

THE
GENERAL STATUTES

OF THE
STATE OF VERMONT:

PASSED AT THE
ANNUAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
COMMENCING OCTOBER 9, 1862:

TOGETHER WITH
CERTAIN OF THE PUBLIC ACTS OF THE YEAR 1862:

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED
THE CONSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE STATE OF VERMONT.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED IN PURSUANCE OF AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SECOND EDITION.

WITH AN APPENDIX.

COMPRISING THE PUBLIC LAWS ENACTED SINCE THE ANNUAL SESSION OF
1862.

Edited and published in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature.



NEW
PUBLIC
LIBRARY

PUBLISHED BY THE STATE OF VERMONT.

1870.

day of February, a list of the names of all the teachers to whom they have granted certificates during the preceding year, together with the respective dates of the certificates.

clerk's office.
C. S., 29, § 9.

SECT. 16. Whenever, upon personal examination of schools, the superintendent of any town shall become satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt, that a teacher to whom a certificate has been granted, is incompetent to teach or govern his school properly, or setting an evil example before his school, the superintendent is hereby empowered in his discretion to revoke the certificate theretofore granted to such teacher, by filing in the town clerk's office of such town a statement in writing of having made such revocation, and delivering a copy thereof to the prudential committee and also to the teacher whose certificate is so revoked; and every teacher's certificate that shall have been duly revoked pursuant to the provisions of this section, shall immediately, upon the filing of such revocation, become thereafter null and void and of no effect, and such teacher's contract with the school district shall become void therefrom, and it shall not be lawful for the prudential committee to pay such teacher for any services thereafter performed as teacher, unless by a vote of the district.

Power of superintendent to revoke certificate of teachers in certain cases. Proceedings in such cases. 1858, No. 1, § 4, amended.

Amended by No. 27 of 1863, p. 30.

SECT. 17. When from any cause a vacancy shall occur in the office of town superintendent of common schools in any town, the selectmen shall supply such vacancy until a new election shall be made; and the superintendent so appointed by the selectmen shall have all the powers and be subject to all the duties and requirements of superintendents elected by the town.

Vacancy in office of superintendent, how supplied. C. S., 29, § 7.

1866, No. 7, p. 12.

SECT. 18. The time, not to exceed two days, actually spent by any teacher of a common school in attendance upon the teacher's institute, held pursuant to law, in the county in which such teacher shall be employed, during the time for which such teacher is engaged to teach such school, shall be considered as time lawfully expended by such teacher in the service of the district by which he is employed, and in the legitimate performance of his contract as teacher.

Time not exceeding two days spent by teacher in attendance upon teacher's institute held in the county, to be considered as expended in performance of his contract as teacher.

1858, No. 1, § 9.

Amended by No. 8 of 1869, p. 13.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

SECT. 19. Each organized town in the state shall keep and support one or more schools, provided with competent teachers, of good morals, for the instruction of the young in orthography, reading, writing, English grammar, geography, arithmetic, history, and constitution of the United States, and good behavior; and special instruction shall be given in the geography and history, constitution and principles of government, of the state of Vermont.

Each town to keep one or more schools. Subjects of instruction. C. S., 29, § 15, amended. 32 Vt. 224.

SECT. 20. When the inhabitants of any town cannot be conveniently accommodated in one school district, it shall be the duty of such town, at a legal meeting, notified for that purpose, to divide such town into as many school districts as shall be judged most convenient; to define and determine their limits, and, from time to time, to divide such as are too large, unite such as are too small, or otherwise to alter them, and make new districts, as shall be found expedient.

Towns to be divided into school districts. C. S., 29, § 16. 8 Vt. 402. 10 Vt. 480. 23 Vt. 626. 25 Vt. 311. 27 Vt. 190. 41 Vt. 317. 1868, No. 38, p. 40.

Districts to be numbered, &c.—
C. S., 20, § 17.

SECT. 21. The districts so formed shall be numbered, in a regular series, from number one upwards, and shall be known and designated by the name of their respective numbers; and their numbers and description, and all alterations made therein, from time to time, shall be recorded in the office of the town clerk.

