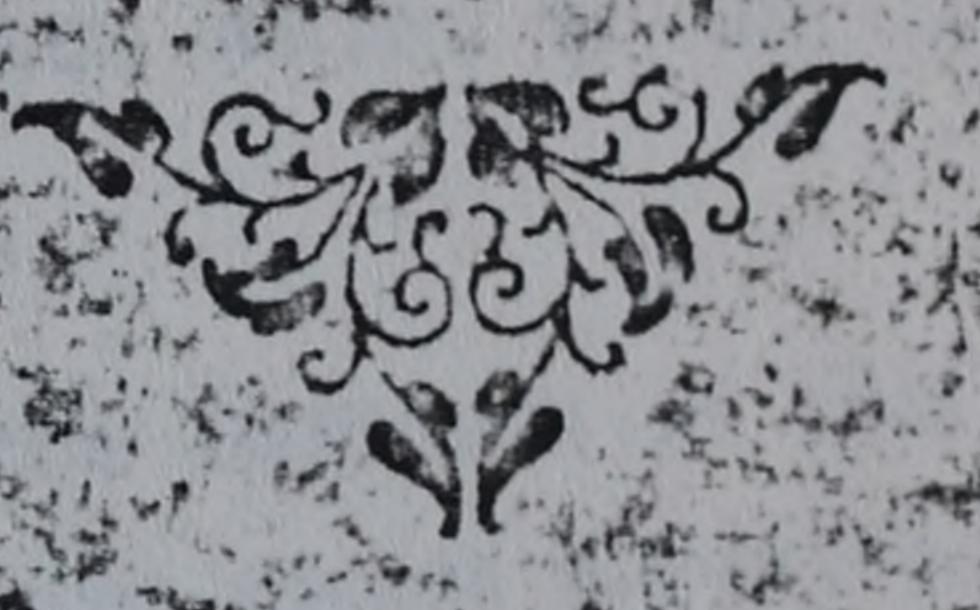


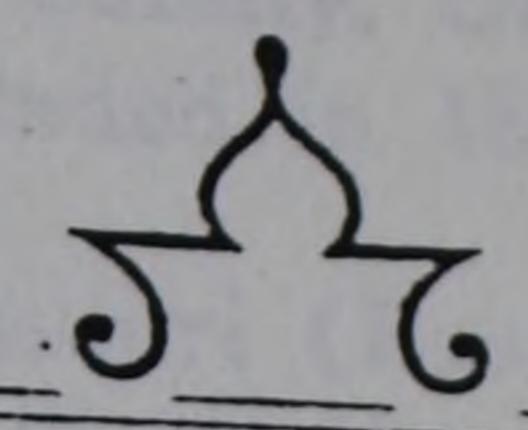
of

S.S. No. 6

KINTORE



1835.1937



Introductory

HIS Booklet was prepared that the history of our School, which was founded over one hundred years ago, might he preserved.

We rejoice in the fact that our forefathers settled in this beautiful garden of Ontario, the banner province of our fair Dominion, which is the brightest jewel of the British Empire.

As you peruse the contents of this booklet. we sincerely trust that in you, sweet memories of by-gone days may live again.

LIONEL A. PEARSON.

A History of S. S. No. 6, Kintore

East Nissouri Oxford County, Ontario.

Founded in 1835

veyed in 1818 by using the Governor's Road as a for settlement 1820 and organized for Municipal purposes in 1828.

The very early history of the beginning of education in way of schools has not been recorded of several reasons, perhaps the greatest was the privations of our earliest settlers and also the fact that practically all local business of any nature was mostly verbal.

We of the present generation must let our thoughts ramble backward to understand fully the hardships of our early Pioneer's as they settled in our fair township and conquered the heavy forest growth, through which the sun seldom shone, and the only guiding stars were the blazed trails and surveyor's corner posts.

However, in a new country water was the first essential and consequently we find our earliest pioneers located along the streams and rivers of the township. Our earliest schools for the same reason were built beside a stream or near a spring.

For a number of years the little knowledge of the 3 R's that was gained by the children, was imparted by some member of the family. As more families settled a demand for knowledge grew to such an extent that the busy parents toiling with the logs and underbrush, were busy parents toiling with the logs and underbrush, were unable to supply the need, hence log schools withwere unable to supply the need, hence log schools without system, or organization as to boundaries, sprang up out system, or organization as to boundaries, sprang up here and there and some one with a little learning, to-here with the assistance of the birch rod, was secured gether with the young folk.

