

old government was reestablished, and remained in force until the Revolution.

**104. Summary.** — George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, a Roman Catholic nobleman, in order to found a refuge for his oppressed brethren, obtained from the King a grant to that part of the territory of Virginia lying north of the Potomac. The first settlement, St. Mary's, was founded in 1634. The charter was extremely liberal. All Christians were allowed equal rights. William Clayborne of Virginia, with a band of followers, resisted the authority of Maryland over a certain island in the Potomac. War followed between Clayborne's followers and the troops of the Governor. Clayborne was defeated and driven from the colony. Afterward he returned, put himself at the head of the Protestant party, and compelled the Governor to flee. The Protestant rulers then treated the Catholics with great severity. Finally Calvert's authority was reestablished. King William annulled the charter and for twenty-five years Maryland was a royal colony. Then the fifth Lord Baltimore was recognized as proprietor and the old proprietary government was restored.

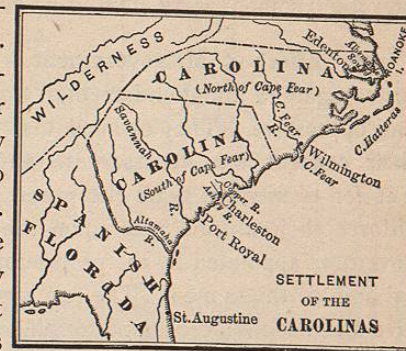
#### NORTH CAROLINA.

**105. Settlement.** — The first attempts to plant an English settlement in the New World were on the coast of the present State of North Carolina (§ 67). After the failure of Sir Walter Raleigh's last colony, however, this region was for a long time abandoned. In 1629 Charles I. gave to Sir Robert Heath the vast territory between the present states of Virginia and Florida; but Heath made no attempt at settlement, and nothing came of the grant. Virginia claimed part of this region (§ 81), and her Assembly asserted authority over it by issuing grants of land to settlers and trading companies. A settlement of Virginians was formed on the shores of Albemarle Sound (1653). Ten years later some Englishmen from the West India Islands settled on the Cape Fear River.

**106. Colony Established.** — In 1663, Charles II., ignoring the claims of Virginia, gave to the Earl of Clarendon, the Duke

of Albemarle, and six other noblemen (including Governor Berkeley, of Virginia), as a reward for their faithfulness to him, the region formerly embraced in Heath's patent.

These proprietors established their authority over the settlements already formed, and proceeded to introduce other colonists. In Heath's patent, the name Carolina, given by the French to their fort



on the coast (§ 55), was applied to the entire territory, in honor of Charles I. of England. This name was retained by the new proprietors.

**107. The Charter.** — The charter of Carolina, as of Maryland, allowed great freedom of action to the proprietors. They could make any laws whatever, provided they were in accordance with the laws and customs of England. A most important provision, however, was that no laws could be passed without "the advice, assent, and approbation of the freemen" or their delegates, who were to be assembled from time to time.

**108. The Fundamental Constitutions.** — The noblemen who owned Carolina did not believe in giving much power to the common people. With the aid of the philosopher, John Locke, an elaborate plan of government, called the "Fundamental Constitutions," was prepared for the colony. By these Constitutions the eldest proprietor was made a sort of king of the province. The other proprietors were to be officers with high-sounding titles. There was to be a parliament elected by the people, but it could discuss only such measures as were proposed by the Grand Executive Council appointed by the pro-

prietors. The inhabitants of the colony were to be divided into classes called barons, landgraves, caciques, and commons, and the commons were allowed no share in the government.

**109. Effect of Misgovernment.**— From the first, the colonists regarded the Fundamental Constitutions as unsuitable and oppressive. They claimed that according to the charter their consent was necessary to any change of government. Yet for twenty-five years the proprietors vainly attempted to enforce their absurd plan upon the settlers. Moreover, the governors appointed by the proprietors were nearly all tyrannical and worthless men. The result of so much misrule was to give the people a contempt for all government, and to retard the growth of the colony.

**110. A Royal Colony.**— For about seventy years North Carolina and South Carolina were considered one colony, although each had a separate governor and assembly. The proprietors, after a long struggle with their obstinate colonists, finally abandoned the Fundamental Constitutions and allowed the settlers to govern themselves according to the charter of Charles II. In 1729, the proprietors sold all their rights to the King, and North and South Carolina became royal provinces.

