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EDUCATION

✻ OF ✻

WOMEN:

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An Historical Sketch.

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# EDUCATION OF WOMEN

IN NOVA SCOTIA 

AND

NEW BRUNSWICK.

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## AN HISTORICAL SKETCH.

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BY

A. W. SAWYER.

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## EDUCATION OF WOMEN.



THE POPULATION of Nova Scotia seventy-four years ago was about 124,000; that of Cape Breton 30,000. The English-speaking portion of this population were immigrants or descendants of immigrants from England, Scotland, New England and other sections of the Thirteen Colonies. Their settlements, which were chiefly on the shore-lines, were separated by long distances and connected by rough and difficult roads. For more than one generation the main purpose of these settlers had been to provide themselves with homes and subdue the land to their use and comfort. Communication between the different settlements must have been for a long time irregular and tedious. In these conditions it would be natural that somewhat different ideals would be formed in different communities. Co-operation would be of slow growth. Marked varieties of purposes and customs would exist. Any general description of these people that might be given as applicable to them all would be in a large measure misleading. But the fact should not be overlooked that organized society was not developed in this Province from primitive stages. The settlers brought with

them customs and notions respecting civil and social life with which they had been familiar in the localities from which they came. These memories indicated to them the lines on which they should build in the new scenes. As many of them had learned the value of education in their former homes, they initiated at an early day movements towards the establishment of some system of schools, at least for the larger settlements. The forms adopted grew out of their previous experience. If the provisions made for this purpose appear to us meagre, we must remember that they were large for the time and the circumstances of the people. If the plans adopted seem crude and unphilosophical, they were such as these founders of a new state had known to be in operation in the communities with which their previous associations had been connected.

In 1787 the Nova Scotia House of Assembly voted £400 in aid of a classical school to be established in Windsor. In the following year a legislative grant of £500 was made to found a College in Windsor; this was supplemented by an annual grant of £400. In 1790 the Imperial Parliament granted to this institution £4000. In the same year it received a royal charter conferring the rights and powers of a university. To these evidences of regard the Imperial Parliament added an annual grant of £1000. In 1804 the Presbyterians projected an academy to be located in Pictou, for the benefit of families whose sons were prevented from entering King's College by the requirement respecting subscription to theological doct-

rines. A charter was not granted to this Academy till 1816. In that year the school was opened and soon became a centre of great influence in stimulating interest in education. For several years it received an annual legislative grant of £400. In 1817 a movement was initiated to found Dalhousie College. A building for its use was erected in 1820; but professors were not appointed till a later date. Horton Academy was opened in March, 1829. The membership of Baptist Churches in the Province at that time was reported as being seventeen hundred and twenty-seven.

While these plans for higher education were maturing and finding their way into practical use, something was attempted in behalf of common-school education. Such action was chiefly dependent on local interest; but the Government acknowledged responsibility in this relation and made appropriate grants in aid of local efforts. The total amount expended for such schools in 1820 was \$34,720. The number of pupils enrolled in 1832 was 11,771. In this year the amount raised for public schools by local assessments and voluntary contributions was \$31,367. This was supplemented by grants from the Government amounting to \$7,338, making a total of \$38,705.\* These schools were supported by local assessments, voluntary contributions and legislative grants. Read-

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\*In 1900 the total enrollment of pupils in the schools of Nova Scotia was 100,129. The total amount of assessments and legislative grants for educational purposes for the year was \$887,852. This is a notable advance within less than three-quarters of a century.

ing, writing and arithmetic must be taught in them without charge. For other subjects special charges were made.

The public schools were open to pupils of either sex. The institutions founded to promote higher education were subject to denominational affiliations, and their privileges were limited to male students. If any attempt was made in these years to provide for the higher education of young women it must have been of so small importance that no record was made of it. Probably some young ladies were sent out of the Province to be educated ; and some may have had the advantages of private tuition.