The salary of the teacher was very meagre at first being around 10 to 20 pounds and was collected from being around 10 to 20 pounds and was collected from every one who could best afford to contribute. There every one who could best afford to do so. The teacher every always those who were unable to do so. The teacher were always those who were unable to do so. The families were always those who were and lodging from the families



homes received more than their share of his or her

The first school in this district (but not held to be the first in Nissouri) was erected during 1835, on the west bank of Silver Creek, about four rods in from side road on that 15, concession 10, now owned by Mr. Chas. Phillips. The site was given free by one Robt. Chestnut.

The log structure had a trough roof with door in north end and a hugh stone fireplace at the opposite end with two windows at either side. A spring, a little farther south on the stream supplied the water for the school.

As the cost of the school in terms of money was practically nil, no records of the early transactions were kept, hence the names of the early trustees and teachers were not recorded. However one fact which does stand out prominently is that the early history of Nissouri is closely associated with this School. In this building the township held their meetings and elections, the settlers coming from all over the township to attend meetings, or record their votes by the open system, which took from 3 to 5 days to complete.

The first meeting of importance to take place in the log school, was one concerning the action to be taken by the settlers re the discontent and rebellion which followed 1837.

The schools of the province were under control of the Church of England, which received the grants and redistributed them as their officials saw fit. This continued until repeal of the Clergy Reserve Act. but was not finally cleared up until in the sixties.

The first teacher on record is a Mr. Humbleberry, who taught from 1846 to 1849, and was followed by Thomas Holihan, an ex soldier, 1850-53.

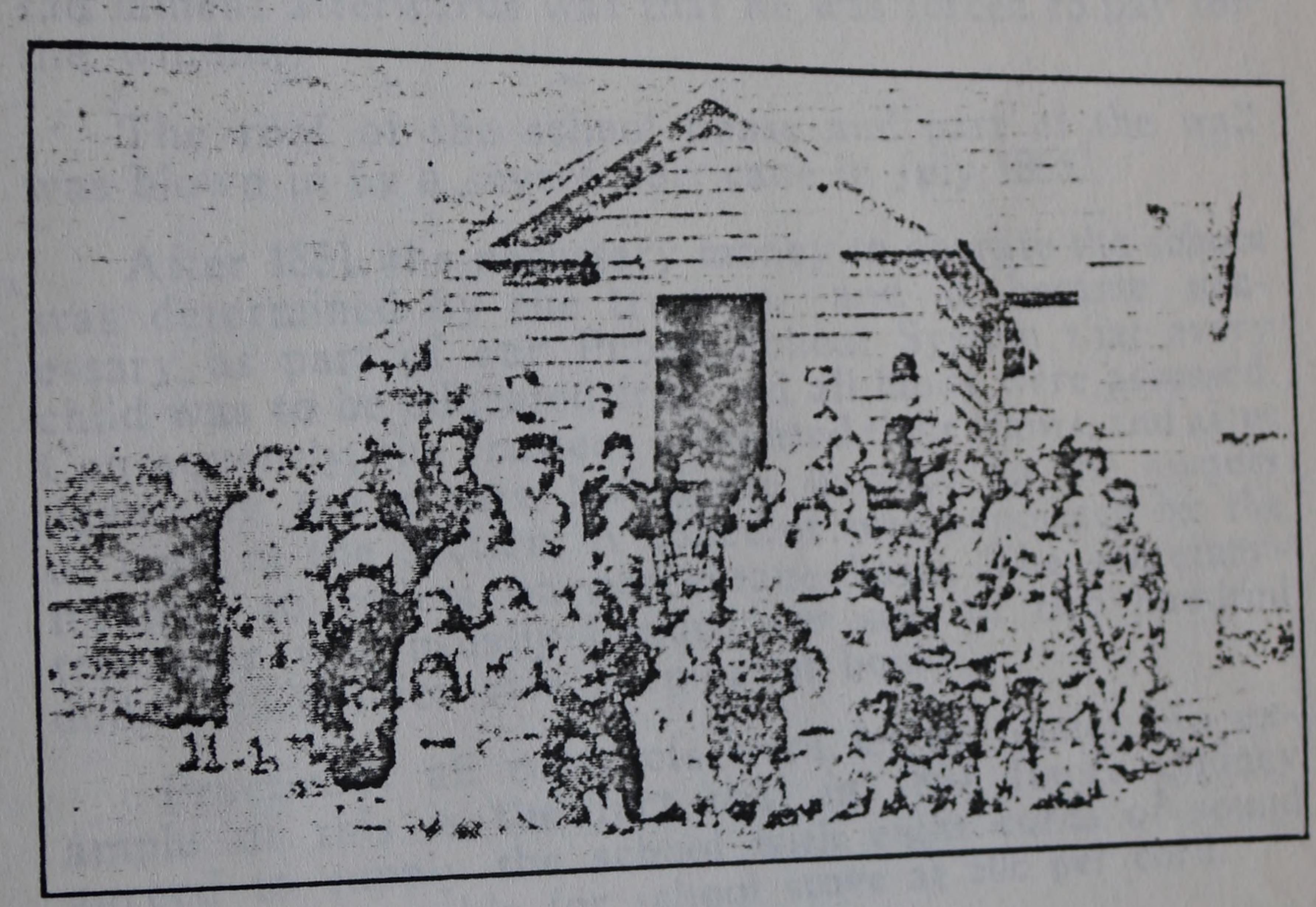
The log school house was burned down one August afternoon, 1853. Rumor at the time was that some boys took a dislike to the birch rod and set fire to the long weeds and grass, and soon the old school was in ashes.