**Summary.** See § 116.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA.

**111. Settlement.**— In the southern part of the immense region known as Carolina, two rivers, the Ashley and the Cooper, flowing through a fertile and lovely district, unite their waters just before reaching the sea. On the western bank of the first named of these streams, two ship-loads of immigrants, sent out from England by the Lords Proprietors of Carolina, landed and began to build their future homes (1670).

The new settlement was named Charleston, in honor of the English king. A few years later it was removed to the strip of land between the Ashley and the Cooper rivers, the present site of the city of Charleston.

**112. The Settlers.**— The first settlers of Charleston were a mixed population, including English, Irish, Scotch, French, and Germans. On account of religious persecution at home,



Rice Harvest.

large numbers of French Protestants, known as Huguenots, came to the colony. These were intelligent, orderly, industrious, and religious, — an excellent class of immigrants.

**113. Rice-Culture.**— A sea captain returning from a voyage to Madagascar gave some rice seed to one of the colonists. The seed were planted, and the climate and soil proved to be admirably adapted to rice production. A machine for husking the seed having been invented, rice culture soon became a leading occupation of the people.

**114. Troubles with the Spaniards and the Indians.**— The Spaniards at St. Augustine regarded the settlers of South Carolina as intruders upon their territory. In 1686 a combined force of Spaniards and Indians attacked and destroyed an English settlement at Port Royal. Some years later, the South Carolinians made an expedition against St. Augustine,

in which they burned the town but failed to take the fort. Troubles with the Spaniards and their Indian allies continued until the new colony of Georgia was formed between South Carolina and the hostile Spaniards.

**115. Government of the Colony.** — At first South Carolina was governed as part of Carolina. The "Fundamental Constitutions" met the same resistance from the southern colonists that it did from their northern neighbors. In 1711, the people of South Carolina rose against the rule of the proprietors, and invited their governor to hold his office in behalf of the king. On his refusal, they chose one of their own number governor, and proceeded to control the government as a royal colony. The king approved their action. In 1729, North and South Carolina were finally separated, and both were declared royal provinces.

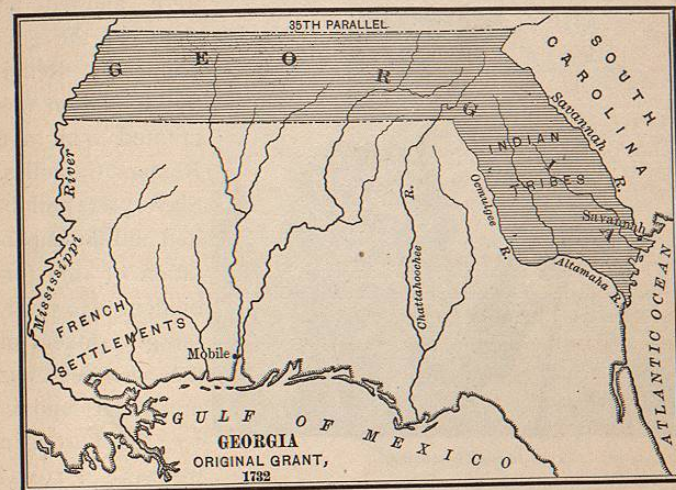
**116. Summary, the Carolinas.** — In 1663, King Charles II. granted to the Earl of Clarendon, the Duke of Albemarle, and other noblemen the vast region lying between Virginia and Spanish Florida (including a part of what was then the territory of Virginia). A short time before this grant was made a few colonists from Virginia and some Englishmen from the West Indies had made settlements on Albemarle Sound and Cape Fear River. In 1670, Charleston was founded by settlers sent by the proprietors direct from England. The northern and southern parts of Carolina were allowed each a separate governor and Assembly. There was much misgovernment, especially in the northern colony. The introduction of rice-culture added prosperity to South Carolina. The Spaniards and Indians of Florida were a source of danger to the southern colony until Georgia was founded. About seventy years after the first settlement, North Carolina and South Carolina were separated and both became royal colonies.

#### GEORGIA.

**117. The Territory of Georgia** was originally part of the Carolina grant. When South Carolina became a royal province, the Savannah River was made its southern boundary, the country between that stream and Spanish Florida being re-

tained by the king as "crown lands." George II. granted the region lying between the Savannah and Altamaha Rivers to their sources, thence due west to the Pacific, to James Oglethorpe and a company of "trustees," who named their proposed colony Georgia in honor of the king.

