



LORD BALTIMORE



## CHAPTER XI

## Lord Baltimore

1582-1632

A FEW years before Walter Raleigh sent out his colonies to Roanoke Island, George Calvert was born in Yorkshire, England. When barely seventeen years of age he was graduated from the University of Oxford. After a few years spent in travel he became the private secretary of Sir Robert Cecil, the favorite statesman of Queen Elizabeth. When James I. was king of England, Calvert was made a member of his private council, was knighted, and later was appointed to one of the highest offices in the English government.

Sir George Calvert here showed himself to be exact and careful in all his work. In his high office he naturally made many enemies, but even they always acknowledged his honesty and purity. He was a most sincere lover of his country, but after serving it faithfully for six years he resigned and asked permission from the king to retire from public life. He did this because he had become a Roman Catholic and could no longer uphold the Church of England. The king granted his request and honored his faithful servant by making him Baron of Baltimore, in Ireland.

The Pilgrims had fled to Holland and then to Plymouth because they would not obey the rules of the Church of England. The Puritans had established Massachusetts Bay as a place of refuge from religious persecution. At the same time the Roman Catholics in England were also harshly treated, but they had no place to which they might go. Lord Baltimore had for years been interested in the new colonies in America, and now that he had more leisure he wished that he might make a home for Catholics also.

King James and his son, King Charles, still remained friendly to Lord Baltimore, even though he had changed his church. Therefore when he purchased a part of the island of Newfoundland, called Avalon, he easily obtained permission from King Charles to colonize it. He sent out a colony the year after Plymouth was settled,



WHERE BALTIMORE STARTED HIS COLONY.

and buildings were erected and the land cultivated. A few years later he himself visited Avalon, but the weather was so cold that he was greatly discouraged. He gave up the colony and sailed for Virginia.

Baltimore was a Catholic, and the Virginians did not like Catholics. Therefore life in Jamestown was unpleasant for him, and he returned to England. He was still anxious to form a colony, and persuaded King Charles to give him land on both sides of Chesapeake Bay, north of the Potomac River. Before the deed was signed Baltimore died, and his son, Cecil



Calvert, became Lord Baltimore and received the grant in his father's stead.

This was one of the largest free gifts of land ever made to any one man. The grant included the present State of Maryland and even much more territory. And what do you think the king required of Baltimore and his children in payment for this land? All he asked was that they would give to him at Windsor Castle every year two Indian arrows.

Not a very high rent, it is true; but this yearly present showed that the king still claimed a higher power over the new province than the proprietor, Lord Baltimore.

Cecil Calvert at once began preparations to send over a colony. He could not go himself, and therefore put his brother Leonard in command. Two vessels—one, the *Ark*, of large size, and the other, the *Dove*, much smaller—sailed in November, with about three hundred colonists. The colony was to be a refuge for persecuted Catholics, but many of the voyagers were Protestants, and Calvert showed his sense of justice by ordering that no one should trouble another on account of the way in which he tried to worship God.

For four months the two vessels continued on their course to the new province of Maryland, so named in honor of the queen of England, Henrietta Maria. The little company landed at an island in the Potomac River and set up a cross, claiming the country for Christ and for England. Then the *Dove* was sent farther up the river to seek for a spot for a village. The Potomac Indians were astonished when they saw the little vessel, and exclaimed that they would like to see the tree from which that great canoe was hollowed out; for they knew nothing of fastening different pieces of timber together.

Leonard Calvert decided not to settle so far from the

ocean. He was not sure what the Indian chieftain had meant in his mysterious answer to his question. Calvert had asked him: "Shall we stay here or shall we go back?" The chief had replied: "You may do as you think best." The governor, accordingly, floated down the Potomac and finally built a village at St. Mary's (1634); two years before Roger



A MARYLAND CAVALIER PROTECTING A PURITAN FROM ABUSE.

Williams fled from Massachusetts Bay and founded Providence and Rhode Island.

Lord Baltimore's greatest wish was that the colony should be successful and should furnish a safe retreat for Catholics. He had no dislike for any who might not agree with his own religious views. He also knew that England would never permit the Catholics to drive Protestants out of Maryland. Therefore, from the very beginning, although there was no law to that effect, Baltimore secured religious toleration in his colony. By this is meant that no one was punished or troubled for his religious beliefs.

Thus it was that Maryland was the first colony to allow



its colonists to worship God as they wished. Rhode Island, two years later, established by law perfect freedom in all religious matters; Pennsylvania, founded fifty years afterward, also granted religious freedom. These three colonies differed from the others in this respect. Now, the religious liberty of Lord Baltimore, of Roger Williams, and of William Penn, has become the law in each of the forty-five States of our Union.

Maryland was frequently in difficulties with the neighboring colonies, but most of the quarrels were quietly settled. The boundary line with Pennsylvania caused much trouble, but the two colonies finally accepted the line laid out by two surveyors, Mason and Dixon. This boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland has been called Mason and Dixon's line even to the present time. Maryland remained in the possession of the Baltimores most of the time, until, with the other colonies, it became independent in 1776.

