

HISTORY OF EDUCATION IN
CARLETON COUNTY.

BY D. W. HAMILTON, B. A.

Many of the first school masters (and the teachers were all masters at first) were employed by the English Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The rules and regulations of the society for the guidance of masters emphasized the fact that their duty was: "The instructing and disposing children to believe and live as christians. They are therefore to take special care of the manners of their scholars both in schools and out of them, warning them seriously of those vices to which children are most liable; teaching them to abhor lying and falsehood, to avoid all sorts of evil speaking, to love truth and honesty, etc." As regards secular instruction the directions were simplicity itself: "To teach the scholars to read truly and distinctly, also to write a plain legible hand in order to the fitting them for useful employments, with as much arithmetic as shall be necessary for the same purpose." As regards discipline the suggestions (not at all drastic) were: "That they (the masters) use all kind and gentle methods in the governing of their scholars, that they may be loved as well as feared by them; and that when correction is necessary they make the children to understand that it is given them out of kindness for their good."

Many of the old masters were very diligent. With one, at least, the hours for attendance at his school were from six to one o'clock, and from two to six o'clock, during the summer; and in winter from eight to one o'clock in the forenoon and from two to five in the afternoon. All the early teachers were masters. As late as 1796 we find the S. P. G. "had thoughts of employing women to teach the younger children of the poor, but have not been able to find any properly qualified for the work."

In 1649, when Oliver Cromwell was supreme, an act was passed by the Long Parliament incorporating a society known as "The President and Society for the Propagation of the gospel in New England." The design of the society was to educate and christianize the Indians. After laboring for over a century in New England, after the close of the Revolutionary war, the society was transferred to Upper Canada and New Brunswick. Governor Carleton, Chief Justice Ludlow, Judge Allen, General John Coffin, Dr. Wm. Paine, (who first suggested the founding of New Brunswick College, now the U. N. B.) and others, were appointed commissioners for New Brunswick. The society retained the name of the New England Company; and during their operations in N. B.—about fifty years in all—they expended about \$150,000, of which about 30% went to salaried officials who had little or no direct hand in the work of instruction. The Indian village at Meductic, now Woodstock, attracted the early attention of the commissioners; and at their meeting on Feb. 26, 1787, they requested Major Coffin to write to Frederick Dibblee, then living at Kingston, Kings Co., asking his services in establishing a school for the Indians at Meductic. After a consultation with the members of the board, Mr. Dibblee consented and was appointed June 25, 1787. Frederick Dibblee was about 35 years of age, a native of Stamford, Conn., and a graduate of Kings (now Columbia) College, New York. His stipend from the New England Company was £50 sterling per annum. The society allowed the sum of £50 sterling for the purpose of building a school house at Meductic on land granted by the government. Mr. Dibblee proceeded to his field of work during the summer of 1787; where the next year, we find him comfortably settled with his family. There were at that time at Meductic village 337 Indians of whom 98 were men, 74 women and 165 children; and about 20 white families were settled there. If it had not been that Mr. Dibblee kept the Indians in good humor by his personal influence and judicious distribution of presents and provisions, they might have made it uncomfortable for the white settlers. In 1793, after Mr. Dibblee left, the Indians showed themselves disposed to attack the white settlements, but were kept in check by the garrisons at Grand Falls and Presque Isle. During the autumn of 1788 a log school house was built at Meductic

village, probably a little below the site of the old fort. This first of school houses built in Carleton County or in fact on the river above Fredericton, was a log building 26 feet long and 22 feet wide, with two small windows 24 by 4 feet, with 7 by 9 glass, on each side; and smaller windows at the ends, all placed high above the floor so the children could not see out; the roof was covered with hand-shaven pine shingles, three feet long, laid twelve inches to the weather. There were three doors, which were probably those of porch, schoolroom and closet or class room. The entire cost of the building was about £87 or \$340.00 of our money. From a letter dated Jan. 4, 1790, written by Mr. Dibblee to Col. Isaac Allen, we give the following extract:—"I have succeeded in opening a school for the Indians, and have now twenty-two scholars; eighteen of them have been to school since the 20th of November. There are eight families (the heads of three of them are widows) who have made their wigwams close by me on the school lot. My scholars consist of five married Indians, two married squaws, five young squaws and ten boys. They require clothing and provisions which I have complied with. They receive for five persons, one bushel of corn and one piece of pork per week, and there are forty-seven individuals. They often want beans and potatoes and then they are deducted out of the corn. They have received 2½ yards of blue cloth for coats and stockings, and 2½ yards of linen for shirts, and thread each; and hats and books what I have received. They are constant in their attendance and exceedingly quick in receiving instruction, five of them in particular are amazingly so, having made great improvements both in spelling and writing. They are continually making applications to be received, and there are now thirteen who are making their wigwams with the idea of becoming scholars and receiving provisions and clothing. I believe there is no doubt but there will be a constant school, for their prejudices are removed and they appear to be ambitious of learning and the whole of them will become scholars if they can receive provisions and clothing." Surely they ought to have become scholars on those conditions?

