. Brownell. Both teachers "deserve much credit" for their work.
- 1868 "The school made satisfactory advancement both terms, and, so far as we (the Committee) were able to observe or learn, were well conducted."
- 1869 The Committee starts off this district's Annual evaluation by describing its utterly poor conditions, stating that in preparation for a rain-storm, the teacher would dismiss school so that everyone could find proper shelter. The school was taught by Cynthia W. Brownell, who did well, "all things which she had to contend with being considered," most likely with regard to the poor conditions of the building.
- 1875 Since the last available Annual Report of the School Committee, in 1869, this district appears to have been abolished and the school ceases to appear in Annual Reports entirely.

# Westport Schools High School

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## date High School

1859 N/A

1860 N/A

1861 N/A

1866 It is proposed to establish a High School that is opened to all, citing the success of the Westport Academy at the Bell School as evidence of such an institutions benefits on its students and consequently the town. However only students in the vicinity, within close proximity of the Academy, benefited from its advantages. The High School would spread the benefits of such a higher-learning establishment amongst a wider group of students.

1868 N/A

1869 By vote of the town it was decided that the High School would be located at the Head of the River for half of the school year, and at Westport Point for the other half.

The Committee labored vigorously to make this happen, remarking on the several disadvantages they faced in the process: "We had no house, no teacher, and we knew not if we should have any scholars." They ended up hiring William A. Symmes, of Beverly, Mass., who did well and showed skill in teaching. The first term, at the Head of the River, ended with 29 students, and the next term, at Westport Point, ended with 36 students.

1875 The summer term was taught by Benjamin S. Coppock for 3 1/2 months at Westport Point, and Emma C. Richmond for 1 month. They taught 29 students, out of which the average attendance was 19. They both earned \$77.78. The winter term was taught by D.D. Campbell, who taught 35 students for 4 1/2 months at "the Head of the River", out of which the average attendance was 30. He earned \$77.78 per month.

The curriculum at this school consisted, among other things, Latin, German, and "the higher branches of Mathematics."

- 1876 The Summer term was taught by Benjamin S. Coppock and D.D. Campbell, who each taught for 2 1/4 months. Coppock became ill and was replaced by Campbell. They taught 30 students of which the average attendance was 25. They earned \$77.78 per month. The winter term was taught by D.D. Campbell for 2 3/4 months. He became ill and was replaced by Clarence Boylston for 1 1/2 months. He had to leave the school "in order to accept a better situation. He was subsequently replaced by Horatio D. Newton for 3/4 of a month. They taught 34 students of which the average attendance was 29. They earned \$77.78 per month.
- 1877 Both terms were run by Horatio D. Newton for 4 1/2 months at \$77.79 per month. In the summer he taught 27 students of which the average attendance was 22, and in the winter he taught 39 students of which the average attendance was 37. Under the direction of Newton, the Committee says that this school "has done even more than we hoped." Attendance was a particular success.
- 1878 Spring term taught by Horatio D. Newton, who taught 35 students over 2.5 months, out of which the average attendance was 31. He earned \$77.77 per month. He also taught the Autumn term, which consisted of 33 students over 2 1/4 months, out of which the average attendance was 30. He had the same wage. He taught the winter term as well, which was 4.5 months long, consisted of 45 students out of which the average attendance was 41, and had the same wage. The committee mentions that this school saw 90%+ attendance rates, which no doubt aided its progress.
- 1879 Spring term taught by Horatio D. Newton over 2.5 months at \$77.77 per month. He taught 26 students of which the average attendance was 22. Both the autumn and winter terms were taught by Frank L. Newton at \$70 per month. The autumn semester lasted 2 months and saw 24 students of which the average attendance was 22. The winter term lasted 4.5 months and saw 32 students of which the average attendance was 29. At the end of the Annual Report the Committee commends Horatio D. and Frank L. Newton, the teachers at the school, both of which they call successful teachers.
- 1880 Frank L. Newton taught all 3 terms this year, receiving \$55.55 per month each term. In the Spring, he taught 32 students over 2.5 months, out of which the average attendance was 27. In the Autumn term, which lasted only 2 months, he taught 31 students of which the average attendance was 27. In the 4 1/2 month long winter term, he taught 43 students of which the average attendance was 34. It is noted toward the end of the report that some of the students from this school have gone on to become teachers in "our common schools (Westport?)," and the school is consistently producing successful scholars, much to the credit of Mr. Newton, its teacher.

**date High School**

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1881 Frank L. Newton taught all 3 terms this year, and was paid \$55.56 each term. The spring term lasted 2.5 months and saw 18 students, 9 of which were over the age of 15. The autumn term lasted 2 months and saw 19 students, 9 of which again were over the age of 15. The winter term lasted 4.5 months and saw 25 students, 17 of which were over the age of 15.

The Committee reserves a space at the end of the report to address this school specifically. The summer term was held at the Point, and the Winter term was held at the Head of the River. The Committee expresses regret at having to change location so frequently, and recommends "any change that would better accommodate the citizens than the present method." Newton is also commended for his job teaching here.

1882 Spring and Autumn terms taught by Frank L. Newton for 2 1/4 months at \$55.56 per month. In the Spring he had 20 pupils, 12 of whom were over the age of 15. In the Autumn he had 17 pupils, 10 of whom were over the age of 15. The winter term was taught by Charles T. Wing, who earned \$50 per month over 4.5 months. He had 20 pupils, 7 of whom were over the age of 15.

The Committee, per usual, saves some space at the end of the report to mark the progress of this school. Mr. Newton is once again commended for his work. It is noted that "quite a number" of teachers in town at this time were taught by him at one time or another. Charles T. Wing took over the winter term, and is described as "a young man of excellent literary attainments and good moral character."

1883 All 3 terms taught by Charles T. Wing, who earned \$50 per month each term. In the Spring he had 23 pupils, 4 of whom were over the age of 15. In the autumn he had 26 pupils, 15 of whom were over the age of 15. In the winter he had 32 pupils, 10 of whom were over the age of 15. The Winter term lasted 4.5 months, the longest of any school in town.

Spring and Autumn terms were held at Westport Point and the Winter term was held at the Head of the River. At the end of the Annual Report the Committee commends Charles T. Wing for his work and progress with the school and his students: "we believe scholars attending it (the high school) are preparing themselves for usefulness in the world, that it may be better for their living in it, and we feel to regret that a larger portion of the town could not be benefited by it."

**date High School**

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- 1884 All 3 terms taught by Charles T. Wing at a wage of \$50 per month each term. In the Spring there were 28 pupils, 8 of whom were over the age of 15. In the Autumn there were 30 pupils, 12 of whom were over the age of 15, and in the Winter term, which lasted 4.5 months, there were 29 pupils, 16 of whom were over the age of 15.  
Charles T. Wing is described by the Committee as "a faithful teacher, who has labored diligently not only for the advancement of his pupils in the several branches pursued by them, but to impress upon their minds the principles of piety and justice, and love for the truth."
- 1885 Charles T. Wing taught all 3 terms again this year, at a wage of \$50 per month. In the Spring he had 10 pupils, 1 of whom was over the age of 15. In the Autumn term, which lasted 2 1/4 months, he had 17 pupils, 7 of whom were over the age of 15, and in the Winter term, which lasted 4.5 months, he had 27 pupils, 17 of whom were over the age of 15.
- 1886 All 3 terms taught by John T. Nichols, who earned \$65 per month each term. In the Spring and Autumn he had 26 pupils, 9 of whom in the Spring were over the age of 15, and 12 of whom in the Autumn were over the age of 15. In the Winter he had 23 pupils, 14 of whom were over the age of 15.
- 1887 Spring term taught by Harry B. Drake for \$55 per month over 2 months. He had 19 pupils, 9 of whom were over the age of 15. The Autumn and Winter terms were taught by Charles J. McCreery for \$60 per month. In the Autumn he had 15 pupils, 8 of whom were over the age of 15. In the Winter he had 17 pupils, 13 of whom were over the age of 15.  
At the end of the yearly report, the committee mentions a "change of the High School," but does not specify what that change was. Possibly a change in location.
- 1888 Spring term taught by Charles. J. McCreery over 2.5 months. He earned \$55 per month and had 14 pupils, 6 of whom were over the age of 15. The Autumn term was taught by Charles. J. McCreery, who earned \$57.50 per month, and Charles. R. Hicks, who earned \$55 per month. The term lasted 2 1/4 months, and there were 15 pupils, 7 of whom were over the age of 15. The Winter term was taught by W.E. Chaffin over 4 1/4 months at \$60 per month. There were 18 pupils, 10 of whom were over the age of 15.
- 1889 All 3 terms taught by H.E. Richardson for \$60 per month. In the Spring term, which lasted 2.5 months, he had 13 pupils, 8 of whom were over the age of 15. In the Fall term, which lasted 2.5 months, he had 14 pupils, 9 of whom were over the age of 15. In the Winter term, which lasted 4 months, he had 19 pupils, 13 of whom were above the age of 15.  
Both buildings where the High School is held are noted as needing "extensive repairs," and needing "special attention."

**date High School**

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- 1890 All 3 terms taught by Herbert E. Richardson for \$60 per month each term. In the Spring there were 14 pupils, 10 of whom were above the age of 15. In the Fall there were 23 pupils, 12 of whom were above the age of 15. In the Winter there were 20 pupils, 10 of whom were above the age of 15.  
Mr. Richardson is cited in the Annual Report as managing the school well, and attendance is also cited as being good. These things combined to allow the school to make "good progress."  
A Latin class was formed this year, with its motto being "Omnia Vincit labor."  
The work accomplished in this class was "highly satisfactory."  
The school "at the Head" was painted inside and out, which is said to have pleased teachers, pupils, and residents of the neighborhood alike.  
The "upper room" of the building "at the Point" was re-seated, and the building was also painted.
- 1891 All 3 terms taught by George H. Eldridge for \$50 per month in the Spring, and \$60 per month in the Fall and Winter. In the Spring there were 20 pupils with an average attendance of 13. In the Fall there were again 20 pupils, this time with an average attendance of 11. In the Winter there were once again 20 pupils, this time with an average attendance of 14.  
The Committee mentions that the High School was held at Westport Point throughout the year.
- 1892 Spring term taught by George H. Eldridge for \$60 per month. There were 27 pupils with an average attendance of 25. Fall and Winter terms taught by Charles H. Murdock for \$65 per month each term. In the Fall there were 22 pupils with an average attendance of 21, and in the Winter there were 32 pupils with an average attendance of 23.
- 1893 Taught by Charles H. Murdock for \$50 per month, Chandler M. Bray for \$40 per month, and Alvin G. Weeks for \$50 per month. There was an average of 24 pupils with an average attendance of 22.
- 1894 All 3 terms taught by Alvin G. Weeks for \$60 per month. In the Spring there were 20 pupils with an average attendance of 16. In the Fall there were 20 pupils with an average attendance of 18. In the Winter there were 27 pupils with an average attendance of 19.  
The High School was held at Central Village throughout the entire year.

**date High School**

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1895 School was held at Central Village all 3 terms. Spring and Fall terms taught by Alvin G. Weeks for \$60 per month each term. In the Spring there were 14 pupils with an average attendance of 11. In the Fall there were 12 pupils with an average attendance of 10. The Winter term was taught by Edwin C. Howard for \$45 per month. There were 18 pupils with an average attendance of 15.

"This school has been located at Central Village for several years. By a vote of the town at our last annual town meeting, it was located at the Head-of-the-River, and is not in session. Owing to the combination of the High school with the school already at the "Head," it now numbers thirty-four pupils.

1896 School was held at the Head of Westport all 3 terms. All 3 terms were also taught by Edwin C. Howard for \$50 per month each term. In the Spring he had 19 pupils with an average attendance of 17. In the Fall he had 23 pupils with an average attendance of 22, and in the Winter he had 26 pupils with an average attendance of 24.