Mode of organizing districts in towns.
C. S., 20, § 18.
11 Vt. 607.

SECT. 22. When it is necessary to organize any school district in any town, any three or more of the voters in such district may make application in writing to the selectmen of such town, and it shall be the duty of the selectmen to give notice for a meeting in such district, by posting up a notification thereof, specifying the time and place appointed, and the business of the meeting, in one or more of the most public places in such district, at least seven days before the time therein specified; and it shall be the duty of one of the selectmen to preside in the meeting until a moderator and clerk shall be chosen; after which, the district shall be deemed to be legally organized.

Mode in unorganized towns or gorges.
C. S., 20, § 19.

SECT. 23. The selectmen of any organized town, on the application of three or more voters, in an adjoining unorganized town or gore, may organize school districts in such unorganized town or gore, in the manner provided in the preceding section of this chapter; and if more than one district is needed, such selectmen may divide such unorganized town or gore into as many districts as may be required, and may define and determine their limits, and number them as provided in sections twenty and twenty-one of this chapter; and the selectmen shall be paid a reasonable compensation for their services by the petitioners.

Mode of forming and organizing districts from two or more adjoining towns.
C. S., 20, § 20.

SECT. 24. When any number of inhabitants of two or more adjoining towns shall find it necessary or convenient to be formed into one district, for the purpose of supporting a school, such towns, by a concurrent vote for that purpose, may form the territory occupied by such inhabitants into a district; and the first meeting may be notified, and the district organized by the selectmen of either of the towns, on application in writing for that purpose, by three or more voters; and the meeting shall be notified, and the district organized, in the same manner as provided in the twenty-second section of this chapter; and when organized, such district shall have the same powers, and be subject to the same liabilities, as other districts.

Provisions for visitation, &c. of districts in more than one town.
C. S., 20, § 10.

SECT. 25. In case a district shall be formed of parts of two towns, it shall, for all purposes of visitation and returns, and for the examination of school teachers, as provided in the tenth and eleventh sections of this chapter, be taken and deemed to belong to the county and town in which the school-house of such district shall be situated.

Provision for returns from districts in more than one town.
1860, No. 2, § 1.

SECT. 26. In any school district formed of territories or inhabitants belonging to two or more towns, the clerk of said district shall hereafter make out his returns of the statistics of each portion of the district belonging to the several towns, and file them in the town clerk's office to which each part or portion of said district respectively belongs; in which case the returns shall be made in all respects agreeably to the provisions of section one hundred and ten of this chapter.

SECT. 27. Any town, by vote in town meeting, may set one or more persons, residing in such town, to a school district in an adjoining town, if such district shall, by vote, consent to receive such persons; and any persons, so united to a school district in another town, shall have the same rights, and be subject to the same liabilities, as if they had resided in the same town.

Inhabitants of one town may be set to a district in another.
C. S., 20, § 21.
21 Vt. 402.
34 Vt. 166.

SECT. 28. Whenever a person residing in a school district in one town shall be set to a school district in an adjoining town, as provided in the preceding section of this chapter, his property and person shall be taxed, and the taxes thereon shall be collected within and for the use of the district to which he shall be set as aforesaid, in the same manner as said property and person would be taxable, and the taxes thereon collectible in the said district in the town wherein he resides, in case he had not been set to said other district in an adjoining town. Provided, that said property and person shall be taxable as aforesaid only in the district to which said person shall be set as aforesaid.

Where taxed in such case.
C. S., 20, § 22.

SECT. 29. When a school district shall be organized, it shall have all the powers of a corporation, for the purpose of maintaining a school in such district; and any man of the age of twenty-one years, who at the time shall reside and be liable to pay taxes in such district, shall be a legal voter in the same.

Districts in have powers of a corporation. Voters therein.
C. S., 20, § 23.
35 Vt. 582.
1862, No. 29, p. 41.