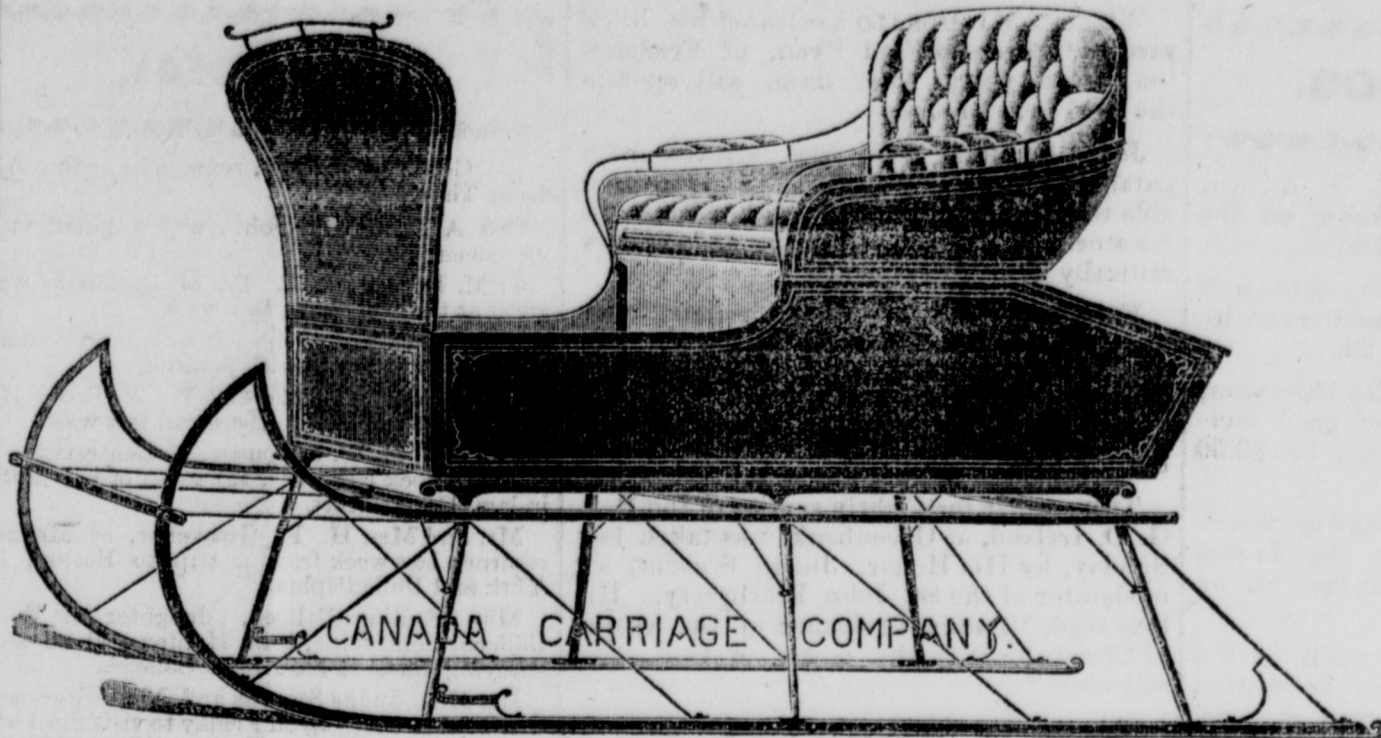
Mr. Dibblee had on the rolls of his pupils such names as Pemmyhawick, Franwagentic, Pemmacola, Grand John, Little Joe, Molly Brisket, etc. His scholars according to a return of Feb. 1st, 1790, numbered 35. During six months £106, 12s. 1½d. were expended for necessities for the native Indians at school at Woodstock. Of this amount, how much do you think was for educational purposes—just the price of eight spelling books at 1s. 6d. each, and three quires of writing paper at 1s. 6d. per quire, or about \$3 30 for books and paper and \$529.12 for provisions and clothing—no wonder the Indians liked to go to school.