In 1851, under the revised Ryerson Act the schools were organized into districts and school sections, and the

school became known as S. S. No. 8. Later in 1865 a further re-organization took place in the township—our school became S. S. No. 6, East Nissouri, which name it

It should be noted that: in 1851 Nissouri was separated into East and West Nissouri-East remaining in Oxford and West going to make up the County of Middle-

The trustees of S. S. No. 8, following the burning of the log school, secured one-quarter (1/4) acre of land on extreme N. W. corner of Lot sixteen(16), Concession



Erected 1853

eleven (11), where the Ironside store now stands and built a frame school in fall of 1853.

The lumber for this school was secured from mills in the Pine district, south of Ingersoll. Mr. John Tallon was the first teacher in this school.

The frame school was furnished with black boards. The school continued to be the centre of social life desks and benches.

of the community, and also of the townships.

An incident of importance took place in 1865, during the voting on the Dunkin Temperance Act. The Townships was dotted with taverns every few miles and the temperance people were always on the defence as at present. However the voting of East Nissouri took place in the Frame School, and the wets secured a keg of whisky and offered it free outside of the school. However as the day came to a close, under the influence of liquor the wets grew bolder and brought the keg inside the school. A disgraceful scene followed. John Ross, a teacher, who could not stand the debauchery any longer, seized the keg and threw it out the window. Johnny's sad lament afterwards was that he was forced to pay for the window.

The roof of the school house and part of the wall was blown in by a severe hurricane in July 1866.

After 1851, the necessary money to operate the school was determined by the trustees, and it became necessary as part of our Public School System that every child was to be educated free and all lands were assessed. Consequently, the trustees computed their wants, and aiter deducting the grants, levied the balance on the owners of land in the section. A collector was appointed by the trustees to collect on percentage basis. The secretarytreasurer was usually bonded for sum of two hundred dollars (\$200) for safe keeping of books.

