

building." This building may safely be set down as school building number one.

That the scope of this early educational venture was wide, its aim ambitious and even modern, is shown by a copy of a prospectus issued in March, 1793. It states :—"The accommodations will be in readiness on the first of May next for the reception of any young gentlemen who may be sent to the said school, where he will be taught reading and writing, English grammar, mathematics and natural philosophy, surveying, navigation, and geography, also the Latin and Greek languages."

This our first school is interesting from yet another standpoint. If, as already indicated, it was connected through the S. P. G., with the England of Cromwell, it may be said that through Mr. Arnold, who was the grandfather of Major O. R. Arnold and a relative of General Benedict Arnold, our Sussex schools are also related in a vital and interesting way to the American Revolution.

General Arnold's is a figure around which controversy will probably continue to rage as long as men read or write history. For the benefit of the young it may be said in brief that Benedict Arnold had attained unto the rank of Major General in the Whig or Rebel Army of the United States. So great was the confidence reposed in him that at the opening of the Revolution he was entrusted with the command of the forces which were repulsed at Quebec by Carleton the last day of the year 1775.

Later in the war, and to the great amazement of both Washington and the English Government he forsook the rebel cause and cast in his lot with the British. Quite naturally, therefore, United States historians speak of him as "Arnold the Traitor." The American view of him may be summed up in the sweeping and caustic but no doubt indiscriminate words of Sabine who says : --"I am inclined to believe that Arnold was a finished scoundrel from early manhood to his grave. He fought as a mere adventurer, and took sides from a calculation of personal gain. His chief merits were that he was brave and among the bravest of men, and had the additional merit of inspiring his troops with his own courageous spirit."

But the man who was received into and made a Brigadier-General in the British service, who received a large amount of gold to cover his losses from voluntary sacrifices, who was of the same family and doubtless of the same spirit