The superintendent notes an increase in the number of students at this school. He notes several contributing factors to this, including the recent change of location, 'interested parties,' and the town's generosity in assistance for transportation as 'possibly (doing) more than all else toward building up a high school in some measure creditable to the town of Westport.'

Edwin C. Howard, teacher, is credited as being highly efficient and deeply interested in his work.

The Superintendent then gives several statistics that indicate "the high school has been raised in its standard of studies, and in the age of students attending."

For the first time, the principal of this school, Edwin C. Howard, writes a report that is included in the large Annual Report of the School Committee. In it, he describes things as relatively nice at the school: 'The general tone and disposition of the school has been good.' However, he notes that in some departments there is a serious lack in text books and equipment, namely the branches of science. He notes that demonstration and experiment are the best ways to teach these subjects, and without the proper equipment that job is very difficult. He also notes a "lack of the power of expression' as being 'one of the greatest criticisms to be made upon the pupils.'



1897 School was held at the Head of Westport all 3 terms. The Spring term was taught by Edwin C. Howard for \$60 per month. He had 21 pupils with an average attendance of 19. Fall and Winter terms taught by H.A. Morse for \$50 per month. In the Fall he had 27 pupils with an average attendance of 26. In the Winter he had 30 pupils with an average attendance of 22.

The Superintendent remarks specifically about this school in his report, and notes that Mr. Morse, the Principal, has created a high standard of scholarship and performed his duties well. The superintendent then shows statistics showing that enrollment in the high school is increasing with each successive year. He then proposes that the "course of study," which lasts 2 years, be extended to 3 years. He argues that this will help to prepare students. He also notes that the school is in need of better heating and ventilation, but says that the extension of the course of study is of a higher priority. He says that the addition of another year to the high school course requires more room and better accommodations, as the current building is overcrowded.

In the Report of the Principal of the High School, H.A. Morse says that over the past year "the determination to establish a high standard to which all must attain has materially helped to raise the tone of the school," but also notes that students' lack of enthusiasm was an obstacle to success. Another obstacle he cites is "unfavorable conditions for study." Namely overcrowding combined with poor heat and ventilation. "The dull, listless attitude, inability to study, severe headaches, and sickness can be traced to no other cause, and can be appreciated only by one who endures it day after day. A new building is not only a desirability, but a necessity."

He also proposes a change in the course of study by extending it to 3 years, as Superintendent Brockway had mentioned in his report for this year.

1898 Spring term taught by H.A. Morse for \$55 per month. Fall term taught by Isaac H. Storer for \$55 per month, and Winter term taught by Albion H. Ross for \$50 per month. The number of students enrolled this school year was 26.

- 1899 Spring term taught at Westport Point by Alexander C. Scott for \$55 per month. The Fall and Winter terms were taught by Frank M. Marsh for \$50 per month in the Fall and \$55 per month in the Winter.  
Out of 7 pupils for the year, the average attendance was 5.  
In the Report of Westport High School, now annually included in the Report of the School Committee, Principal Frank Monroe Marsh cites several important additions to the schools' 'equipment'. This additions include:  
New texts on history, "modern and practicable."  
Tools for the illustration of scientific fundamentals (no specifics mentioned), which immediately aided the pupils' grasp of the subject.  
"A very helpful list of books for the English department," consisting of "these half-dozen best English and American authors," which will, hopefully, develop an interest in high grade literature.  
Each scholar also joined in a plan "to obtain a valuable encyclopedia of four large volumes," which is hoped to serve as a "nucleus for a reference library."  
Principal Marsh notes the school's greatest weakness as being the "lack of mental independence and power to think" on the part of the students. He closes his report by mentioning his desire for "the closest sympathy and patriotic devotion of citizens and parents." He is alluding to school spirit, something he wishes this school had more of.
- 1900 Taught by Alpheus W. Rich for \$60 per month. The school included grades 9, 10, and 11. Out of 13 students enrolled, the average attendance was 11.  
In the now-annual Report of Westport High School, Principal Alpheus William Rich aims to be brief and pointed. He states that the goal of the school is to be sure that a graduate will either be prepared for further education or that practicable and desirable training will have been provided for students who do not wish to continue school.  
The superintendent mentions that for the last 3 years, the course of study was lengthened from 2 years to 3 years, but also that "so long as we can employ but one teacher for the High School, we should return to the two years' course in order to reduce the number of classes that the teacher may have opportunity to do the necessary work in the required time."

1901 Out of 17 pupils enrolled, average attendance was 12. This school had the 4th highest attendance rate in town for the year.

A new method of admitting pupils to the High School was implemented this year. Students now must take a required examination for entrance. This year, 24 pupils took the exam, of which 4 were admitted. "While it has reduced our school in numbers it has raised the standard. Pupils must know more to get into the school; and those who are there have begun to feel that work is necessary, if they wish to stay there..The results are encouraging." The course of study conforms to the first two years of the Fall River High School, and once completed students will enter their third year at the Fall River High School.

The Principle, J.H. Ward, submits his annual report to the superintendent. In it, he recommends an examination for pupils before they can be admitted to their third year, which will be at the Fall River High School.

He then discusses the general condition of the school, stating that "the moral condition still needs much improvement." To achieve this, he asks for the help and cooperation of parents and the other teachers in town.

He then mentions that a new Algebra text is 'imperative,' and new texts are also necessary for Latin. He asks for relief maps and a good barometer for Physiology, and a classical dictionary for the English work. He cites an interest in Drawing among the students, and implies that more "material...be obtained for this work." He closes his report by stating "A two-years' course can and ought to be made a success here."

1903 10 students enrolled, average attendance 8.

The new superintendent, Ernest P. Carr notes that the High School 'compares very favorably' with the Fall River High School. "Last year there were nine (students) of whom seven were high school pupils and two were in the ninth grade. Five (of the students) completed the course and the two in the ninth grade left..to enter the Fall River High School."

Next, Superintendent Carr points out that 18 candidates took the exam for admission to the 9th grade, of which 11 passed. He believes that to maintain a high school for so few pupils is "farcical." He then states that "with the opening of the proposed electric line to Horseneck, the pupils from nearly all parts of Westport can get to Fall River." He thus proposes to discontinue the high school and pay tuition for Westport students for 'the entire course' at the Fall River High School. His explanation for doing so is as follows: "The present arrangement is unsatisfactory because only the pupils within a radius of three or four miles can get to the high school without a change of residence. Nor would this disadvantage be obviated if the high school were located anywhere else in Westport." He notes that this is only a recommendation to be carefully discussed by the town.

1904 14 students enrolled with an average attendance of 9.

Superintendent Carr notes that the students who have left Westport High School to attend B.M.C. Durfee High School in Fall River are performing very well there, and Principle Pope of that school "speaks in very complimentary terms" of them. Enrollment at the school has increased, which is a good sign, but Superintendent Carr notes that the building is simply insufficient to house its students. He argues that the huge amount of repairs needed to bring the building to efficiency is simply too expensive and it would be more economical to simply build a new school. "It is no exaggeration to say that present conditions cannot last much longer."

Combined with the poor conditions of the Primary School at the Head (district 19), the school buildings at the Head are in very poor condition. The superintendent thus recommends consolidating the schools.

In the Principal's Report, E.W.D. Merrill goes into specific detail regarding the number of students enrolled, how many students have gone on to the Fall River High School, and also how many are projected to attend school the following years.

He next addresses the very poor conditions of the school which he says necessitate repairs at the very least.

To close his report, Mr. Merrill notes that over the past year, a corner of the school has been turned into a Public Library as incentive for students to become fond of reading. However he notes that this goal has not nearly been met, and the space now used for the Public Library only serves as a hindrance to the students' advancement by taking up space in the school-room.

1905 16 students enrolled with an average attendance of 11.

In the Principal's Report, E.W.D. Merrill goes into specifics (page 19), regarding the number of students at Westport High School and those who have gone on to attend school in Fall River. He next addresses the condition of the building. He notes that, over the last summer, the present building was re-shingled and re-papered, a new and substantial wood shed was built, and 'other temporary repairs' were made. He says that the interior was made brighter and more cheerful, "but the essential faults of the building could not..be removed." He emphasizes the need for a new building, and states "with conviction that in no particular has the need been exaggerated.'

He also states that a new building will make Westport High school "a permanent and progressive institution of the town, dear to its alumni and a source of justifiable pride to all."

1906 11 students enrolled in the Winter with an average attendance of 9. 10 students enrolled in the Spring with an average attendance of 9. 16 students enrolled in the Fall with an average attendance of 13.

Principal E.W.D. Merrill gives his 5th annual report as Principal of the High School. The Principal's report this year again opens with mention of the "deplorable hygienic conditions of the present buildings," stating that nothing has been done in the past year to relieve the situation, and expresses sincere hope that the new building at the Head will bring such relief.

He then discuss specifics regarding the number of pupils in each grade at the school and how many received diplomas this year.

He notes good progress in the school and a marked improvement in the matter of home study on the part of the pupils, "although the practice has not yet become as general and regular as it (should) be."

He cites the work in music as 'discouraging, chiefly from the small number of pupils.' He attributes this to the small number of pupils and says that once they enter the new building, presently under construction, this weakness will be largely removed.

As the principal anticipates the upcoming move to the new building at the Head, he mentions the need for several supplies: "A classical dictionary, a globe, books of collected songs, several good reproductions of paintings, selected carefully for their value in art appreciation, (and) a few inexpensive but well chosen models of plastic art."

Next, the Principal discusses the need for some sort of alert system to notify students when school will be closed on account of bad weather. He discusses this issue at length, and it evidently is very important to him.

Principal Merrill is clearly looking forward to moving into the new building being built at the Head. His reports over the past 5 years indicate terrible conditions for students and teacher alike in this school, and his words really show eager anticipation.

**date High School**

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1907 Taught by Wallace S. Hall for \$55 per month. 13 students enrolled in the Winter with an average attendance of 11. 14 students enrolled in the Spring with an average attendance of 12. 16 students enrolled in the Fall with an average attendance of 15.

E.W.D. Merrill resigned last summer, after serving 5 years as principal of the High School. He was replaced by Wallace S. Hall of Woburn, MA.

The superintendent remarks in his report about the greatest criticism facing the High School: ".that the teaching force is not large enough to teach all the subjects we ought to teach," and also that the school lacks the necessary supplies to teach the sciences, and this affects pupils once they move on to the Fall River High School where they find themselves a bit behind their non-Westport peers. He recommends buying the necessary supplies, and also hiring an assistant to help the High School principal half of 'her' time and the rest of the time in the lower grades. This could perhaps be to make sure that the lower grades are receiving the proper preparation for the high school studies.

Superintendent Cole also mentions the need for proper transportation to the Head for any students in town that wish to attend the High School there.

The Principal's Report for the year is summed up quite well by Superintendent Cole in his report, which is described above. Not mentioned in the Superintendent's Report though, was the previously recommended action of installing a 'no session-signal' to notify students when school is cancelled due to weather. The principal notes that such a measure would have been useful at least twice in the past year. He suggests putting a church-bell on the building to serve such a purpose.

1908

1909 Taught by E. Lillian Simpson. 25 students enrolled with an average attendance of 17.

The superintendent addresses the issue of the high school being able to accommodate a larger number of pupils than it currently does. To this purpose he suggests 3 things:

1. it should either be more centrally located or transportation for some pupils be provided at public expense.
2. In addition to a general course there should be a course in commercial subjects and a scientific course with manual training and elementary agriculture.
3. There ought to be two teachers and an equipment of apparatus and a laboratory to carry this out.

In the Report of the Principal of the High School, now Etta Lillian Simpson, next appears in the report. She notes that the new building being used for the High School is a very nice accommodation., and the effects of this is felt upon the pupils and teacher alike. She says that the material for course work is 'excellent,' but the students somewhat lack enthusiasm and attendance fell during the Fall and Winter terms due to storms and sickness. She also notes that the school was closed for 2 weeks because of an outbreak of scarlet fever. She also says that she thinks if transportation were provided for any student wanting to attend the High School then "our numbers would be doubled in a year." In closing her report she cites several needs for repairs, namely being fitted with storm windows, and re-varnishing of 'casings and sills.' She says that "..on cold days it is impossible to heat the room."

