

teachers "for civilizing, teaching and instructing the heathen natives and their Children, not only in the principles of the English tongue and in other Liberal Arts and Sciences, but for the educating and placing of them and their children in some Trade, Mistery or lawful calling." The Commissioners were also "to treat, contract and agree with any person or persons for Cloaths, Books, Tools, Implements and other necessaries for the civilizing, employing, educating or placing out any of the Heathen Natives or their Children in English families and with and under English masters."

The Board were not long commencing operations at the most promising centres in various parts of the province. Under date 28th October, 1787, Ward Chipman, then acting as treasurer, mentions "that the Board at their last meeting voted the sum of £200 for the payment of the salaries of missionaries and school-masters, and for the further supplies of necessaries to the tribes of Indians in the adjacent country during the ensuing winter." A school for the Indians was established at Fredericton in the year 1787, of which the first instructor was a Mr. Andrews. He was succeeded the following year by a Mr. Gilbert. Nothing further is known by the writer about the Fredericton school for the Indians except the facts that may be gleaned from the following:

Account of money disbursed for the Fredericton school, 1788—

Feb. 13	Paid Mr. Andrews, Instructor (stg.),	£12 10 0
Mar. 24	" " "	12 12 0
Apr. 2	" Mr. Gilbert, Instructor,	10 11 10
		£35 13 10
	Add 1-9,	3 19 3
	Currency,	£39 18 1
May 15	Paid F. DePeyster, Esq., for a Copy of King's College Charter, New York,	1 11 8
June 16	Paid Mr. Gilbert, Instructor,	12 0 0
July 8	" the order of Gervas Say, Esq., in favor of Harrison & Allen,	14 8 6
Sept. 22	" Mr. Gilbert, Instructor,	10 5 0
Oct. 10	Cash remaining in hand,	6 18 1
	JONATHAN ODELL.	£84 10 11

Simultaneously with the establishment of the Indian schools at Fredericton, efforts were made to start similar schools at Sheffield, Woodstock, Miramichi and Sussex. These efforts were successful, and a very brief account will now be given of these schools.

The agents of the New England Company appear to have made a careful selection of their instructors, of whom Oliver Arnold was a graduate of Yale and Frederick Dibblee of Kings (now Columbia) College,

New York; James Fraser apparently was a Presbyterian minister, and Gervas Say one of the old Sunbury County magistrates. Such records as remain abundantly prove that these men were exceedingly well educated for the time. Their letters are models in their way; the spelling somewhat antiquated, it is true, but excellent in the main; ideas well expressed; the handwriting in the old-fashioned style and with a more liberal use of capitals than is now customary, but beautifully clear, and in some cases even elegant.

Gervas Say, the instructor of the Indian school at Sheffield, was one of the pre-loyalist settlers on the St. John river. The following curious record of his marriage is preserved among some old Sunbury County documents:

"MAUGERVILLE, Feb. 23rd, 1766.

"In the presence of Almighty God and of this congregation, Gervas Say and Anna Russell, inhabitants of the above said township, enter into marriage covenant lawfully to dwell together in the fear of God the remaining part of our lives, in order to perform all y^e duties necessarye betwixt husband and wife, as witness our hands.

"GERVAS SAY,

"ANNA SAY."

The names of Daniel, Palmer and six others are appended as witnesses.

In his efforts for the instruction of the Indians, Mr. Say seems to have been active and fairly successful. His school was visited in the summer of 1792 by Bishop Inglis, who examined the scholars and expressed his opinion that the Indians learned as fast as the whites and were fond of associating with them. The Bishop considered the most encouraging feature in the work to be that the Indians were now seriously thinking of relinquishing their wandering mode of life and in future devoting more attention to the cultivation of their lands. While at Sheffield the Bishop conversed with a very intelligent Indian named Peter Paul* and went to see a field of rye which he had cultivated. In consequence of this interview with the natives, Dr. Inglis, when at Fredericton, solicited the Governor and Council to grant the Indians lands for cultivation. Governor Carleton assured him that his request would be complied with.

Unfortunately for the philanthropic designs of the New England Company, it soon became apparent that the Indians were much more interested in their supplies of provisions and clothing than they were in the benefits of education. This fact will appear as we proceed with our story.

* A few years ago could be seen beside the central path near the Sydney street entrance to the old graveyard in St. John, a head-board marking the resting place of an Indian named Peter Paul, who was, it appears, well known and respected. There is some ground for believing him to have been the Indian mentioned above.