Increasing interest in education and changes in social life, induced by increasing wealth and comfort among the people, began at length to lead thoughtful persons to consider the question of providing some special facilities for the education of young women. The first school for this purpose appears to have been Mrs. Best's. The family were occupying a place known for many years as Hancock's, a short distance west of Wolfville. Mr. Best had held some place in the Royal Navy, probably that of purser. His wife was a Playfair, and had been educated in Scotland. At first the estate of Simon Fitch, Esq., of Wallbrook, Gaspereau, was selected as a suitable place for a boarding-school. A beginning was made here in 1835. After a short trial the decision was reached that Wolfville would be a more suitable locality, and the school was removed to the Randall house in that village, where it was continued for some ten years. It was

then removed to the house now occupied by Professor D. F. Higgins, and continued there for ten years more, closing probably in 1855. A large part of the patronage must have come from Wolfville and its vicinity. But current traditions show that many were attracted from distant localities. Its success demonstrated that there was a positive and growing demand for a school of this kind. Mrs. Best is described by one who knew her as a capable woman, who managed the business herself and made money by it. Her eldest daughter, who also was educated in Scotland, was the principal teacher. Reference to an imperfect list of pupils makes it clear that the vitalizing influence of the school was far-reaching and lasting.\*

Soon after the opening of Horton Academy, Baptists in New Brunswick began to consider the need of a similar school in that Province. The movement culminated in the opening of Fredericton Seminary in 1836. Rev. Frederic Miles resigned the pastorate of the church in that city and became the first principal. As he received his theological education in New England, it is probable that he had some knowledge of academies in that section to which male and female students were admitted. Whether they were influenced by this example, or were prompted by other considerations, is uncertain; but the men who were planning for a denominational school in that Province decided to admit young women as well as young men to its privileges. Thus they have the credit of being

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\* See Appendix, Note A.



the first to make equal provision for the education of their sons and daughters. A record of this early date shows that in the first two years after the school was opened, there were enrolled 109 male and 94 female students. This was a most encouraging beginning. For a number of years the school was conducted with great success on the plan of mixed classes. Then for a time it was restricted to male students, and afterwards it reverted to the earlier plan. This was continued until the school was closed in 1873 in consequence of the reorganization of the common-school system of the Province. During the thirty-seven years of its existence Fredericton Seminary was a powerful agent in developing interest in education. The denomination has been greatly indebted to it for the services of a large number of men and women upon whose labors the prosperity of the Baptist churches in New Brunswick has been largely dependent.

Some years after the close of the Fredericton Seminary the Baptists of the Province united in support of a school of high grade in St. John. Its classes were open alike to young women and young men. The school was in successful operation for several years, and then was transferred to St. Martins. Here, also, it gathered students in large numbers, and here, as in St. John, it accomplished an honorable service in preparing men and women to meet the wider obligations of life.\*

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\* Note B.

Rev. I. E. Bill became pastor of the church in Fredericton near the close of the year 1840. His daughter, Mary, became a member of the Seminary, and remained for some time under the instruction of Mrs. Miles after her father's return to his former pastorate in Nictaux, N. S., in 1842. Afterwards she attended a Ladies' Seminary in Charlestown, Mass. In 1845 she opened a school in her father's house in Nictaux. It was in operation about six years. Though it was in a country parish, patronage came from various sections of the Province and from families of social distinction. The school must have been one of the effective agencies by which interest in the education of females was extended and made more intense. In this, as in other cases, absence of records makes it impossible to speak with definiteness regarding the methods and studies of the school; but some details given in the appendix will indicate by their connection with later events the range of its influence.\*

The daughters of Mr. W. H. Troop conducted a school for young ladies in Rose Cottage, near Scott's Corner, Wolfville, from September, 1850, to June, 1855. This school was evidently an outgrowth of the one in Nictaux. The patronage was chiefly local, but sufficiently large to make a prosperous school. Many of its pupils became prominent in social life and efficient promoters of religious interests in various localities.†

In the same year in which the school last named

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\* Note C.

† Note D.

was closed another was opened in the Randall House, in Wolfville, by the Misses Wells. The family were connected with the Church of England. Inquiries concerning the school have not elicited any clear information. It is reported to have been in operation four or five years, and to have been terminated by the same cause as was operative in other cases, the marriage of the teachers.