SECT. 30. The several school districts in this state shall have power at their annual meetings to designate the number of weeks during which the winter and summer schools shall be sustained in such districts, and appoint the time for the commencement of such schools. And in case the prudential committee of such districts shall refuse or neglect, for more than two weeks after the time thus appointed, to provide such schools, in compliance with such direction, such districts may, at any legal meeting warned for that purpose, declare the office of prudential committee in such district vacant; and thereupon such offices shall become legally vacant, and such districts may then proceed to fill such vacancy, by the election of a prudential committee, who shall thereafter be clothed with all the powers, and subject to all the duties and liabilities they would have been liable to if elected at the annual meeting of such districts.

Powers of school districts to provide schools in certain cases.
1860, No. 1, § 1.

SECT. 31. The several school districts shall be authorized to take and hold any estate, real or personal, conveyed to them for the purpose of supporting schools in such districts, and may take care of, dispose of, and appropriate the same for such purpose; and may commence and prosecute any action against any person for the non-performance of any contract made with them, or for any damage done to their property, and may be sued for the non-performance of any contract made by them.

May hold estate, prosecute suits, &c.
C. S., 20, § 24.

SECT. 32. The officers of each school district shall be: a moderator, to preside in the meetings, a clerk, a collector of taxes, a treasurer, and a prudential committee, consisting of one or three voters in such district; all of which officers shall be elected at the annual school meeting, which shall be held on the last Tuesday of March of each year, and their term of

Officers of district chosen annually.
Time of annual meeting.
Duty of treasurer
C. S., 20, § 25.
1854, No. 42, § 1
1861, No. 11.

11 Vt. 618.
20 Vt. 487.
23 Vt. 416.
32 Vt. 769.
1867, No. 18, p.
26.

School district
may elect the
first constable
their collector.
1861, No. 12.

When moderator
pro temp. may be
chosen.
1892, No. 38, § 1.

Vacancies, how
supplied.
C. S., 20, § 26.
11 Vt. 618.
30 Vt. 503.
39 Vt. 598.
Amended by No.
36 of 1868, p. 38.

If clerk absent
or disabled, pru-
dential commit-
tee to discharge
duties of office.
C. S., 20, § 28.
Clerk of *school*
district to keep
records of the
votes of meetings.
C. S., 20, § 27.

The *school* year
to commence first
day of April.
C. S., 20, § 31.

Powers and du-
ties of prudential
committees.
C. S., 20, § 24.
20 Vt. 487.
24 Vt. 528.
30 Vt. 155.
33 Vt. 77.
37 Vt. 497.
37 Vt. 521.
38 Vt. 529.

Provision for pro-
viding district
schools in certain
cases.

Offices vacated
by neglect.

Such vacancies
filled by select-
men.
35 Vt. 632.

office shall commence at the time of their election and continue until others are chosen; and it shall be the duty of the treasurer to make an annual report to the said district of the amount of money received by him, and the manner in which it has been disbursed.

SECT. 33. Any *school* district may elect the first constable in any town to be the collector of taxes in such district, if such constable shall choose to accept such office, notwithstanding such constable may not be an inhabitant of such district; and so elected and accepting, such constable shall have all the powers and be subject to all the duties which, by law, are vested in or imposed upon *school* district collectors.

SECT. 34. In case of the death, absence, or disability of the moderator of a *school* district, at any meeting legally warned, a moderator *pro tempore* may be chosen to preside in said meeting.

SECT. 35. When, from any cause, a vacancy shall occur in the offices of clerk, collector of taxes, treasurer, or prudential committee of any *school* district in any town in this state, the selectmen shall supply such vacancy until a new election shall be made; and the officers so appointed shall have all the powers and be subject to all the duties, requirements, and liabilities as they would be if chosen by such *school* district.

SECT. 36. In the absence or disability of the clerk of any *school* district, it shall be the duty of the prudential committee of such district to discharge the duties imposed on clerks of *school* districts in this chapter.

SECT. 37. It shall be the duty of the clerk of each *school* district in this state to keep a fair record of all the votes and proceedings of *school* meetings in their respective districts, and to certify the same when required.