**118. The Founders of Georgia.** — At that time the English jails were full of people who were imprisoned because they

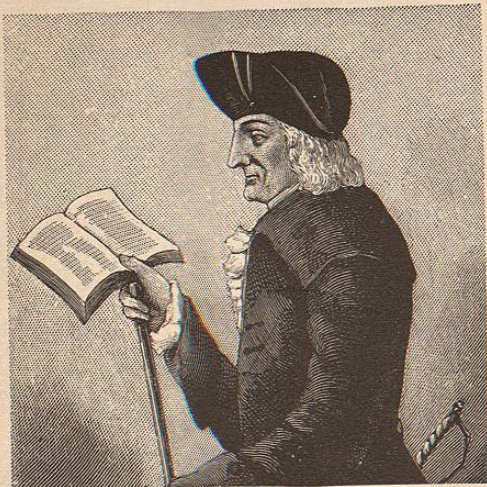


could not pay their debts. James Oglethorpe was a brave soldier and member of parliament who was touched with pity for the sufferings of the debtors. He induced others to join him in raising a fund for transporting the better class of these debtors to America, where they would be able to make homes for themselves and to begin life anew. So much interested was he in his unselfish enterprise, that he came to America himself, cheerfully gave his money, and bravely endured every danger in the interest of the colony.

**119. First Settlement.** — Oglethorpe obtained his grant from the king in 1732 (the same year that Washington was

born). He came over with his colonists, and the next year founded the city of Savannah on a bluff overlooking the Savannah River.

**120. Growth and Government of the Colony.**— Besides the English debtors large numbers of persecuted German Protestants came to Georgia. All laws were made by the trustees,



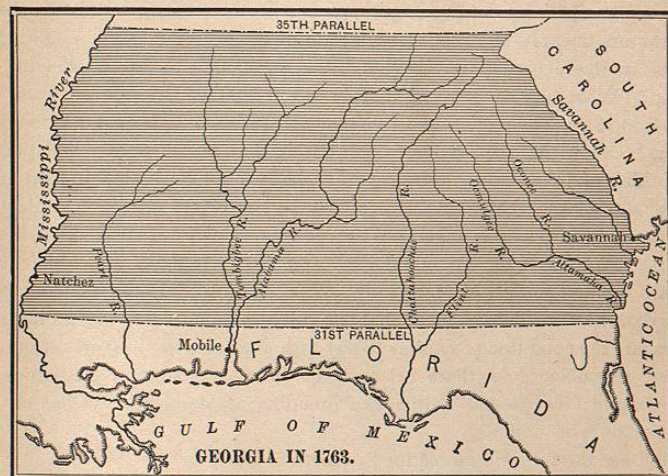
James Oglethorpe.

and the colonists were allowed no share in the government. Religious toleration was granted to all save Roman Catholics. Slavery was prohibited and the importation of rum forbidden. However, the government of the trustees was unpopular, and in 1752, Georgia became a royal colony. Oglethorpe was very successful in his dealings with the Indians. Tomochichi, a neighboring chief, like Powhatan in Virginia, and Massasoit in Massachusetts, was the firm friend of the whites.

**121. Preaching of the Wesleys and Whitefield.**— The brothers John and Charles Wesley accompanied Oglethorpe to Georgia, the former as missionary of the English Church. For three years John Wesley faithfully ministered to the settlers and Indians, undergoing every hardship in his laborious mission. Returning to England, he and his brother Charles became the founders of the Methodist Church. George Whitefield

joined them, and succeeded John Wesley as missionary to Georgia. Whitefield was a pulpit orator of wonderful power. His clear, musical voice could be heard distinctly by an audience of twenty-five thousand people. He traveled through the colonies from Georgia to Massachusetts, preaching in the open air to vast crowds and exerting a powerful influence wherever he went.

**122. Troubles with the Spaniards.**— The Spaniards of Florida constantly threatened the destruction of the Georgia



settlements. There were invasions and counter-invasions until the close of the French and Indian War (1763) when Spain gave up to England all Spanish territory south of the Altamaha River. The limits of the colony of Georgia were then extended to include the present states of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi.

