

three years, when Sir William Phipps came as royal governor over a province embracing Massachusetts, Maine, and Nova Scotia. From this time till the Revolution, Massachusetts remained a royal province.

Salem Witchcraft (1692).—A strange delusion known as the Salem witchcraft,* produced an intense excitement. The children of Mr. Parris, a minister near Salem, performed pranks which could be explained only by supposing that they were under Satanic influence. Every effort was made to discover who had bewitched them. An Indian servant was flogged until she admitted herself to be guilty. Soon, others were affected, and the terrible mania spread rapidly. Committees of examination were appointed and courts of trial convened. The most improbable stories were credited. To express a doubt of witchcraft, was to indicate one's own alliance with the evil spirit. Persons of the highest respectability, clergymen, magistrates, and even the governor's wife, were implicated. At last, after fifty-five persons had been tortured and twenty hanged, the people awoke to their folly.

III.—MAINE AND NEW HAMPSHIRE.

These Colonies were so intimately associated with Massachusetts that they have almost a common history. Gorges (gôr' jěz) and Mason, about two years after the landing of the

* A belief in witchcraft was at that time universal. Sir Matthew Hale, one of the most enlightened judges of England, repeatedly tried and condemned persons accused of witchcraft. Blackstone himself, at a later day, declared that to deny witchcraft was to deny Revelation. Cotton Mather, the most prominent minister of the colony, was active in the rooting out of this supposed crime. He published a book full of the most ridiculous witch stories. One judge, who engaged in this persecution, was afterward so deeply penitent that he observed a day of fasting in each year, and on the day of general fast rose in his place in the Old South Church at Boston, and in the presence of the congregation handed to the pulpit a written confession acknowledging his error and praying for forgiveness.

Pilgrims, obtained from the Council for New England the grant of a large tract of land which lay between the Merrimac and Kennebec rivers. They established some small fishing stations near Portsmouth and at Dover. This patent being afterward dissolved, Mason took the country lying west of the Piscataqua, and named it New Hampshire; Gorges took that lying east, and called it the province of Maine.* Massachusetts, however, claimed this territory, and, to secure it, paid about six thousand dollars to the heirs of Gorges. Maine was not separated from Massachusetts till 1820. The feeble settlements of New Hampshire also placed themselves under the protection of Massachusetts. "Three times, either by their own consent or by royal authority, they were joined in one colony and as often separated," until 1741, when New Hampshire finally became a distinct royal province and so remained until the Revolution.

IV.—CONNECTICUT.

Settlement.—About eleven years after the Pilgrims landed, Lord Say-and-Seal, Lord Brooke, and others, obtained from the Earl of Warwick a transfer of the grant of the Connecticut † valley, which he had secured from the Council for New England. The Dutch claimed the territory, and, before the English could take possession, built a fort at Hartford, and commenced traffic with the Indians. Some traders from Plymouth sailing up the river were stopped by the Dutch, who threatened to fire upon them. But they kept on and

* To distinguish it from the islands along the coast, this country had been called the Mayne (main) land, which perhaps gave rise to its present name. New Hampshire was so called from Hampshire in England, Mason's home. The settlers of New Hampshire were long vexed with suits brought by the men into whose hands Mason's grant had fallen.

† This State is named from its principal river—Connecticut being the Indian word for *Long River*.

established a post at Windsor (win' zer). Many people from Boston, allured by the rich meadow lands, settled near. In the autumn of 1635, John Steele, one of the proprietors of Cambridge, led a pioneer company "out west," as it was then called, and laid the foundations of Hartford. The next year, the main band, with their pastor—Thomas Hooker, an eloquent and estimable man—came, driving their flocks before them through the wilderness. In the meantime, John Winthrop* established a fort at the mouth of the river, and thus shut out the Dutch. Here he planted a colony, named Saybrook, in honor of the proprietors.

The Pequod War.—The colonists had no sooner become settled in their new home than the Pequod Indians endeavored to persuade the Narragansetts to join them in a general attack upon the whites. Roger Williams hearing of this and forgetting all the injuries he had received, on a stormy night set out in his canoe for the Indian village. Though the Pequod messengers were present, he prevailed upon the old Narragansett chief to remain at home. So the Pequods lost their ally and were forced to fight alone. They commenced by murdering thirty colonists. Captain Mason, therefore, resolved to attack their stronghold on the Mystic River. His party approached the fort at day-break (June 5, 1637). Aroused by the barking of a dog, the sleepy sentinel shouted "Owanux! Owanux!" (the Englishmen!) but it was too late. The troops were already within the palisades. The Indians, rallying, made a fierce resistance, when Captain Mason, seizing a fire-brand, hurled it among the wigwams. The

* John Winthrop appears in history without blemish. Highly educated and accomplished, he was no less upright and generous. In the bloom of life, he left his brilliant prospects in the old world to follow the fortunes of the new. When his father had made himself poor in nurturing the Massachusetts colony, this noble son gave up voluntarily his own large inheritance to "further the good work". It was through his personal influence and popularity at court that the liberal charter was procured from Charles II. which guaranteed freedom to Connecticut.

flames quickly swept through the encampment. The English themselves barely escaped. The few Indians who fled to the swamps were hunted down. The tribe perished in a day.