Mr. Dibblee's mission proved not by any means a fruitless one; for besides keeping the Indians in good humor as already spoken of, they acquired some little civilization and learning at his hands. The school was closed about the year 1749; and for the next twenty years the building, which was built on a little knoll nearly opposite the little Episcopal church, about three miles below Woodstock, was used as a school house for the white children of the neighborhood. The first teacher was James Yorke who came from Mauderville to Woodstock in 1791. He received for his services the sum of £10 per annum voted by the government under the act of 1802, together with such other remuneration as the people could provide. He taught school at Woodstock from 1795 to 1806, when he removed to the parish where his descendants still reside. For several years he was the only teacher on the river north of York County. Beginning in 1812 he taught in the Parish of Wakefield for a short time, and afterwards was a school trustee and for many years a clerk of the parish.

About the year 1806, John D. Beardsley, son of Rev. John Beardsley, rector of Mauderville, began to teach at Woodstock. The trustees or "visiting committee" were John Bedell, Esq., Capt. Geo. Bull and Capt. Joseph Cunliffe. From the government Mr. Beardsley received £5 per annum, and in 1810 the S. P. G. took him on their list of masters and added £10 a year to his stipend. He retired from teaching in 1816; but continued for many years to be one of the parish school trustees.

The second School Act of the province was passed in 1805, but it was productive of little benefit beyond the establishment of a Grammar school at St. John. It was not until 1816 that any practical advance was made. The Act, then passed, contained the germ of our present free school system; but it proved to be in advance of the spirit of the time. It provided for the appointment of parish trustees, who were to summon a meeting of the freeholders of the parish for the purpose of voting a sum not less than £30 or more than £90 for the establishment and support of schools, that the youth might be taught orthography, reading, writing and arithmetic. The people were encouraged to provide school houses, to hire duly licensed teachers, and fix the salary of the school master. The principle as regards support was optional,

DEXTER PUNG.

100 IN STOCK
AND TO ARRIVE.

This splendid Dexter Pung has been built specially to our order. The wood work, the iron work, the trimming, the painting, the style and general make-up are of the very best and quite up-to-date.

If you will look it over you will soon be convinced these goods are just as represented. The prices are right, too.

Also, other styles of pungs, both one and two-seated, and Sleighs and Robes.

Balmain Bros.,

Woodstock.

NOV. 20, 1901.

Tailors'
Bad Backs.

The cramped up position in which a tailor works comes hard on his kidneys and hard on his back. Very few escape backache, pain in the side and urinary troubles of one kind and another.

Often times the first warnings of kidney disease are neglected—think it will be all right in a day or two—but

sick kidneys won't get well without help.

DOAN'S
KIDNEY PILLS

Are the best friend of kidneys needing assistance. Read the proof from a tailor who has tried them.

Mr. John Robertson, merchant tailor, Durham, Ont., gives his experience as follows:

"I had been ailing with my kidneys for more than a year when I commenced taking Doan's Kidney Pills, which I got at Mr. Farlane's drug store, and am sincerely glad that I did so. The wrong action of my kidneys made me sick all over and caused me much inconvenience and pain. That is now a thing of the past, because Doan's Kidney Pills cured me. I have had no trouble or inconvenience with my kidneys or back since I took these remarkable pills, and you may be sure that I gladly recommend them to other sufferers."

LAXA-LIVER PILLS

are the ladies' favorite medicine. They do not purge, gripe, weaken or sicken. They act naturally on the stomach, liver and bowels, curing constipation, dyspepsia, sick headache and biliousness. Price 25c.

either by subscription or assessment. The trustees were further required to visit and inspect the schools, try to secure regular attendance, to provide rewards for pupils, and also to expel any teacher or pupil of wicked or abandoned habits. No reward was to be given to any pupil who could not repeat by heart the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments. In schools established by assessment, scholars were to be taught free of all expense other than their own books and stationary and the individual proportion of fuel. In 1818, the Act of 1816, was amended so as to allow the people to raise money only by assessment. About 1853, raising money by assessment was again made optional. It was destined that many years should pass before the principle of free schools and compulsory assessment of rate-payers for school purposes became the law in N. B., and then only after a hard fought battle at the polls. In 1822, a School Act was passed under which for many years the schools of the province were conducted.

TO BE CONTINUED.

THE IMMENSE PINES OF CANADA furnish the basis for that peerless cough and cold remedy, Pungy-Balsam. It cures quickly and certainly. Of all druggists, 25c. Made by Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

Aunt Maria (at concert): "Josiah, what's the next thing to be done?"
Uncle Josiah: "They're going to sing 'For a Thousand Years.'"
Aunt Maria: "For goodness' sake, Josiah, telegraph the children what's keeping us!"

