In honor of the queen, its name was changed to Annapolis. Another expedition sailed against Quebec, but many of the ships were dashed upon the rocks in the St. Lawrence, and nearly one thousand men perished. Thus ended the second attempt to conquer Canada.

Peace.—The war lasted eleven years. It was ended by the treaty of Utrecht (ū′trĕkt), according to which, Acadia was ceded to England.

3. KING GEORGE'S WAR* (1744–'48).

Capture of Louisburg.—War having again broken out between England and France, the flame was soon kindled in the new world. The only event of importance was the capture of Louisburg† on the island of Cape Breton, by a combined force of English and colonial troops. The latter did most of the fighting, but the former took the glory and the

* This war was preceded by what is known as the "SPANISH WAR", which grew out of difficulties then existing between England and Spain. It was marked by no important event in the colonies. Governor Oglethorpe invested (1740) St. Augustine with a force of two thousand men, but the strength of the Spanish garrison, and the loss by sickness, caused the attempt to be abandoned. The Spaniards, in their turn, sent (1742) an expedition against Georgia. By means of a letter which Governor Oglethorpe caused to fall into the hands of the Spaniards, they were made to believe that he expected large reinforcements. Being frightened, they burned the fort they had captured, and fled in haste. The colonies, also, furnished about four thousand men for an expedition against the Spanish settlements in the West Indies; but only a few hundred returned from this disastrous enterprise.

† Louisburg was called the "Gibraltar (ĝĭ brạl′tăr) of America". Its fortifications were extensive, and cost upward of $5,000,000. The siege was conducted in the most unscientific way, the colonial troops laughing at military terms and discipline. When the place was captured, they were themselves astonished at what they had done. The achievement called forth great rejoicing over the country, especially in New England, and had an influence on the Revolutionary War, thirty years after. Colonel Gridley, who planned General Pepperell's batteries in the siege, laid out the American intrenchments on Bunker Hill. The same old drums that beat the triumphal entrance of the New Englanders into Louisburg, June 17, 1745, beat at Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. "When General Gage was erecting intrenchments on Boston Neck, the provincials sneeringly remarked that his mud walls were nothing compared to the stone walls of old Louisburg."

booty. Peace being made in 1748 by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (āks lä shä pĕl′), England gave back Louisburg to the French. The boundaries between the French and the English colonies were left undecided, and so the germ of a new war remained.

4. FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR (1754–'63).

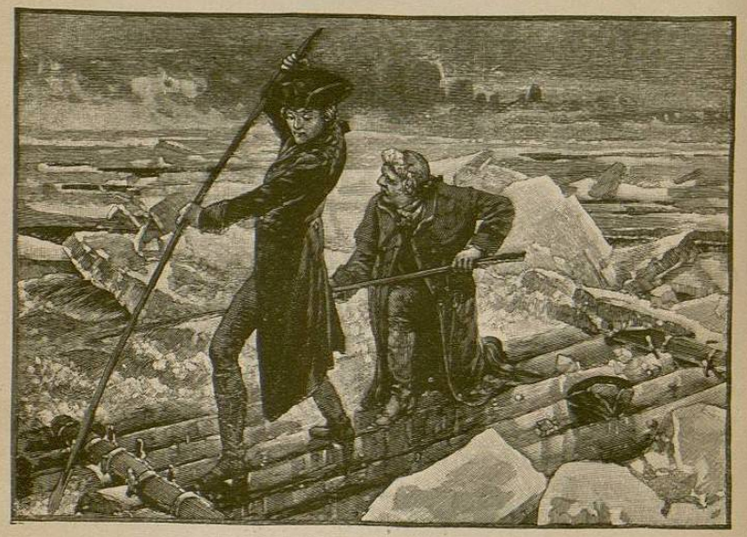
Cause.—The English occupied at this time a narrow strip along the coast, one thousand miles in length. It was like a string to the great bow of the French territory which reached around from Quebec to New Orleans. Both nations claimed the region west of the Alleghany Mountains, along the Ohio River. The three previous inter-colonial wars had engendered bitter hatred, and occasions of quarrel were abundant. The French had over sixty military posts guarding the long line of their possessions. They seized the English surveyors along the Ohio.* They broke up a British post on the Miami (mē ȧ′ mĕ).† They built a fort at Presque Isle (presk ēl′), near the present town of Erie, Penn.; another, Fort le Bœuf (lĕh bŭf′), at the present town of Waterford; and a third, Fort Venango (vĕ năng′ ĝō), about forty miles south, at the mouth of French Creek. These encroachments awakened the liveliest solicitude on the part of the colonists.

Washington's Journey.—Dinwiddie, Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, accordingly sent a message by George Washington, then a young man of twenty-one, to the French commander of these forts, asking their removal. Washington, the very day he received his credentials, set out on his

* The claims of the real proprietors, the Indians, were overlooked by both the English and the French. The Indians, feeling this, sent to the agent of the Ohio Company the pertinent query, "Where is the Indian's land? The English claim all on one side of the river, the French all on the other. Where does our land lie?"