The Three Colonies.—1. The NEW HAVEN COLONY was founded (1638) by a number of wealthy London families. They took the Bible for law, and only church members could vote. 2. The CONNECTICUT COLONY, proper, comprising Hartford, Wethersfield, and Windsor, adopted a written constitution in which it was agreed to give to all freemen the right to vote. This was THE FIRST INSTANCE IN HISTORY OF A WRITTEN CONSTITUTION FRAMED BY THE PEOPLE FOR THE PEOPLE. 3. The SAYBROOK COLONY was at first governed by the proprietors, but was afterward sold to the Connecticut Colony. This reduced the three colonies to two.

A Royal Charter was obtained (1662) which united both these colonies and guaranteed to all the rights upon which the Connecticut colonists had agreed. This was a precious document, since it gave them almost independence, and was the most favorable yet granted to any colony. Twenty-five years after, Governor Andros marching from Boston over the route where the pious



THE CHARTER OAK.

Hooker had led his little flock fifty years before, came "glittering with scarlet and lace" into the assembly at Hartford, and demanded the charter. A protracted debate ensued. Tradition loves to relate that, as the people crowded around to take a last look at this guarantee of their liberties, suddenly the lights were extinguished; on

their being relighted, the charter was gone; Captain Wadsworth had seized it, escaped through the crowd and hidden it in the hollow of a tree, famous ever after as the Charter Oak. However, Andros pronounced the charter government at an end. "Finis" was written at the close of the minutes of their last meeting.

When the governor was so summarily deposed in Boston, the people brought the charter from its hiding-place, the general court reassembled, and the "finis" disappeared.*

V.—RHODE ISLAND.

Settlement.—Roger Williams† settled Providence Plantation in 1636, the year in which Hooker came to Hartford. Other exiles from Massachusetts followed,‡ among them the celebrated Mrs. Hutchinson. A party of these purchased§ the island of Aquiday and established the Rhode Island Plantation. Roger Williams stamped upon these colonies his

* Another attempt to infringe upon charter rights occurred in 1693. Governor Fletcher ordered the militia placed under his own command. Having called them out to listen to his royal commission, he began to read. Immediately, Captain Wadsworth ordered the drums to be beaten. Fletcher commanded silence, and began again. "Drum, drum!" cried Wadsworth. "Silence!" shouted the governor. "Drum, drum, I say!" repeated the captain; and then turning to Fletcher, with a meaning look, he added: "If I am interrupted again, I will make the sun shine through you." The governor did not press the matter.—The story of the Charter Oak is denied by some, who claim that contemporary history does not mention it, and that probably Andros seized the charter, while the colonists had previously made a copy.

† William Blackstone, being as dissatisfied with the yoke of the "lords brethren" in Boston as with that of the "lords bishops" in England, some time before this removed to the banks of what is now called the Blackstone, near Providence. He, however, acknowledged the jurisdiction of Massachusetts.

‡ Persecuted refugees from every quarter flocked to Providence; and Williams shared equally with all the lands he had obtained, reserving to himself only two small fields which, on his first arrival, he had planted with his own hands.

§ An island of a reddish appearance was observed lying in the bay. This was known to the Dutch as Rood or Red Island. Hence the name of the island and State of Rhode Island. (*Brodhead*.) The price paid was 40 fathoms of white wampum, 20 hoes, and 10 coats.

favorite idea of religious toleration, *i. e.*, that the civil power has no right to interfere with the religious opinions of men.

A Charter.—The colonists wished to join the New England Union, but were refused on the ostensible plea that they had no charter.* Williams accordingly visited England and obtained a charter uniting the two plantations. On his return, the people met, elected their officers, and (1647) agreed on a set of laws guaranteeing freedom of faith and worship to all,—“the first legal declaration of liberty of conscience ever adopted in Europe or America.”

VI.—NEW YORK.