SECT. 38. The *school* year for the purpose contemplated in this chapter shall be taken as commencing on the first day of April in each year and ending on the last day of March following.

SECT. 39. It shall be the duty of the prudential committee to keep each *school*-house in their district in good order, at the expense of the district; and in case there shall be no *school*-house, to provide a suitable place for each *school* at the expense of the district; to see that fuel and furniture, and all appendages and things necessary for the advantage of the *school*, be provided; to appoint and agree with a teacher to instruct the *school*, and remove him when necessary; and adopt all requisite measures for the inspection, examination, and regulation of the *school*, and for the improvement of the scholars in learning.

SECT. 40. If any *school* district shall, for the period of six months next after the time fixed by law for the annual *school* meeting, omit or neglect to cause a common *school* of some grade to be taught in such district for at least two months, by means of such omission or neglect, all the offices of said district shall be vacated; and on the application of any two legal voters in said district, the selectmen of the town in which such district is located shall proceed to fill such vacancies as is provided for by law in the case of vacancies in such offices otherwise

occurring; and it shall be the duty of the prudential committee, to sustain a sufficient school in such district at least four months in each school year; at the expense of such district, and such committee shall have all the powers given by law to prudential committees duly elected in legal school meeting; and such committee is hereby further empowered, without previous vote of such district, to assess a tax upon the grand list of such district for the amount necessary to sustain such school for the four months specified, and make out a rate-bill therefor, and proceed in all respects in the collection and disbursement thereof, as though directed so to do by a previous vote of a legal school meeting in such district.

Duty of prudential committee so appointed, to sustain a school.
1859, No. 32, § 1;
1866, No. 4, § 1.
Amended.
Amended by No. 5 of 1866, p. 11.

SECT. 41. The meetings of a school district shall be appointed and notified by the clerk, on application to him in writing, by three or more legal voters of the district; and in case of the absence or neglect of the clerk, one or more of the prudential committee shall appoint and notify such meetings on such application; and the meetings shall be notified by posting up notices in one or more of the most public places in the district, specifying the time, place, and object of the meeting, at least seven and not more than twelve days before the time therein specified for the meeting; and every district clerk or prudential committee who shall wilfully violate the provisions of this section, shall be subject to the penalty imposed in section fifty-eight of this chapter.

Meetings, how appointed and notified.
C. S., 20, § 20;
1851, No. 29, § 1, amended.
14 Vt. 300.
19 Vt. 439.
17 Vt. 337.
20 Vt. 487.
22 Vt. 309.

SECT. 42. The annual meeting of a school district may be appointed and notified by the clerk of said district without any application to him therefor by any of the voters of the district; and such annual meeting shall be notified in the manner provided by law for the notification of special school district meetings. And in case of the absence or neglect of the clerk, one or more of the prudential committee may appoint and notify such annual meeting as aforesaid, without any application to him therefor by any of the voters of the district.

Same subject.
C. S., 20, § 20.

SECT. 43. The several school districts may, by vote in a legal meeting, appointed and notified as required in the forty-first section of this chapter, raise money by a tax on the lists of the inhabitants of such districts, for the purpose of erecting or repairing a school-house, or to purchase or hire a building to be used as a school-house, and to purchase land for a school-house to stand upon, and for yards, and for the necessary erection of outbuildings thereon, and for the accommodation of the same, and to support a school in such district, as may be judged necessary or expedient.

Districts may raise tax to build school-house, &c.
C. S., 20, § 27;
1859, No. 32.
20 Vt. 410.
31 Vt. 337.
32 Vt. 789.

SECT. 44. Each district may also determine, by a vote of two thirds of the legal voters present, in what place and in what part of the district the school-house shall be located, and may choose a committee to superintend the building, repairing, or purchasing of such school-house, for procuring the necessary furniture and utensils for the same; and if the voters in any district cannot agree upon the location of the school-house, the selectmen of the same town, on application to them by the prudential committee, may fix upon the place for the school-house in such district.

Districts may locate school-house.
On application, selectmen may locate.
C. S., 20, § 28.

Real estate to be taxed where located.
C. S., 20, § 39.

Persons unable to pay may be omitted in tax-bill, in certain cases.
C. S., 20, § 40.

Prudential committee to assess tax, make rate-bill, &c.
C. S., 20, § 41, amended.
31 Vt. 337.
32 Vt. 769.
34 Vt. 94.
34 Vt. 156.

Tax-bills and public moneys payable to the treasurer. Orders to be drawn on treasurer.
1856, No. 39, § 1.

Power and duty of collector.
C. S., 20, § 42, amended.

Taxes to be laid on grand list, except for expenses of fuel and teacher's board, which may be apportioned to the scholar.
Amended by No. 61 of 1864, p. 69.

Powers of committee to enforce collection of taxes.
C. S., 20, § 45.

Taxes may be remitted at legal meeting, &c.
C. S., 20, § 46.

SECT. 45. When a tax-bill shall be laid, or ordered by vote of any district, for the purpose mentioned in this chapter, all real estate shall be taxed in the district in which it is situated.

SECT. 46. At any meeting of any school district, legally warned, the legal voters in such district may instruct the prudential committee to omit, in making up the tax-bill for the support of schools, the names of such persons as are not able to pay their proportion of such tax; two thirds of the voters present assenting thereto.

SECT. 47. The prudential committee shall, as soon after the vote of the district for that purpose as the circumstances of the case may require, assess a tax for the amount voted to be raised on the list of the inhabitants of such district and on lands in such district belonging to persons living out of it, and make out a rate-bill of the same; and any justice of the same county shall, on application for that purpose, make out a warrant in due form of law, directed to the collector of such district, authorizing and requiring him to levy and collect such tax, within the time limited therein, and pay the same to the treasurer of such district.

SECT. 48. All school district tax-bills shall be made payable to the treasurer; and the selectmen, upon making a division of the public school money, shall make the orders of the same payable to the treasurers in the several school districts; and the prudential committees of the several school districts shall draw orders for all sums due from said districts upon the respective treasurers thereof.

SECT. 49. When such tax-bill and warrant shall be delivered to the collector, it shall be his duty to proceed in levying and collecting such tax in the same manner, and he shall have the same power, as provided by law for collectors in collecting town taxes; and shall, within the time limited, collect and pay the same to the treasurer, to be applied to the purposes authorized by the vote of the district.

SECT. 50. All moneys, raised by school districts for the support of schools, shall be raised upon the grand list of said district: Provided, that any school district may, at a legally warned meeting, vote to defray the expenses of fuel and teacher's board by apportioning the same to the scholars who shall attend the school, or by assessing a tax upon the same; but no tax shall be assessed on account of scholars who shall not attend the school, and said taxes shall be collected in the same manner as other school district taxes are collected.

SECT. 51. The prudential committee of any school district shall have the same authority to enforce the collection and payment of the money voted and assessed by such district, as the treasurer of the town by law has, for enforcing the payment and collection of town taxes.

SECT. 52. The legal voters in any district, at a legal meeting warned for that purpose, may remit or make abatement on any tax-bill made out for the collection of taxes assessed by such district, to an amount not exceeding five per cent. of the same, two thirds of the voters, present at such meeting, agreeing thereto.

SECT. 53. When any school district shall have been formed from territory or inhabitants belonging to two or more towns, the inhabitants of such district, belonging to either town, may, if there shall be sufficient cause for it, procure their union with the other towns to be dissolved; and, for that purpose, three or more of the legal voters may make application to a judge of the county court of the same county, whose duty it shall be to appoint three justices of the same county, not inhabitants of either town in interest, to inquire into the circumstances of the case.

Districts formed from two or more towns: how dissolved.
C. S., 20, § 47.
24 Vt. 394.
34 Vt. 156.
Amended by No. 27 of 1868, p. 39.

SECT. 54. If, in the opinion of such justices, it shall be expedient to dissolve such district, they shall order the same to be dissolved, and shall make a certificate thereof and leave the same in the office of the town clerk of each town interested, to be recorded; and shall thereupon order a distribution of the property belonging to such district, to the inhabitants thereof, residing in the several towns, and may order the payment of such damages by, or to, the inhabitants of either town, as shall be just and equitable.

Powers and duties of justices.
C. S., 20, § 48.

SECT. 55. The inhabitants of each town, after the separation, shall be deemed a legal school district, and may become organized in the manner provided for the organization of other districts, and may by vote assume a corporate name, unless a corporate name shall otherwise have been given to it, and may receive, recover, and take care of such damages or property as may be awarded to it by the justices.

Each part, after separation, to be a district.
C. S., 20, § 49

SECT. 56. Any school district, heretofore organized according to previous laws, shall remain a legal school district, subject to the provisions of this chapter; and the officers which shall have been appointed, shall have the same power, perform the same duties, and be subject to the same liabilities, as are provided in this chapter.

Districts formed under former laws to retain their powers.
C. S., 20, § 50.

SECT. 57. If any district clerk shall wilfully neglect to make such return of the number of scholars in his district, as is required in this chapter, or shall knowingly and wilfully make a false return, he shall forfeit and pay to the town, for the use of schools in such town, a sum equal to the amount of moneys which his district would have been entitled to draw from the treasury of the town during the year in which the offence shall be committed, to be recovered in an action in the name of the town, with costs.

Penalty on clerk for neglect in making returns.
C. S., 20, § 51.

SECT. 58. If any district clerk or prudential committee, whose duty it shall be to warn a meeting of any school district, for the purpose of choosing the necessary officers, or for other purposes, shall neglect or refuse to warn such meeting, for the space of ten days after application shall have been made to them in writing, by three or more legal voters belonging to such district, the person so offending shall forfeit and pay, for the use of the school in such district, twenty dollars for each delay of ten days, to be recovered in an action in the name of such district, with costs.

Penalty for neglect to notify meetings.
C. S., 20, § 52.

SECT. 59. If any prudential committee, in any school district in this state, shall pay out of the moneys of said district to any teacher employed therein, who has not obtained a certificate of

Penalty on superintendents for paying teachers not having ob-

tain their certificates of qualification. 1856, No. 39, § 1.

Contracts for teaching invalid, unless teacher obtain certificate. C. S., 20, § 12. 20 Vt. 495. 26 Vt. 115. 27 Vt. 281. 28 Vt. 373. 29 Vt. 433. 30 Vt. 565. 34 Vt. 270. 35 Vt. 520. 41 Vt. 353.

Prudential committee may call a school-meeting when, in their opinion, more than one teacher is required. C. S., 20, § 53.

Meeting may vote to have more than one school, and to erect school-houses. C. S., 20, § 54.

Meeting may direct the sciences or higher branches of a thorough education to be taught. C. S., 20, § 55.

Committee may direct what school scholars shall attend. C. S., 20, § 56.

Children not residing in district shall not be permitted to attend the higher school except with consent of committee. C. S., 20, § 57.

Union of school districts authorized. C. S., 20, § 58. 1868, No. 33, p. 56.

qualification from the town superintendent in the manner required by law, or in case there shall be no town superintendent in such town, from the superintendent of some other town in the same county, such committee shall be liable to such district for all such moneys so by him or them paid, to be recovered in an action on the case, prosecuted in the name of such district; and it is hereby made the duty of the town agent of the town wherein such district is situated to prosecute all such actions to effect at the expense of and in the name and for the benefit of such district.

SECT. 60. Any contract for teaching hereafter made, between the prudential committee of any school district and any common school teacher, shall be null and void, if the said teacher shall have failed to obtain a certificate of qualification of the superintendent of the town in which such district shall be situated, as provided for in the eleventh section of this chapter, before the commencement of the school for which such contract shall have been made. 1866, No. 1, sec. 4, p. 4.

HIGH, OR CENTRAL, OR GRADED SCHOOLS.

SECT. 61. When the children of any school district shall have become so numerous as, in the opinion of the prudential committee, to require more than one teacher, the clerk of such district shall, on application of such committee, call a meeting of such district, for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the district thereon.

SECT. 62. If, at such meeting, a majority of the legal voters shall vote to have two or more schools in the district at the same time, such district may vote to erect as many school-houses in the district as shall be found necessary, and shall, by vote or in such other manner as the legal voters present may determine, fix on the location of such school-house or houses.

SECT. 63. Any such district so composed of several schools may by a vote of a majority of such district, at any meeting legally warned for that purpose, direct the teacher of the higher or central school of the district to teach any of the sciences or higher branches of a thorough education, which may not, by existing laws, have been authorized.

SECT. 64. The prudential committee of such district, or a committee appointed for that purpose, shall have power to examine as to the age and qualifications of the children, and designate the school they shall each attend.

SECT. 65. Children not residing in such district shall not be permitted to attend the higher school of such district, except with the consent of the prudential committee, who may prescribe the terms upon which they may be admitted.

1867, No. 16, p. 23. 1868, No. 33, p. 36. 1868, No. 25, p. 38. 1869, No. 9, p. 13. 1869, No. 10, p. 14.

UNION DISTRICTS.

SECT. 66. Any two or more contiguous school districts in this state may associate together and form a union district, for the purpose of maintaining a union school, to be kept for the benefit of the older children of such associated districts, if the inhabi-

tants of each of such districts shall, at legal meetings called for that purpose, agree to form such union by a vote of two thirds of the legal voters thereof, present at such meeting.

SECT. 67. The several union districts in this state, in the distribution of the public school money, by the several towns in which such union districts may be situated, as to that part which is to be distributed for attendance of scholars, shall be accounted as a common school district, and shall receive a proportionate share of the public school money, under the same regulations and conditions that are provided for common school districts. Provided, however, that nothing in this section shall be construed as affecting in any way the provisions of "an act to enlarge the powers of the Montpelier Union District," approved November 21, 1859.

Provision for distributing public money to union school districts. 1860, No. 5.

SECT. 68. Every union district thus formed shall be a body corporate, with the corporate powers of other school districts, in relation to prosecuting and defending suits at law, and holding real and personal property; and shall be called by such name as said district at its first meeting shall determine.

Such districts to have corporate powers. C. S., 20, § 20.

SECT. 69. The first meeting of such union district shall be called in such manner, and at such time and place, as may be agreed upon by the associate districts respectively, by a vote of the same, at the time of forming such union.

First meeting, how called. C. S., 20, § 60.

SECT. 70. Such union district, at the first meeting thereof, shall choose by ballot a clerk, who shall perform the same duties as are prescribed in relation to the clerks of other school districts, and shall hold his office until another shall be chosen in his stead.

Clerk to be appointed. C. S., 20, § 61.

SECT. 71. The several union school districts shall hold their annual meetings for the election of officers on the first Wednesday after the last Tuesday of March in each year; and the term of office of the officers then elected shall continue for one year, and until others are elected.

Time of holding the annual union school district meetings. 1850, No. 34, § 1.

SECT. 72. Such union district may, at any legal meeting called for that purpose, raise money for erecting, purchasing, renting, or repairing any building to be used as a school-house for the union school aforesaid, and purchasing or renting land for the use and accommodation thereof; also, for purchasing fuel, furniture, and other necessary articles for the use of said school, and in assessing and collecting a tax or taxes for the above purposes, the like proceedings shall be had as are prescribed by law for other school districts: said district may also determine where said school-house shall stand, and in case the location thereof should not be so determined by said district, the same shall be referred to the selectmen of the town or towns in which such districts so uniting are situated, in the same manner as is provided in the case of other districts, and said districts may choose any committee to carry into effect the provisions aforesaid.

Money, how raised; locating school-houses. C. S., 20, § 62.

SECT. 73. The chairmen of the prudential committees, of the various districts composing the union district, shall together constitute the prudential committee of the union district, and the member of the prudential committee of any school district first elected shall be considered the chairman thereof: Provided,

Prudential committee of union districts, how constituted. 1858, No. 1, § 10 Amended by No. 24 of 1863, p. 32.