† The Indian allies of the French having captured the Miami chief who defended his English friends, killed and ate him, in true savage style.

perilous journey through the wilderness from Williamsburg to Lake Erie. He found the French officer at Fort Venango loud and boastful. At Fort le Bœuf, the commandant, St. Pierre (săn pe êr′), treated him with great respect; but, like a true soldier, refused to discuss theories, and declared



AN INCIDENT OF WASHINGTON'S RETURN.

himself under orders which he should obey. It was clear that France was determined to hold the territory explored by the heroic La Salle and Marquette. The shore in front of the fort was even then lined with canoes ready for an intended expedition down the river. Washington's return through the wilderness, a distance of four hundred miles, was full of peril.* At last, he reached home unharmed, and delivered St. Pierre's reply.

* The streams were swollen. The snow was falling and freezing as it fell. The horses gave out, and he was forced to proceed on foot. With only one companion, he quitted the usual path, and, with the compass as his guide, struck boldly out through the forest. An Indian, lying in wait, fired at him only a few paces off, but

War Opens.—Early the next spring, the French, at the fork of the Monongahela and the Alleghany, drove off a party of English traders and erected a fort, which was called Duquesne (du kān′). Soon, among the blackened stumps, corn and barley were growing on the present site of Pittsburgh. In the meantime, a regiment of Virginia troops, under Colonel Frye, Washington being second in command, had been sent to occupy this important point. Learning that the French had anticipated them, Washington hastened forward with a reconnoitering party. Jumonville (zhōō môn vēl′), who was hiding among the rocks with a detachment of French troops, waiting an opportunity to attack him, was himself surprised and slain.* On the death of Colonel Frye, soon after, Washington assumed command and collected the troops at the Great Meadows, behind a rude stockade, aptly named FORT NECESSITY. Here he was attacked by a large force of French and Indians, and, after a severe conflict, was compelled to capitulate.

The Five Objective Points of the War.—1. FORT DUQUESNE was the key to the region west of the Alleghanies, and so long as the French held it, Virginia and Pennsylvania were exposed to Indian attacks. 2. The possession of LOUISBURG and ACADIA threatened New England, while it gave control over the Newfoundland fisheries. French privateers harbored there, darted out and captured English ships, and then returned where they were safe from pursuit. 3. CROWN POINT and TICONDEROGA controlled the route to

missing, was captured. Attempting to cross the Alleghany on a rude raft, they were caught between large masses of ice floating down the rapid current of the mid-channel. Washington thrust out his pole to check the speed, but was jerked into the foaming water. Swimming to an island, he barely saved his life. Fortunately, in the morning the river was frozen over, and he escaped on the ice.

* Washington's word of command to "fire!" upon that skulking foe (May 28, 1754), was the opening of the campaign. Washington himself, it is said, fired the first gun of that long and bloody war.

Canada by the way of Lake George and Lake Champlain, and also offered a safe starting-point for French expeditions against New York and New England. 4. NIAGARA lay on the portage between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, and thus protected the great fur trade of the upper lakes and the West. 5. QUEBEC being the strongest fortification in Canada, gave control of the St. Lawrence, and largely decided the possession of that province.

We thus see why these points were so persistently attacked by the English, and so obstinately defended by the French. We shall speak of them in order.

1. Fort Duquesne.—*The First Expedition* (1755) was commanded by General Braddock, Washington acting as an aid-de-camp (ăd′de kŏng). The general was a British officer, proud and conceited. Washington warned him of the dangers of savage warfare, but his suggestions were received with contempt.* The column arrived within ten miles of the fort, marching along the Monongahela in regular array, drums beating and colors flying. Suddenly, in ascending a little slope, with a deep ravine and thick underbrush on each side, they came upon the Indians lying in ambush. The terrible war-whoop resounded on every hand. The British regulars huddled together, and, frightened, fired by platoons, at random, against rocks and trees. The Virginia troops alone sprung into the forest and fought the savages in Indian style. Washington seemed every-where present. An Indian chief with his braves specially singled him out.† Four balls passed through his clothes. Two horses were shot under him. Braddock was mortally wounded and borne from the

* "The Indians," said Braddock, "may frighten continental troops, but they can make no impression on the king's regulars!"

† Fifteen years after, this old Indian chief came "a long way" to see the Virginia officer at whom he fired a rifle fifteen times without hitting him, during the Monongahela fight. Washington never received a wound in battle.

field. At last, when the colonial troops were nearly all killed, the regulars turned and fled disgracefully, abandoning every thing to the foe. Washington covered their flight and saved the wreck of the army from pursuit.