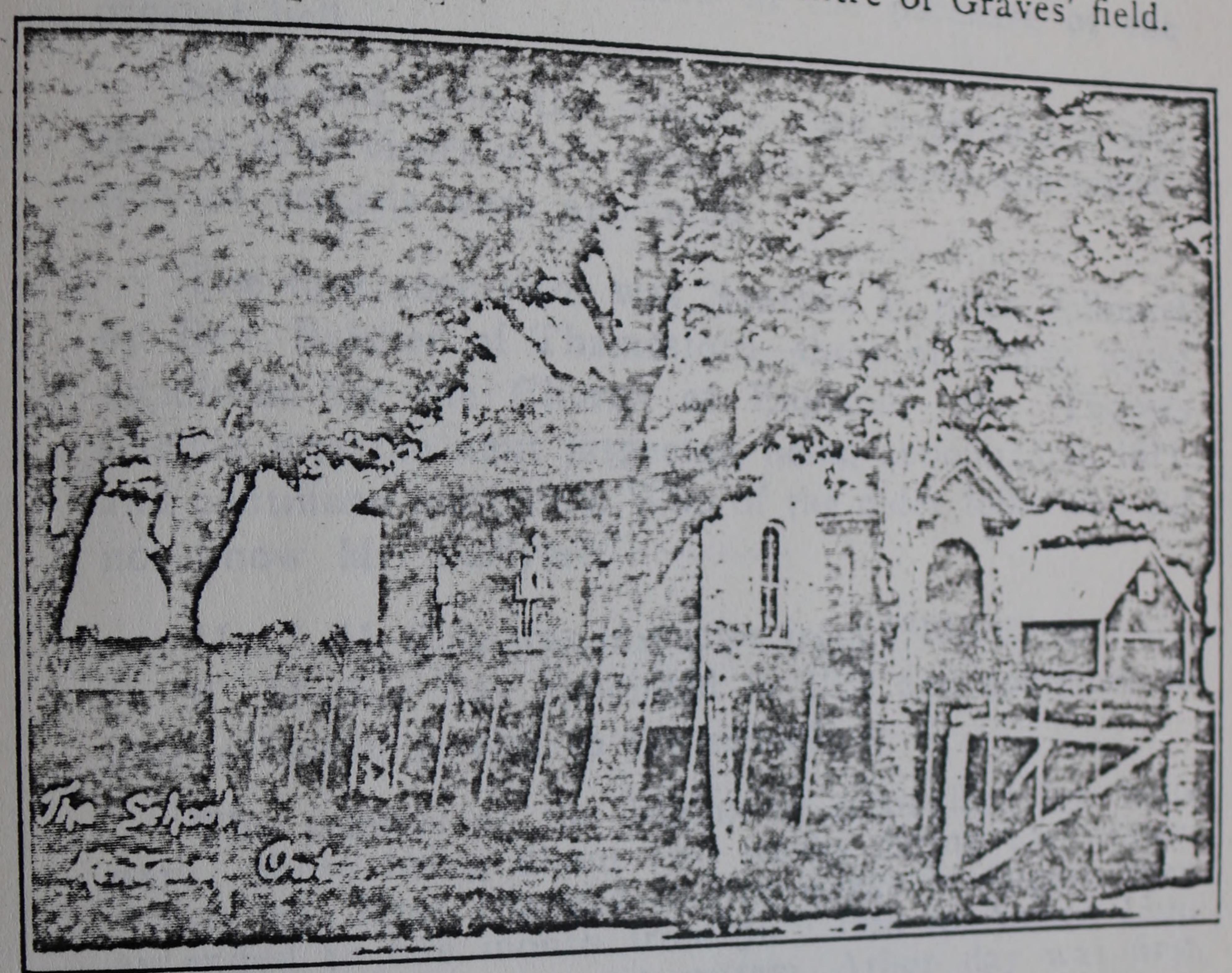
Practically all contracts were let by tender. An example of this is the fact that in 1864 James Cudney agreed to supply the school with eight cords of sound body wood, suitable for school stove at 50c per cord.

During those years the picture of the townships had greatly changed. The grand forest was fast disappearing to the cultivated fields, roads and bridges were built, log houses and barns gave way to more commodious frame and brick buildings, with bank barns introduced by the early German settlers of adjoining counties.

With the settling of the district the frame school became overcrowded. The trustees of the school, namely B. Presley, Benj. Chestnut and E. Presley, decided to buy more land on which to build a larger school. Jonathon Graves owned the farm on which the

school stood. He refused to sell any more land adjoining the school, but offered a suitable and very beautiful at the southern part of his field. In order to stop the the south of the Frame School.

The trustees, at that time, to spite Mr. Graves, expropriated the present site in the centre of Graves' field.



Erected 1875

It is in this site that the present Brick Structure stands today.

The contract for the present School was let to James Campbell of Woodstock. The brick was drawn from Lakeside by bees being held. John Morrison was the bricklayer and D. R. Calder did the plastering. The the bricklayer and with double seats and desks, with school was furnished with double seats and desks, with cloak rooms for both boys and girls.

Miss Christina MacKay was the last teacher in the Frame School, and the first teacher in the new school.

The interior of the School has undergone improve-

While a belfry was erected at the time the school was built, the trustees, however, had not sufficient funds to purchase a bell. It was not until 1883, with Frank Uren as teacher, that funds were raised by the scholars giving an entertainment to be used in the purchase of the

Since this time, the sections were organized, a system of supervisors of the school was in force, and inspectors of schools were appointed.