The papers of this period had advertisements of other schools for young women ; one by Mrs. Ratchford, of Amherst, a member of the Church of England ; another by Rev. Mr. Thompson and daughters, of St. John, of the Church of England ; and another by Mrs. Hunt, of St. John, a Baptist. It is difficult now to learn the quality and success of these schools ; but their existence indicates that the people in various sections were coming to feel the need of some special opportunities for the higher education of young women. Other indications of the existence of this feeling were appearing. In several communities parents were seeking for their daughters larger advantages than could be found in these local schools. Though these might be conducted with all the skill and faithfulness that devoted teachers might possess, their limited income would not permit any large accumulation of apparatus or any large variety of talents in the staff of teachers. By reason of its thorough course of instruction and its moderate charges, Mt. Holyoke Female Seminary, in Massachusetts, drew to itself at this time several young women from Western Nova Scotia, who, after completing the course of

study at that institution, returned to give new inspiration and quicken zeal in the work of improving opportunities at home for the proper education of females.

In the meantime individuals in different localities were moved to make further trial of private schools. Graduates of Mt. Holyoke were invited to take charge of them. Miss Anna Field conducted such a school in Berwick in 1855-56; Miss Wentworth another in Wilmot ———; Miss Pelton and Miss Nichols still another in Liverpool, 1856--58. These schools were in charge of competent teachers, and many young women found connection with them the beginning of new life of larger and more beneficent purposes. But the necessarily low rate of charge made all such ventures short-lived.

Rev. J. Chase, who for several years had been connected with the educational work of the denomination, erected a building for a ladies' boarding-school in Wolfville, on the site now occupied by the Royal Hotel. On the completion of the building a school was opened in January, 1858. Several teachers were employed. The number of pupils indicated a future of success and usefulness. But the financial responsibilities proved to be too great for the prospective income, and the school was closed in June, 1860. The building became the property of the Governors of the College, and for several years served the purpose for which it was intended, though in a way that had not been anticipated.\*

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\* Note E.

Rev. T. A. Higgins, D. D., was at this time principal of Horton Academy. Miss Alice Shaw, (Mrs. Alfred Chipman), then a recent graduate from Mt. Holyoke Seminary, was conducting a private school in Berwick. Principal Higgins assumed the rent of the building that had recently come into the possession of the Governors and persuaded Miss Shaw to remove her school to it. She came in January, 1861, with twenty of her pupils, and organized a new school. The principal of the Academy, in addition to the rent, became responsible for teachers' salaries and supplies for the house. The domestic arrangements were a copy of the Mt. Holyoke plan, as it was called, that is, the larger part of the work of housekeeping was assigned to the pupils under proper supervision. In order to reduce expenses still more and bring them within safe limits, the young ladies joined classes on "the Hill" in the general subjects of study. To this extent the school was coëducational; but in organization, discipline and opportunities for special studies it was a separate school. On account of this connection with the Academy, it was called "the Branch;" but to those who were more immediately connected with it, its distinctive name was more acceptable—Grande Pre Seminary. Miss Shaw's connection with the school proved to be stimulating and helpful in many ways. At the close of the second year she retired, and Miss Townshend, a graduate of Mt. Holyoke Seminary, was appointed to succeed her. She conducted the school with marked ability for a few years, and was followed by Miss Emerson (Mrs. H.

Morrow) who, also, was a graduate of Mt. Holyoke. After a successful administration of four years, she resigned in the summer of 1869. Though there had been three principals in nine years, a remarkable unity of method and spirit characterized the school through all this period. No records have been discovered ; but reports concerning the numbers enrolled show that the school was very favorably regarded by the public. The course of study was of a high order and classes were graduated each year. Some years ago an effort was made to gather the names of these graduates and group them in their proper order. They may be found in the calendar of Acadia Seminary. At first Principal Higgins carried the financial responsibility of the Seminary, a committee approving his plans. Afterwards the Governors became more immediately responsible for its management. Their resources would not permit them to expend money on the school, and they were inclined to sell the building. On the resignation of Miss Emerson, Miss Minnie J. Eaton (Mrs. John Farquharson), a graduate of the Seminary in 1867, offered to become responsible for the rent for the next year, and advertised that the school would be continued. Miss Maria Norris (Mrs. W. F. Armstrong) was associated as teacher. Mr. Frederic Crawley taught painting and drawing. Thus the school was continued for another year. At the close the building was sold and Miss Eaton removed her school to Pine Grove in Middleton, where it was continued for two years. During these three years Miss Eaton alone was responsible for the financial ob-

ligations connected with her work. The curriculum adopted at the first had been retained. The religious spirit, which had distinguished the school in Wolfville, was a marked feature of its life in Middleton. Rev. Thomas Burditt, pastor of the Church, conducted Bible study with the scholars and received a number of them into the church.