Second Expedition (1758).—General Forbes led the second expedition, Washington commanding the Virginia troops. The general lost so much time in building roads that, in November, he was fifty miles from the fort. A council of war decided to give up the attempt. But Washington receiving news of the weakness of the French garrison, urged a forward movement. He himself led the advance guard, and by his vigilance dispelled all danger of Indian surprise. The French fired the fort, and fled at his approach. As the flag of England floated out over the ruined ramparts, this gateway of the West was named Pittsburgh.*

2. Acadia and Louisburg.—1. *Acadia.*—Scarcely had the war commenced, when an attack was made on the A cā′ di an boundary. The French forts at the head of the Bay of Fundy were quickly taken, and the entire region east of the Penobscot fell into the hands of the English.†

2. *Louisburg* (1757).—General Loudoun (lōw′don) collected an army at Halifax for an attack on Louisburg. After spending all summer in drilling his troops, "he gave up the

* This was in honor of William Pitt, prime minister of England, whose true friendship for the colonies was warmly appreciated in America. He came into power in 1758, and from that time the war took on a different aspect. (Barnes' Gen. Hist. p. 534.)

† This victory was disgraced by an act of heartless cruelty. The Acadians were a simple-minded, rural people. They readily gave up their arms and meekly submitted to their conquerors. But the English authorities, knowing their sympathy with the French, drove old and young on board the ships at the point of the bayonet, and distributed them among the colonies. Families were broken up, their homes burned, and the broken-hearted Acadians met every-where only insult and abuse. Longfellow pathetically describes the misfortunes of these exiles, in his world-famous poem "Evangeline." Parkman, in Harper's Magazine, Nov., 1884, gives another version, and claims that the expulsion was justified on the part of the English and the colonists.

attempt on learning that the French fleet contained one more ship than his own!" The next year, Generals Amherst (ăm'erst) and Wolfe captured the city after a severe bombardment, and took possession of the entire island.*

3. **Crown Point and Ticonderoga.**—1. *Battle of Lake George.*—About the time of Braddock's expedition, another was made against Crown Point. The French under Dieskau† (dēs'kow) were met near the head of Lake George.‡ Fortunately, General Johnson, being slightly wounded, early in the action retired to his tent, whereupon, General Lyman, with his provincial troops, regained the battle then nearly lost. This victory following closely on the heels of Braddock's disaster, excited great joy. Johnson was given a baronetcy and $25,000; Lyman, the real victor, received nothing. This battle ended the attempt to take Crown Point. Johnson built Fort William Henry§ near the battlefield; and, when winter set in, dismissing the New England militia, went to his fortified stone mansion on the Mohawk.

2. *Attack on Ticonderoga.*—On a calm Sunday morning, about four months before the fall of Fort Duquesne, a thousand boats full of soldiers, with waving flags and strains

* Abandoning Louisburg, the English made Halifax, as it is to-day, their rendezvous (rĕn'de vōō) in that region.

† The brave Dieskau was severely wounded. In the pursuit, a soldier found him leaning against a stump. As he fumbled for his watch to propitiate his enemy, the soldier, thinking him to be searching for his pistol, shot him.

‡ Johnson, the English commander, received word of the approach of the enemy, and sent out Colonel Williams with twelve hundred men to stop them. In the skirmish, Williams was killed. He was the real founder of Williams College, having by his will, made while on his way to battle, bequeathed a sum to found a free school for Western Massachusetts.

§ Two years after, Montcalm (mŏnt käm), the new French general, swept down from Canada and captured this fort with its garrison, although Webb was at Fort Edward, fourteen miles below, with six thousand men lying idly in camp. The victory is noted for an illustration of savage treachery. The English had been guaranteed a safe escort to Fort Edward. But they had scarcely left the fort when the Indians fell upon them to plunder and to slaughter. In vain did the French officers peril their lives to save their captives from the lawless tomahawk. "Kill me," cried Montcalm,

of martial music, swept down Lake George to attack Ticonderoga. General Abercrombie (ăb'er krŭm bĭ) ordered an assault before his artillery came up, and while the battle raged lay hid away in the rear. A disastrous repulse was the result.*

3. *Capture of both Forts.*—The next year (1759), at the approach of General Amherst with a large army, both Ticonderoga and Crown Point were evacuated.

4. **Niagara.**—1. About the time of Braddock's expedition, General Shirley marched to capture Niagara. But reaching Oswego and learning of that disastrous defeat, he was discouraged. He simply built a fort and came home.†

2. Nothing further was done toward the capture of this important post for four years, when it was invested by General Prideaux (prĭd'o).‡ In spite of desperate attempts made to relieve the garrison, it was at last compelled to surrender (1759). New York was thus extended to Niagara River, and the West was secured to the English.

