

Chapter 1 : Willard, Emma, - Social Networks and Archival Context

Papers of Emma Hart Willard, Mary Lynn Bryan, editor of the Jane Addams Mary Lynn Bryan, editor of the Jane Addams Papers, suggested pursuing this endeavor and provided much encouragement and helpful.

Publishes Geography for Beginners and Atlas to accompany it. Begins lifelong correspondence with French women. August, departs from Europe. On return voyage, writes her popular hymn, *Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep*. Almira Hart Lincoln marries Hon. Publishes several essays in support of this effort. Troy Female Seminary is incorporated. Yates, a physician of Albany. Honeymoons in the Great Lakes region. Yates after nine months. Lives in Berlin with her sister, and in Hartford, Connecticut with friends. Moves to Berlin, Connecticut, after she is elected superintendent of Kensington common schools. Publishes essays in Connecticut Common School Journal, and, with Henry Barnard, takes leadership in teacher institutes. Appointed to represent women on the editorial board of the New York Teacher. Forced to walk to a river where she resumes her trip. Scope and Contents of the Collection Emma Hart Willard was a pioneering advocate of educational equality for women. In , she founded the first U. Emma Hart Willard wrote geography and history textbooks that were widely used in schools at the time. She trained and influenced hundreds of teachers who spread her ideas nationwide. The bulk of the material falls into the period from to The Papers occupy approximately 8. These papers include professional and personal correspondence; published and unpublished works by Emma Willard; a collection of personal diaries kept during her lifetime; and letters to and from her family. Much of this material is personal correspondences, correspondence among family members, genealogical material, and information relating both to the schooling and professional lives of various members of the Willard, Scudder or Keyes families. This was the first U. Much of this material includes anniversary ribbons or programs, academic catalogues and bulletins, financial documents including leases, indentures, bills and invoices that pertain to the Troy Female Seminary. This collection is organized into twelve series:

Chapter 2 : Emma Hart Willard Family Papers, (bulk): Biographical and Historical Note

The papers of Emma Hart Willard, This is a guide to the microfilm edition.

Publishes Geography for Beginners and Atlas to accompany it. Publishes her most popular, often revised and reprinted text, History of the United States, or Republic of America and the accompanying text, A Series of Maps. Begins lifelong correspondence with French women. Her mother, Lydia Hinsdale Hart, dies. August, departs from Europe. On return voyage, writes her popular hymn, Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep. Almira Hart Lincoln marries Hon. Publishes several essays in support of this effort. Publishes A System of Universal History. Troy Female Seminary is incorporated. Turns over the seminary to Sarah and John Willard. Yates, a physician of Albany. Honeymoons in the Great Lakes region. Yates after nine months. Lives in Berlin with her sister, and in Hartford, Connecticut with friends. Moves to Berlin, Connecticut, after she is elected superintendent of Kensington common schools. Henry Barnard, among others, suggests that she head a normal school in Hartford, where teacher institutes can be held. Publishes essays in Connecticut Common School Journal, and, with Henry Barnard, takes leadership in teacher institutes. Receives a divorce from the Connecticut Legislature and the right to use the Willard name. Travels often, but finally, in summer, settles at Troy Female Seminary. Tours southern and midwestern states. Appointed to represent women on the editorial board of the New York Teacher. Strives to end the Civil War by presenting memorial to Congress, in a foot roll signed by thousands of American women. Publishes Via Media, an appeal to end the Civil War. Train on which she travels is captured by Confederate soldiers. Forced to walk to a river where she resumes her trip. Elected honorary member, American Association for the Advancement of Science. Dies at Troy, New York.

Chapter 3 : Emma Hart Willard by Emily Kimble on Prezi

*LexisNexis® Presents UPA Collections Research Collections in Women's Studies General Editor Dr. Anne Firor Scott
The Papers of Emma Hart Willard,*