Settlement.—Soon after the discovery of the Hudson, Dutch ships began to visit the river to traffic in furs with the Indians. Afterward, the West India Company obtained a grant of New Netherland, and under its patronage permanent settlements were made at New Amsterdam† and at Fort Orange (Albany). The company allowed persons who should plant a colony of fifty settlers to select and buy land of the Indians, which it was agreed should descend to their heirs forever. These persons were called “patroons” (patrons) of the manor.‡

The Four Dutch Governors (1626-’64).—The early his-

* Plymouth, in virtue of its charter, claimed to have “jurisdiction over the Rhode Island territory”.

† Some huts were built by Dutch traders on Manhattan Island in 1613, and a trading-post was established in 1615. In the latter year, Fort Nassau was completed, south of the present site of Albany. In 1624, a party of Walloons (Belgian Protestants) was brought over by the company. About the same time, Fort Orange was erected, and eighteen families built their bark huts under its protection. In 1626, Minuit, the first governor, arrived in New Amsterdam, and purchased Manhattan Island of the Indians for about \$24, nearly 1 mill per acre.

‡ Some of the old Dutch manors remain to this day. The famous anti-rent difficulties (p. 182) grew out of such titles.

tory of New York is only an account of Indian butcheries, varied by difficulties with the Swedes on the Delaware, and the English on the Connecticut.* These disturbances are monotonous enough in the recital, but doubtless thrilled the blood of the early Knickerbockers. Peter Stuyvesant was the last and ablest of the four Dutch governors. He agreed with Connecticut upon the boundary line (1650), and, taking an



THE DUTCH TRADING WITH THE INDIANS AT NEW YORK.

armed force, marched upon the Swedes, who at once submitted to him. But the old governor hated democratic institutions, and was terribly vexed in this wise. There were some English in the colony, and they longed for the rights of self-government which the Connecticut people enjoyed. They kept demanding these privileges and talking of them to their Dutch neighbors. At this juncture, an English fleet

* These disputes arose from the fact that the Dutch claimed the territory lying between the Delaware and the Connecticut.

came to anchor in the harbor and demanded the surrender of the town in the name of the Duke of York. Stout-hearted old Peter pleaded with his council to fight. But in vain. They rather liked the idea of English rule. The surrender was signed, and at last the reluctant governor attached his name. In September, 1664, the English flag floated over Manhattan Island. The colony was named New York in honor of the proprietor.

The English Governors disappointed the people by not granting them their coveted rights. A remonstrance against being taxed without representation was burned by the hangman. So that when, after nine years of English rule, a Dutch fleet appeared in the harbor, the people went back quietly under their old rulers. But the next year, peace being restored between England and Holland, New Amsterdam became New York again. Thus ended the Dutch rule in the colonies. Andros, who twelve years after played the tyrant in New England, was the next governor; but he ruled so arbitrarily that he was called home. Under his successor, Dongan, an assembly of the representatives of the people was called, by permission of the Duke of York (1683). This was but a transient gleam of civil freedom, for two years after, when the Duke of York became James II., King of England, he forgot all his promises, forbade legislative assemblies, prohibited printing-presses, and annexed the colony to New England. When, however, Andros was driven from Boston, Nicholson, his lieutenant and apt tool of tyranny in New York, fled at once. Captain Leisler (lɛs'ler), supported by the democracy but bitterly opposed by the aristocracy, thereupon administered affairs until the arrival of Governor Sloughter (slaw'ter), who arrested him on the absurd charge of treason. Sloughter was unwilling to execute him, but Leisler's enemies, at a dinner party, made the governor

drunk, obtained his signature, and before he became sober enough to repent, Leisler was no more.*

From this time till the Revolution, the struggles of the people with the royal governors for their rights, developed the spirit of liberty and paved the way for that eventful crisis.

VII.—NEW JERSEY.

Settlement.—The present State of New Jersey was embraced in the territory of New Netherland, and the Dutch seem to have had a trading-post at Bergen as early as 1618. Soon after New Netherland passed into the hands of the Duke of York, he gave the land† between the Hudson and the Delaware to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. In 1664, a company from Long Island and New England settled at Elizabethtown, which they named after Carteret's wife. This was the first permanent English settlement in the State.

East and West Jersey.—Lord Berkeley sold his share to some English Quakers. This part was called WEST JERSEY. A company of Quakers soon settled at Burlington. Others followed, and thus West Jersey became a Quaker colony. Sir George Carteret's portion was called EAST JERSEY. After

* For many years, the Atlantic Ocean was infested by pirates. A little after the events narrated above, William Kidd, a New York ship-master, was sent out to cruise against these sea-robbers. He turned pirate himself and became the most noted of them all. Returning from his cruise, he was at length captured while boldly walking in the streets of Boston. He was carried to England, tried, and hanged. His name and deeds have been woven into popular romance, and the song "My name is Captain Kidd, as I sailed, as I sailed", is well known. He is believed to have buried his ill-gotten riches on the coast of Long Island or the banks of the Hudson, and these localities have been oftentimes searched by credulous persons seeking for Kidd's treasure.

† This tract was called New Jersey in honor of Carteret, who had been governor of Jersey Island in the English Channel.

his death, it was sold to William Penn and eleven other Quakers.*

New Jersey United.—Constant disputes arose out of the land titles. Among so many proprietors, the tenants hardly knew from whom to obtain their titles for land. The proprietors finally (1702) surrendered their rights of government to the English crown, and the whole of New Jersey was united with New York under one governor, but with a separate assembly. Thirty-six years after, at the earnest request of the people, New Jersey was set apart as a distinct royal province.

VIII., IX.—PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE.

Settlement.—The first permanent settlement in Delaware was made near Wilmington (1638), by the Swedes, on a tract which they called New Sweden. They also established the first settlement in Pennsylvania, a few miles below Philadelphia. The Dutch subsequently conquered these settlements, but they continued to prosper long after the Swedish and the Dutch rule had yielded to the constantly-growing English power.

William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, was a celebrated English Quaker.† He obtained from Charles II. a grant of the land lying west of the Delaware. This tract,

* It was settled, however, largely by Puritans and Scotch Presbyterians. The latter, having refused to accept the English form of religion, had been bitterly persecuted. Fleeing their native country, they found an asylum in this favored land.

† The Quakers, avoiding unmeaning forms, aim to lead purely spiritual lives. Their usual worship is conducted in solemn silence, each soul for itself. They take no oath, make no compliments, remove not the hat to king or ruler, and "thee" and "thou" both friend and foe. Every day is to them a holy day, and the Sabbath simply a day of rest. We can readily see how this must have scandalized the Puritans.

William Penn became a Quaker while in college at Oxford. Refusing to wear the customary student's surplice, he with others violently assaulted some fellow-students.

Penn named Sylvania, but the king insisted upon calling it Pennsylvania* (Penn's woods). The Duke of York added to this grant the present State of Delaware, which soon came to be termed the "Three lower counties on the Delaware". Penn wished to form a refuge for his Quaker brethren, who were bitterly persecuted in England. He at once sent over large numbers, as many as two thousand in a single year. In 1682, he came himself, and was received by the settlers with the greatest cordiality and respect.

Philadelphia Founded.—The year following (1683), Penn purchased land of the Swedes and laid out a city which he named Philadelphia, signifying BROTHERLY LOVE. It was in the midst of the forest, and the startled deer bounded past the settler who came to survey his new home. Yet within a year, it contained one hundred houses; in two years, it numbered over two thousand inhabitants; and in three years, it gained more than New York had in half a century.

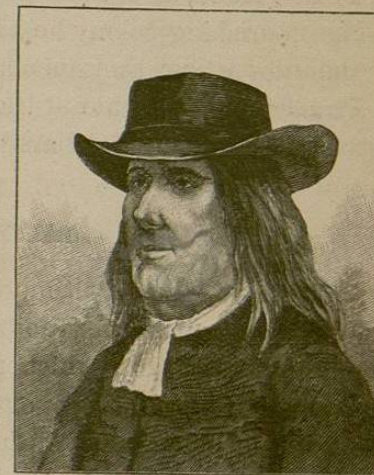
The Great Law was a code agreed upon by the legislative body which Penn called from among the settlers soon after his arrival. It made faith in Christ a necessary qualification for voting and office-holding; but also provided that no one believing in "Almighty God" should be molested in his religious views. The Quakers, having been persecuted themselves, did not celebrate their liberty by persecuting

and stripped them of their robes. For this he was expelled. His father would not allow him to return home. Afterward relenting, he sent him to Paris, Cork, and other cities, to soften his Quaker peculiarities. After several unhappy quarrels, his father proposed to overlook all else if he would only consent to doff his hat to the king, the Duke of York, and himself. Penn still refusing, he was again turned out of doors. He was several times imprisoned for his religious extremes. On the death of his father, to whom he had once more been reconciled, he became heir to quite a fortune. He took the territory which forms Pennsylvania in payment of a debt of £16,000 due his father from the crown.

* Penn offered the secretary who drew up the charter twenty guineas to leave off the prefix "Penn". This request being denied, the king was appealed to, who commanded the tract to be called Pennsylvania, in honor of William Penn's father.

others. Penn, himself, surrendered the most of his power to the people. His highest ambition seemed to be to advance their interests. He often declared that if he knew any thing more that could make them happier, he would freely grant it.