**123. Summary.**— Georgia, the youngest of the original thirteen colonies, was founded by James Oglethorpe as a refuge for the unfortunate debtor class of England. The territory of the colony lay between the

Savannah and Altamaha Rivers. In 1733 the first settlement was made at Savannah. The Wesleys and George Whitefield visited the colony and exerted a great influence by their preaching. Twenty years after the founding of Georgia, Oglethorpe's "trustees" surrendered their rights of government, and the colony passed under the immediate control of the king. There were occasional conflicts with the Spaniards on the south, until Florida was ceded by Spain to England. The territory of Georgia was then extended west and south to the Mississippi.

124. **Thought Questions.**—Account for the gradual loss of prominence of the Spanish in American history. Why were the Swedes and Dutch so slow in attempting settlements? What points of superiority over all their competitors did the English possess in the struggle for possession of the continent? In what sense was Raleigh the founder of Virginia? What motive actuated the London Company in their colonization enterprise? What rights were granted to the Virginians by this company? What ideas resembling that of a "common store-house" are held in modern times? Show that they are as foolish to-day as they ever were. What do you think of John Smith's rule that "he who will not work, shall not eat"? In what ways did the profitableness of tobacco culture influence Virginia history? Was Bacon a rebel? What do you think of the justice of his course? Why were the "Scotch-Irish" so called? How did the Virginians regard the first settlers of Maryland? What motives led to the founding of Maryland? How did it happen that two colonies were formed in Carolina? Compare the condition of debtors to-day with their condition 150 years ago. What resemblance is there between the circumstances of Oglethorpe's founding of Georgia and Baltimore's founding of Maryland? What difference do you notice?

Fill out the following table for Southern colonies:

COLONY.	First Settlement.	Date.	By Whom Founded.	Religion of First Settlers.	Motive of Founders.
Virginia . .	Jamestown	1607	London Co.	Church of England	Commercial gain.
Maryland . .					
N. Carolina .					
S. Carolina .					
Georgia . .					

## TOPICAL ANALYSIS (THE SOUTHERN COLONIES).

- VIRGINIA.
- 79. **A New Epoch.** { A glance backward.  
A glance forward.
  - 80. **Gosnold and Smith.** { Past history.  
New plan.
  - 81. **Trading Companies.** { Plymouth Company.  
London Company.
  - 82. **Settlements.** { By Plymouth Company (failure).  
By London Company (success).
  - 83. **Jamestown Colonists.** { Condition.  
Expectations.
  - 84. **First Charter.** { Numerous "Councils."  
Public store-house.
  - 85. **Settlement Abandoned.** { Sickness.  
Starvation.  
Lord Delaware's arrival.
  - 86. **Services of John Smith.**
  - 87. **The Indians.** { Pocahontas and Powhatan.  
Opechancanough's plots.
  - 88. **Tobacco Culture.**
  - 89. **Government.** { Three charters.  
First Assembly.  
First Constitution.
  - 90. **Permanency Assured.** { Homesickness of settlers.  
Peculiar plan of the Company.
  - 91. **The First Slaves.**
  - 92. **The King's Interference.** { His opposition to the London Company.  
Action of Virginia Assembly.  
A royal colony.
  - 93. **Royalist Emigration.** { Civil war in England.  
Exiles welcomed to Virginia.
  - 94. **Bacon's Uprising.** { Origin.  
Strife.  
Result.
  - 95. **Settlement of the Valley.**
  - 96. **Later History.** { Growth.  
Williamsburg.  
Gov. Spotswood.

- MARYLAND.**
- 98. First Settlement.
  - 99. Founders of the Colony. { George Calvert's object.  
Attempts at colonization.  
Cecil Calvert.
  - 100. The Charter. { Authority of the proprietors.  
Privileges of colonists.
  - 101. Territorial Disputes. { With Virginians.  
With Pennsylvania.
  - 102. Religious Troubles. { Rule of Catholics.  
Rule of Protestants.  
Civil war.
  - 103. Changes in Government. { Made royal colony.  
Proprietary government restored.
- NORTH CAROLINA.**
- 105. Settlement. { Raleigh's attempts.  
Albemarle Sound.  
Cape Fear River.
  - 106. Carolina. { The proprietors.  
The grant of territory.  
The name.
  - 107. The Charter. { Authority of the proprietors.  
Rights of the colonists.
  - 108. Fundamental Constitutions. { Author.  
Provisions.
  - 109. Misgovernment. { The Constitutions.  
Conduct of Governors.  
Result.
  - 110. Later History. { Carolina divided.  
A royal colony.
- SOUTH CAROLINA.**
- 111. Settlement. { Location.  
Name.
  - 112. Settlers. { By whom sent.  
Mixed population.
  - 113. Rice Culture.
  - 114. Contests with the Spanish in Florida.
  - 115. Government. { Uprising of the colonists.  
A royal colony.
- GEORGIA.**
- 117. The Territory. { Limits of the grant.  
Name.
  - 118. The Founder. { The man.  
His object.  
His self-sacrifice.