1910 Taught by Irving P. Coleman. 18 students enrolled with an average attendance of 10.

The Principal's Report begins by discussing what grades are present at the High School and their corresponding studies. He notes a particular emphasis on English and History.

He next states his chief grievance with the school: the lack of a good working library in the school. He says such a library is essential and it is impossible to do the best work possible with no reference books except for a set of encyclopedias. He has tried to provide books from his personal library, but the results were not satisfactory. He notes a noticeable lack of broad general information among the pupils, and he blames this on the lack of books available to them.

1911 18 students enrolled with an average attendance of 14.

The Principal's Report for the year begins with a description of the number of pupils in the school and the courses of study for each grade. He next discusses his interest in expanding the studies on music in the school because "...music (is) a means of increasing the appreciation of children for (its) natural and beautiful expression of human emotion." He also discusses the importance of pictures, such as 'post cards, stereographs, and other illustrations' in order to 'increase interest in studies and widen the general knowledge of pupils as nothing else could.'

He also discusses the need for a better library and better heating during the colder months, suggesting storm windows be put in on the north side of the building.

He also notes at the end of his report the activities for pupils in terms of 'open air exercises' Among these are football, baseball, and tennis, along with skating in the Winter.

1912 Taught by Martha M. Johannot. 22 students enrolled with an average daily attendance of 17.

The Report of the Principal of the High School begins with a description of the grades at the school and their courses of study. She says that the ninth grade is the most important grade, taking up the vast majority of students enrolled. It is also cited as being important because of the essential learning that is meant to be done during this year of study.

The principal cites a generous donation of books from Dr. J.D. Tupper. These books' topics range from history to biography to 'nature work.' The value of an extra-curricular interest in reading is emphasized, and the principal closes her report as thus: "School should no longer be considered as a place of imprisonment and torture, but one of enthusiasm, good will and cooperation."

1913 17 students enrolled with an average daily attendance of 15.

The Principal's Report begins by discussing the newly introduced course in Practical Science, which is cited as 'fast becoming very popular in the most up-to-date High Schools of our state.' This course teaches pupils how to 'test water, foods, and patent medicines. In this course they also study the problems of home heating, ventilation, water supply, and sanitation.'

The Principal then describes each grade's courses of study, and then describes the school's need for 'some good, up-to-date reference books.' He notes that the New Bedford Library has helped the school out 'wonderfully,' but nonetheless the school is still in need of better reference texts.



**date High School**

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- 1914 17 students enrolled with an average attendance of 15.  
The Report of the Principal of the High School is presented by Alice J. King, who is teaching here for the first time. Her report is considerably short and focuses on the curriculum of the school. She notes that she and her students are trying to keep the school 'in touch with the needs of the times,' particularly with regard to up-to-date courses of study.
- 1915 Grades 9-11. 25 students enrolled with an average attendance of 23.  
J.G. Wadsworth, agent of the Mass. Board of Education visited this building and reported that "the conditions on the whole..were good as far as I was able to observe in (his) limited stay."  
The Report of the Principal of the High School this year discusses a "thoroughly revised" curriculum, strengthening English work specifically. He then describes the statistics and curriculum for the first and second year students (page 46), and marks a steady growth in the number of students enrolled.
- 1916 Grades 8-10. 34 students enrolled with an average attendance of 20.  
In the Principal's Report, it is indicated that progress moved along smoothly this year.  
He also notes that for the three graduates of the school the previous year, 250 friends and relatives showed up at the Pacific Union Church. All 3 graduates are continuing their educational work at higher institutions.  
Next comes a description of the classes and their corresponding courses of study (pages 16-17).
- 1917 Grades 9-10. 28 students enrolled with an average attendance of 25.  
The Principal's Report this year begins with a description of the first and second-year students and their corresponding courses of study. The new principal, Harrison S. Coday, believes that the school is now big enough 'to demand the entire attention of two teachers,' and recommends that the principal (him) 'be given charge of the whole building including the elementary rooms.' He notes that at present the superintendent had 'charge' of the elementary rooms, with 'far from successful' results.

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# Westport Schools Notes

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## date Notes

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- 1859 Committee met on April 19th. Comprised of E.P. Brownell, J.B. Parris, and P.G. Lawton. Irregular attendance was addressed and found to be gradually diminishing. The public schools' average number of students absent in the summer, out of 591, was 170. Out of 473 students in the winter, 173 were absent on average. The committee addressed the importance of the profession of teaching, and expressed regret that there were not more Westport citizens, who were preferable to "strangers," teaching in town. Introducing new textbooks was scorned as a financial burden and a threat to order. The committee also stated that students were required to learn too many branches of learning at the same time, and this led to confusion, unclear understanding, and carelessness on the part of the pupil.
- 1860 \$2,415.43 was ordered to be divided equally among the districts, giving each about \$120,77. The committee shows signs of wanting to rank higher among other Massachusetts towns in this respect. Attendance records improved from previous year: Average number of students absent in the summer was 164 out of 615, and in the winter was 156 out of 486. The importance and value of employing intelligent and efficient teachers was discussed, and a goal was established to try and employ efficient teachers who could reliably teach the schools in town term after term. The Westport Academy, in operation for two terms, is mentioned and described as offering "great inducements to young gentlemen and ladies (preparing) themselves for teachers," and as an efficient preparation for college. It is also suggested that the ventilation in the school-houses throughout town be implemented.
- 1861 The great importance of a "faithful and efficient" teacher is discussed, and it is highly suggested to find these teachers from the local population. The Westport Academy, located at the Bell School-House, is cited as a great resource pool for finding such teachers. The town appropriates \$2,912.31 for the schools, each district receiving \$120.61, and \$4.48 for each student. Average number of absences during the summer was 190 out of 573, and in the winter was 180 out of 635.

- 1866 Average number of students absent during the summer term was 168 out of 543, and 146 out of 603 in the winter. The role of parents in a child's education is described as vital to a teacher's success, and thus the child's education. Parents are encouraged to hold their children accountable for progress or lack thereof in school. Parents are also encouraged to visit the schools occasionally and to set good examples for their children as students. The town appropriated \$2259.16 to distribute amongst the districts, giving \$112.95 to each. It is proposed to abolish the district system due to unequal distribution of funds amongst the town with regard to the size of a school and the number of students in attendance there, e.g. a school with 15 pupils receives the same funding as a school with 50 pupils. It is argued that abolishing the system would save the town, through having less schools, 375 dollars in building and repair costs. This money is incentive used in arguing also for the construction of a High School opened to all the children in town who "desire to pursue the higher branches."
- 1868 Attention is drawn to the length of the school year in town and the irregular attendance rates, both of which are deemed harmful to the progress of the public schools. The committee adds "A Plea" to the end of the annual report: to make a decent education more accessible and cheaper to the common families in town. Investing in a child's education is one of the best investments that can be made, and to keep a child from school in order to use him as a means of more income is not as productive as sending him/her to school. Massachusetts' history as a haven for good education is cited as incentive to implement these strategies in town.
- 1869 \$3,800 raised for support of public schools. The School Committee speaks harshly of many schools throughout the town but do not reference specific school-houses as examples. Their criticisms include the poor condition of many school-houses, stating "we know of no school-house in our town which can boast of two (italicized) chairs, and there are several that cannot boast of one whole one." Other criticisms include the lack of parents engaging with their children's schooling, and irregular attendance and tardiness on the part of the students.

1875 The School Committee makes note of the success of the High School, which is increasingly "highly beneficial to those who attend it," some of which have gone on to become qualified teachers themselves. The importance of good attendance is once again addressed, along with urging the parents in town to be more engaged with their children's' education.

Despite two new school-houses being built, both of which pleased the School Committee, a last note in the Annual Report indicates poor conditions among the other schools in town, finding the schools in need of many repairs and supplies. The format of the Annual Reports of the School Committee has changed since the last available year, 1869. The old format consisted of listing the progress of each school district by district, and that has been replaced by data tables listing the teachers in each district, length of term, number of students and average attendance in each district, and teachers' wages. Also now included in the Annual Reports are numerous statistics regarding the student population in town, their attendance at school, and the funding figures for the support of the public schools. Then the school system is addressed generally, with some mentions of specific schools.

1876 The Committee "very much deploras" the town for reducing the amount of money to be appropriated for the schools in the following year. The cut ended up in the schools losing about 900 dollars. The Committee ends the Annual Report with a question to the larger town Committee: "Is it wise, is it best?"

A general satisfaction is expressed by the Committee regarding the schools in town. Teachers' use of the blackboard is cited as increasing, much to the benefit of many students.

The "oft-repeated subject of attendance" is addressed, and good attendance is again encouraged.

It is noted that the state has made "the teaching and practice of drawing" a branch of education, and subsequently teachers are told to give instruction to their students accordingly.

1877 The importance of teaching skills is expressed. Among these skills, the Committee cites " a combination of character, such as ambition, philanthropy, and moral culture."

The previous year, the town had reduced the amount of money to be appropriated for the public schools, and the Committee suggests raising this amount, by at least half the amount it was reduced by, in order to lengthen the school year successfully. The Committee talks about their urge to lengthen the school year, with this year's school-year running "only one week more than the minimum time required by law." Attendance is cited as increasing this year much to the delight of the Committee.

1878 Since the last Annual Report, the school system went from a two-termed school year to a three-termed school year, replacing the 4 month summer term with a Spring and Autumn term, both about 2.5 months long. In this year's report, it is mentioned that the three-term system was "to the entire satisfaction of all interested."

Also, as of the past several Annual Reports, a marked trend has appeared in which the same teacher teaches consecutive terms in the same district.

At the end of this year's report mention is made of certain disadvantages the schools in town faced. Among these were poor teacher/student relationships, which were attributed to parents' lack of respect for the teachers in town. Parents are, as in previous years, encouraged to positively engage in their children's' education, and also cease neighborhood disputes over which districts' school is progressing better or worse, as it is the objective of the committee is to encourage positivity regarding all the schools in town.

1879 The Committee notes at the end of this year's Annual Report that they are pleased with the progress of the schools in town. Teachers and students alike are both doing their jobs well, to their mutual benefit.

They were also pleased at finding "our schools are governed by love rather than fear," and did not practice the "old method of corporal punishment." Parents are again mentioned as a key factor in this sense, and encouraged to aid the teachers in disciplining their children.

1880 The Committee notes that some of the school-houses are in need of repairs including new floors, painting, "etc," and that this should not be neglected. The Committee also notes that the wages of teachers has been reduced, "yet not sufficiently to keep the schools as many months as during the last 2 years." They suggest that the school appropriations be increased and the school year last at least 9 months during the next year.

The Committee addresses an apparent concern among the townsfolk that they are not happy with the appointment of some teachers, but they exempt themselves saying that there are more applicants than there are schools, and obviously not all can be chosen for the job.

The Annual Report closes with the seemingly yearly recommendation of parents being engaged with their children's' education and the importance of discipline in schools.