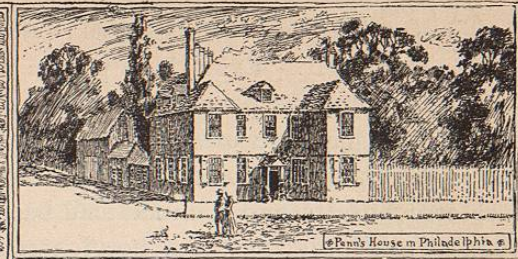
Give an account of the life of George Calvert until he became Lord Baltimore.

Tell the story of the Avalon colony.

Give accounts of the grant of Maryland; of the voyage of Leonard Calvert; of the settlement.

Explain the "religious toleration" of Maryland.

Newfoundland is not farther north than England; why did its cold discourage Calvert? Was the grant of Maryland pleasing to Virginia? For what reasons? Why did Leonard Calvert decide to settle near the coast? Do you think that the Indian chieftain wanted Calvert to stay? Name the colonies that you have already studied, in the order in which they were settled, without giving dates.



## CHAPTER XII

## William Penn

1644-1718

FORTY years after the Scrooby band of Separatists fled from England to escape persecution, George Fox began to preach new religious doctrines, that brought to him and his followers even more severe persecution. Like the Separatists, Fox demanded the right to worship God as seemed to him best. He even asked for a simpler form of worship than the Pilgrims had sought. He would give to everybody equal rights, and he claimed that God only was his superior.

The company of earnest believers who followed the teaching of George Fox called themselves "Friends." Their peculiar religious beliefs brought them into constant trouble. They were nicknamed Quakers, and soon were commonly known by that name.

They were punished for refusing to show reverence to the king by removing their hats in his presence. They were persecuted because they preached their doctrines whenever they found an opportunity. They were whipped and imprisoned; they were confined in filthy dungeons; they were fined and sold as servants.



The Quakers were punished as severely in the colonies as in England itself. Even those people who had left England because of religious persecution forgot the Golden Rule, and treated the Quakers worse, if anything, than they themselves had been treated.

Massachusetts and Connecticut began by banishing the Quakers and ordering them not to return. When they did come back and continue to preach, they were punished terribly, and finally some of them were put to death. After this, persecution became less severe, the people began to see more of good and less of harm in the Quaker ideas than they had supposed, and in time all opposition to them disappeared.

One of the most important followers of George Fox, and one who did more for the despised Quakers than any one else could have done, was William Penn. This famous man was born just before Fox announced the new doctrines. While a student at Oxford University, Penn was led by a Quaker preacher so far to accept the belief of the Friends that he was expelled from college. His father, a distinguished naval officer, was extremely angry with his son and refused to help him in any way. After a time, however, young William obtained his father's permission to travel and study, and he spent a few years abroad.

One day, while traveling in Ireland, Penn learned that his old Oxford friend, the Quaker preacher, Thomas Loe, was to speak in the neighborhood. Penn determined to hear him again, and the sermon so moved him that he decided to join the despised and persecuted band. When it began to be reported in the high society in which the Penn family was prominent that "William Penn was a Quaker again or some very melancholy thing," his father refused to have anything more to do with him. Time and again this sincere Quaker

was fined and imprisoned, but all the opposition only increased his enthusiasm.

After his father's death, Penn received his property. He now became interested in America, as he thought that in that new world, across the ocean, it might be possible to establish a home for the persecuted Friends. In spite of the unpopularity of his religious belief, Penn had many powerful friends, among whom was the king's brother, James, the Duke of York.

It happened that Penn found himself one of the owners of that part of New Jersey which was called West Jersey. His influence here became very great, but not so great as if he had been the sole owner. He began to think about that rich and fertile territory



PENN AS A COURTIER BEFORE KING CHARLES.

which lay across the Delaware River. His father had performed many services for the king of England, who, in consequence, owed him sixteen thousand pounds. Penn feared that this debt might never be paid, and he accordingly proposed to King Charles to give him land across the Delaware in place of the money due him.

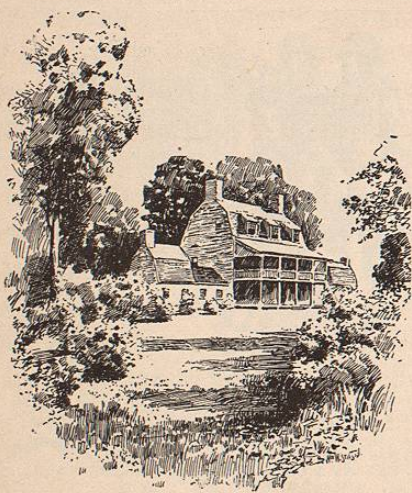
"After many waitings, watchings, solicitings, and disputes in council," wrote Penn, "this day my country was confirmed to me under the great seal of England."

Penn had great hopes for the future of his new province. He wrote again: "God will bless and make it the seed of a



nation. I shall have a tender care of the government, that it will be well laid at first."

He at once sent out a company of emigrants, and with them instructions as to the founding of a city. He was anxious to have the capital of his province a more beautiful and healthy town than the crowded cities of Europe he knew so well. He directed that a site for the city should be chosen



A PENNSYLVANIA MANOR HOUSE.

on the Delaware at some point where "it is most navigable, high, dry, and healthy; that is, where most ships can best ride, of deepest draught of water, if possible, to load or unload at the bank or key-side without boating or lightening of it." Here he planned a large and pleasant city, as he hoped, for all future time.

Penn was a simple Quaker and wished to have nothing done that might make him proud or seem to be proud. He suggested that the name of New Wales be given to the province, as it was hilly like Wales. But the king's secretary, "although a Welshman," refused to accept that name.

Penn next proposed Sylvania, or the forest country, and the secretary prefixed the syllable Penn to it. Penn wrote: "Though I much opposed it and went to the king to have it struck out and altered, he said it was past and would take it on him." The name Pennsylvania was thus given to the col-

ony in honor of the admiral, Penn's father. Penn had his own way, however, in naming the new city. He called it Philadelphia, or City of Brotherly Love.

The next year Penn, with a company of a hundred settlers, sailed from England. The voyage was long and gloomy, nearly one-third of the passengers dying before the Delaware was reached. Penn landed in Newcastle in October and was joyfully welcomed, not only by the Quakers who had arrived before him, but also by the Swedes, the Dutch, and the earlier English colonists. From Newcastle Penn proceeded slowly up the Delaware River to the spot which had been chosen for the new city.

In a few months, houses began to appear and streets to be laid out in Philadelphia (1682). Penn had purchased the ground from the Swedes and was delighted with the spot. He said that the situation was "not surpassed by one among all the many places I have seen in the world." This was to be the city of brotherly love indeed, "the city of refuge, the mansion of freedom, the home of humanity."

Penn's love for his fellow-men was not limited to his countrymen nor to European white men. One of his first steps was to bring about a meeting with the Indians, in which a treaty of friendship could be arranged. A large elm-tree, at Shackamaxon, not far from the centre of the new city, was chosen as the place for the interview. Here Penn made a speech which won the friendship of the red men.

Penn told them: "I will not call you children, for parents sometimes chide their children too severely; nor brothers only, for brothers differ. We are the same as if one man's body were to be divided into two parts; we are all one flesh and blood." The Indians replied: "We will live in love



with William Penn and his children as long as the moon and the sun shall endure."

Thus was established the province of Pennsylvania, the twelfth of the thirteen English colonies. King Charles had given a tract of land south of Virginia to eight of his friends. This was called Carolina, and later was divided and became North Carolina and South Carolina. Fifty years after Penn had landed at Newcastle, James Oglethorpe established the thirteenth colony (1733), Georgia, the youngest of the company, but now the "Empire State of the South." The thirteen colonies, though engaged



PENN'S TALK WITH THE INDIANS.

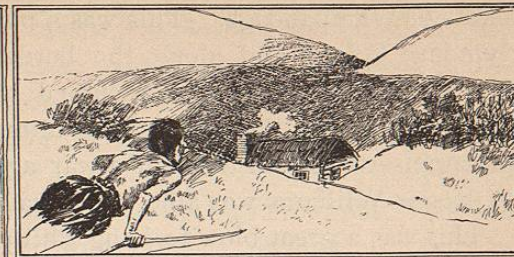
now and then in struggles with their governors, frequently in conflict with the red men, and at times at war with their French and Spanish neighbors, nevertheless quietly grew and developed until they were ready to be a nation by themselves.

Tell the story of George Fox and the Quakers.

Give an account of how William Penn became a Quaker.

Describe the grant of Pennsylvania; the founding of Philadelphia; the treatment of the Indians.

What religious bodies were persecuted in England? What colonies were founded as refuges for persecuted people? Are any of these people persecuted in our country to-day? Why could Penn give great aid to the Quakers? Was Penn's choice of a capital for his colony wise? Name the thirteen colonies in the order of their settlement.



### CHAPTER XIII

## King Philip

—1676

THE character and condition of the Indian tribes and their relation to the colonies form an important subject in New England history. In the earliest times the settlers and the Indians were at peace with each other. Very naturally differences sprang up, and after a while Indian wars followed.

The earliest important Indian war was with the Pequots, about the time that Hooker founded Hartford. The white settlers were so few in number and were so scattered that there was great danger that the Indians would overcome them and blot out their settlements. The Pequots, however, were finally destroyed, and soon after the colonies of Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven formed a league to protect themselves against the Indians. They called themselves "The United Colonies of New England."

Forty years of peace with the Indians followed the destruction of the Pequots. This was broken by "King Philip's War."

King Philip, as he was usually called, was the son and successor of Massasoit, who had been the chief of the Poka-