- GEORGIA**  
(continued).
- 119. The First Settlement.
  - 120. Growth of the Colony. { The Indians.  
Government of the Trustees.  
A royal colony.
  - 121. Preaching of the Wesleys and Whitfield.
  - 122. Troubles with the Spaniards. { Invasions from Florida.  
Fla. surrendered to England.

## THE NEW ENGLAND COLONIES.

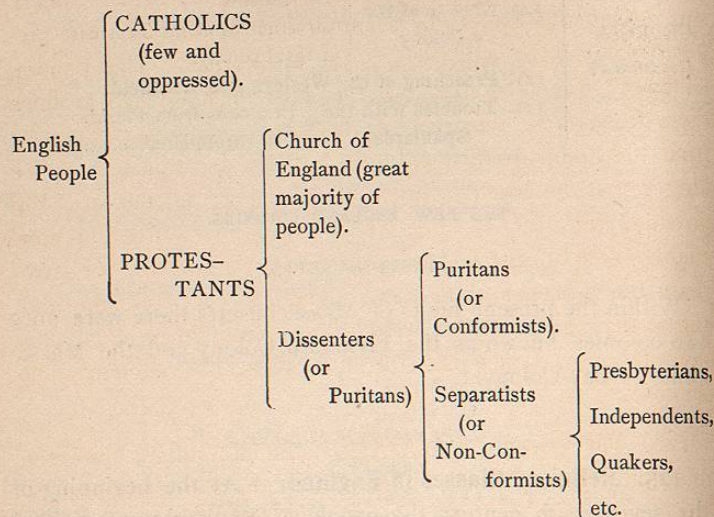
## MASSACHUSETTS.

Within the present limits of Massachusetts there were once two colonies, known as the Plymouth Colony and the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

## I. PLYMOUTH COLONY.

**125. Religious Classes in England.** — At the beginning of the seventeenth century the people of England were divided according to religious belief into two great classes: the *Roman Catholics*, who in times past had controlled the government, but now were comparatively few in number and were oppressed by unjust laws; and the *Protestants* (so called originally because they protested against some of the beliefs and practices of the Catholics), who were now the ruling class. But the Protestants were themselves divided. The great majority of them, including most of the rich and the nobility, were members of the Church of England, whose ministers were appointed and supported by the government. Among the Protestants, however, there were many who objected to certain forms and observances of the English Church. Those who carried their opposition so far as to establish separate churches were called Separatists, while those who preferred to remain in the English Church but wished to see it changed in some forms and doctrines ("purified" as they said) were known as Puritans.

Draw on blackboard: —



**126. The Founders of the Plymouth Colony.** — In the next year after Jamestown was founded, a little congregation of Separatists, unwilling to give up their religious belief and unable longer to endure the persecutions to which they were subjected, fled from England and sought a home in Holland (§ 71). Here they remained for a number of years undisturbed. But they were still Englishmen, and it grieved them to see their children, by intermarriage with the Dutch, gradually forget their language and religion, and become absorbed in a foreign nation. Their thoughts turned to America. In the wilds of the New World they hoped to find a refuge, where, free from alien influences, they could worship God as they chose.