5. **Quebec** (1759).—The same summer in which Niagara, Crown Point, and Ticonderoga§ were occupied by the English, General Wolfe anchored with a large fleet and eight thousand land troops in front of Quebec. Opposed to him was the vigilant French general, Montcalm, with a command

in desperation, "but spare the English, who are under my protection." The Indian fury, however, was implacable, and the march of the prisoners to Fort Edward became a flight for life.

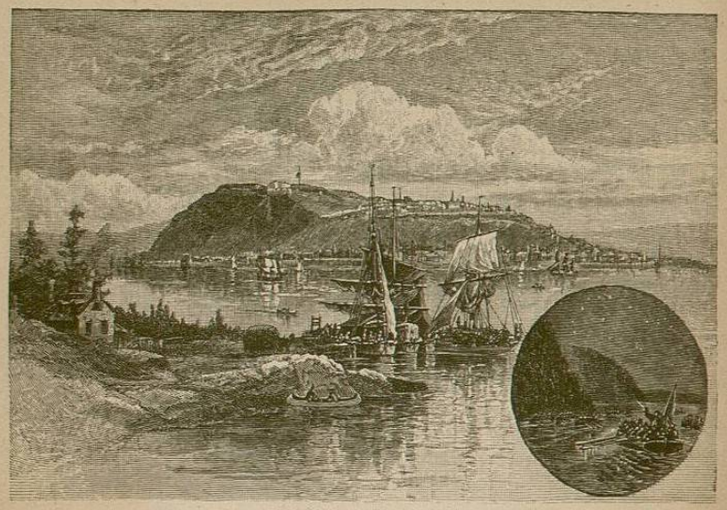
* While the main army was delaying after this failure, Colonel Bradstreet obtained permission to go against Fort Frontenac, on the present site of Kingston. Crossing the lake, he captured the fort and a large quantity of stores intended for Fort Duquesne. The loss disheartened the garrison of the latter place, frightened off their Indian allies, and did much to cause its evacuation on the approach of the English.

† The next year, that indefatigable general, Montcalm, crossed the lake from Canada and captured this fort with its garrison and a large amount of public stores.

‡ Prideaux was accidentally killed during the siege, but his successor, Johnson, satisfactorily carried out his plans.

§ It was expected that the two armies engaged in the capture of these forts would join Wolfe in the attack on Quebec; but, for various reasons, they made no attempt to do so, and Wolfe was left to perform his task alone.

equal to his own. The English cannon easily destroyed the lower city next the river, but the citadel being on higher ground, was far out of their reach. The bank of the river,



QUEBEC IN EARLY TIMES.

for miles a high craggy wall, bristled with cannon at every landing-place. For months, Wolfe lingered before the city, vainly seeking some feasible point of attack. Carefully reconnoitering the precipitous bluff above the city, his sharp eyes at length discovered a narrow path winding among the rocks to the top, and he determined to lead his army up this ascent.* To distract the enemy's attention, he took his men several miles up the river. Thence dropping down silently

* General Wolfe was a great admirer of the poet Gray. As he went the rounds for final inspection on the beautiful starlight evening before the attack, he remarked to those in the boat with him, "I would rather be the author of 'The Elegy in a Country Church-yard', than to have the glory of beating the French to-morrow"; and amid the rippling of the water and the dashing of the oars, he repeated:

"The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike the inevitable hour;
The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

by night with the ebb-tide, they landed, clambered up the steep cliff,* quickly dispersed the guard, and, at day-break, stood arrayed in order of battle on the Plains of Abraham. Montcalm, astonished at the audacity of the attempt, could scarcely believe it possible. When convinced of its truth, he at once made an impetuous attack. Wolfe's veterans held their fire until the French were close at hand, then poured upon them rapid, steady volleys. The enemy soon wavered. Wolfe, placing himself at the head, now ordered a bayonet charge. Already twice wounded, he still pushed forward. A third ball struck him. He was carried to the rear. "They run! They run!" exclaimed the officer on whom he leaned. "Who run?" he faintly gasped. "The French," was the reply. "Now God be praised, I die happy," murmured the expiring hero. Montcalm, too, was fatally wounded as he was vainly trying to rally the fugitives. On being told by the surgeon that he could not live more than twelve hours, he answered, "So much the better. I shall not see the surrender of Quebec."

Five days afterward (September 18, 1759), the city and garrison capitulated.

Close of the War.† Peace.—The next year, an attempt was made to re-capture Quebec. But a powerful fleet arrived from England in time to raise the siege. A large army marched upon Montreal, and Canada soon submitted. The English flag now waved over the continent, from the Arctic Ocean to the Mississippi. Peace was made at Paris in 1763. Spain ceded Florida to England. France gave up to En-

* Although Wolfe rose from a sick-bed to lead his troops, he was the first man to land. The shore was lined with French sentinels. A captain who understood French and had been assigned this duty, answered the challenge of the sentinel near the landing, and thus warded off the first danger of alarm.