A tenement in the west end of the old Academy Boarding House had been for many years the residence of the principal. In 1872 Dr. Higgins removed to his house in the village. He thought that the tenement which he had left might be used as a residence for female students of the Academy. The Governors accepted the suggestion and invited Miss Eaton to be lady-principal. She accepted, and at the opening of the school in the same year she came with several of her pupils from Pine Grove, and the Female Department of Horton Academy was organized. At the end of the year three young ladies who had studied with the lady-principal for the three preceding years were graduated. As in some sense Miss Eaton's school was a continuation of the Seminary in Wolfville, it was agreed that the names of these young ladies might be added to the list of graduates of Grande Pre Seminary. Thus the Seminary disappeared from the stage.

Miss Eaton resigned at the end of one year, and Miss Marie Woodworth (Mrs. J. F. Tufts), a graduate of Grande Pre Seminary of 1868, was appointed in her place. The department increased in numbers. It became necessary to take the whole building for its

use. Under the management of Professor Tufts, who had become principal of the Academy, both departments reached a high degree of efficiency. Young ladies of high purpose were attracted to the school. Love of scholarship and desire for improvement were ruling motives. Each year students of the Female Department were graduated. Their record in later years is honorable testimony to the value of the education received. The names of these graduates may, also, be found in the calendar of Acadia Seminary. Miss Woodworth resigned at the close of the academic year in June, 1877. Mlle. Huguenin, who was teacher of French in the school, acted as lady-principal until the opening of Acadia Seminary in its new building in September, 1879, under the principalship of Miss Mary E. Graves.

It is unnecessary to extend this sketch. The published reports of Acadia Seminary and the Governors of the College preserve the chief facts connected with the education of young women in Wolfville since 1879. The preceding brief review of the earlier period lacks the interest which might have been imparted to it if a fuller knowledge of the interior order and life of the various schools were possessed. A study of the details presented in the appendix will help us to reach a clearer apprehension of the vitality and value of each of those organizations in the service of a worthy cause. But brief as the review has been, it is sufficient to awaken some suggestions that deserve some notice.

For nearly half a century all that was done for



the special education of females was the expression of the impulses, convictions and self-denying devotion of individuals. In some cases these attempts resulted in serious financial loss. A pathetic spectacle passes before us as we note how the desire to do something for the education of young women has prompted individuals to action now here, now there, through these many years, how slowly the energy manifested in these sporadic efforts has been concentrated in some definite line, and how disproportionate are the results now reached in comparison with the worthiness of the object sought and the ability of our people. The individuals who thus wrought in hope, though in untoward circumstances, deserve the meed of grateful remembrance.

A little study of the facts presented in the appendix shows that each of the schools deserves honorable mention as a helpful agent in extending interest in education and in improving the quality and increasing the power of social life among us. What may sometimes be judged to be an unimportant organization for such a purpose, pays.

A study of the details of the successive schools as given in the appendix reveals another important fact. Scholars came in groups from the same locality; and in succeeding years representatives from the same localities sought the advantages of the schools of their day. When interest in education has been awakened in a community it tends to perpetuate itself.

It is interesting and instructive to note that through these seemingly unrelated movements a defi-

nite law has held its way. The impulse that found expression in the school of 1835 was fostered by the educational spirit prevalent in Scotland; and each succeeding school has received something ministering to its strength and prosperity from one or more which preceded it. Continuity of development is illustrated. The law that has held in the past should be a guide for the future. Providence is continually gathering the fragments that nothing be lost.

The Methodists founded a school for the education of young women as early as 1854. They have steadily developed it until it has become a large and finely equipped institution of learning. Its history is an honorable commendation of its management. Soon after the opening of Acadia Seminary the Presbyterians purchased a valuable property in Halifax, and enlarged and fitted it for a school for young ladies. This has been in a flourishing condition for nearly twenty years. A little later individuals connected with the Church of England formed a company and erected a commodious building in Windsor, in which a successful Ladies' School has been conducted. Its future promises enlarged scope and usefulness. Mt. Allison College was the first to admit ladies to its Arts course. Since then all the other Colleges have adopted the same rule; and now a large number of young ladies are candidates for university degrees.