- 1881 The Committee begins by asking a question about the schools in town: "Are they accomplishing all that they ought?" They address this issue by citing Section 10 of Chapter 38 in the General Statutes of Massachusetts: "It shall be the duty of all instructors of youth to exert their best endeavors to impress on the minds of children and youth committed to their care and instruction the principles of piety and justice and a sacred regard to truth; love of their country, humanity and universal benevolence; sobriety, industry and frugality; chastity, moderation and temperance; and those other virtues which are the ornament of human society and the basis upon which a Republican constitution is founded; and it shall be the duty of such instructors to endeavor to lead their pupils, as their ages and capacities will admit, into a clear understanding of the tendency of the above mentioned virtues, to preserve and perfect a Republican constitution, and secure the blessings of liberty, as well as to promote their future happiness; and also to point out to them the evil tendency of the opposite voices."  
The teachers are reminded of the importance of reading in the studying, and they are encouraged to give more attention to teaching the skill.
- 1882 A very successful year by the Committee's account. They declared: "The common schools in this town as a whole, we believe, were never better taught than they have been the past year." Despite this, they still mention some tips for teachers in order to do their job well. "The teacher's heart must be in it or it will not be well done." The report closes with mentioning the importance of up-to-date textbooks, and it is noted that they have replaced the "Quackenbos Arithmetics," in use in the town for 14 years, with "Bradbury's Eaton's Series of Arithmetics." These texts are said to have been in use "in many of the best schools in various parts of the country," and also highly commended by prominent educators.
- 1883 All Spring terms lasted 2 1/4 months. All Autumn terms, except the High School which lasted 2 1/4 months, lasted 2.5 months, and most of the schools during the winter lasted 3 months.  
The committee states its often expressed desire for parents to be engaged in their children's' education.  
The new textbooks, introduced over the past year, were provided to all the scholars in town at the expense of the town. The remaining books were sold at the stores of Macomber & Anthony at the Head of the River, and A.H. Cory at Westport Point. The Committee makes note of the fact that over the past 13 years the average appropriation for the schools is \$4300.  
The Committee also introduces a slogan for the encouragement of success in the town's schools: "Onward."

1884 All Spring terms lasted 2 1/4 months. All Autumn terms, except for the High School, lasted 2.5 months, and all Winter terms except for the High School lasted 4 months.

The Committee notes that students may try to persuade their parents into believing their school, teacher, or both are inadequate. However the Committee notes that children are prone to do this for "having to obey the rules of the school." Parents are therefore once again encouraged to visit the school and get engaged in their child's education.

The Committee notes that new legislation has been passed in Massachusetts requiring all cities and towns to supply its students with textbooks free of charge "...subject to such rules and regulations as to care and custody as the school committee may prescribe." The act took effect on August 1, 1884.

More legislation is passed this year, this time with regard to health and illness. It is mandated that no pupils that are sick with "small-pox, diphtheria, or scarlet fever" be allowed to attend school, and they also cannot attend school "during a period of two weeks after the death, recovery, or removal of such sick person."

The first "teachers' institute" was held the previous Autumn, with nearly all of the teachers in town in attendance. The Committee notes that "many of our teachers received ideas which were of practical use in the school room." Much to the committee's dismay, however, very few parents attended.

Dr. J.B. Parris, who was on the School Committee for 23 years, retired this year. He was replaced by Mr. Charles A. Gifford

1885 All Spring terms, except those noted, lasted 2 1/4 months. All Autumn terms, except those noted, lasted 2.5 months, and all Winter terms, except those noted, lasted 4 months.

The Committee starts the yearly overview by stating that it wishes the teachers in town could get more excited about their work: "We want teachers to have something in view beside the compensation they are to receive. They should labor arduously for the advancement of their pupils, and should possess a combination of character such as ambition, philanthropy, moral culture, the future well-being of those under their care." They mention that some teachers in town are lacking in some of these respects, but they are not specific as to which teachers and which districts.

There were some change to the town's textbooks this year. The "readers" in town were changed due to being out-of-date and of no benefit to the students, and were replaced by "the Lippincott Readers." These are cited as being satisfactory to the Committee. A good supply of books in all the schools is noted and changes to the texts should not have to be altered again for "at least several years."

Per usual, the Committee ends this year's report by encouraging parents to visit schools and become acquainted with the teachers, and also to labor and cooperate with them for the advancement of their children.

1886 All Spring terms lasted 2 1/4 months. All Autumn terms lasted 2.5 months, and all Winter terms lasted 4 months, except those noted as otherwise. The cost of all the repairs made this year was quite large, but "the various improvements will show for themselves how the money has been used, and they (the Committee) think the universal opinion will be that it has been well spent."

New repairs are noted as having been built, but specific information is left out. Among these repairs are new chimneys at two unspecified schools, replacing chimneys so defective "that it was almost an impossibility to remain in the building."

The relationship between parents and the schools is once again addressed, and appears to be concerning the Committee more and more. The problem seems to be that a student's dislike of his/her teacher is expressed at home, and parents generally always side with their children instead of investigating the situation at school further. Parents are highly encouraged once again to work cooperatively with teachers in education and general discipline. The Committee notes that it will strongly support all the teachers in town.

Physiology books were introduced to the schools this year, as requested by State Law.



1887 All Spring and Autumn terms lasted 2 1/4 months, and the Winter terms all lasted 3 3/4 months, except noted otherwise.

This year, the School Committee introduced a system of exams for the students in town, and began listing the top 10 scores, along with the students' names, in the Annual Report. This was an attempt by the committee to motivate students to excel in their studies, and is noted as having "a salutary effect upon the endeavors of the pupils."

The Committee then addresses the fact that although Westport is not among the worst in the State, they also note that they are not among the best. They would like to be among the best, and they proceed to cite particular reasons why they are not: "The blame, we think, may be justly put upon:

1. The voters of the town as a body: cited as being unwilling or refusing to appropriate sufficient funding for schools
2. The parents as individuals: For years the Committee has continually stated the benefits of parents engaging in their child's education, and the importance of parents on a child's education is talked about in detail. "It is in the power of each parent to be a help or a hindrance to the success of a school, and we regret that so many seem to prefer to be the latter."
3. The School Committee: Many of the committee's duties consist of bringing supplies to various schools, which as noted could be done by "a couple of small boys." The Committee also questions its habits of employment: "It is certainly questionable whether the Committee are justified in the extravagance of employing teachers whose principal qualification is their cheapness."
4. The Teachers: Many are described as "not thoroughly competent." The Committee obviously does not want to alienate its teachers, and notes the difficulties they face, but the committee states: "the fact remains that some of those employed to teach have not been up to the standard."

No repairs were made to any school-houses this year.

1888 All Spring and Autumn terms lasted 2 1/4 months and all Winter terms lasted 4 months, except if noted otherwise.

The Committee notes that if the school-houses were maintained better then they would not need to spend so much money on repairs. Thus, "if the town will appropriate a sufficient sum each year, we can soon have (all the school-houses) in good condition."

A better system of exams is discussed. Differences in teachers' methods of marking is cited as something that should be addressed. Exams are described as "an important part of the school work" and the committee says that exams "give us a better knowledge of the standing and advancement of the schools than we can get in any other way."

The Committee cites its pleasure with the teachers in town, and also with the residents for embracing the idea of a "liberal education," noting that "indifference on the part of the parents creates a like indifference on their children."

Attendance is once again addressed as a key factor in a well-rounded education, and parents are encouraged to send their children to school as often as possible.

1889 The Committee opens the Annual Report with general discussion of the state of the schools in town. This is an alteration from earlier reports, in which the general issues are discussed at the end of the report. The first issue addressed in this report is the criticism of the School Committee by "some critics in town." They mention that some people are born with innate tendencies to "fault-find," and who "must find fault with somebody," and these people "think the School Committee and teachers can bear it as well as anyone." The Committee notes that these people, "like the northeast winds, are unpleasant to meet no matter when or where; their presence carries a chill where'er they go."

The Committee discusses the founding fathers of the U.S. and their understanding of the importance of a good education. The Committee thus openly asks the people of Westport to cooperate in improving the school-system, "We do not expect to arrive at perfection, but we know there is a great chance for improvement." They note that Westport is not below average in relation to nearby towns, but also that it will not be able to compete with nearby "wealthy cities," ".but we do claim that the committee and most of the teachers have done the best they could under the circumstances."

The subject of teachers is next addressed. The Committee notes that there are some very good teachers in town, and residents are encouraged to visit the schools to see this for themselves. The Committee then notes that "no teacher, however good, can please everybody for a great length of time," and they note that they may have employed some inadequate teachers, for which they excuse themselves: "Perhaps the Committee may have erred in some instances in procuring new teachers, but to err is human and we do not claim to be above that humble position."

Discipline in the classroom is next discussed. Parents are cited as the best source of improvement for discipline in the students of the town, but teachers are not exempt from this encouragement: "We wish we could impress upon the mind of every parent and teacher the absolute necessity of good behavior. Without it we can do nothing."

The Committee next proposes a new series of books, or more supplementary reading, for students. This is due to many complaints from many students and some teachers who were getting bored of reading the same lessons over and over.

1890 The Committee opens the Annual Report by stating that they believe the town's schools are progressing slowly in the right direction despite discouragements like chronic absenteeism, apathy on the part of parents, and reluctance of students to "accept the privileges placed before them."

The Committee says that in Westport at this time there are 3 Grammar schools, 3 Primary schools, and 14 "ungraded" schools. This year they have given "general satisfaction."

Criticism in the form of comparison to nearby cities and their school-systems is noted and disregarded, with the Committee stating that they do not have the same funds as these cities and therefore comparison is unfair.

The Committee next address the issue of debt, stating that over the past few years they have diminished the yearly debt owed by the Committee, and states that next year they hope to be out of debt completely. Teachers' wages are cited as being a cause of this debt--Wages were increased to attract teachers from local cities whose School Committees have much more money appropriated for their schools and can thus offer higher wages. They then imply that the State should "throw an arm of protection" around towns that cannot compete financially with cities. The following is an excerpt from a report of a local superintendent of schools, and aptly describes the situation of Westport and other small towns in relation to cities:

"The towns about us are raided by school officers in search of the best until what is left in the poorer towns are either very young or not very desirable. The conditions of such towns is anything but enviable or encouraging."

The Committee concludes this year's report by essentially outlining the importance of education and stating a commitment to be patient and give assistance to whomever may be engaged in the education-system in town.

1891 The Committee starts the general information section of the annual report with its usual rhetoric of the importance of parents engaging in their child's education, the importance of attendance, and addresses both the negative consequences of absenteeism along with the positive effects of good attendance.

The Committee makes a decision to, in the future, buy textbooks in bulk for a cheaper price. They cite "quite a stock of books now on hand," and expect that in years to come they will be fully equipped and thus able to spend less on books.

The Committee concludes by stating that they "believe that there has been a marked improvement in methods of teaching during the past few years," and they urge parents not to discredit new methods of teaching simply because they are new and different from ones used during their own schooling. With regard to this, they say "give heed to the admonition of Scripture to 'prove all things: hold fast that which is good.'"

1892 The Committee begins by emphasizing how important the role of teacher is. The teacher "...has the same power and right to govern the school that the parent has to govern the family." The teacher is entrusted by the State, and Town for that matter, with the great task of "showing boys and girls how to be useful men and women, of training them for citizenship." Therefore it is his duty to "insist upon obedience; to govern the school; to teach the pupils to obey while they are children in order that they may rule well when they become rulers."

It is then discussed whether or not the pupils in town are forced to study too many fields and topics, stating that "a little knowledge of each is of less value than a more perfect understanding of a few." The Committee notes that some students and their parents have objected to the teaching of 'physiology and hygiene,' but then cite an act, passed in 1885, that requires these two studies to be taught in the public schools.

The Committee then notes that at an annual town meeting, it was decided to reduce appropriations for both schools and their repairs. Citing an already decreasing salary for teachers, and the departure of many good teachers in search of better wages, they note that this "means shorter schools or poorer quality, or both."

The town of Dartmouth decided this year to unite with Westport in the choice of Superintendent of Schools. They believe that this may improve methods of teaching, and hope that it will not be condemned if it does not accomplish all it was intended to during its first implemented year.

Attendance in schools this year were heavily interfered with by sickness, which affected the attendance at all the schools in town. In some cases both teacher and student fell ill, and the schools had to be suspended for a short period of time.

Concluding remarks: "We have met with many discouragements in the management of our schools (this year), we have endeavored to do the best we could for their welfare. Of the success of our endeavors there will be an honest difference of opinion."

1893 The Annual Report, starting this year, is written by the superintendent, Seth S. Crocker. This is somewhat of a trial for the new superintendent, although it is noted that 'a fair and impartial trial' of the new system of school supervision by a Superintendent requires more than a single year.

