

..... The history of S.S. #12
given by Mr. Gowan Young.....



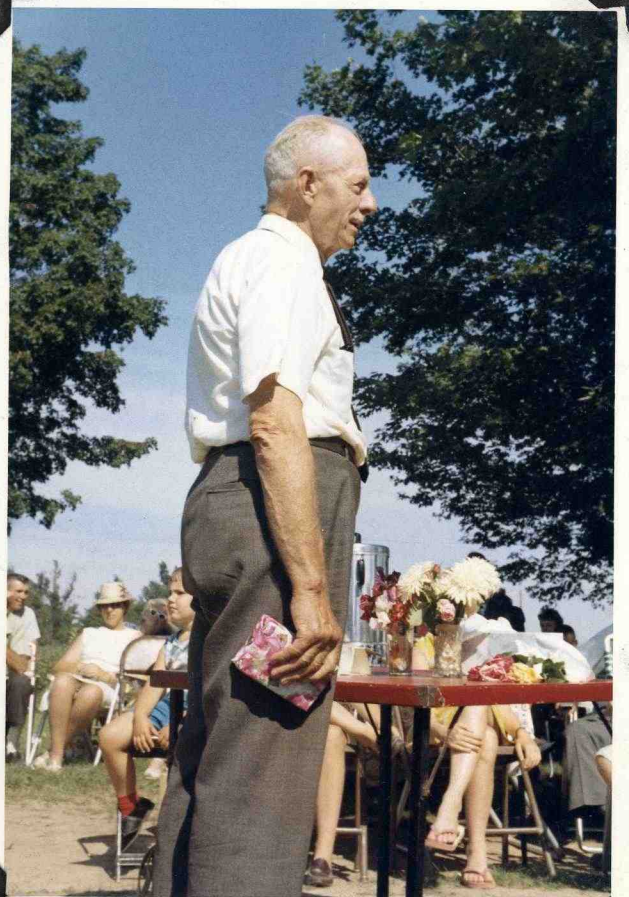
... And presentations made
for a special thank-you to some ...



Mr. Stan Cook ...

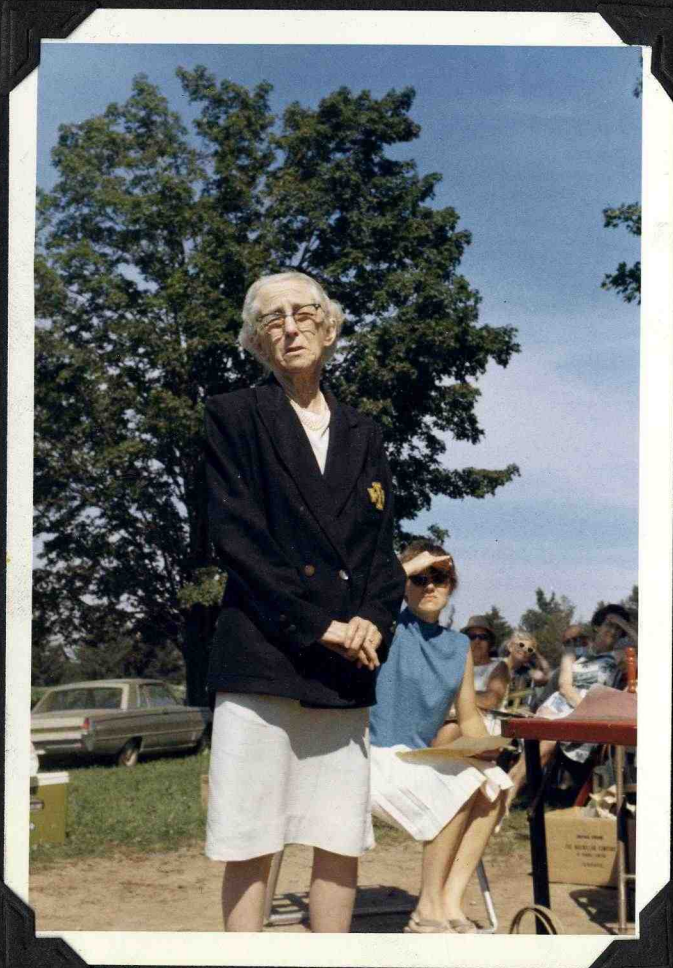
BEFORE AND

AFTER ...



..... otherwise the afternoon was spent
reminiscing with old friends or new acquaintances

Mrs. Russell Axford,
first curator of the
Tweedsmuir Book,
conversing with the
new curator,
Mrs. Bessie Cook.



Norma Rooney,
(Mrs. Miller), the first
to teach in the new
school in 1915.



Miss Myrtle Paddon,
was the third teacher
to teach in the first
school at S.S. #12,
in 1910.

Mrs. William
Matthew exhibits
her old drawing
book which gave
her the idea for
the design on
her Centennial
Quilt.



..... And bidding farewell to S.S. #12.



Stan and Bessie Cook on the
school steps for the last time.

