

and £5 tuition from each pupil for the year, together with the sum of 5s. which was to be spent in fuel.¹ In 1816 the legislature voted an annual appropriation of £250 to this Grammar School. Throughout this period their interest in its welfare was manifest by large annual appropriations and frequent references to it in legislation.

In 1816, an Act was passed to establish a grammar school in St. Andrews; £100 was to be granted annually towards the teacher's salary, and a gift of £200 toward building the school house. This school was not opened, however, until June 1, 1819, when Rev. John Cassilis became schoolmaster.²

In 1816, the general Act,³ to establish Grammar Schools in the several counties of this province was passed. The provisions of the special acts for the establishment of Grammar Schools in St. John and St. Andrews were practically the same as those of this Act which provided for the establishment of a Grammar School in each of the counties of the province. There were, however, two exceptions, the first being the size of the Board of Directors. The boards of the special schools had nine members, while those of the general county Grammar Schools had but three, and were called trustees or directors. The second difference was to be found in the amount apportioned to each of the county schools which received only £100 annually towards the teacher's salary.

This General Act provided for the appointment by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council of "three or more fit persons in the several Counties⁴ of this Province . . . as the Trustees and Directors . . . for the establishment of Grammar Schools in each of the said Counties, except as aforesaid."⁵ These trustees were empowered to procure "proper places whereon to build a building suited for the said Schools in each County." They were authorized to accept and receive "donations for the erection of such buildings and the endowment of such schools" and "to purchase and hold lands

and real estate in trust for the Use of such Schools."¹ They were to "procure and retain a Master and Ushers for the said Schools and make and establish By-laws, Ordinances and Regulations for the government of such schools," which before enforcement were approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, and "to enforce obedience to the same by moderate fines and expulsions."² The trustees were authorized to fix the rate of tuition in these Grammar Schools. They were also empowered to "nominate and send to such schools, any number of boys, not exceeding eight in any one School, to be taught gratis."³ These free scholars were to receive instruction "in all the branches of learning taught in such schools or such parts as the Trustees directed." The Act stipulated that such free scholars must "be orphans or poor children whose parents could not afford to pay for their education." A public examination was required to be held by the trustees twice in every year on the first Monday in November and the first Monday in May."⁴

These Grammar Schools seem to have been limited to the instruction of boys only. The early Parish School Acts mentioned both sexes. This Act made no such mention but referred to the free scholars as "boys."⁵ The curriculum of these schools resembled rather the academy curriculum of the later colonial period, than the Grammar School curriculum of England or of early New England. The scholars were to be "taught English Grammar, Latin and Greek languages, Orthography, and the Uses of Globes, and the practical branches of Mathematics, or such other useful learning as may be judged necessary."⁶ The teachers of these schools, both master and ushers, were compelled "to be duly qualified and licensed, as by His Majesty's Royal Instructions is required."⁷

The sum of £100 was to be yearly apportioned toward the salary of the master of the grammar school in each of the counties of Northumberland, Westmorland, Sunbury, Kings and Queens. This grant was to be made in half-yearly instalments, when the trustees had certified that the county had provided a Grammar School building; hired a capable Master; that the Inhabitants had subscribed or paid £100 in aid of the support and maintenance of the said Master."

[To be continued.]

¹See J. A. Bowes, "Historical Sketch of St. John Grammar School," p. 4.

²Raymond, *Op. Cit.*, *Edu. Rev.*, April, 1895, p. 210.

³56 G. III, Cap. XXI.

⁴The counties of York, St. John and Charlotte were excepted in this Act because there were already secondary schools in Fredericton, St. John and St. Andrews. There were then eight counties in the province. This Act provided for Grammar Schools in Northumberland, Westmorland, Kings, Queens and Sunbury.

⁵*Ibid.*, sec. 1.

¹*Ibid.*, sec. 2. ³*Ibid.*, sec. 6. ⁵*Ibid.*, sec. 6. ⁷*Ibid.*, sec. 4.

²*Ibid.*, sec. 3. ⁴*Ibid.*, sec. 5. ⁶*Ibid.*, sec. 6.