The school-buildings in town were "thoroughly renovated" this year, and are noted as being in very good condition.

A "permanent 'course of study' is proposed by the superintendent, implying a single curriculum will be implemented.

New textbooks were supplied to the school in a cost-efficient manner by introducing "standard works by world-renowned authors..in cheap but substantial binding."

Teachers are next discussed. It is mentioned that nine good teachers, four men and five women, were employed to fill the vacancies in town. One of them was from Westport. The importance of teaching is next discussed, and the superintendent notes the importance of having a male teacher, especially during the latter years of schooling: "They greatly err who seek to eliminate the masculine element from our teaching force. In the later years of school life, our boys and girls are enriched by contact with refined and robust manhood."

The superintendent then recommends that the schools in Westport be consolidated. "These small, feeble, widely scattered schools should be discontinued and the pupils transported to some central point, where well graded, well taught schools could be maintained." He cites the present system as being "extremely wasteful," and says that consolidation is in the interest of economy and for the good of the children. With consolidation, the town would save money on employing teachers, heating and repairs on the many school-houses, and "too great sacrifice of time in supervision." The superintendent does not propose a plan for consolidation, but only says that it would be to the great benefit of the vast majority.

Six schools are proposed by the superintendent as fit for holding all the pupils in town: The Head, Acoaxet, the Point, North Westport, Central Village, and Horseneck. He also proposes a union school house for Westport and Dartmouth pupils.

The topic of parents is again addressed and cited as being of utmost importance to the education of a child.

It is noted that the primary goal of the schools in town is "to teach the pupils the art of doing common things well." It is then noted that "it demands the speedy adoption of simpler courses of study, the prompt abandonment of many time-honored methods of teaching and modes of discipline, and a more vigorous effort to fit boys and girls for the duties and business of our American life."

It is noted that there are about 400 pupils in town, most of them young.

Sanitation is discussed, specifically when and under what circumstances it is justifiable to close down a school due to illness, and several illnesses are cited as such: scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, whooping cough, and small-pox.

The superintendent includes a "Personal" section toward the end of his report in which he states what his mission has been over the past year. Here are some excerpts: "I have taught a uniform set of figures, that the work in arithmetic may hereafter be presented in an intelligible, rapid, and attractive manner, and not in the slovenly and uncouth style so common heretofore. I have sought to arouse a special interest in writing and drawing, subjects of surpassing interest as instruments for expressing thought." He also states that he has "guided the teachers into the best methods of teaching reading and number," and "given many hints and much help to teachers in the management of disorderly elements in the school room, and the allaying of friction from outside sources, and in securing the attendance of pupils." The superintendent ends his report by stating that he has had a very busy year, managing both Westport and Dartmouth schools, 19 in each town, and "the strain has been very great," but also that the people of Westport were very warm and welcoming towards the "stranger within your gates."

1894 An increased number of scholars at 'Westport Point Village' necessitated two schools during the Winter.

The lack of parents engaging in their child's education is noted and lamented. Many complaints are noted, yet they "come from parents who have seldom, if ever, visited the school, and consequently obtained most and sometimes all of their information from the children; and while the statements of many children are to be relied upon, yet it is far better for the parents to visit the schools and judge of the teachers' work for themselves."

The American flag is said to wave over more than half of the schools in town, and it is hoped that soon the flag will wave over them all.

The new system of having a superintendent instead of a prudential committee is cited as being a success, and a request is made for "a superintendent who is specially adapted and qualified for the work and who can devote his entire time to the subject." This perhaps is a request to permanently institute the new superintendence system.

It is mentioned, for the second year in a row, that consolidation of schools would be beneficial for a variety of reasons, mostly having to do with financial savings:

"While we have no definite plan to suggest at the present time we believe that the Committee and our citizens generally should give the subject of reducing the number of our schools the careful consideration the subject demands." A letter is then printed by Seymour Rockwell, a School Committee member in Montague for nearly 30 years in which he states his pleasure with the school system once the schools were consolidated.

Discipline and attendance are addressed per usual.

1895 Mr. Clarence E. Brockway was elected by a joint committee as superintendent of schools for Dartmouth and Westport. He spent the year in the school buildings offering suggestions to both teachers and the committee: "Your Committee believe that Mr. Brockway has the interests of the town, parents, pupils, and teachers at heart; and, if allowed the opportunity, will so elevate the character of our schools that we shall be glad to give honor to whom honor is due."

"Considerable change" was made in textbooks this year. The geography books were exchanged for new ones, Stowell's series of physiologies was adopted and put into circulation in hopes of teaching hygiene. The series is cited as being better than the previous text. The old and worn conditions of the old "spellers" required a set of replacements. After these changes, the committee thinks that Westport will be in healthy competition with other towns.

The issue of consolidation is next addressed, and several advantages of it are mentioned (taken directly from the report):

1. Fewer school rooms to be kept in order.
2. Better heated and ventilated rooms; consequently better health for the children, and so more regular attendance.
3. Better grading of studies and classes.
4. Fewer teachers; consequently better teachers can be employed; or an inducement can be given to those we now have to more thoroughly prepare themselves for their work by giving them better wages.
5. Teachers would have fewer classes; hence more time to devote to each. More rapid advancement could be attained thereby.
6. Teachers could be chosen who are adapted to the work to be done, whether primary, grammar, or high school work. It seldom happens that the same teacher is efficient in all grades.
7. More enthusiasm would be inspired in the pupils by being in larger classes.
8. Less expense for the town when the system is once established.

The report of the superintendent then follows. He addresses the issue of teachers and the fact that the town is constantly seeing new teachers come and go. He wants to know why this is and curb the trend toward more permanent positions. He then addresses the annual concern about attendance and parents' involvement in education.

The superintendent proposes a "course of study," essentially a unified curriculum for the schools in town. He ends his report by stating that he is very loyal to his duty as superintendent and he looks forward to working with the town to improve school conditions in every possible way.



1896 New textbooks are discussed, including physiology, grammar, arithmetic and algebra. The committee also states that the "vertical system of penmanship" should replace the "sloping system" because it is easier to teach, more legible, and 'more healthful in practice.'

An increase in average membership and attendance at the schools in town is noted, and the Committee believes it is a sign of 'a deeper interest taken in schools and school work' The Committee believes that this is due to "the earnest labors of our superintendent." The position of superintendent is then praised as being extremely efficient in terms of results, and also as a minor expense. The report of the Superintendent, Clarence E. Brockway, then follows. It is his second Annual Report as Superintendent of Westport Schools.

Attendance is addressed and, as always, described as being of utmost importance. Brockway proceeds to describe methods of encouraging attendance, such as "merit" and "special merit" rolls being kept in the school-rooms, basically as positive reinforcement for regular attendance.

The Superintendent then proceeds to discuss plans for a higher standard for teachers, making sure not to discredit the teachers currently employed. He says that consolidation of schools will allow for more money to be appropriated to employ better qualified teachers and thus raise the standards of education in town. He ends this section by stating: "Experience keeps a good school, but her rates of tuition are high.' The town should appreciate this."

The Superintendent then reiterates what the committee recommended in terms of 'vertical penmanship.' On the topic, he says "This movement has now swept over so large a portion of the educational world that it does not seem reasonable to wait longer." He also recommends supplying the schools with 'classics of literature' by 'great authors' in order to 'mold the minds and shape the characters of our young people.'

Brockway closes his report by expressing his pleasure in working with the people of Westport. There appears to be a cooperative and encouraging attitude toward education in town.

1897 The School Committee gives their report first. They address a "very urgent" need of action with regard to providing better accommodations for the "Primary building at the head of Westport." It is unclear which building they are referring to specifically. No important changes in textbooks were made in the past year, except for "an exchange of writing books" from "the slant to the vertical system" of writing. The Committee then turns its attention to the ever-present concern of parents being engaged with their child's education. Namely, they address the issue of parents being unhappy with the teachers in town. The committee chalks this up to students complaining unfairly about their teachers and parents blindly believing them. However, the Committee ends its report by stating that "we believe that the standard of our schools is much higher than ever before."

Superintendent Clarence E. Brockway then provides his report of the schools. Consolidation of schools is his first and seemingly biggest concern. He says consolidation will cut expenditures for repairs, better equip the schools in town, provide heat, ventilation, and sanitation facilities in a practical manner, and improve the standard of teachers and students alike. He says that transportation will be key to this consolidation, and proceeds to put forth that consolidation and transportation will save the town money in the end, and he argues persuasively. The superintendent notes a gradual improvement in attendance over the past several years, but still lacks in comparison to other towns in expenditure per pupil. Report cards are introduced "as an aid to keep the schools of the town more nearly abreast in the work of the different grades,' and 'also to provide a means for exhibiting to parents the school standing and attendance of their children.'

Superintendent Brockway notes that this will create more incentive for pupils to apply themselves to their studies. He again notes the integral role of parents, and notes that cooperative efforts between parents and teachers are becoming more common: "School is not so much an institution by itself. School and home approach each other. Teachers and parents are coming into closer touch and sympathy."

1898 Superintendent Clarence E. Brockway resigned from his post and was replaced by Winthrop N. Crocker of Dedham. The Committee also lost Charles Fisher, whose death was lamented in a special section of the report.

Many repairs were made to the buildings during the past year, but still "nearly all our school buildings need something in the way of repairs either inside or out or both."

The Committee recommends building a new three room school house at Westport Point and the Head of Westport ASAP to save the continual expense of repairs and furnishing.

Changes in textbooks were made in the field of geography, switching to Rand McNally, with which the teachers did excellent work.

The teachers in town are also commended by the Committee for their good work.

The importance of discipline and attendance is again addressed.

The Committee notes an encouraging trend of teachers being interested in the teaching of physiology and hygiene, which was made compulsory in 1885 by the state.

The new Superintendent's report comes next. He discusses "The Three R's," which are reading, (w)riting, and (a)rithmetic.

Language, despite not being included in 'The Three R's' is also cited as being an important aid to reading and writing.

Teachers' Meetings, held at the Head of Westport since September, are described as being indicative of the teachers' enthusiasm for their schools.

The new Superintendent then closes his report with formalities, describing his pleasure with the people of Westport and his bright hopes for the future.

1899 The Superintendent starts his report by noting that he is displeased with the large number of changes made to the teachers employed in town: "There is but one school in town that has not had a change of teacher during the past three years." He goes on to quote a measure that he and the Committee have taken regarding this issue: "Voted, that hereafter no local person shall be considered a candidate for the position of teacher in our schools who has not spent at least one term as student teacher in some school to be decided upon by the committee, and that any one who has heretofore failed as teacher shall follow the same course before again receiving an appointment."

The Superintendent next discusses the 'course of studies' implemented in the town's schools. He notes that "some schools may require a little more of a certain kind of work. But we must have some common standard, and this course is that standard." He begins by recommending that the 'supplementary reading,' usually regarding geography or history, should be changed to something that can be considered more as 'literature,' namely classic tales by famous authors. "Compelling the pupil to read over the lesson time after time cannot create a love for reading, as some new story, something fresh, can." He next addresses the issue of class consolidation. In particular he notes that classes should not include students of a wide range of abilities: "the class or group of children receiving the same instruction should be of the same ability and have attained an equal degree of knowledge," and he proposes "arrangements allowed as will give the teachers a sufficiently limited number of classes," and thus will give the teacher more time to address a particular topic without alienating part of the class.

The power of observation is then mentioned: "Having acquired this knowledge by observation they (the students) are ready to understand pictures and description of distant places."

The last thing Superintendent Crocker addresses is the consolidation of schools. He notes that out of the 20 schools in town, 14 have more than 4 grades each, and 10 have less than 14 pupils. "If these 10 were made into 5, each school would then be a small school. While I believe it may be some time before the faith in transportation will be strong enough to lead a trial of the system, I nevertheless believe the time will come when your schools will receive the benefit that is sure to follow such a step."

What follows and closes the Annual Report is an in-depth 15 page synopsis of the specific courses of study for pupils year-by-year.

