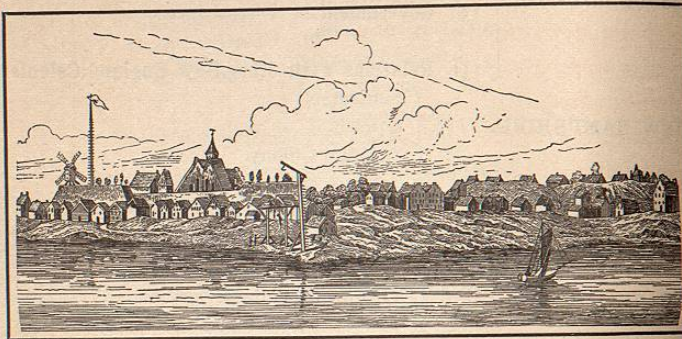


covery, the Dutch claimed the Hudson River valley, together with the entire region between the Delaware Bay and Cape Cod, which they called New Netherland. At first, trade was the sole object of the Dutch, and no attempt at settlement was made, though "trading posts" were established on the banks of the Hudson and on Manhattan Island. The Dutch West India Company obtained control of New Netherland, its charter bidding it "to advance the peopling of those fruitful



New York in 1656.

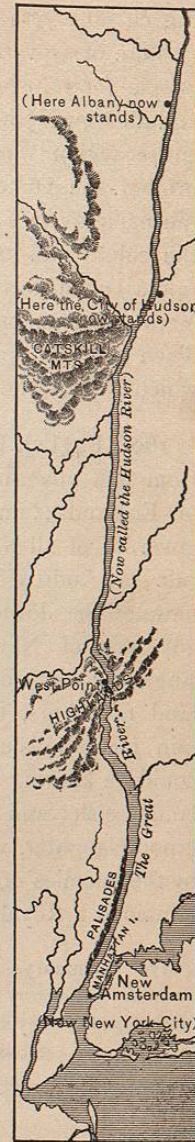
and unsettled parts." In 1623 this corporation established settlements at Fort Orange (Albany) and at New Amsterdam (New York).

166. The Patroons. — To encourage immigration vast tracts of land were given to any member of the West India Company who should introduce a colony of fifty persons. The owners of the immense landed estates thus formed were called "patroons." They exercised almost absolute power over their tenants, and their domains were like little independent states. When the Dutch lost New York the rule of the patroons was overthrown, yet for nearly two hundred years the heirs of the old patroons continued to collect rents from the occupants of the lands.

167. Dutch Government. — The Dutch were usually mild in their treatment of the Indians, and were very successful in trading with them. All of Manhattan Island where New York City now stands was purchased for trinkets worth about twenty-four dollars. Like Virginia, in her early history, New Netherland was governed by a trading corporation. The governors of the colony, appointed by the Dutch West India Company, were all more or less incompetent and tyrannical. Peter Stuyvesant, the last of the four Dutch governors, was honest and energetic, but high-tempered and imperious.¹ He was frequently engaged in quarrels with the settlers of Connecticut. At the head of a small army, he marched against the Swedish settlers on the Delaware, and compelled them to submit to Dutch authority.

168. Fall of the Dutch Power. — England claimed New Netherland on the basis of Cabot's discoveries, and she was unwilling that the Dutch should possess the land and thus separate her New England and Southern colonies. In 1664, an English fleet was sent against New Amsterdam. The town was unprepared for defense, and

¹ An Assembly was chosen without Stuyvesant's approval. It met and issued an address to the governor, asking that the people be allowed a larger share in the government. The haughty Stuyvesant replied: "We derive our authority from God and the West India Company, not from the pleasure of a few ignorant subjects," and refused to grant the request.



the citizens were tired of the tyranny of their governors; so in spite of Governor Stuyvesant, who raged and swore at his people for refusing to make any resistance, New Amsterdam and all New Netherland were surrendered to the English. The entire region was presented by the king of England to his brother, the Duke of York. In honor of the new proprietor, the name *New York* took the place of the Dutch names for the colony and its chief town. After nine years of English rule a Dutch fleet appeared in the harbor and compelled New York to surrender. For one year the Dutch rule was restored. Then a treaty was made between Holland and England by which New Netherland was finally transferred to the English.