† The five points which were especially sought by the English were now all captured. Canada itself, worn out, impoverished, and almost in famine, because of the long war, was ready for peace.

gland all her territory east of the Mississippi, except two small islands south of Newfoundland, retained as fishing stations; while, to Spain she ceded New Orleans, and all her territory west of the Mississippi.

Pontiac's War.—The French traders and missionaries had won the hearts of the Indians. When the more haughty English came to take possession of the western forts, great discontent was aroused. Pon'ti ac, a chief of the Ottawas, Philip-like, formed a confederation of the tribes against the common foe. It was secretly agreed to fall upon all the British posts at once. Eight forts were thus surprised and captured.* Thousands of persons fled from their homes to avoid the scalping-knife. At last, the Indians, disagreeing among themselves, deserted the alliance, and a treaty was signed. Pontiac, still revengeful, fled to the hunting-grounds of the Illinois. He was killed (1769), at Cahokia, by an Indian, for the bribe of a barrel of liquor.

Effects of the French and Indian War.—During this war, the colonists spent $16,000,000, and England repaid only $5,000,000. The Americans lost thirty thousand men, and suffered the untold horrors of Indian barbarity. The taxes sometimes equaled two thirds the income of the tax-payer;

* Various stratagems were employed to accomplish their designs. At Maumee, a squaw lured forth the commander by imploring aid for an Indian woman dying outside the fort. Once without, he was at the mercy of the ambushed savages. At Mackinaw, hundreds of Indians had gathered. Commencing a game at ball, one party drove the other, as if by accident, toward the fort. The soldiers were attracted to watch the game. At length, the ball was thrown over the pickets, and the Indians jumping after it, began the terrible butchery. The commander, Major Henry, writing in his room, heard the war-cry and the shrieks of the victims, and, rushing to his window, beheld the savage work of the tomahawk and the scalping-knife. Amid untold perils, he himself escaped. At Detroit, the plot was betrayed by a squaw, and when the chiefs were admitted to their proposed council for "brightening the chain of friendship", they found themselves surrounded by an armed garrison. Pontiac was allowed to escape. Two days after, he commenced a siege which lasted several months. In payment of the supplies for his army, he issued birch-bark notes signed with the figure of an otter. These primitive "government bonds" were promptly paid when due.

but were paid without murmur, because levied by the colonists themselves. The men of different colonies and diverse ideas fought shoulder to shoulder, and many sectional jealousies were allayed. They learned to think and act independently of the mother country, and thus came to know their strength. Democratic ideas had taken root, legislative bodies had been called, troops raised, and supplies voted, not by England, but by themselves. They had become fond of liberty. They knew their rights and dared maintain them. When they voted money, they kept the purse in their own hands.

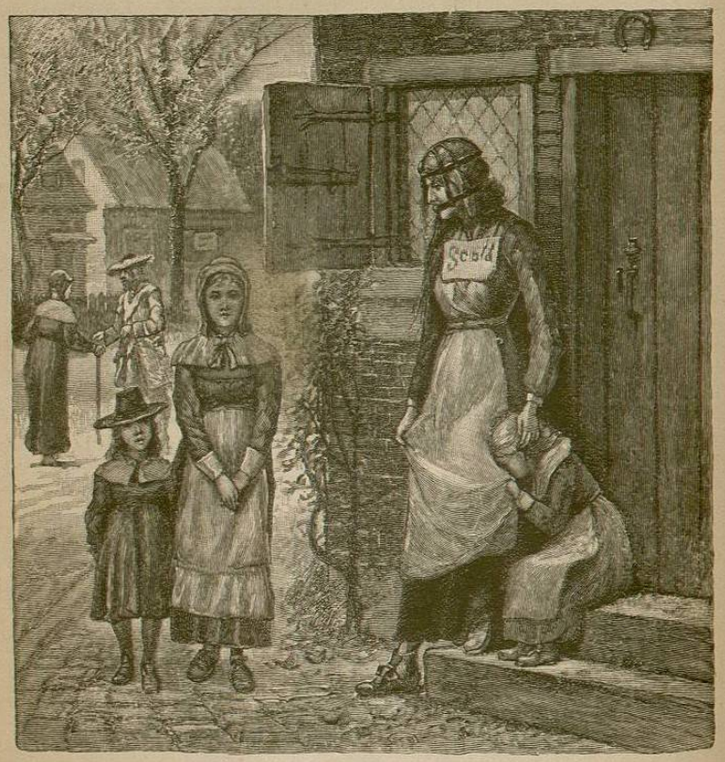
The treatment of the British officers also helped to unite the colonists. They made sport of the awkward provincial soldiers. The best American officers were often thrust aside to make place for young British subalterns. But, in spite of sneers, Washington, Gates, Montgomery, Stark, Arnold, Morgan, Putnam, all received their training, and learned how, when the time came, to fight even British regulars.