With the success of her school, she was able to travel across the country and abroad, to promote education for women. Willard pioneered the teaching of science, mathematics and social studies to young women. She was the sixteenth of seventeen children from her father, Samuel Hart, and his second wife Lydia Hinsdale Hart. Her father was a farmer who encouraged his children to read and think for themselves. Willard was included in family discussions that were at the time considered to be only male areas of thought: At age 15, Willard was enrolled in her first school in her hometown of Berlin. She progressed so quickly that by she was teaching there. Willard eventually took charge of the academy for a term in Career in Education In , Willard left Berlin and briefly worked in Westfield, Massachusetts, before accepting a position as principal at a female academy in Middlebury, Vermont Although she was only 20 years old, she was quite successful as a teacher and administrator. In she married Dr. John Willard, a local physician and prominent citizen 28 years her senior. Willard had four children from his previous marriages. Willard encouraged Emma in her educational pursuits. The couple had one son together, John Hart Willard. Emma Willard came to believe that women could master advanced topics like mathematics, philosophy and the sciences, and opened a boarding school for young women in in her Middlebury home. Over the next few years Willard demonstrated that women could teach and girls could learn the Classical and scientific subjects commonly thought suited only to men. Willard thought her ideas were important enough to influence a broader audience. Willard moved to Troy, New York after the town council there established a fund to support a school for young women. The Troy Female Seminary opened in September for boarding and day students. This was the first school in the United States to offer higher education for women. The curriculum consisted of the subjects Willard had longed to include: Yet Willard recognized that most of its graduates would be housewives, not professionals. Nevertheless she led the school to success, and it became a model for the comprehensive education of women. By the school had enrolled over students, and the school actually made a profit. Her sister, Almira, came to teach with Emma, and was principal for about 8 years. She also wrote many science textbooks which were used nationally. In Almira became only the second woman ever elected to the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Emma Willard also made a living writing textbooks throughout her lifetime, including books on history and geography. Some of her works include: In , she went on a tour of Europe, and the following year published a book of poetry, *The Fulfilment of a Promise* She continued to head the Troy Female Seminary until , when her son and daughter-in-law took over management of the school. Emma Willard had a disastrous second marriage. Christopher Yates and moved to Boston with him. He also gave up his career, but after only nine months they separated. In a Decree nisi was granted " a court order that does not have any force until such time that a particular condition is met, such as the passage of a specified period of time. From until her death, Emma Willard remained close to the Troy Female Seminary as an adviser, teacher and speaker. Her last years were filled with traveling, lecturing and writing. She traveled to Europe, and assisted in establishing a school for women in Athens, Greece. She published numerous articles on education. She traveled thousands of miles throughout America, and presented lectures to promote the cause of education. At her urging, he had donated a small amount to her idea of founding a college for women. Sage was the most generous benefactor in helping to build the current Emma Willard School campus atop Mount Ida in " The Troy Female Seminary was renamed the Emma Willard School in in her honor and a statue honoring her service to the cause of higher education was erected in Troy. Today it is a college-preparatory boarding and day school for girls from 9th grade through the post-graduate year. Not only does the school maintain the rigorous academic program established by its founder, but also young women can take advantage of visual and performing arts, independent study in the community and a full range of interscholastic sports.

Chapter 4 : Emma Hart Willard () - Find A Grave Memorial

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

Emma Hart Willard was a pioneer educator of women who founded the first permanent female seminary in America. In she opened the Troy Female Seminary, one of the most influential schools in America, pioneering in the teaching of science, mathematics, and social studies to young women. Because of this support, she began to acquire an education that was out of the ordinary for girls. Emma was mostly self-taught. At the age of thirteen she had taught herself geometry and at fourteen she would rise at 4: In she took a significant step and enrolled in the Berlin Academy, her first school. She progressed so rapidly in this environment that soon she was teaching the younger children and in she took charge of the school for the entire winter term. Clearly having a natural appetite for learning, Emma also attended classes in Hartford during these years and began exploring the possibility of beginning a school for women beyond the confines of their immediate communities. Where women bought their education was private, much like pills for garcinia today. At the age of twenty she took a job as an assistant at the academy in Westfield, Massechussets and that summer she went to Middlebury, Vermont to become the principle of the female academy there. It was here that she met Dr. John Willard, a local physician and supporter of female education. They were married on August 10, , when Emma was twenty-two years old and John was fifty. When she became acquainted with a nephew of Dr. It was then that she truly began to realize the intellectual deprivation that was the lot of American women and took to heart the vast differences in educational oportunites open to men and to women. In , when Dr. Willard suffered financial losses, Emma opened a boarding school in her own home. She called the school the Middlebury Female Seminary, and here she intended to remedy some of the educational disadvantages of young women. Since she was not allowed to attend classes at Middlebury College, she taught herself mathematics and physical science, subjects previously closed to female students, so that she could teach them to the girls in her school. By doing this she proved that she could teach and that young women could learn and master the classical and scientific studies that were previously only taught to men. In , she sent a plan for a female seminary to the Governor of the neighboring state of New York. Governor Clinton recommended the plan to the Legislature and for the first time the equal rights of women in education were endorsed in legislative halls. A female academy was started at Waterford and was afterwards moved to Troy, New York. The school was an immediate success, even before the first public high schools for girls were opened in New York and Boston in Willard remained the head of the Troy Female Seminary until when she turned over the reigns of the school to her son, John Hart Willard and daughter-in-law Sarah Lucretia Hudson. From until her death, Emma remained close to the Troy Female Seminary as an adviser, teacher, speaker, and friend of good causes. Emma Hart Willard died at Troy in when she was eighty-four years old. Emma Willard School still exists today as a college-preparatory boarding and day school for girls in grades and the for the post-graduate year, boasting a rigorous academic program enhanced by visual and performing arts, independent study in the community, and a full complement of interscholastic sports.