† **Penn's Treaty with the Indians*** possesses a romantic interest. He met them under a large elm-tree† near Philadelphia. The savages were touched by his gentle words and kindly bearing. "We will live in love with William Penn and his children," said they, "as long as the sun and moon shall shine."‡



WILLIAM PENN.

Penn's Return.—Penn returned to England (1684), leaving the colony fairly established. His benevolent spirit shone forth in his parting words, "Dear friends, my love salutes you all."

Delaware.—"The three lower counties on the Delaware"

* "We meet", said Penn, "on the broad pathway of good faith and good will; no advantage shall be taken on either side, but all shall be openness and love. The friendship between you and me I will not compare to a chain; for that the rains might rust or the falling tree might break. We are the same as if one man's body were to be divided into two parts; we are all one flesh and blood."

† This tree was carefully preserved until 1810, when it was blown down. A monument now marks the spot.

‡ The simple-minded natives kept the history of this treaty by means of strings of wampum, and they would often count over the shells on a clean piece of bark and rehearse its provisions. "It was the only treaty never sworn to, and the only one never broken." On every hand the Indians waged relentless war with the colonies, but they never shed a drop of Quaker blood.

being greatly offended by the action of the council which Penn had left to govern in his absence, set up for themselves. Penn "sorrowfully" consented to their action, appointed a deputy governor over them and afterward granted them an assembly. Pennsylvania and Delaware, however, remained under one governor until the Revolution.

Penn's Heirs, after his death (1718), became proprietors of the flourishing colony he had established. It was ruled by deputies whom they appointed; but, in 1779, the State of Pennsylvania bought out their claims by the payment of about half a million of dollars.*

X.—MARYLAND.

Settlement.—Lord Baltimore† (Cecil Calvert), a Catholic, was anxious to secure for the friends of his church a refuge from the persecutions which they were then suffering in England.‡ He accordingly obtained from King Charles a grant of land lying north of the Potomac. The first settlement was made (1634) by his brother, at an Indian village which he called St. Mary's, near the mouth of the Potomac.

The Charter was very different from that granted to Vir-

* A difficulty having arisen with Maryland about boundaries, it was settled by two surveyors named Mason and Dixon, who ran the line in 1763-'67. This "Mason and Dixon's Line" afterward became famous as the division between the slave and the free States.

† His father, George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore, with this same design had attempted to plant a colony in Newfoundland. But having failed on account of the severity of the climate, he visited Virginia. When he found that the Catholics were there treated with great harshness, he returned to England, took out a grant of land, and bestowed upon it, in honor of the queen, the name Mary's land (*Terra Mariae*). Before the patent had received the great seal of the king, Lord Baltimore died. His son, inheriting the father's noble and benevolent views, secured the grant himself, and carried out the philanthropic scheme.

‡ It is curious to observe how largely this country was peopled in its earlier days by refugees for religious faith. The Huguenots, the Puritans, the Walloons, the Quakers, the Presbyterians, the Catholics, the persecuted of every sect and creed, all flocked to this "home of the free".

ginia, since it gave to all freemen a voice in making the laws. An Assembly, called in accordance with this provision, passed (1649) the celebrated TOLERATION ACT, which secured to all Christians liberty to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience. Maryland, like Rhode Island,* became an asylum for the persecuted.

Civil Wars.—1. *Clayborne's Rebellion* (1635).—The Virginia colony claimed that Lord Baltimore's grant covered territory belonging to them. Clayborne, a member of the Jamestown council, was especially obstinate in the matter. He had already established two trading-posts in Maryland, which he prepared to defend by force of arms. A bloody skirmish ensued, in which his party was beaten. Clayborne, however, fled to Virginia, and, going to England, appealed to King Charles I. for redress. But the final decision fully sustained the rights of Lord Baltimore under the charter. In 1645, however, Clayborne came back to Maryland, raised a rebellion and drove Governor Calvert, in his turn, out of the colony. The governor, at last, raised a strong force, and Clayborne fled. This ended the contest.

2. *The Protestants and the Catholics.*—The Protestants, having obtained a majority in the Assembly, made a most ungrateful use of their power. They refused to acknowledge the hereditary rights of the proprietor, assailed his religion, excluded Catholics from the Assembly, and even declared them outside the protection of the law. Civil war ensued. For years, the victory alternated. At one time, two governments, one Protestant, the other Catholic, were sustained. In 1691, Lord Baltimore was entirely deprived of his rights as proprietor, and Maryland became a royal province. The

* Two years before, Rhode Island had passed an act protecting every kind of religious faith and worship. Maryland extended protection to all forms of Christianity alone.