The first supervisor was Nanthan P. Allen, followed by Rev. Belcher of Thamesford—these of course, being appointed by the Church of England. Mr. Thomas Carlyle was the next inspector, being appointed in 1871, and continued until 1910. Who of the older folks who did not know Mr. Carlyle?

Mr. J. M. Cole was inspector from 1910-1929, and Mr. G. M. Mather was appointed in 1929 and continues to give efficient service to the schools.

The schools at the beginning recognized few holidays; there being about two weeks during the winter, which was later changed to two weeks in August, then extended to one month from July 15th to August 15th, and again to the present system. Arbor day was first recognized about 1885.

When a bereavement occurred in the section the school was always closed for the funeral.

Special examinations were held once a year in the school, with several teachers from nearby schools assisting and, of course, those visits had to be returned.

According to available records, the largest enrollment of pupils occurred during the year of 1879 and 1880 with ninety-four (94) on the roll.

Donald R. Calder, W. J.

The trustees of 1937 are Donald R. Calder. W. J. Gould and Irwin A. Robson.

Reminiscences

Bang on the door-Hurrah! here comes Carlyle.

MISS M. ROSS—"I never punished a pupil unless they

JIM YOUNG—"You must desist from winking at the

A QUESTION IN MENTAL ARITHMETIC-After allowing for obstructions and resistance of gravity: how fast was Bob Crellin travelling when he vaulted

- MISS MOLLAND—"Who destroyed my strap?"

MISS IRETON: "Now remember children that the Irish were the most important race of people that came to America."

Skating! Hockey!-Thamesiord and back!

LIST OF SECRETARY-TREASURERS OF S.S. No. 6

by whose sacrifice of time and energy they guided the affairs oi the ratepayers.

H. Campbell W. Morrison William Murray Benj. Chestnut E. J. Pearson Jos. Alderson

Alex. Douglas John Bradshaw John A. Calder A. F. Service M. B. Bent Irwin Robson

The honor of occupying the school desk the longest goes to Miss Jean K. Mair (Mrs. W. R. MacDonald).

In closing this narrative, space does not permit relating the achievements of the scholars who graduated from our school. Suffice to say that they have occupied several important positions of trust and honour throughout the American Continent.

List of Teachers of S.S. No. 6 since its inception

		ALL CANTIN -
	1953 51	ruception
	1833	
	1856-57	John Tallon William Thomas Thomas Tier
		William Lallon
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	1252	Thomas Ti
		William Thomas Thomas Tier Annie Tier
	1859-60	· · · · · · Fitzgeni; Annie Tier
	1261 60	Fitzgerald Sutherland
		Fitzgerald Sutherland Mary J. Service Mary Adams
	1852-63	J. Der Alce
	1963	Adams
		AAULE (TEAM
	1865-67	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		James Morrison
	1005	James Morrison
	1260 72	····· Robert T
		De Francis Train
	18/3	Donald Morrison
	1071	Donald Morrison James Slater
		George MacPherson
	18/5-77	Chac Macrinerson
	1875-77	· · · · · · · · · · · Christena MacKav
		. Christan LI
	1879-82	Manie
	1002	······································
	1883	· · · · · · · · · · · · · Frank Uren
	1883	Duncan Hargres
*	100105	T
	1884-85	Jas. W. Woyer
	1886-87	
	1888-89	
	1890	Alex. rerguson
	1891-92	James A. Joung
	1893-95	Alice Furse
	1893-95	in it is a second of Molland
	1006 00	IVI IIII C AVA COLLEGE
		A A
	1000-1000	Fred C. Thornton Mary E. Ireton
	1900-01	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	1002 05	
		Maggie Simi
	1905-08	Maggie Smith Serena Atkinson Florence G. Farrier Mair
		T-1
		Jean K. Mair Jean K. Mair Theresa Switzer Mary Core
	1707-12	Jean Land
		/ 1 1 4 1 5 6 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	1012 10	Theresa Switzer Mary Core Marion Hooper Agnes McNair
		Marion Hooper Marion Hooper Agnes McNair Helen Oliver
	1919-22	Wear McNair
	1922-23	Agnes Oliver
	1023 27	Agnes McNair Agnes McNair Helen Oliver Marion Calder Marion Calder
	1723-27	Marion Caldel
	19/1-/19	D // araci
	1929-31	McKay
	10011 28	Helech.
	1701-00	Marion Calder Marion Calder Elma B. Wardell Heleen McKay
	1936-3/	Heleen McKay
	1936-37	