Chapter 5 : Emma Hart Willard Family Papers, (bulk)

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Born in Berlin , Connecticut, in February , Emma was the sixteenth of seventeen children. Her ancestors were among the most prominent settlers of New England , and her father had served as a militia captain in the Revolutionary War as well as in the state General Assembly. Emma attended a local district school, but much of her learning came at home. Reading aloud with her parents, she became a voracious reader of books that she borrowed from a nearby village library. It was a turning point in her life. The experiences at the Berlin Academy and the village school sparked in her a lifelong passion for learning and teaching. Properly educated female teachers, she hastened to add, would be both more virtuous and less expensive than male instructors. While bold enough to seek financial assistance for the formation of an educational institution for women, Willard was aware that it was foolhardy to propose a college for women, given contemporary views about women. The Seminary became one of the first institutions for the education of girls and the first teacher-training institution in the nation. Willard believed that young women should and could learn academic subjects typically reserved for men, so the curriculum at the Troy Female Seminary included a full range of classes from Latin to geography. At its opening session in ninety young women enrolled, a number that grew every year that Willard served as teacher and administrator. She helped to design the buildings, selected or wrote the textbooks, and organized the curriculum. Willard spent most of her life at the Troy Female Seminary, and forty years after her death the trustees honored her memory by renaming the institution the Emma Willard School. In addition to founding the Troy Female Seminary, Willard was an accomplished teacher in her own right, the author of textbooks on geography and history, an early supporter of teacher education, and an unflagging advocate of common schools. She was a pioneer in challenging popular concepts of the role of women in the new republic. The ideas she expressed throughout her life provided thousands of women with the necessary leverage for increasing both their level of formal education and their opportunities as teachers. Alma Lutz, *Emma Willard: Pioneer Educator of American Women* Boston: Beacon, ; Maxine Schwartz Seller, ed. Cite this article Pick a style below, and copy the text for your bibliography.

Chapter 6 : Emma Willard | History of American Women

If educational historians were asked to name 19th century women's educators worthy of in-depth study, Emma Hart Willard's name would surely be mentioned.

Women in World History: John Willard, in died ; married Christopher Yates a physician , in divorced ; children: A Plan for Improving Female Education rep. Middlebury College, ; Advancement of Female Education: Sensing in this development opportunities for advancement, women of sensitivity, intelligence, and ambition, such as Emma Hart Willard as well as Mary Lyon and Catharine Beecher , controlled the movement by successfully joining the needs of their society, their gender, and themselves to enhance female social authority and create public spaces wherein women educators could dominate. The ultimate consequences of their action were subversion of the status quo, promotion of feminism, and promotion of truly equal institutions of higher education for women. Women educators such as Willard, without openly rebelling against a culture determined to teach women to "know their place," developed significant political strategies for enlarging and expanding their dominion under the guise of defending society. Studying women such as Willard offers a way to understand how cultural change affected middle-class women in the early republican period because, by successfully founding the Troy Seminary, she arrived early in the seminary movement. Emma Willard was not the first to propose that it was appropriate to educate women because they were women, but she was one of the most successful in using this idea to expand schooling for middle-class females, thus changing educational opportunities for women within the highly structured roles allocated to them. In a letter to a friend in , Emma Willard gave her reason for wanting to develop an educational institution for women: Emma attended a district school and later studied at one of the first academies in Connecticut. The principal of this academy, Thomas Miner, was a Yale graduate, and Willard later claimed that there was no better instruction for young women at that time in the country. In , the summer she was 17, Willard began her teaching career. Women were primarily allowed to attend and teach "public" school in the summertime when men were in the fields. In the winters, she attended the schools of Misses Patten and Mrs. Royce of New Hartford. At age 20, Willard chose to teach at a private school run by two male graduates of Williams College in Westfield, Massachusetts. After only six months, she resigned and accepted another position at an academy in Middlebury, Vermont. The reasons for this change were never stated but, from this point on, Willard always maintained that women should be in charge of female education, an increasingly popular notion. From until , Emma, while making her home at Middlebury, developed her concepts of female education and learned the political skills that later enabled her to work with opposing factions for the success of her seminary. In , she married Dr. John Willard, an influential, wealthy man in the community much older than she. While he was away on frequent business trips, Willard read all his medical books plus studied the textbooks their nephew John brought home from his classes at Middlebury College. This was a most important educational experience for Willard since it demonstrated to her satisfaction that women could master the same curriculum as men and gave her what amounted to a college education. In , severe financial reverses, probably as a result of the disastrous War of , caused the Willards to lose everything except their home. Emma opened a boarding school for girls that was an immediate success. This trauma was in fact fortuitous, since Emma, overeducated for the traditional roles she had been playing, quickly gained confidence in her own ability to initiate, develop, and direct institutions. She wrote to a Reverend Henry Fowler: After receiving an encouraging letter from De Witt Clinton , governor of New York, in , Willard determined that New York provided the most auspicious setting for her experiment since the state was anxious to surpass New England in progressive reform policies. The original copy of the plan, carefully handwritten by Willard and entitled An Address to the Public: Particularly to the Members of the Legislature of New York, Proposing a Plan for Improving Female Education, was read for her to the state legislature in the spring of Her willingness to go directly to a source of economic and political power demonstrates her understanding of the problems undermining opportunity for women. Warning the legislators of the consequences of their neglect, Willard catalogued the evils perpetuated by women without "the preservatives of a good education" and advocated the