Comparison of the opportunities for education now open to females with the conditions that existed three-quarters of a century ago, as indicated at the

opening of this sketch, reveals a remarkable contrast. We may hope that, as the years pass, still greater improvement will be made, and that young women in larger numbers will make use of the privileges open to them. Women will have a more positive influence on public affairs in the future ; hence the need that they should be rightly educated.



# APPENDIX.



## NOTE A.

Mrs. Mary F. deBlois, widow of Rev. Dr. de Blois, whose recollections of events in the period are exceptionally clear, has furnished the following information. Mr. Best had been connected with the Royal Navy, perhaps as purser. The eldest daughter married Mr. James Hall, of Kentville, a brother of Rev. William Hall. Another daughter, Helen, married Rev. Edward Anderson, D. D., *Acadia*, 1846, at one time president of Kalamazoo College, Mich. The names of several pupils in the school are remembered. Arabella and Alice deWolf; Louise Pryor, Annie Pryor, (Mrs. James deMille); Laura Johnston, (Mrs. A. R. R. Crawley); Emma Johnston, (Mrs. E. B. deMille); Misses Carmichael, of New Glasgow; Caroline McCall; Mrs. McGregor, of Halifax; Sarah Smith, (Mrs. Henry Vaughan); Nancy Bill, (Mrs. C. D. Randall); Margaret Wright and Annie Wiggins, of St. John; Martha and Amelia Davis from Labrador; Mary J. King, (Mrs. Lewis I. Payzant); Mary Randall, (Mrs. Woodbury) Nictaux; Adelia Randall, (Mrs. Sears) St. John. By inquiries in different directions this list might be greatly extended. But this is enough to show the range of patronage which the school received.

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## NOTE B.

It is to be regretted that no connected account of Fredericton Seminary exists. Application was made to Professor H. C. Creed for information on a few points. He patiently gleaned from scattered statements respecting the school many important facts and arranged them in tabulated form. The best use to make of the table is to append it in the form in which it was prepared:—

Facts connected with the Baptist Seminary at Fredericton, gathered from Dr. Bill's "Fifty Years with the Baptists."

Year.	PUPILS.		MALE DEPARTMENT.		FEMALE DEPARTMENT.		REMARKS.	
	Enrolled.	Average.	Principal.	Teachers.	Principal.	Teachers.		
1837	{ Total two years. } { 109 male, 94 fem. }		Rev. F. W. Miles.....				Total cost Seminary property \$9,504.00.	
1838			Rev. Charles Tupper.....		Miss Bennett.....	(Mrs. Miles).....		Mr. M's agency realized £164.17.8.
1839			(Mr. Miles having gone to England in 1838.)			Miss Brown (2)		
1840						Miss Tupper.		
1841			C. D. Randall.....	Jarvis Hartt resigned as assistant.	{ Mrs. W. H. Needham resig'd. Mrs. Ack-erley appointed. Dep't discontinued in Dec. 1842.	Legislature granted £500 in aid, 1840.		
1842			{ Rev. Charles Tupper....					
1843			{ Rev. W. B. Hall, (3 mos.)					
			{ Rev. Chas. Spurden from Dec., 1842.					
1844							Annual grant of £200 from Legislature.	
1849	50 ?	50 ?						
1855	84	49		A. H. Munro.				
1856	90	50						
1857	77	46	{ Rev. C. Spurden resign'd.	A. H. Munro, continued.				
1858			{ Rev. Isaiah Wallace app. (July) Rev. C. Spurden resumed charge.	Geo. E. Day. Mr. Day resigned after two years' service.				
1859					Miss C. Magee.			
1860	105	50						
1863			{ Principal took charge of boarding department.				Educational Society in debt \$2,096.	
1864	70							
1865				Rev. J. E. Hopper became Classical & Math. Prof.	(Female department to be established.)			
1866				C. Goodspeed, S. C. Wilbur and — Bill.				
1869			Rev. J. E. Hopper, Principal.		Mrs. Alfred Chipman..		Dr. Spurden resigned Theological Chair.	
1869	101		Rev. C. Goodspeed appointed Principal.	G. E. Tufts, tutor in Math. and Nat. Science.	(Re-opened under Miss Rosie Bentley.)			
1870				Tufts resigned. Geo. E. Foster, B. A. appointed in his place.	Miss Reid ?		Additional grant of \$200.	
1871	86	51	Mr. Goodspeed resigned....					
1872			Question of continuance of Seminary considered.					Thirty young men at at one time.
1873			Decided to sell property.					
1874			Property sold for \$5000.					