15. COLONIAL CIVILIZATION.

There were now thirteen colonies. They numbered nearly 2,000,000 people. The largest city was Philadelphia, which contained about twenty-five thousand inhabitants. There were slaves in all the colonies, those at the North being chiefly house servants. Three forms of government existed—charter, proprietary, and royal. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut had charter governments. Maryland and Pennsylvania (with Delaware) were proprietary—that is, their proprietors governed them. Georgia, Virginia, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, and the Carolinas were directly subject to the crown. The colonies were all Protestant. The intolerant religious spirit of early days had moderated, and there had been a gradual assimilation of manners and customs. The people of all the colonies had become Americans.

In accordance with the customs of the age, the laws were severe. Thus in New England, at one time, there were twelve, and in Virginia seventeen, offenses punishable by death. The affairs of private life were regulated by law in a manner that would not now be endured. At Hartford, for example, the ringing of the watchman's bell in the morning was the signal for every one to rise; and in Massachusetts a scold was sometimes gagged and placed near her door (see the picture on the next page), while for other minor offenses the offender was confined in the stocks or the pillory.

Social prejudices brought over from England still survived. Even in New England, official positions were monopolized by a few leading families, and often descended from father to son. The catalogues of Harvard and Yale were long arranged according to the family rank of the students.



A SCOLD GAGGED.

Several colleges had been established,—Harvard (1636), William and Mary (1692), Yale (1700), Princeton (1746), University of Pennsylvania (1749), Columbia (1754), Brown University (1764), Dartmouth (1769), and Rutgers (1770). Educational interests, however, were not fostered by the English government. Only one donation was given to found a college in the colonies—that of William and Mary, an institution named in honor of these sovereigns.

Agriculture was the main dependence of the people, though manufactures, even at this early period, received much attention at the North. Hats, paper, shoes, household furniture, farming utensils, and the coarser kinds of cutlery were made to some extent. Cloth weaving had been introduced, though most thrifty people dressed in homespun. It is said of Mrs. Washington that she kept sixteen spinning-wheels

running. Commerce had steadily increased—principally, however, as coast trade, in consequence of the oppressive laws of Great Britain. The daring fishermen of New England already pushed their whaling crafts far into the icy regions of the north. Money was very scarce. In 1635, musket-bullets were made to pass in place of farthings, the law providing that not more than twelve should be given in one payment. Trade was generally by barter.

The first printing-press was set up at Cambridge, in 1639. Most of the books of that day were collections of sermons. The first permanent newspaper, The Boston News Letter, was published in 1704. In 1750, there were only seven newspapers. The American Daily Advertiser, the first daily paper, was not issued till 1784. There was a public Library in New York, from which books were loaned at four and a half pence per week.

The usual mode of travel was on foot or horseback. People journeyed largely by means of coasting sloops. The trip from New York to Philadelphia occupied three days if the wind was fair. There was a wagon running bi-weekly from New York across New Jersey. Conveyances were put on in 1766, which made the unprecedented time of two days from New York to Philadelphia. They were, therefore, termed "flying machines".

The first stage route was between Providence and Boston, taking two days for the trip. A post-office system had been effected by the combination of the colonies, which united the whole country. Benjamin Franklin was one of the early postmasters-general. He made a grand tour of the country in his chaise, perfecting and maturing the plan. His daughter Sally accompanied him, riding sometimes by his side in the chaise, and sometimes on the extra horse which he had with him. It took five months to make the rounds which could now be performed in as many days. A mail was started in 1672, between New York and Boston, by way of Hartford, according to the contract the round trip being made monthly. (See p. 306.)

Manners and Customs.—The colonists had brought with them the ideas and tastes of the mother country, and these long survived in spite of the leveling tendencies and the free spirit of the new world. Distinctions of dress, to mark the higher and the lower ranks of society, as in Europe, were sedulously preserved throughout even democratic New England. Calf-skin shoes, up to the time of the Revolution, were the exclusive property of the gentry; the servants wore coarse "neat's leather". Farmers, mechanics, laborers, and working-men generally were clothed in red or green baize jackets, leather or striped ticking breeches, and a leather apron. On Sundays and holidays, a white shirt took the place of the checked one; the stiff, hard leather breeches were greased and blacked, and the heavy cow-hide shoes, home-made, were set off by huge brass buckles. The common laborer, even after independence was achieved, received only about "two shillings" per day, and, in rare cases, "two-and-six-pence".

Hired women wore short gowns of green baize and petticoats of linsey-woolsey. Their yearly wages never exceeded "ten pounds".

The colonial gentleman, however, was gay in his morning costume of silk or velvet cap and dressing-gown, and his evening attire of blue, green, or purple flowered silk or handsomely embroidered velvet, enriched with gold or silver lace, buttons, and knee-buckles. Wide lace ruffles fell over his hands; his street cloak glittered with gold-lace; while a gold-headed cane, and a gold or silver snuff-box were indispensable signs of his social position.

