

WHAT WE OWE TO THE UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS IN THE MATTER OF  
EDUCATION. — DISTINGUISHED PIONEER TEACHERS. — REMINISCENCES OF  
THOSE WHO FOLLOWED THESE PIONEERS IN LATER YEARS.

TO THE HONOURABLE R. A. PYNE, M.D., LL.D.,  
*Minister of Education.*

In the continuation of my Report of last year, I devote this Report to what the United Empire Loyalists did for Education in Upper Canada, and who were the distinguished Pioneer Teachers in the Early days of Upper Canada, etcetera.

The United Empire Loyalists, who settled in what is now the older parts of the Dominion of Canada in 1783, brought with them their zeal for Education and their sentiments of genuine loyalty to the British Crown.

The early British Colonials, who settled New England and the Atlantic States, were not long in establishing Elementary Schools and Superior Institutions of Learning. Of these latter Institutions they had established no less than nine Universities and Colleges before the American Revolution, videlicet:—

1. Harvard in Massachusetts, in 1638.
2. William and Mary, Virginia, in 1693.
3. Yale, Connecticut, in 1700.
4. Nassau Hall, now Princeton, New Jersey, in 1748.
5. King's (now Columbia), New York, in 1754.
6. Brown, Rhode Island, in 1765.
7. Dartmouth, New Hampshire, in 1770.
8. Queen's, now Rutgers, New Jersey, in 1771.
9. Hampden-Sidney, Virginia, in 1775.

Those of the Loyalists who came to this part\* of Canada settled chiefly along the north shore of the Upper St. Lawrence and the corresponding margin of Lakes Ontario and Erie. They also brought with them from the Colonies their Educational traditions and their devotion to the Flag of the Empire. Those of them who had settled along the Bay of Quinte, (to whom a public Monument was afterwards erected), united in framing a Memorial to Governor-General, Lord Dorchester, (Sir Guy Carleton) in which, lamenting the educational privations which they had endured since their settlement in Upper Canada, they prayed the Governor to establish a "Seminary of Learning" at Frontenac, (Kingston). "To this representation the Reverend Doctor Strachan states that Lord Dorchester paid immediate attention, and gave directions to the Surveyor-General to set apart eligible portions of Land for the future support of Schools in all the new Settlements there."

\*The United Empire Loyalists and the soldiers, who were disbanded at the conclusion of the Revolutionary war of 1776-1784, sought a home in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Upper Canada. Those of them who settled in Nova Scotia, true to their New England Educational instincts, rallied their forces and established a Collegiate School at a place called Pizaquid, afterwards named Windsor, in 1788, and, in 1790, organized a higher Institution, which became noted as King's College. To the active and enterprising U. E. Loyalist Women of New Brunswick, a Monument was erected some years ago. The Mother of the noted group of the Ryerson Brothers,—George, John, Egerton and Edwy,—was one of these distinguished Women. Many others of the Loyalists from these Provinces also settled in Upper Canada.