YARMOUTH SCHOOL SECTION 13

This is the story of School Section 13, of Yarmouth. Of how the early settlers and those that followed them, dealt with the education of the children of the community.

Nearly all of South Yarmouth had been given to Col. Ba^{By} of Amherstburg, for services to the crown during the time of the American Revolution. Col. Ba^{By} in 1810, appointed Jonathan Doan, who lived on the farm now owned by Mr. Wm. Arthurs, as his agent.

The first settler in our section was John Mills and his family. John Mills bought lots 21 and 22 on both sides of the road leading to Sparta, and in 1832 deeded them to his six sons. The Mills were followed by the Chase's, Winard's, Bailey's, Pound's Zavit's Schooley's and Hilborn's. These families were all Quakers and originally lived in the United States. The Quakers were seldom active in politics, yet I have rarely, even to this day, known of a Quaker family being other than Liberal in his political affiliation. The other settlers were generally from England and being from rural England were usually Conservatives in politics, and Anglican or Methodist in religion. The Russes', Medcraft's, Marshall's, Baker's and Tansley's are some of the early settlers appearing on our records. There were very few early Scotch settlers and consequently few Presbyterians. The McDermid's represented the few families of the Baptist Church.

It is believed that the first school was located on lot 22, a little to the north of the 4th Concession. In 1844 we do have a record of a school being situated just east of the location of the present school, and the following is a copy of an agreement between Mr. Jas. Hilborn and the trustees:

Articles of agreement made and agreed upon, ninth day of the 12 month 1844 between Joseph Hilborn of the township of Yarmouth of the district London, Province of Canada, Province of Ontario of the one part, and the trustees for the time being appointed, for school district No. 13 in the 6th Concession of Yarmouth aforesaid: that the said Joseph Hilborn doth agree with the said Trustees to teach a good regular English school for reading, writing and arithmetic, in the house now erected in that district, for the term of three months commencing at the date of those present, for the sum of \$12.00 per month, one half thereof to be paid in cash and the remainder in produce, at the election of the said teacher and the said trustees doth agree on their parts to pay the aforesaid the sum as above mentioned, and to see that the house is kept in suitable repair, and furnished with firewood cut suitable for the stove before the same is delivered at the house for which service the employers, whose children are taught in said school, are hereby bound to furnish the same in the manner above mentioned, each in proportion to the numbers of their assignment.

David Mills.....1	<i>cord</i>	Cornelius Mills.....3	<i>cordz</i>
Jesse Bailey.....1 1/2	"	Samuel Minard.....4	"
Isaac Mills.....2	"	Calvier Russ.....2	"
John Mills.....1 1/2	"	Hiram Mills.....1	"
Abner Chase.....1	"	Michael de Peel.....2	"
Minard Mills.....1 1/2	"	William Williams.....1	"
Joseph Hilborn.....1	"	Samuel Mills.....1 1/2	"

The school was supported by the parents of the children attending; the tax being determined by the number in the family. The public school system that we now have can be credited to Dr. Egerton Ryerson, Superintendent of Education for the Province of Ontario.

The township records show that in February 1850, a bylaw was passed by the council of the township of Yarmouth, authorizing the raising of sums of money for the purpose of building and maintaining schools in various sections. In April of that year Mr. Jas. Stanton was appointed Superintendent of Schools for the Township of Yarmouth.

In 1852 a bylaw was passed for the purpose of raising certain sums of money for the paying of teachers and other school purposes, and the sum allocated for Section No. 13 was about \$220.00.

In 1885, the old building was moved to the present location, and was placed on a stone foundation and bricked over. The cost of the new building was about \$843.00. A few items of the expenditures for the construction are interesting. Sam McCutchan was paid \$2.85 for 23 loads of sand; Jas. Porter was paid \$1.40 for 14 loads of sand and gravel; Jas. Secord for 12 days teaming @ \$2.50 per day; Jas. Vincent for 7 1/2 cords of ~~stove wood~~ *stone* \$45.00, 50 lbs. of lead @ 7 1/2¢, 4 gal. of oil @ 80¢.

1887 is the first complete record of the operation of the school, so a few of the items may be of interest. The total cost of operating the school for that year was \$627.90. The cost for 1963 was \$5115.98. Abroom cost 25¢, and the sweeping and starting fires cost \$13.50. The teacher was Miss Grout at a salary of \$350.00.

In 1889, some of the farms of Section 13 were transferred to Section 7, over the vigorous protests of the trustees of this section. An interesting item was for 50¢, for attending arbitration proceedings. I notice the trustee's levy for 1889 was \$458.69. While for 1891, the tax only yielded \$221.87, however, the section finished the year with a surplus of \$194.58, so no great harm was done. In the 1891 report, it stated that the "Patrons of Industry" had rented the school for a meeting for 80¢, but unfortunately, had lost the key so had to add another 15¢.

The securing of competent teachers is a very important function of a trustee board, and in this, Section 13, has been very fortunate. Although the salaries were ridiculously low by any standard, in 1885 it was \$290.00, and fifteen years later only \$320.00. To teach was the orthodox method of accumulating enough