The New England people were strict in morals. Governor Winthrop prohibited cards and gaming-tables. A man was whipped for shooting fowl on Sunday. No

man was allowed to keep tavern who did not bear an excellent character and possess property. The names of drunkards were posted up in the ale-houses, and the keepers forbidden to sell them liquor. By order of the colony of Connecticut, no person under twenty years of age could use any tobacco without a physician's order; and no one was allowed to use it oftener than once a day, and then not within ten miles of any house.

All conduct was shaped by a literal interpretation of the Scriptures. The ministers had, at first, almost entire control. A church reproof was the heaviest

NEW ENGLAND KITCHEN SCENE.

punishment, and knotty points in theology caused the bitterest discussions. Articles of dress were limited or regulated by law. No person whose estate did not exceed £200, could wear "gold or silver lace, or any lace above 2s. per yard". The "selectmen" were required to take note of the "apparel" of the people, especially their "ribbands and great boots". Only the gentility, including ministers and their wives, received the prefix *Mr.* and *Mrs.* to their names. Others, above the rank of servant, were called *Goodman* and *Goodwife.*

In the early Plymouth days, every house opened on Sunday morning at the tap of the drum. The men and the women, the former armed to the teeth, assembled in front of the captain's house. Three abreast, they marched to the meeting-house, where every man set down his musket within easy reach. The elders

and deacons took their seats in front of the preacher's desk, facing the congregation. The old men, the young men, and the young women each had their separate place. The boys were perched on the pulpit-stair or in the galleries, and were kept in order by a constable. The light came straggling through the little diamond-shaped window-panes, weirdly gilding the wolf-heads which hung upon the walls—trophies of the year's conquests. The services began with the long prayer, and was followed by reading and expounding of the Scriptures, a psalm—lined by one of the ruling elders—and the sermon. Instrumental music was absolutely proscribed, as condemned by Amos v. 23. The sermon was often three or four hours long, and at the end of each hour the sexton turned the hour-glass which stood upon the desk. Woe to the youngster whose eyelids drooped in slumber! The ever-vigilant constables, with their wands tipped on one extremity with the foot, and on the other with the tail of a hare, brought the heavier end down on the nodding head. The care-worn matron who was betrayed into a like offense, was gently reminded of her duty by a touch on the forehead with the softer end of the same stick. After the sermon, came the weekly contribution; the congregation, marching to the front, and depositing their offerings in the money-box held by one of the elders. After dismissal, the people returned home in as orderly a way as they came.

The Middle Colonies.—The manners of the New York people were essentially Dutch. Many customs then inaugurated still remain in vogue. Among these is that of New Year's Day visiting, of which General Washington said, "New York will in process of years gradually change its ancient customs and manners, but whatever changes take place, never forget the cordial observance of New Year's Day." To the Dutch we owe our Christmas visit of Santa Claus, colored eggs at Easter, doughnuts, crullers, and New Year's cookies.

The Dutch mansion was built, usually, of brick. Its gable-end, receding in regular steps from the base of the roof to the summit, faced the street. The front-door was decorated with a huge brass knocker, burnished daily. While the Connecticut mistress spun, wove, and stored her household linens in crowded chests, the Dutch matron scrubbed and scoured her polished floor and wood-work. Every family had a cow that fed in a common pasture at the end of the town, and their tinkling bells, as they came and went, of their own accord, at night and morning, proclaimed the milking-hour. The happy burghers breakfasted at dawn, dined at eleven, and retired at sunset. On dark evenings, as a protection for belated wanderers, lighted candles were placed in the front windows.

Along the Hudson, the great patroons, supported by their immense estates and crowds of tenants, kept up the customs of the best European society of the day.

Philadelphia was not only the largest city in the United States, but it was famous for its flagged side-walks—then a rare luxury in any city, the regularity of its streets, and the elegance of its brick and stone residences. The trees bordering the carriage-ways and the gardens and orchards about the houses made it just such a "fair greene country town" as Penn wished it to be.

The Southern Colonists differed widely from the Northern in habits and style of living. In place of thickly-settled towns and villages, they had large plantations, and were surrounded by a numerous household of servants. The negro quarters formed a hamlet apart, with its gardens and poultry yards. An estate in those days was a little empire. The planter had among his slaves men of every trade, and they made most of the articles needed for common use upon the plantation.

There were large sheds for curing tobacco, and mills for grinding corn and wheat. The tobacco was put up and consigned directly to England. The flour of the Mount Vernon estate was packed under the eye of Washington himself, and we are told that barrels of flour bearing his brand, passed in the West India market without inspection.