IMITATIONS ABOUND, but insist upon getting the genuine "The D. & L." Menthol Plaster. "The D. & L." has stood the test of years. It cures. Its imitations are impotent. "The D. & L." is made by the well-known Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

MONEY TO LOAN.

At six per cent. on first class real estate security in amounts to suit. Apply to J. C. HARTLEY, Barrister-at-Law, Woodstock. Nov 20 3m

MONEY TO LOAN.

Money on good real estate mortgage security, on reasonable rates of interest, may be obtained at application to the undersigned at his office opposite the Carle Hotel.
LOUIS E. YOUNG, Woodstock.

Butter Paper, printed and unprinted, in one and two pound wrappers, at this office.

THE NEW SHARPLES

TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATOR

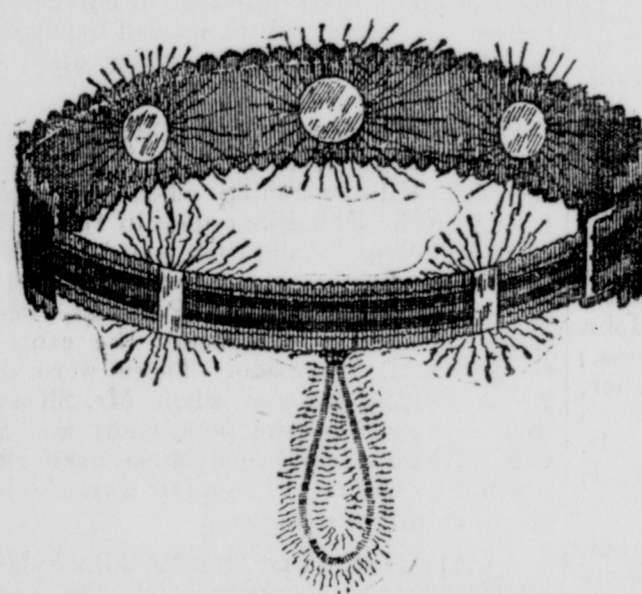
This Is the Best Separator on the Market.

No Discs. Easily Cleaned,
Low Supply Can, Easily Fed,
Simply Made, Easily Operated.

Anyone wishing a Separator will be well repaid if they will call on the undersigned agent.

HERBERT HARPER, - - JACKSONVILLE.

Morse Electric Belt!



Will in a majority of cases cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Lumbago, Constipation, Piles, Lamé Back, Poor Circulation, Nervous, Restless Nights, Incipient Paralysis, Numbness, Prickly Sensation, Dizziness, Tired Feeling in the morning, Indigestion, Female Weakness and general debility.

Fits, Female Irregularity, Falling of the Womb, Costiveness, Indigestion, Spinal Weakness, Weakness, Lack of Vital Force, Decay in old or young. All cases where there is lack of animal electricity, seminal weakness, etc., etc.

A CONTINUOUS CURRENT

For Sale by

GARDEN BROS., Woodstock.

Send for Circular.

For pure blood, a bright eye, a clear complexion, a keen appetite, a good rest on and refreshing sleep, TAKE

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla

It arouses the Liver, quickens the circulation, brightens the spirits and generally improves the health.

Sixty-eight years trial have proved it to be, the most reliable BLOOD purifier known.

All druggists sell "BRISTOL'S."

SLEIGHS AND
PUNGS.

Best Material, Wood, Iron and Upholstering,
Best Workmanship, Latest Designs.

These are some of the features of our 1902
Pungs, which should recommend them to
your notice.

You are invited to call and inspect our stock.

THE WOODSTOCK CARRIAGE CO.

Main Street, South Side of Bridge.

THE POPULAR DRUG STORE.

Strict attention to every detail of the Drug business, low prices, and giving our people just the thing they ask for, have all contributed to make our establishment the popular drug store of the town. Physicians' prescriptions filled with accuracy and dispatch. We invite you to call and examine our large stock of Perfumes and new Toilet preparations.

PAINE'S CECILY COMPOUND.

At this time when thousands are suffering from headache, nervousness, dyspepsia, impure blood, liver complaint and kidney troubles, we can strongly recommend Paine's Cecily Compound. This wonderful medicine is the prescription of an eminent physician. Try one bottle; it will give you cheering results. Our stock of Paine's Cecily Compound is always fresh.

ESTEY & CURTIS CO., LIMITED.

Druggists, Hartland, N. B.