169. English Rule. — New York continued to suffer much from bad governors. When the Duke of York became king of England (James II.), he appointed Sir Edmund Andros governor of all New England and New York. (§ 162.) The rule of Andros was unpopular with the people. When the news of the downfall of King James was received, the deputy governor of New York abandoned his post and fled to England.¹ The colonists of New York, like their New England neighbors, then took control of the government. Captain Jacob Leisler acted as governor until the king's wishes could be known. On the arrival of a new governor from England, Leisler was tried for treason, and was convicted. Governor Slaughter, while drunk at a dinner party, was induced by the enemies of Leisler to sign his death-warrant. New York remained a Royal province until the Revolution.

170. Summary. — By virtue of Henry Hudson's explorations the Dutch claimed the territory from Delaware Bay to Cape Cod, and called it New Netherland. They soon began a brisk fur-trade with the Indians, and for this purpose established trading posts on Manhattan Island and on the upper Hudson. The Dutch West India Company obtained a grant to the

¹ Andros himself was then in Boston.

New Netherlands, with authority to form settlements, direct the government, and control the trade of the settlers. Under the mild rule of the Dutch many emigrants from neighboring English colonies and from various European countries were attracted to the colony. Governor Stuyvesant conquered the Swedes on the Delaware, and brought them under Dutch authority. England, claiming New Netherland on the basis of Cabot's discoveries, sent a fleet against New Amsterdam, 1664, and the town and all New Netherland surrendered to the English. The entire region was presented by Charles II. to his brother, the Duke of York, in whose honor the name of New York took the place of the Dutch names for the colony and chief town. Nine years later New York was recovered by the Dutch, to be held by them only one year, when it was finally transferred to the English. James II. appointed Andros governor of all New England, New York, and New Jersey. When the news of the downfall of King James came, the Andros government was overthrown, and the colonists of New York took control of affairs with Jacob Leisler acting as temporary governor. On the arrival of the new king's governor, Leisler was tried for treason and executed. New York remained a Royal province until the Revolution.

NEW JERSEY.

171. Settlement. — The lands between the Delaware and the Hudson had been claimed by the Dutch, the Swedes, and the English. This country was a portion of the grant made to the Duke of York in 1664, and he gave it to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. Carteret had been governor of the Island of Jersey off the coast of England, so the grant was called New Jersey in his honor. Under a nephew of Sir George Carteret as governor, a settlement was made at Elizabethtown in 1665.



172. The Colony Divided. — Disputes soon arose between the proprietors and the inhabitants, and Berkeley, dissatisfied, sold his interest to William Penn and other Quakers. A division was then

made into East and West Jersey. The eastern portion was given to Carteret, while the western portion was left to the Quakers. After the death of Carteret, Penn and his associates bought East Jersey, and the Quakers established a liberal government there like that in their western colony.

173. East and West Jersey United. — King James II. took away from the proprietors of both colonies the rights of government, on the ground that the inhabitants were guilty of smuggling. The disgusted proprietors soon afterward surrendered all their claims to the crown. East and West Jersey were then (1702) united as a royal colony. Although considered a separate colony, New Jersey was not allowed a governor of its own until 1738. During this period the colony was under the administration of the governor of New York, who ruled through a deputy.

174. Summary. — The territory between the Delaware and the Hudson was a portion of the grant made to the Duke of York in 1664, and he gave it to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. A settlement was made at Elizabethtown, 1665. Berkeley sold his interests to a party of Quakers. A division was then made into East and West Jersey, the eastern portion given to Carteret and the western to the Quakers. Penn and his associates bought East Jersey also, and the Quakers then controlled both colonies. James II. took away from the proprietors of both colonies the rights of government. They soon after surrendered all their claims to the crown, and East and West Jersey were united as a Royal colony (1702). Still, for thirty-six years New Jersey was not allowed a governor of its own, but was under the governor of New York, who ruled through a deputy.

PENNSYLVANIA.

175. The Quakers. — Among the persecuted sects of England during the seventeenth century, none were more harshly treated than the Quakers. These people believed that the teachings of Christ should be followed literally in all things; hence they refused to swear, even in a court of justice, nor

could they be induced to fight under any circumstances. In conversation they used the terms "thee" and "thou." Considering all men absolutely equal, they declined to take off their hats as a mark of respect. They believed that all forms, ceremonies, and written creeds should be avoided. They opposed dancing, theaters, and all public shows. They objected to a paid ministry, and held that any one might preach "when the spirit moved him."

176. The Founder of Pennsylvania.

— William Penn was a wealthy Quaker who desired to find a refuge in America for his oppressed brethren. The king owed Penn's father a large sum of money. He agreed to give young Penn forty thousand square miles west of the Delaware for the debt. The grant was called Pennsylvania (Penn's woods).



William Penn.

177. Settlement. — In 1681 Penn's first colonists were brought over. The next year Penn himself joined them, and founded the capital city on the west bank of the Delaware. He called it Philadelphia (brotherly love), after a city mentioned in the New Testament.

178. Growth of the Colony. — The growth of Pennsylvania was rapid. The colony was well governed from the first; no

religious persecution was allowed; the Indians were fairly treated, and remained on good terms with the settlers. Thousands of English



Penn's Slate-Roof House.

Quakers flocked to the colony, likewise large numbers of Irish and German immigrants. Before the beginning of the Revolution Philadelphia was the largest town in all the colonies. Penn and his heirs continued to govern the colony until the close of the colonial period.

179. Summary. — The king of England gave William Penn, a wealthy Quaker, forty thousand square miles west of the Delaware in payment of a debt which he owed Penn's father. The grant was called Pennsylvania. In 1681 the first colonists were brought over, and Philadelphia was founded. The colony was well governed; no religious persecution was allowed; the Indians were fairly treated, and large numbers of Quakers, and Irish and German immigrants flocked to the colony. Penn's heirs continued to govern the colony until the close of the Colonial period.

DELAWARE.

180. Settlement. — Soon after the founding of New Amsterdam, the Dutch made a settlement in Delaware, which was destroyed by the Indians a few years later. The first permanent settlement was made by the Swedes at Wilmington in 1638.

181. Conflicting Claims. — The territory was in turn under the control of the Swedes, the Dutch, and the English. When the English authority was established, Delaware, along with New Jersey and New York, was granted to the Duke of York.

The duke transferred the territory of Delaware to William Penn, who wanted an outlet to the sea for his colony. Delaware then became a part of Pennsylvania.

182. A Separate Province. — Her people were not satisfied with the union, however, and Penn finally allowed them a separate Assembly. In 1703 Delaware was recognized as a separate province, although she still remained under the same governor as Pennsylvania.

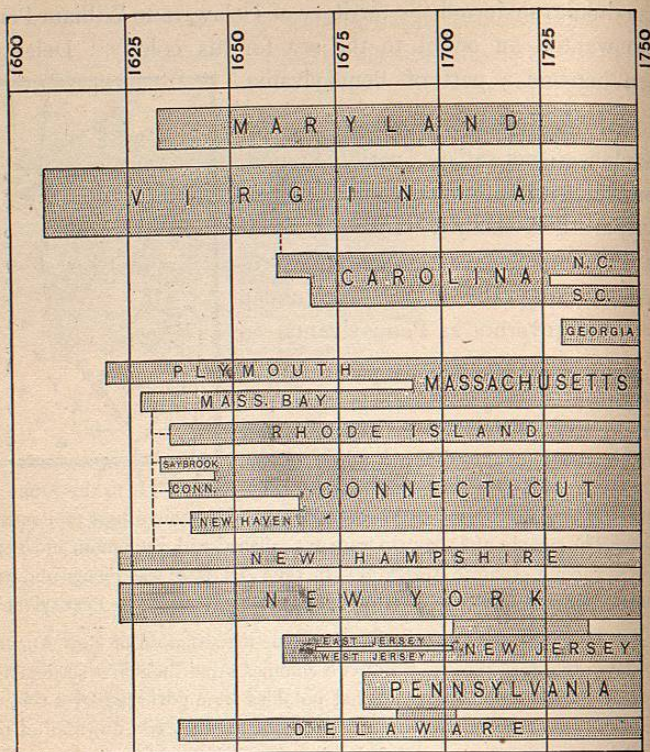
183. Summary. — The first permanent settlement was made by the Swedes in 1638. The territory was in turn under the control of the Swedes, the Dutch, and the English. Delaware was a portion of the grant made by King Charles II. to the Duke of York. It was transferred to William Penn, and became a part of Pennsylvania. The people of Delaware were not satisfied with the union, and Penn allowed them a separate Assembly. In 1703 Delaware was recognized as a separate province, but remained under the same governor as Pennsylvania.

184. Thought Questions. — What made the situation of New Amsterdam favorable for trade? What two colonies owed their first settlements to great trading companies? What colonies were governed by a trading company though not settled by it? Account for the early downfall of the Swedish power in America. Of the Dutch. What sects were not guilty of religious persecution in colonial times? In what colonies do you find intolerance in religion? What colonies were settled by persecuted classes? What colonies were originally gifts of territory to friends of the king? Copy and fill out the following table:

COLONY.	First Settlement.	Date.	By Whom Founded.	Religion of Settlers.	Motive of Founder.
New York	New Amsterdam	1623	Dutch West India Co.	{ Dutch Protestants }	Trade
New Jersey					
Pennsylvania					
Delaware					

Combine in one the tables in §§ 124, 164, and 184.





Synchronal Chart of the Colonies.

Questions on Chart of Colonies. — Copy this chart on blackboard or on paper. In the space representing Virginia, place a cross-mark to indicate relative time of first introduction of slaves. What events in other colonies took place at nearly the same time? Place cross-marks in proper positions on your chart to represent important events in the different colonies. How many and what colonies were founded during the thirty years between 1620 and 1650? Find a period of 50 years during which no colony was founded. What colony was for a while united to New York? What colony was once part of Pennsylvania? What colonies were founded by people from Massachusetts?

TOPICAL ANALYSIS (MIDDLE COLONIES).

- NEW YORK.
 - 165. Settlement. { Dutch claims.
Trading posts.
Settlements.
 - 166. The Patroons. { Grants from West India Company.
Power.
 - 167. Dutch Government. { Relations with Indians.
Governors.
 - 168. Fall of Dutch Power. { English claims.
English conquest.
Second supremacy of Dutch.
Final transfer to England.
 - 169. English Rule. { Incompetent governors.
Jacob Leisler.

- NEW JERSEY.
 - 171. Settlement. { Conflicting claims.
English grants.
Settlements.
 - 172. The Colony Divided. { Sale of eastern part.
Sale of western part.
 - 173. The Jerseys United. { The king and the proprietors.
Connection with New York.

- PENNSYLVANIA.
 - 175. The Quakers of England.
 - 176. Founder of the Colony. { His purpose.
Grant of territory.
 - 177. Settlement.
 - 178. Growth. { Immigrants.
The Indians.
Government.

- DELAWARE.
 - 180. Settlement. { By the Dutch.
By the Swedes.
 - 181. Conflicting Claims. { English authority established.
Transfer to Duke of York.
Transfer to Wm. Penn.
 - 182. A Separate Province.