Up the Ashley and the Cooper, there were remains of the only *bona fide* nobility ever established on our soil. There the descendants of the landgraves, who received their titles in accordance with the Grand Model (p. 75), occupied their manorial dwellings. Along the banks of the James and the Rappahannock, the plantation often passed from father to son, according to the law of entail.

The heads of these great Southern families lived like lords, keeping their packs of choice hunting dogs, and their stables of blooded horses, and rolling to church or town in their coach and six, with outriders on horseback. Their spacious mansions were sometimes built of imported brick. Within, the grand staircases, the mantels, and the wainscot reaching in a quaint fashion from floor to ceiling, were of solid mahogany, elaborately carved and paneled. The sideboards shone with gold and silver plate, and the tables were loaded with the luxuries of the old world. Negro servants thronged about, ready to perform every task. All labor was done by slaves, it being considered degrading for a white man to work. Even the superintendence of the plantation and slaves was generally committed to overseers, while the master dispensed a generous hospitality, and occupied himself with social and political life.

Education.—1. *The Eastern Colonies.*—Next to their religion, the Puritans prized education. When Boston was but six years old, $2,000 were appropriated to the seminary at Cambridge, now known as Harvard University. Some years after, each family gave a peck of corn or a shilling in cash for its support. Common schools had already been provided, and in 1647, every town was ordered to have a free school, and, if it contained over one hundred families, a grammar school. In Connecticut, any town that did not keep a school for three months in the year was liable to a fine. In 1700, ten ministers, having previously so agreed, brought together a number of books, each saying as he laid down his gift, "I give these books for founding a college in Connecticut." This was the beginning of Yale College—named from Governor Yale, who befriended it most generously. It was first established at Saybrook, but in 1716 was removed to New Haven.

The "town-meetings", as they were styled, were of inestimable value in cultivating democratic ideas. The young and old, rich and poor, here met on a perfect equality for the discussion of all local questions. In Hartford, every freeman who neglected to attend the town-meeting was fined sixpence, unless he had a good excuse.

2. *The Middle Colonies* already had many schools scattered through the towns. In New York, during the Dutch period, it was customary for the school-master, in order to increase his earnings, to ring the church-bell, dig graves, and act as chorister and town-clerk. In the English period, some of the schools were kept by Dutch masters, who taught English as an accomplishment. As early as 1702, an act was passed for the "Encouragement of a Grammar Free School in the City of New York". In 1795, George Clinton laid the foundation of the common-school system of the State, and within three years nearly 60,000 children were receiving instruction. At Lewiston, Del., is said to have been established the first girls' school in the colonies. The first school in Pennsylvania was started about 1683, where "reading, writing, and casting accounts" were taught for eight English shillings per annum. The Orrery

invented by Dr. Rittenhouse, in 1768, is still preserved in Princeton College. No European institution had its equal.

Churches were established by the various denominations. The Swedes had a meeting-house erected even before the landing of Penn. Ministers' salaries were met in different ways, generally with produce—wheat, corn, beans, bacon, wood, etc. In New York, the Dutch dominie was paid sometimes in wampum. The dominie of Albany on one occasion received one hundred and fifty beaver skins.

3. *The Southern Colonies* met with great difficulties in their efforts to establish schools. Though Virginia boasts of the second oldest college, yet her English governors bitterly opposed the progress of education. Governor Berkeley, of whose haughty spirit we have already heard, said, "I thank God there are no free schools nor printing-presses here, and I hope we shall not have them these hundred years." The restrictions upon the press were so great that no newspaper was published in Virginia until 1736, and that was controlled by the government. Free schools were established in Maryland in 1696, and a free school in Charleston in 1712. Private schools were early established by the colonists in every neighborhood.

A farm of one hundred acres was set apart by law for each clergyman, and also a portion of the "best and first gathered corn" and tobacco. Absence from church was fined. In Georgia, masters were compelled to send their slaves to church, under a penalty of £5.

CONTEMPORARY EUROPEAN SOVEREIGNS.

England.	France.	Germany.	Spain.
James I.....1603			Philip III.....1598
	Louis XIII....1610	Matthias.....1612	
Charles I.....1625		Ferdinand II..1619	Philip IV.....1621
		Ferdinand III.1637	
Com'nwealth .1649	Louis XIV....1643		Charles II.....1665
Charles II.....1660		Leopold I.....1658	
James II.....1685			Philip V.....1700
William and			Ferdinand VI.1746
Mary.....1689			Charles III....1759
Anne.....1702		Joseph I.....1705	
George I.....1714	Louis XV.....1715	Charles VI....1711	Prussia.
George II.....1727			Frederick I....1701
George III.....1760	Louis XVI....1774	Charles VII...1742	William I.....1713
		Francis I* 1745	Frederick II.
		Joseph II† 1765	(The Great)..1740

* Husband of Maria Theresa.
† Son of Maria Theresa.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY.