

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.

	PAGE
1607. Jamestown founded by the London Company. First permanent English settlement in America, May 13	38, 46
1609. Virginia received its second charter, June 2	48
1610. "Starving Time" in Virginia	48
1612. Virginia received its third charter, March 22	49

	PAGE
1613. Pocahontas married Rolfe, April	49
Settlement of New York by the Dutch	65
1614. Smith explored the New England Coast	53
1615. Culture of tobacco commenced in Virginia	50
1619. First Colonial Assembly, July 30	49
Slavery introduced in the English colony at Jamestown	50
1620. Pilgrims landed at Plymouth. First permanent English settlement in New England, December 21	53
1622. Indian massacre in Virginia, March 22	51
New Hampshire granted to Gorges and Mason, August 10	60
1623. New Hampshire settled at Dover and Portsmouth	61
1629. Charter granted to Massachusetts Bay Colony, March 4	56
New patent for New Hampshire granted to Mason, November 7	61
1630. First house built in Boston, under Governor Winthrop, July	56
1632. Maryland granted to Lord Baltimore, June 20	72
1634. Maryland settled at St. Mary's	72
1633-'36. Connecticut settled at Windsor, Hartford, and Wethersfield	61
1635. Clayborne's rebellion in Virginia and Maryland	73
1636. Rhode Island settled at Providence, June	64
1637. Pequot War	62
1638. New Haven Colony founded	63
Delaware settled near Wilmington by the Swedes, April	69
1641. New Hampshire united to Massachusetts	61
1643. Union of the New England Colonies, May 29	57
1644. Second Indian massacre in Virginia, April 18	51
Charter granted to Rhode Island.—Providence and Rhode Island plantations united, March 14	65
1655. Civil War in Maryland	73
New Sweden conquered by the Dutch, October	66
1660. Navigation Act, passed in 1651, now enforced	51
1662. Charter granted to Connecticut, April 20	63
1663. Albemarle Colony formed, March 24	74
1664. New Netherland conquered by the English and called New York, September	67
New Jersey settled at Elizabethtown	68
1670. South Carolina settled on the Ashley River	74
1675-'76. King Philip's War	57
1676. Bacon's rebellion, April	52
1679. New Hampshire made a royal province	61
1680. Charleston, S. C., founded	74
1682. Pennsylvania settled	69
Delaware granted to William Penn by the Duke of York, Aug. 31	70
1683. Philadelphia founded by William Penn, February	70
1686. Andros arrived in Boston as governor of New England, Dec. 20	59
1689. King William's War	77
Andros deposed	59
1690. Schenectady burned by the Indians and the French	77
1692. Salem witchcraft	60
1697. Peace of Ryswick terminated King William's War	78

	PAGE
1702. Queen Anne's War commenced	79
Delaware secured a separate legislative assembly	72
1710. Port Royal, N. S., captured by the English and named Annapolis	79
1713. Queen Anne's War closed by the treaty of Utrecht	80
1732. Washington born, February 22	76
1733. Georgia settled by Oglethorpe at Savannah, February 12	76
1739. The Spanish War began	80
1744. King George's War began	80
1745. Louisburg captured by the English, June 17	80
1748. King George's War ended by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle	81
1753. Washington sent with a letter by Dinwiddie to St. Pierre, Oct. 31	81
1754. Battle at Great Meadows.—Fort Necessity captured by French	83
1755. The French driven from Acadia, June—December	85
Braddock defeated in the battle of Monongahela, July 9	84
The British defeated Dieskau at Lake George, September 8	86
1756. War first formally declared by the English against the French	83
French under Montcalm captured Fort Oswego, August 14	87
1757. Fort William Henry surrendered to Montcalm, August 9	86
1758. Abercrombie repulsed at Fort Ticonderoga, July 8	87
Louisburg taken by Amherst and Wolfe, July 27	86
Fort Frontenac captured by the colonists, August 27	87
Fort Duquesne taken by the English, November 25	85
1759. Ticonderoga and Crown Point abandoned by the French	87
Niagara surrendered to England, July 25	87
Battle of Plains of Abraham.—Quebec surrendered	89
1760. Montreal surrendered to the English, September 8	89
1761. William Pitt, the "Great Commoner", resigned	
1763. Peace of Paris	89
Pontiac's War	90

REFERENCES FOR READING.

Palfrey's History of New England.—*Parkman's Conspiracy of Pontiac.*—*Neal's History of the Puritans.*—*Holmes' Robinson of Leyden (Poem).*—*Mrs. Hemans' Landing of the Pilgrims (Poem).*—*Martyn's Pilgrim Fathers of New England.*—*Elliott's History of New England.*—*Hopkins' Youth of the Old Dominion.*—*Simms' Smith and Pocahontas.*—*Mrs. Sigourney's Pocahontas (Poem).*—*Longfellow's Courtship of Miles Standish, and Evangeline (Poems).*—*Holland's Bay Path.*—*Irving's Knickerbocker's History of New York, and King Philip's War (Sketch Book).*—*Cooper's Last of the Mohicans.*—*James' Ticonderoga.*—*Hubbard's History of Indian Wars in New England.*—*Hall's Puritans and their Principles.*—*Randall's School History of New York.*—*Paulding's Ode to Jamestown (Poem), and his Dutchman's Fire-Side (a novel).*—*Street's Frontenac (a romance).*—*Mrs. Childs' Hobomok (a novel).*—*Margaret Smith's Journal (by Whittier).*—*Harper's Magazine, Vol. 52, Up the Ashley and Cooper (Life in Colony of S. C.); Vol. 66, Maryland and the Far South, The Middle Colonies, New England in Colonial Period, and The French Voyageurs.*—*Sanborn's History of New Hampshire.*—*Holland's History of Western Massachusetts.*—*Greene's History of Rhode Island.*—*Hollister's History of Connecticut.*—*Cooke's Stories of the Old Dominion.*—*Eggleson's Pocahontas, The "American Commonwealths" Series.*—*Towle's Raleigh, Vasco da Gama, etc.*

BLACKBOARD ANALYSIS.

EPOCH II. DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENGLISH COLONIES.

Introduction.	What is told in this Epoch ?
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Character of the Colonists. 2. John Smith. { a. His services. b. His adventures. 3. The Second Charter. 4. The "Starving Time". 5. The Third Charter. 6. Marriage of Pocahontas. 7. First Colonial Assembly. 8. Prosperity of the Colony. 9. Slavery Introduced (1619). 10. Indian Troubles. 11. Virginia Becomes a Royal Province. 12. Period of Oppression. 13. Bacon's Rebellion.
1. Virginia.	
2. Massachusetts.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plymouth Colony. { 1. Landing of Pilgrims. 2. Character of Pilgrims. 3. Sufferings of Pilgrims. 4. The Indians. 5. Progress of Colony. 2. Mass. Bay Colony. { 1. Settlement. 2. Religious Disturbances. 3. Union of Colonies. 4. King Philip's War. 5. N. E. a Royal Province. 6. Salem Witchcraft.
3. Maine and New Hampshire.	
4. Connecticut.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Settlement. 2. Pequod War. 3. Three Colonies. 4. Royal Charter.
5. Rhode Island.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Settlement. 2. A Charter.
6. New York.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Settlement. 2. Four Dutch Governors. 3. The English Governors.
7. New Jersey.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Settlement. 2. East and West Jersey. 3. Jersey United.
8, 9. Pennsylvania and Delaware.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Settlement. { a. Swedes and Dutch. b. William Penn. 2. Philadelphia Founded. 3. The Great Law. 4. Penn's Treaty. 5. Penn's Return to England. 6. Delaware. 7. Penn's Heirs.
10. Maryland.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Settlement. 2. The Charter. 3. Civil Wars.
11, 12. The Carolinas.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Settlement. 2. The Grand Model. 3. North and South Carolina Separated.
13. Georgia.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Settlement. 2. The Trustees.
14. Inter-Colonial Wars. (1689-1763.)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. King William's War. (1689-'97.) { a. Cause. b. Attacks upon the Colonists. c. Attacks by the Colonists. d. Peace. 2. Queen Anne's War. (1702-'13.) { a. Cause. b. Attacks upon the Colonists. c. Attacks by the Colonists. d. Peace. 3. King George's War. (1744-'48.) { a. Capture of Louisburg. b. Peace. 4. French and Indian War. (1754-'63.) { a. Cause. b. Washington's Journey c. War Opens. d. Five Objective Points. e. Peace. f. Pontiac's War. g. Effects.
15. Colonial Civilization.	