**127. Difficulties in the Way.** — These exiled Englishmen decided on the northern part of the vast region then called Virginia as the best place for their new home. But two great

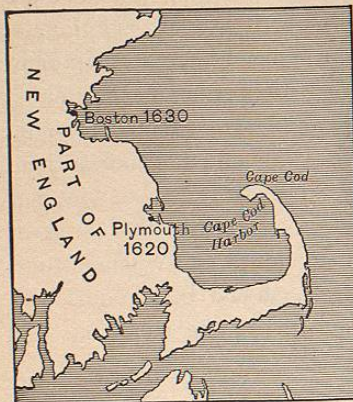
difficulties were in the way of the undertaking; the permission of the English authorities to make a settlement in their American possessions had to be secured, and means had to be provided to pay the expenses of the enterprise. The London Company was favorable, but the king hesitated to promise them freedom of religion. At last they secured a "patent"<sup>1</sup> from the Company with only the indirect assurance from the king "that he would connive at them and not molest them, provided they carried themselves peaceably." London merchants agreed to furnish the means, on condition that for seven years the proceeds of all labor should go to a common fund, and at the close of that period there should be an equal division of houses, lands, and goods between the merchants and colonists.

**128. The Voyage to America.** — Under William Brewster, an elder of their church, a large part of this Separatist congregation set sail from Holland in a small ship called the Speedwell. They sailed first to England, where they found a larger vessel, the Mayflower, hired for their use. Here a number of friends joined them. The two ships started out on their western voyage together, but the Speedwell was soon found to be too leaky to proceed, and returned to England. The Mayflower continued on her course alone, and after a voyage of nine weeks, in November, 1620, came in sight of the shores of Cape Cod.

**129. Settlement of Plymouth.** — The "Pilgrims," as these wanderers were called, intended to settle near the mouth of the Hudson, the northern limit of the London Company, but

<sup>1</sup> Plymouth, unlike her neighboring colonies, never had a charter from the King. Her attempts to secure one were defeated by religious opposition in England, and jealousy of adjoining colonies in America. The company called "the Governor and Council of Plymouth" had a charter giving them the powers of government. This company granted a "patent" to the colonists and their friends which allowed them only the rights to settle and trade.

stormy weather and the opposition of the ship's crew forced them to make a landing on the coast which they first reached.



Several weeks were spent in exploring the shores of Cape Cod Bay in search of a suitable place for settlement. Finally a small harbor, known on Captain John Smith's map as Plymouth, was chosen. Here they found "divers cornfields and little running brooks, a place very good for settlement." It was December 21, 1620, when the landing was made and the settlement begun.

**130. Government.**— Finding themselves outside the limits of the London Company, whose grant they held, the colonists, before landing, drew up and signed the following paper as a basis of their government:

"In the name of God, amen: We, whose names are under-written, the loyall subjects of our dread soveraigne Lord, King James . . . haveing undertaken for ye glorie of God and advancemente of ye Christian faith, and honour of our King and countrie, a vovage to plant ye first colonie in ye Northerne parts of Virginia, doe solemnly and mutuallly in ye presence of God and one of another, covenant . . . to enacte, constitute, and frame such just and equall lawes . . . as shall be thought most meete and convenient for ye generall good of ye Colonie, unto which we promise all due submission and obedience."

John Carver was chosen governor for the first year.

**131. Early Years.**— There were one hundred and two persons in the company that disembarked from the Mayflower. This number included eighteen men accompanied by their

wives, sixteen single men, twenty boys, eight girls, three maid-servants, and nineteen men-servants or hired workmen. They built log houses, using oiled paper for window-glass. The winter which soon set in was bitter cold, and half of the colonists died before it was over. Yet when the Mayflower sailed back to England in the spring, not one of the survivors returned. During the first four years the colonists often suffered from hunger, their chief dependence for food during this period being corn purchased from the Indians, together with clams and fish.

**132. Development of Plymouth Colony.**— The next year after the settlement additional colonists arrived, and by 1630 the number had increased to three hundred. The first ship-load of immigrants brought a patent from the "President and Council of New England,"— a new corporation that had taken the place of the old Plymouth Company. The plan of putting all earnings in a common stock proved as unsatisfactory here as it was in Virginia, and was soon abandoned. The London partners in the "patent," failing to receive the large profits they expected, sold out their shares to the colonists. Although they were still subject to the new Plymouth Company, they became, by this change, more independent of England than before, and were able to dictate what sort of immigrants should be admitted. Governor Carver having died the first winter, William Bradford was chosen governor. With the exception of five years when he declined to serve, Bradford was reelected every year until his death, thirty-six years later.

**133. Captain Standish and the Indians.**— Learning of an Indian plot against the neighboring settlement of Weymouth, Captain Miles Standish with eight men was sent to investigate the matter. Standish was "a man of very little stature, yet of a very hot and angry temper." Finding himself one day in the