use of seminary graduates as teachers for the republic so that they could perform a useful function and free the men for other important work. Anticipating some justifications and capitalizing on others all ready widely accepted, Willard listed other functions female schooling could perform for society. Bitterly disappointed by what seemed to her a personal rejection, Willard made extensive efforts to publicize her attempt to gain public funding for female higher education and obtained financial support for a school in Troy, New York. The seminary opened in and proved to be a resounding success. Proud of all she had accomplished but self-conscious in her role as innovator, Willard insisted on her own mode of schooling for women. Rather, Emma Willard attempted to increase her own authority and that of her school by use of the strategies that had enabled her to prosper. In , she did risk her reputation, unknowingly, by becoming involved in a dubious scheme to enlist wealthy Americans in sponsoring female seminaries in Greece. One of the young men involved in the project was later tried by an ecclesiastical court in Chicago for misappropriation of church funds. Willard sought to extend her authority among ex-students and "friends" of the school by founding the Willard Association for the Mutual Improvement of Female Teachers. Once more combining altruism with personal motives, her circulars nonetheless contain a remarkably thorough analyses of the qualities necessary for good teaching. Willard cautioned them to be alert; to trust their own judgment in curricular matters; and to govern their classrooms with a loving and patient heart. In a letter to her good friend Amos Eaton , she admitted that she had made inquiries concerning the character of Christopher Yates, a physician from Albany, and that at one point she had broken off their engagement. Despite her doubts, she married Yates on September 17, , after carefully signing a prenuptial agreement that put Troy Seminary and the proceeds from the sale of her textbooks in the control of her son. After nine months of living with Yates in Boston he was a gambler and a fortune hunter , Willard retired to Berlin, Connecticut, to live with a sister. In , she petitioned for and was granted a divorce by the Connecticut Legislature with the legal right to use the name Emma Willard again. Emma now eagerly accepted an offer from Henry Barnard , well-known Connecticut common-school reformer, to write an address on the pressing need for common schools in Kensington, Connecticut. Her speech so impressed the citizens that, in , they elected her superintendent of their common schools. She wrote, "I do not wish women to act out of their sphere; but it is time that modern improvements should reach their case and enlarge their sphere". Why, in the name of common sense, should the school society hesitate to make a woman overseer of the schools? In the fall of , she made a tour through southern New York and was heard by over 5, teachers. In , she journeyed 8, miles through the South and the West, visiting seminaries and urging women to take an interest in the common schools. In April , she published an article in the American Literary Magazine addressed to a delegate to the French constitutional convention, entitled "The Political Position of Women. Ambitious and hungry for recognition, Willard early perceived the personal rewards available in educational achievements for a bright, attractive young teacher. Encouraged by the significant men in her life, she eagerly sought the learning her intelligence demanded. Making controversial ideas palatable to people of influence by advocating the use of schooling and educated women as mediating forces, Willard pushed her sex toward a new definition of women and their role in American society. Notable American Women, " The Belknap Press of Harvard University , Life of Emma Willard. A Cyclopeda of Education. The Bonds of Womanhood. New Haven , CT: Yale University Press, A Study in American Domesticity. Retrieved November 11, from Encyclopedia. Then, copy and paste the text into your bibliography or works cited list. Because each style has its own formatting nuances that evolve over time and not all information is available for every reference entry or article, Encyclopedia.

Chapter 7 : Willard, Emma Hart (1787-1870) | www.nxgvision.com

The Emma Hart Willard Papers document the professional activities and personal life of Emma Hart Willard, her son John Hart Willard, and the Willard, Scudder and Keyes families, spanning more than a hundred years, from to

Chapter 8 : Staff View: The papers of Emma Hart Willard,

The American educator and author Emma Hart Willard () was a leader in the early movement for women's education and the founder of the Troy Female Seminary. Emma Hart was born in Berlin, Conn., on Feb. 23,

Chapter 9 : Emma Willard | www.nxgvision.com

Willard, Emma Hart () Founder of Troy Seminary, writer of textbooks, and partisan for the common-school movement who advocated female control of women's education with support from public funds and promoted change while urging stability during a boisterous historical era.