## NOTE C.

Rev. I. E. Bill, D. D., marked the beginning of his ministry by great interest in the educational institutions of the Baptists in these Provinces. This interest characterized him to the end of the long period of his public ministry, a full half-century. It was natural that such a man should be impressed by the need of better facilities for the education of young women. His daughter, Mary A. Bill, (Mrs. Thomas McHenry) was favored with educational advantages that were exceptionally good for the time. The school which she conducted attracted a high class of patronage. The absence of records makes it impossible to give any specific account of its administration.

Mrs. E. M. Saunders, of Halifax, who was a member of the school for two years, has given from memory the names of several who were in attendance.

Eliza Mack, Mill Village; Ellen Foster, Port Medway; Azubah Freeman and Maria K. Freeman, Milton; Agnes Johnston, Halifax; Mary Harding, Windsor; Sophia Parker, Walton; Annie Johnston, Wolfville; Charlotte Troop, Nictaux; Adelia Randall, Nictaux; Margaret Gates, and Harriet Dodge, Wilmot; Maria Shaffner, Nictaux; Ellen Beckwith, Cornwallis; Maria Chase, Bridgetown; Elvira Harris, Lawrencetown.

## NOTE D.

Mary E. Troop married in 1855 Rev. I. J. Skinner, who for many years was known and honored as a Baptist minister. Charlotte Troop in the same year married Avar Longley, a life-long friend of Acadia College, and honored for his service in the civil affairs of the Province. Mrs. Longley has recalled the names of several members of the school who were not residents of Wolfville. Eunice Ells, (Mrs. Charles Eaton); Maria Chipman, (Mrs. D. O. Parker); Sophia Bishop; Janie Starr, (Mrs. T. R. Patillo); Miss Knowles; Miss Freeman, (Mrs. Henry Angell); Ellen and Christina Murray and Mar-

garet Paint, Mabou, C. B. ; Miss Parker and Miss Aiken, Falmouth ; Miss Wilson, Windsor ; Miss Weeks and Miss Dakin, Digby.

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#### NOTE E.

The following were teachers in Mr. Chase's school : Maria E. Chase, (Mrs. A. W. Sawyer) ; Rebecca Chase, (Mrs. J. E. Wells) ; Alice Shaw, (Mrs. Alfred Chipman) ; Minnie Johnston, (Mrs. R. L. Wetherby). The names of some of the pupils are remembered. Miss Stevens, Gaspereau ; Olivia Barss, Wolfville ; Margaret Rand and Emma Wickwire, Canning ; Theresa Caruthers, Cornwallis ; Mary and Adelia Beckwith, Cornwallis ; Anna Lawton, Emma Seeley, St. John ; Sadie Whitman, Julia Whitman, Harriet Bigelow, Canso ; Susie Shaw, Eliza Hunt, Matilda Chipman, Cornwallis.

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#### NOTE F.

Professor H. C. Creed, of the N. B. Normal School, was teaching French in Horton Academy when Grande Pre Seminary was opened. Members of that school, who were studying French, joined his classes in the Academy. He has recorded many interesting details connected with the Seminary ; and his communication is appended, slightly abbreviated:—