1900 The superintendent opens his report with an explanation for the system of 'grading' that he and the Committee are apparently trying to implement. "I have used the word 'grading,' meaning simply 'grouping.'" He then notes the difficulty in such a grouping: "Each child should be placed where he can gain the greatest advantages for himself and acquire most rapidly..He is not expected to stay in a group after he has outgrown it, nor should it be hoped that he could stay in a group that had outgrown him." He then quotes the U.S. Commissioner of Education, William T. Harris: "When bright scholars are kept back for dull ones they acquire loose, careless habits of study. When pupils of slower temperament are strained to keep pace with quick and bright pupils, they become discouraged and demoralized." Next in the report comes a list of the schools in town and their several teachers over the past 5 years. The list (on page 11 of the Annual Report), includes a large number of different names, and also transfers of teachers within the town's school system. There is a large amount of each, which the superintendent indicates is a bad sign. He then proposes that the teachers in Westport be employed by the year, rather than by the term. He says "I hardly think that a competent teacher is stimulated to effort by subjecting her to an election every 12 weeks." He believes that if a teacher feels secure in their position, their best efforts will be put forth. He then discusses the importance of employing well-qualified teachers, and also generally what constitutes a successful school, mostly emphasizing the duties of a teacher therein. He criticizes teachers who "do the pupil's work for him," and further states that "we wish to make the pupils self-reliant. This end can never be attained by the teacher who has the habit of shouldering the responsibility that belongs on the child," and "conclusions or facts are often of very little importance compared with the discipline of mind acquired in arriving at them."

1901 The Superintendent begins his Annual Report by suggesting that an age limit be introduced regarding when a child can enter school. He proposes no child under the age of 7, except those with proper prior training, should be admitted to school: "It is expecting too much of a teacher with many classes to require her to undertake the individual instruction of new pupils from 4 to 7 years old."

The Committee then discusses "physical culture," which includes outside play and gymnastics. Gymnastics, they say, requires serious mental activity and therefore should be considered distinctly different than play, and in this section they note "better ventilated school rooms, improved carriage of the children, more respectful pupils, and a stronger feeling of co-operation in the school(s)."

Next, the Committee discusses the importance of the art of studying. They say that some students suffer due to their lack of study skills. "The average teacher does little to teach (italicized) the pupil how to study. She seldom analyses the lesson with the class..The tendency is to assign lessons in lumps, to be memorized in the mass by the pupil and reproduced as a mass..Study does not mean simply memorizing, but analyzing and arranging the matter to be retained, to fit the mind of the learner."

The next issue addressed is that of transportation, which has been lingering over the heads of the School Committee and Superintendent for about 6 years. The issue was always met with opposition, and the Committee asks why that is the case. They then put forth several reasons they can envision the townsfolk having in opposition to transportation:

"The closing of a schoolhouse that stands near my home removes a centre of interest in the vicinity of my farm and thus reduces the value of my property."

"My children are taken in a wagon and driven some distance farther from me, and I am afraid they will not have good care."

"If my children are taken to this distant schoolhouse they will be obliged to associate with a larger number of children than there are in our own little school, and they will be more likely to be corrupted."

The committee states that it understands the general concerns of the parents who make these cases, but also that "if he cares truly for its (the student's) welfare, he will be willing to consider the good that will come to the child, placed under improved conditions for work; and then he should do all in his power to see to it that these conditions are all they should be." Using the Riverside School and Kirby Corner School as examples, the argument is made that consolidating schools and providing transportation to support it will improve attendance rates significantly. The Superintendent strongly emphasizes his "conviction" that consolidation of schools is essential to the town's growth.

At the end of this Annual Report, the Committee includes "Extracts from the Public Statutes of the Commonwealth (page 26)" and part of a report made by G.T. Fletcher, an agent of the Massachusetts Board of Education on The Consolidation of Schools and the Conveyance of Children (page 22). The documents both argue,

soundly, that consolidation of schools is indeed a truly beneficial idea.

1903 The Annual Report for 1902 is missing, but since 1901 a new Superintendent has been employed; Ernest P. Carr. He begins his report by speaking about the teachers in town. He notes an increasing tendency of teachers to remain employed at the same school for longer, which he says is due to an increased 'care in electing teachers and to the tendency to pay more liberally.' He says higher wages produce better teachers, since in the past the town's best teachers often leave in search of a higher wage somewhere else, particularly in neighboring cities. "A person of capable teaching should receive at least \$8 a week and one not capable should not be retained."

Superintendent Carr then mentions that several schools in town planted gardens, which interested students and benefited the schools appearance.

A marked improvement in spelling was noted among students in town, followed by a seemingly annual lecture on the importance of good attendance.

Next, the superintendent gets into the deplorable conditions of the school houses at both Westport Point and the Head of Westport. He states that all schools in both locations are in serious need of repairs, almost to the point where it would be much wiser to erect new buildings at each site. This is in line with the general desire for consolidation of schools: "I see no good reason why all the pupils at Westport should not attend school in one building. It would be less expensive and there would be greater unity in school work."

He thus puts forth his recommendation for a consolidation of schools: "You need a two room building at Westport Point and a three room building at (the Head of) Westport). Erect one or both of these buildings now and you save almost constant repairs, provide better schools for the money you expend and take a long stride toward improving your school system and providing for future good citizenship in your town..I know the town is deeply in debt and the citizens are not wealthy. But they love their children none the less ardently and wish for them the very best education possible."

Superintendent Carr concludes his report by noting that much work is needed to bring the schools to the degree of efficiency desired, but this depends on the enthusiasm and public interest of the people of Westport. "It is sincerely hoped that they (the people of Westport) will at once see the need respecting the buildings at Westport Point and Head of Westport, and act promptly."

This year, the addition of a report by the Medical Inspector was made to the Annual Report of the School Committee. This could have happened in last year's report, but as that report is missing it is unknown. The Medical Inspector, Edward W. Burt, notes that many students in town experience poor eyesight, which elsewhere in this report was attributed to poor lighting in some of the school-houses in town. Dr. Burt notes that he believes "the school buildings at the Head of Westport and Westport Point are unfit for use. They are old, dirty, leaky, poorly lighted, insufficiently ventilated, the ceilings are falling, the outhouses are in a disgraceful condition, and the building at Westport Point is unsafe." He next explains his duties



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as Medical Inspector as informing the school committee of unsanitary conditions, essentially to report conditions such as that at the Head and the Point described above.

1904 A new building was voted to be provided at Westport Point. "A pleasant two-room building, light, warm and well ventilated, is the result. It forms a pleasing contrast to the cold, cheerless building that was in use, and the pupils are now enjoying school privileges under the most favorable conditions..This building probably marks an epoch in Westport's school history, it deserves more than passing notice." Superintendent Carr next notes that "the teaching force is stronger and more earnest than before," which contributes to a raise in wages, less changes from term to term (in terms of teaching positions), and more contentment and enthusiasm." A teachers meeting was held at Smith Mills including teachers from Westport and Dartmouth. At this meeting, a long-time member of the state board of education, Mr. John T. Prince, stated that he had never known the schools of Dartmouth and Westport to be in as good condition as they were then. This delighted Superintendent Carr, and no doubt also delighted all present. Next the superintendent suggests also building a new school building, as was done at the Point, at the Head of Westport: "The total enrolment at the Head of Westport in the three rooms last term was 80. Is there any reason why the town should maintain two buildings in the same locality for 80 pupils?" He also states that by doing this, "pupils from Central Village, West Side, East Side, Brownell's Corner and Mouse Mill districts would go to the 'Head' for their instruction in the grammar grades." He next addresses transportation. Transportation and consolidation are essentially intertwined, and an argument in support of one necessarily supports the other. He suggests sending the kids enrolled at Hix's Corner school to the new building at the Point. "That transportation and the consolidation of schools are economical and beneficial has already been demonstrated in Westport. The increased interest in larger classes and the advantages of better school equipment are only a part of the good results." Dartmouth and Westport, this year, employed Miss Edith A. Linnell to supervise the teaching of music and drawing. She was paid \$200 by each town for her work. The Superintendent notes her popularity among students and teachers alike. The Report of the Medical Inspector closes this year's annual report, in which he notes an outbreak of a contagious skin disease at the head and an outbreak of lice in District 12, both of which were carried home to parents and neighbors, with no serious consequences. He ends by describing the deplorable conditions of the school-houses in town: "Children sit crying, with cold feet, water stands under the buildings, the stoves heat the front of the room leaving those in the rear to shiver, the outhouses are inexpressibly unfit, blackboards are between windows, ventilation is poor, ceilings are patched with paper and tins like hen houses, desks and seats all of one height for tall and short, in fact they are not suitable for use as school buildings." He recommends a teacher's meeting where the teachers will be instructed to recognize contagious diseases, how to care for them, and the importance of heat, ventilation,

and light.

1905 This year marked the highest recorded attendance rate in town history. This, Superintendent Carr notes, "show(s) a stronger interest in the schools on the part of the pupils and a disposition to remain longer in school." He notes that this could be due to "better industrial conditions," which give more parents money. This consequently, he says, creates less of a need to take children out of school at a young age or keep them out for a day or two. He also states other reasons for the good attendance, like the systematic teaching of music and drawing, recently implemented in Westport and Dartmouth, which he says exceeds all other improvements recently made to the schools of Westport.

A vote was passed at the last Annual Town Meeting to erect a new school-house at the Head. Pupils from neighboring districts will be transported here as part of the consolidation of schools, although no specific plans are made in this year's report. Miscellaneous notes for this year's report include a new emphasis placed on reading during the past year, with 'much room for growth.' Interest was aroused and stimulated in this subject by a spelling contest. "It was interesting to note that the best spellers came from the largest schools." This is said, one can assume, to encourage consolidation of schools.

Superintendent Carr also mentions a "very successful" teachers' convention held again, as last year, at Smith Mills on March 15, although specifics regarding the event are left mostly left out.

Superintendent Carr concludes his report by expressing his appreciation for the School Committee, and closes his report with this: "Higher salaries and consolidation wherever practicable will cause increased efficiency. The Town will then receive larger returns for the money expended."

Next comes the Report of Drawing and Music by Miss Edith A. Linnell, in which she reports her progress in those fields.

1906 The School Committee opens this year's report by suggesting further consolidation of schools in town, including a three-room building suggested to be built "at or near Central Village," and also making provisions for consolidating the schools in the northern part of town, and a union school combining District 2 with Allen's Neck of Dartmouth. They note that because of 'the physical nature of the town,' this will not happen overnight, but they strongly feel that the benefits of consolidation are undeniable and evident in other times, and eventually will become the norm everywhere.

The Committee then discusses how it is puzzled to know just what repairs must be made to the older school buildings in town, because with consolidation seemingly inevitable it is unknown how much longer a specific school building will be in use. Ernest P. Carr is noted as having resigned his post as Superintendent of Schools for Dartmouth and Westport, and he was replaced by Albert S. Cole of Thomaston, Maine.

The Committee mentions several acts of vandalism that have occurred in the form of "the wholesale breaking of window glass, cutting and carrying off of halyards, and other acts of vandalism." They note that this is not something new, and they propose offering a reward by the Selectmen for the arrest and conviction of the offenders.

The new Superintendent, Albert S. Cole, begins his first annual report by noting a marked increase in attendance rates in town.

He next addresses the High School Principal's concern that on bad days, in terms of weather, students must be notified that there will be no school. He merely suggests that the Committee consider any practical ways of carrying out such a plan.

The next section of the Superintendent's Report is titled School Consolidation. He discusses the several benefits of this consolidation, all of which are outlined annually in these reports at this point: maintenance costs will be less, there will be less teachers employed in the town and thus higher wages available for the teachers in these larger schools, which will raise the quality of the teachers in town. "The larger school would have more teachers and fewer classes for the teacher, thus making possible far better individual instruction."

He next addresses teachers' salaries, and recommends that teachers be paid more "so that there would be an inducement to local candidates (for teaching) to avail themselves of normal school training, and so that we could demand it of them." Essentially, if teachers are paid more, there will be more incentive to teach and better quality teachers will be attracted to the position. He notes that Westport continually loses well qualified teachers to other towns because they are in search of higher pay elsewhere. An increased appropriation would be needed in order to meet the need of increased salaries.

Eye and ear tests were begun this year "in accordance with a recent provision of the law. The Superintendent mentions that although some people may not see the practicality of such tests, in one specific case a boy's sight in one eye was defective

and he was consequently sent to an eye specialist whose diagnosis stated that had the boy's eye problem been neglected much longer he may have lost sight entirely in that eye. "These tests are very simple. If they do no good they can certainly do no harm..But the cases in which the tests have done good amply prove the wisdom of the law."

Superintendent Cole next addresses the need for "proper sanitary appliances" in the new school building at the Head while it is being constructed, for it will be much cheaper to do it sooner rather than later. The "old style outhouses" are cited as being a constant annoyance and "are sometimes so misused by the pupils and the public that they are a positive disgrace to the school grounds and a great menace to the morals of the pupils."

The Report of the Supervisor of Music and Drawing is next, and is again written by Edith A. Linnell. Students seem to really enjoy these two subjects, and the ones who enjoy it the most take great pride in their work. Miss Linnell indicates that with both subjects, the attitude and enthusiasm of the teacher is the biggest contributing factor to success on the part of the students.

1907 Superintendent Cole opens this year's report with a list of needs for particular school-houses in town. He says half of the schools require more blackboard space, many need paint, and other specifics are mentioned elsewhere, like the schools at the Head, Brownell's Corner School, Horseneck, and West Side districts.

The superintendent next outlines what qualities should be sought in a teacher: "...an attractive personality, an abounding sympathy with her pupils, firmness to do the right thing, a patience and perseverance that will find the good in the individual pupil and bring it out, culture every increasing, true refinement of speech and manner and, above all, sterling character." He then discusses how people are drawn away from the profession of teaching, namely for want of better pay. He also notes that with the increase of immigrants to the U.S., very few of whom become teachers, comes an increase in pupils, thus creating an increased need for qualified teachers with an increasingly small resource pool for employing them. The superintendent does not blame the School Committee for this problem, and notes that "The town did not see fit to appropriate the money asked for last year in order that salaries might be increased. Consequently the salary could not be placed where it belonged. If the schools are to be efficiently conducted, the necessary money must be provided." He argues in favor of this salary increase with the following arguments:

1. The town can retain teachers who have 'proved their worth.'
2. More demand can be placed on new teachers in terms of proper prior training and experience.
3. Better preparation can be demanded from local candidates.
4. The salaries will be more nearly equal to the (increasing) cost of living.

Next, the superintendent addresses the 5 general teachers' meetings that were held for Westport teachers, 4 having been held at Central Village and 1 at 'Smith Mills.' At these meetings the teachers and the superintendent discussed 'unifying the work of the schools, improving the character of the instruction and scope of the work in these subjects and making an intelligent adaptation of the course of study to the needs of our pupils.'" Also noted at this meetings is an increase in 'neatness and accuracy of the work done by pupils,' and 'improved reading by the pupils, both in expression and in interpretation.'

Superintendent Cole next addresses "The New Building at the Head," which gets its own section in this year's report. It is a three-room building, this year being occupied for the first time. He describes it as 'first-class and modern in every respect,' with 'ample blackboard space,' well heated (even on the coldest day of the winter), having a basement 'admirably arranged for a play-room,' and having 'an excellent sanitary system ..in the basement, flushed from a tank in the attic and emptying into a cess-pool.' He mentions that the only thing lacking in the building is 'an adequate means of pumping water from the well into the tank in the attic,' and a suitable engine for that pumping process.

School consolidation is next discussed, and as in previous reports it is

recommended that, as much as possible, modern buildings be implemented in strategic locations in order to provide as many students as possible with the best methods of learning available.

He next proposes to erect a "modern building" at Central Village. He says that this building could be placed 'near enough to Booth's corner so that it would accommodate the pupils now going to West Side school,' and also students from Macomber's Corner school. Also, a transportation team could be instituted to pick up pupils of the State Side district on Sodom Road and the pupils from the Kirby's Corner district. He describes these larger schools as 'graded schools' as opposed to 'district schools,' the difference being classification of pupils according to age, i.e. "grades."

Miss Edith A. Linnell provides her report of the progress of Drawing and Music in the schools, and reports that teachers enthusiasm is helping the students get interested in the subjects, both of which seem to interest them to a large degree. The School Physician next gives his report for the year. He found no contagious or infectious disease, but a few cases of "pediculi" in two of the schools in town. He notes the unsanitary condition of the water supply, and suggests each child having their own drinking cup. He also suggests painting or 'tinting' the walls of some schools, but overall says that the buildings are in fairly good and sanitary condition.

- 1908 The Annual Report of the School Committee for this year could not be located. However in the Annual Report of the Town of Westport, which includes many topics and issues concerning the town, does include a few notes on the schools in town in a section titled 'Expenditures: For Schools.'
- Included in this section are the names of the teachers in town and their wages, the amounts of money spent on fuel, 'incidentals,' school supplies, minor repairs, and the Superintendent and School Physicians wages. There is also a mention of \$336.40 being appropriated for a new, larger, school house at 'Westport Village' to accommodate pupils from several districts.

1909 The School Committee's report for this year is found in the larger Annual Town Report.

The superintendent notes 11 changes of teachers this year due to transfer from school to school or the appointment of new teachers. He is pleased with the teachers' work this year, and cites as cause for their loyalty and hard work an increase in salary of nearly 22% on average for all teachers.

He then discusses the work of the students in town, including a spelling and punctuation test given to students from the third grade up, penmanship, and drawing and music.

The superintendent next addresses the issue of sanitation, and specifically the practice of "the common drinking cup." In previous reports it had been suggest for each child to have his or her own drinking cup, and here the superintendent notes that bacteria often enters the body through the mouth, and as such he recommends water fountains with faucets to be put in all the schools and to end the practice of 'the common drinking cup.'

He next talks about the need for a new building at Central Village, it having been urged several times in previous reports. He says this building "should be planned so that it may be centrally located to accommodate the High School," and also "there should be a room for the public library." The building at the Head of Westport, newly built, is said to have 'no room to be used as a recitation room..and for that reason it is impossible to employ an assistant teacher to give instruction in the commercial branches.' Therefore if the High School were moved to Central Village, there would be room for three grades in each room, and would make it possible to improve the work of the elementary grades since the grammar and primary schools are too crowded. He then lists 5 reasons why this building is needed:

1. The present building is out of repair, is over-crowded and will probably not contain the pupils much longer.
2. It would give modern accommodations to the pupils of the Macomber's School, West Side, State Side, and Kirby's Corner districts and the High School, over ninety pupils in all.
3. It would give a central location and more room for the High School.
4. It would give the whole of the building at the Head to the elementary grades.
5. It would afford a chance to relieve the crowding at Brownell's School.



1910 Superintendent Cole begins this year's report by lamenting the smallest percentage of attendance in town since 1904. He says this was due to 'a series of epidemics of children's diseases which began for the most part at the Head of Westport and later appeared in other schools, with the schools at the Point, Hick's Corner, Horseneck, South Westport, East Side, Mouse Mill, and North Westport being the only ones that were not 'seriously affected' by the epidemics. The Head saw 3 separate epidemics, which by law necessitated very low attendance rates. The superintendent makes note of the fact that there is 'a great deal of carelessness, sometimes criminal, which accounts for the spreading of such diseases as were prevalent.' He notes that law requires students with a possibility of spreading infectious disease to remain in quarantine, and the town has poorly enforced these regulations.

Superintendent Cole next addresses the issue of a central school being built at Central Village, which has 3 times been refused in annual town meetings. The superintendent is hugely in favor of the school being built, and quotes at length "Some Problems of the Rural Common School" by A.C. True. The quoted passage includes the arguments for and against school consolidation, and the ensuing case that A.C. True makes in favor of consolidation. His words basically summarize all that has been said in favor of a central school building at Central Village in previous reports by Superintendent Cole.

Next in his report, the superintendent discusses at some length reading, history, music and drawing, and penmanship in the schools.

Next is the report of the School Physician. In it, he notes less cases of 'adenoids and enlarged tonsils' and 'more attention..to the care of teeth.'

He also notes the prevalence of Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Infantile Paralysis, which all contributed to the poor attendance rates this year.

1911 Superintendent Cole was this year replaced by William H. Millington. He begins his report with a discussion of transportation. He outlines the arguments for and against such transportation, namely transporting students above the sixth grade to the Head of Westport or the Union school from the North, Sanford Road, Macomber's Corner, Brownell's Corner, East Side and West Side Schools. He ultimately states that he is in favor of such transportation, and also notes the prevalence of transportation and consolidation of schools all over the country. He suggests that 'its opponents..consider whether they may not be mistaken in their attitude.'

Improvements in seating and ventilation are needed in some of the schools in town "as a result of the temporary upsetting of plans for a central building."

He then discusses consolidation of schools and begins: "One of our greatest needs is a centrally located school-house, of at least four rooms, which would enable us to close at least four of our present inadequate buildings." He closes this section of his report by stating: "Whatever may be the reasons why we have not yet the building projected last year, it is surely high time for all interested to forget their differences and get together in an effort to settle this matter in a prompt, sane, and legal way."

He then discusses the many topics covered in the schools in town which include reading, writing, history, spelling, geography, physiology, arithmetic, and practical arts, "by which is meant instruction in such practical things as shall make the school (work with) the home, and both together fit the child for life."

Next discussed is the issue of frequent changes in teachers. The superintendent notes that salaries cannot be entirely to blame since Westport teachers' salaries are comparable to nearby towns of a similar size. He places the blame for this ailment of the school system on the 'distances of some of the schools from railroad or trolley' and 'because there is no regular system of promotion and increase of salary for efficiency to foster a spirit of loyalty to the school system.'

Next comes the Report of the Supervisor of Music, followed by the Report of the Truant Officer, followed by the Report of the School Physician.

1912 The superintendent's report begins with a report on the attendance rates in town, which he says are slightly improved save for a few schools which bring the total averages down.

Next he cites an 85% renewal rate for teachers in town this year, and describes this as 'unusually fortunate.'

Next is an account of the text books in town (page 8), and a description of the "practical arts" courses of study recently implemented. This term generally refers to studies such as music, drawing, and agriculture, which were all instituted in the public school system in order to produce well-rounded pupils. The studies are noted as being a success more or less every year.

The superintendent notes that despite the controversy surrounding consolidation of schools, better provisions must be arranged for the southeast, northeast, and central parts of town. Union schools (as in Westport and Dartmouth pupils combined) are discussed, but ultimately said to be more of an inconvenience because of the 'different conditions..and diverse opinions' between the two towns.

The Union school at "the Factory," particularly the primary room, is overcrowded and the new building in North Westport only somewhat relieved these conditions. Union schools are noted as being rarely, if ever, satisfactory, and thus it is recommended that Westport children who attend the Union School could be provided for, temporarily, at the Head or North schools. It is noted that these accommodations could not last very long, and a two-room building 'near the trolley' could be built to accommodate children of the northeastern section of town, or enlarging the school at North Westport.

The serious need for a new school to be built at Central Village is addressed, but the superintendent notes that even if the townspeople cannot agree upon this matter, they should not allow that contention to delay action regarding the needs of other schools in town. The school at Horse Neck and the schools in the North of town (districts 16-18) are specifically mentioned.

Next in the report comes the Report of the Supervisor for Music and Drawing, and the Report of the School Physician. In this last report, the school physician, John D. Tupper (who generously donated many of his own books to the High School this year), notes that there has been a marked improvement in the care of some of the 'out buildings,' which has contributed to 'but few contagious and infectious diseases in the schools the past year.'

1913 The Superintendent begins his report by discussing the teachers in town. He laments the loss of several qualified teachers, including Miss Johannot at the High School, Miss Cline at the North Grammar school, Miss Lawton at the East Side school, Miss Hull of State Side, Miss Sophia Macomber from Acoaxet, and Miss Mabel Macomber from Brownell's Corner, Miss Lawrence at the Point Primary and Miss Westhaver at Hick's Corner. The superintendent ends this section by stating: "As after the earthquake the earth usually remains quiet for a time, it is to be hoped that the remainder of the school year will pass without further disturbances." The new building at North Westport was opened 'soon after the beginning of the winter term,' and the results were immediately disappointing. The superintendent says that it is an 'expensive illustration' of how people ignorant to the needs of the schools should not 'dictate the policy of the town' with regard to them. The superintendent notes that as a consequence of this building being 'inadequate for the needs of the section for which it was built,' it was necessary to re-open the Sanford Road School, which is an old building with old supplies. The superintendent's desire for a new building at Central Village is mentioned, and he hopes that the town passes the decision in order to 'put out of commission some of the so-called schoolhouses now in use.' The superintendent next outlines in detail the attendance policies of the town under the new child labor laws that were intended to boost attendance rates in order to truly educate children. Next the superintendent addresses the issue that the High School 'does not and never can meet the needs of the town.' In saying this he is referring to the fact that the High School is simply not accessible to all the pupils in town who would wish to attend. He thus proposes several solutions to address this problem:

1. Paying for transportation of High School pupils, since many cannot walk the entire distance.
2. Reducing the course of the High School to one year, fulfilling the requirement of the law while encouraging more pupils to attend the High School.
3. Open High School rooms in other parts of town, which would be 'expensive and unsatisfactory,' but give those pupils who are entirely shut off from the current High School an opportunity to take some High School level courses.
4. Centrally locating the High School. For instance, at present there is only 1 student from the Head of Westport who attends the High School, which is located there. Thus a centrally located high school "would certainly appear a fairer solution for all."

1914 Superintendent William H. Millington's report opens with a discussion of changes in teachers, of which there were but a few. He notes a 'rather unusual' circumstance where several teachers in town are taking correspondence courses with relation to their career as teachers. "It is doubtful if any other town in the state can show so large a proportion of its teachers enrolled in correspondence and summer school work."

The superintendent then cites a steady improvement in attendance, which is 'highly gratifying.'

The next section of his report is under the heading: "Buildings." In it, the superintendent notes a need for 'better and larger buildings.' He speaks specifically of the schools in the northern section of town and the Union school. The biggest issue is overcrowding. He cites a particularly bad area as being 'between Beulah and Greenwood Park.' He states that children of the Beulah are being transported to the North school and those from Greenwood Park are being transported to the Union School, "but both schools are full and the cost of transportation is steadily increasing." He thus proposes 3 ways to solve the question of buildings:

1. Adding 2 rooms to the North Westport schoolhouse.
2. Build a two-room building to accommodate the Greenwood Park pupils and the older ones from Beulah.
3. Join with Dartmouth in constructing a four-room schoolhouse at Westport Factory.

The first and third solutions are said to allow better grading and consequently better work, and the second is said to reduce the cost of transportation for enough time to enlarge the building. He states three measures that have been tried and stand as examples for failure: erecting schoolhouses which are filled as soon as they are built does not allow for proper grading (as with the new school built in North Westport in recent years), re-opening old buildings only retards progress (as with the re-opening of the Sanford Road school in recent years), and as has been mentioned several times in previous years, union schools (that is schools containing pupils from Westport and Dartmouth both) are never satisfactory to all parties.

The need for a building at Central Village is cited as having been lessened by an addition to the State Side school and repairs on other nearby schools. He notes that a new building is indeed needed here, but the conditions in the North of town are of a higher priority at the moment. It is said to have been suggested "from some quarters" to turn the Town Hall into a schoolhouse, but the superintendent hopes that this will not be seriously considered. His hope comes from the idea that if the building is not suitable for a few committee members to meet several times per year, it is not suitable for a teacher and pupils to meet every day for school.

Next discussed is the issue of grading. The biggest criticism he has of the current grading system is that grades and ages do not seem to correspond uniformly throughout the town. He consequently suggests changing the entrance age to six, and reducing the number of grades to eight. He says having a uniform age to grade

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ratio will make the school system much more efficient.

Next included in this year's annual report are the reports of the Supervisor of Drawing and Music and the School Physician, who emphasizes strongly the importance of tooth-care, which he has for years been addressing in his reports.

1915 The School Committee this year has set out to present, for the first time in a number of years, its own report regarding the situation of schools in town. They begin their report with a thorough evaluation of the present circumstances.

There are 617 children in town between the ages of 5 and 16, 532 of whom are enrolled in one of the town's schools. Under state laws all of the children under the age of 14 must attend school, and students between the ages of 14 and 16 must have employment certificates or be regularly employed not to attend school. The Committee had, "before the completion of the new school at Westport Factory," 14 schools with 19 rooms to accommodate the pupils in town. It is noted that efficient teaching of the higher grades becomes more and more complex with young pupils present. However, providing the higher grades' education in only a few buildings, as a solution to that problem, creates other problems with regard to transporting pupils to those schools of higher studies. This is a burden that the town has more or less placed on the School Committee, and the Committee thus expresses its wish to transfer the High School from the Head to Westport Factory, employ 2 teachers in the High School, and make the appropriate changes to transportation made necessary by such actions. They note that 'little but condemnation of the whole scheme is heard,' but few people are actually well informed on the issue. As a response to this, the Committee includes in this report a letter from an agent of the Massachusetts Board of Education who visited Westport specifically to address the 'High School problem.' In this letter, the agent suggests "the building up of a good high school, with facilities that will induce a far larger number of pupils to attend the school." The new building at Westport Factory appears to be the designated building, and while that school is being built this person suggests having one teacher at the Head teaching 14 high school pupils while being relieved of the 8th grade pupils.

The Committee is not fond of the idea suggested by the Board of Education, but they emphasize that it is only a temporary arrangement. They state their belief that this issue is the most important concerning the schools in town, and that "without a well-ordered firmly-established high school we can have no efficient elementary work, for there will be no goal for which to strive."

The Committee next includes in this year's report a letter from another member of the Board of Education who visited 8 schools in town and reported on them. In general, he reported that a thorough investigation into the conditions of the schools in town, with special attention given to lighting, heating, ventilation, and sanitation. The committee suggests listening to his suggestions, "for these 'recommendations,' if not acted upon, will soon become 'orders.'"

As was recommended by the Board this year, the School Committee finally takes a definitive and authoritative tone with regard to the Westport School System. They cite several factors hindering an actual "system" from sprouting in town. They state the following:

"As long as new school buildings are secure by political methods, built in the

locality that can control the most votes regardless of necessity or convenience, as long as parents feel that the whole responsibility of the education of their children rests on the school officials without effort on their part..more than all, as long as there exists in the popular mind a spirit of animosity and rebellion against both local and state Boards of Education, no (school) system can be formed and be a success."

The committee notes the fact that the schools in town are not as good as they could be, and cooperation of state and local officials, teachers, parents, and the pupils is necessary to remedy the problems.

The Committee concludes its uncharacteristically stern report by saying "the members of your Committee realize that this report is somewhat forcibly expressed. It was meant to be for the situation demands it and they trust that it will be received in the same attitude as that in which it is written--for the good of Westport Schools." The Superintendent's report this year seems to take a secondary role to the School Committee's and it generally covers the conditions of the schools and the equipment used therein, and ways to improve both, e.g. better lighting, heating, ventilation, sanitation, etc.

Also included this year are reports from the High School's principal, the Supervisor of Music and Drawing, and the School Physician.



1916 The Report of the School Committee, now called the Report of the School Board, opens with the Committee stating that its attempt during the past year to bring about a standardized school system was to no avail. Teachers are still "plodding along without any adopted course," and although the Superintendent was asked in October to "map out a course of studies," he had not at this time done so. Transportation of students, which the Committee says it has tried to keep as small as possible, grows each year, but with the completion of a new building at Central Village, the transportation will diminish 'to some extent.' Next comes the issue of conditions and supplies. The teachers in town seem to be happy with the texts currently in use, and the supervising of ventilation and heating has been turned over to the 'health officer,' with the hope that 'he will handle the matter more tactfully than it has been in the past.' Seven new teachers were employed this year. Some were 'entire failures, while three are doing exceptionally good work.' They close their report with this statement: "Not by good looking and expensive building or talk can the school system be improved, but by good teachers with practical experience and by a supervision of harmony and helpfulness." The Superintendent's Report this year includes his suggestions from last year, and which suggestions have been acted upon (page 8-9). He also notes that the High School will be located at Central Village upon the completion of a new building there. He also notes that a standardized 'courses of study' was furnished to the teachers in town by the State Board of Education. The studies include reading, language, arithmetic, penmanship, music, and physiology and hygiene. These studies were to be divided evenly throughout the school-day, and "teachers (began) following their programs better" as a result. The superintendent next discusses how much money is appropriated to what ends for the schools in town (pages 11-12), and comes to the conclusion that most other towns in the state spend more on their schools. His recommendations for the year include a systematic and comprehensive plan of repairs and improvements on the schools in town, a sufficient amount of money to be appropriated for needed books and supplies, that a 'comprehensive, progressive, and definite school policy be adopted,' and that 'rules and regulations recognized as necessary for the proper administration of school affairs be adopted and followed.' Next comes the reports of the Supervisor of Music, the Supervisor of Drawing, and the School Physician. In this last report, the School Physician, E.W. Burt stresses the importance of dental hygiene, stating that every child in the schools except 6 had at least one decayed tooth. He also suggests method to improve heating and ventilation in the schools, which the Committee made his responsibility this year.

1917 The Committee opens this year's report by stating that at a Town Meeting in March of 1917 it was voted not to hire a Supervisor of Music and Drawing, but Miss Helen Bowman of Mattapoisett offered her services for free. She did a good job, and convinced the Committee that a Supervisor of Music and Drawing should be procured for the following year.

The Committee next notes that the matter of transportation is a serious problem. They state that they transport nearly all children living over 2 miles from their schools, but many parents think that children who live less than a mile away are entitled to transportation.

In response to this, the Committee includes in their report a letter from Payson Smith, the Commissioner of Education for the State Board of Education. In this letter he addresses the issue of appropriations for public schools. He notes that even though France and England are engaged in a World War presently, they are still giving 'unprecedented attention' to the public schools therein, England even increasing its yearly expenditures by 30%. "Education is a long-time investment," he says, "Its purpose is to protect democracy through the right training of the youth."

The committee notes that in the past year it has closed 5 of the 'smaller schools' in town. This brought on criticism from parents, but the Committee is sure that the advantages it brings to the larger schools will balance the cost of transportation. The Superintendent's Report for the year begins with citing the completion of the new building at Central Village, to which the High School, Macomber's Corner, West Side, and 'parts of several elementary schools' have been transferred. These changes have reduced the number of school buildings in town from 13 to 9, and the number of teachers in town from 20 to 17. He notes better accommodations, better grading, and decreased costs for instruction. Losses include increased transportation and its cost. Overall, the superintendent notes, "the advantages exceed the disadvantages." It is believed that by mingling with the High School students, younger pupils will be enthusiastic about continuing their education.

In terms of needs of the schools in town, the Superintendent states that the four single-room buildings have what repairs are needed. Brownell's Corner School is singled out in this category. He also describes ventilation at the Head and the Point buildings as unsatisfactory. Also, "the grounds at the Central Village, Factory, North Westport and Horseneck schools should be made to compare with those at the Head and the Point."

He reiterates his recommendations of the previous year to create a 'systematic and comprehensive plan of repairs and improvements on the buildings,' along with the appropriate annual sum of money for that purpose, needed books and materials furnished, the adoption of a comprehensive, progressive, and definite school policy, and proper administrative rules and regulations be adopted and followed.

The School Physician, in his report, suggests a change in the means of transportation for pupils. He describes it as 'almost cruelty' to make small children