“The Seminary was first opened under the management of the N. S. Baptist Education Society (Rev. A. S. Hunt, Sec'y) at the beginning of January, 1861, in the building which then stood where the Royal Hotel is now. It was connected with Horton Academy and under the general oversight of the Principal, Rev. T. A. Higgins. The first lady Principal was Miss Alice Shaw, of Berwick (now Mrs. Rev. Alfred Chipman), who was assisted by her sister Annie, (now Mrs. Gridley, of Yarmouth). The other teachers were Miss Annie Fowler, (now Mrs. Calvin Goodspeed, McMaster), Drawing and Painting ; Miss Lizzie Lawrence, (now the second wife of Rev. Wm. H. Porter, Ont.) Music Teacher ; and myself. I was already

teaching French in the academy and studying Greek, etc., for matriculation ; so when the Seminary was opened, the girls who wished to take French joined my classes or had classes formed to suit them. From an entry in my diary under date Feb. 7th, '61, it appears that there were then twenty girls and twenty male students (a few from the College) in my classes. I continued to carry on this work until the end of my third year in College—June, 1864,—sometimes teaching at the Seminary, but mostly on the Hill. My first class of girls was composed of Misses Annie Shaw (named above), Sophie Norwood, (Mrs. Dr. Lyall, Swatow), Bessie Shaw, (Mrs. Kennedy, Halifax) Unity Chipman, of Berwick, and Maggie Barss. Among the girls in attendance the first term, besides the foregoing, were Julia Woodworth, Annie Shafner (dead?), Flora E. Doe, (Mrs. Francis Everett), Aggie Lawrence, (Mrs. A. J. Hill, British Columbia), Mattie Calhoun, Laura Wickwire (dead) ( Mrs. Edward Beckwith, Canning), Bessie McLearn, (Mrs. Dr. Parsons, Bristol, England, daughter of Rev. Richard McLearn), Sarah Rand, (dead—daughter of Rev. S. T. Rand), Margaret Paint, Lucilla Chipman, Susie Shaw, Irene Elder, (Mrs. Morton—poet.)

*"Extract from my Diary, Jan. 8th, 1861.—*'I went into the large house to be occupied by the female Seminary. Miss Shaw, Miss Irene Elder and several other ladies were there sewing up carpets ; Thomas and Frank Higgins were also there. I examined the house from top to bottom, and like it very well. There is no room wasted ; it is very convenient and has a great many rooms.'

*"In 1861-2, Miss Shaw continued in the Principalship. Among the girls' names of that year, in addition to those above, I find Miss Mary Beckwith, (Mrs. Val. Landry, Weymouth) ; Music Teacher, Rosie Bentley, (Mrs. R. H. Phillips, Fredericton), Agnes R. Masters, (Mrs. [Rev.] T. T. Filmer, Webster, Mass.,) Jessie S. Masters, (Mrs. H. C. Creed), Maria Selden, (Mrs. M. P. Freeman, Wolfville), Arabella Dodge, Hulda Reid, Minnie Bishop, (Mrs. Stanley Harris), Mary Shea, Clara Porter, Sarah Whitman, (Mrs. D. A. Steele,) Eliza Marshall,*



(Rev. W. H. Porter's first wife), Adelia Beckwith, (Mrs. Mason Sheffield, M. D.,) Annie Parsons.

"From August, 1862, to June, 1865, Miss Townsend was Principal, and her sister, Miss Mary, was assistant. Miss Fowler continued as Teacher of Painting. Prof. Saffery taught music part of the time, the advanced pupils going to his rooms for lessons.

"Some additional names of students during this time are Alice Todd, (Mrs. Austin Locke, of Lockeport), Helen Todd, (married in Halifax), Alice DeMille, Mary Sanderson, of Yarmouth, Ellie Healy, of Round Hill, Miss Crosby, Ellen and Merinda Martin, Agnes Ells, Jessie Messenger, Grace Eaton, Sadie Bigelow, (Mrs. J. W. Manning.)

"In August, 1865, after my graduation, I visited Wolfville and was induced to remain and assist in the Seminary and Academy for a short time, the newly appointed Lady Principal, Miss Olive Emerson, (now Mrs. H. Morrow, Missionary at Tavoy), not having arrived. Miss Ells was the only teacher present the first weeks. Miss Sarah Randall took charge of the Drawing. I was there from August 8th till the College opened, teaching three or four lessons a day, and sometimes all day, when Mr. Higgins was away. On the 26th of August I drove to Windsor and brought Miss Emerson to Wolfville to take her place as Principal. For graduates of the Seminary in these years see Calendar of Acadia Seminary.

"Yours faithfully,

"HERBERT C. CREED."