

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



PENN'S TALK WITH THE INDIANS.

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

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.

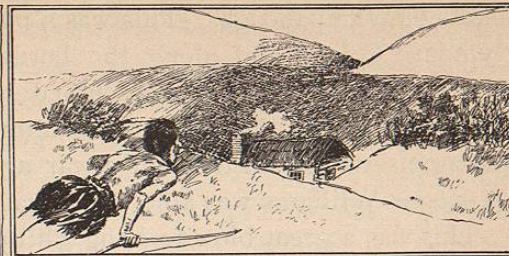
Give an account of how William Penn became a Quaker.

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.



King Philip



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-

nokets or Wampanoags. This was a powerful tribe living in Plymouth Colony and along the borders of Rhode Island. Most of Rhode Island was occupied by the Narragansetts. King Philip and the Pokanokets attempted to induce the Narragansetts to join them in a war against the white men, but Roger Williams was able to persuade them not to do so.

This was a great blow to King Philip, and probably saved New England from being entirely destroyed. As it was, many towns in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Plymouth were burned by the Indians. The war was brought to an end by the death of King Philip near his old home, at Mt. Hope, in Bristol, Rhode Island, just across the bay from Fall River. After his death the remnants of his army that escaped started in retreat across the country northward under Chief Annawan.

Annawan and his little army were captured by Benjamin Church. This was accomplished by a bold strategem, the account of which is romantic and interesting. Annawan and his followers, fifty or sixty in number, had gone into camp for the night at the foot of a great rock in Rehoboth, a few miles west of Taunton. On one side of their camp was this perpendicular rock, and on the other sides a great swamp covered with thick trees and bushes.

Captain Church, with a few men and two or three friendly Indians, crawled out upon this rock after dark and looked down upon Annawan's camp. The rock was fifty or sixty feet high. There was no way of approach but to climb down the steep side. Church had an old Indian and his daughter go down foremost with their baskets at their backs, so that Annawan, if he should see them, would not suspect any harm. In the shadow of these two and their baskets, Church and his companions crept down also. Fortunately an Indian

woman was pounding corn in a mortar, the noise of which prevented their movement being heard. On reaching the foot of the rock, Church stepped over Annawan's son and sprang to the spot where the Indians had stacked their muskets.

The old Indian chief started up and cried out; "Howoh! howoh!" This means, "I am taken." Seeing no way of escape, he threw himself back upon the ground and lay silent until Captain Church had secured all the arms. Then Church sent his friendly Indians to the other fires to tell them that their chieftain, Annawan, was taken, and if they would surrender peaceably they should have good quarter, but if they attempted to escape they would all be slain. The Indians, thoroughly disheartened, gave up their arms, both guns and hatchets, which were immediately carried to Captain Church.

Having posted his guards, Church turned to Annawan and asked, "What have you for supper?" The Indian women now prepared supper for Church and his men. Annawan asked Church whether he would eat "cow-beef" or "horse beef." The captain told him that "cow-beef" would be more acceptable. They made their supper, therefore, from "cow-beef" and dried green corn. The Indians had no salt, but Captain Church had brought some with him and this seasoned his meat.

Church and Annawan now laid themselves down, but they both remained wide awake while the rest of the company were fast asleep. These two captains—one an Indian, the other a white man—lay upon the ground looking at each other perhaps an hour. Captain Church said nothing, because he could not speak the Indian language, and he thought Annawan could not speak English. At length the Indian

arose, threw off his blanket, and walked away from the company back into the woods. Church moved close to the guns and rolled himself over next to young Annawan, so that if the Indian should attempt to shoot him his son would be in danger.

The moon was now shining brightly, and after a while he saw Annawan coming toward him with something in his



MARCHING OFF ANNAWAN AS A PRISONER OF WAR.

hands. Annawan fell upon his knees before the captain and said in English: "Great captain! you have killed Philip and conquered his country. I believe that I and my company are the last that war against the English. You have ended the war, and these things belong to you."

Opening his pack, he pulled out Philip's belt, nine inches broad, wrought in various figures, flowers, and pictures of

many birds and beasts made with black and white wampum.

This belt when hung upon Captain Church's shoulders reached to his ankles. Annawan then handed him another belt of wampum, wrought after the same manner, which Philip was accustomed to wear upon his head. It had two flags on the hinder part which hung down on his back, and another small belt with a star upon the end of it which he used to hang upon his breast. These were all edged with red hair, which Annawan said came from the Mohawk country. He then pulled out two horns of glazed powder and a red cloth blanket.

Annawan told Captain Church that these were Philip's royalties, and he thought himself happy in presenting them to Church, as he was now entitled to them. They spent the remainder of the night in conversation with each other. Annawan gave Captain Church a graphic account of his successes in former wars.

What a picture! These two captains—one the conqueror, the other the vanquished—talking all night; and in the morning the one with his few men marching the other with his larger company to Taunton as prisoners of war!

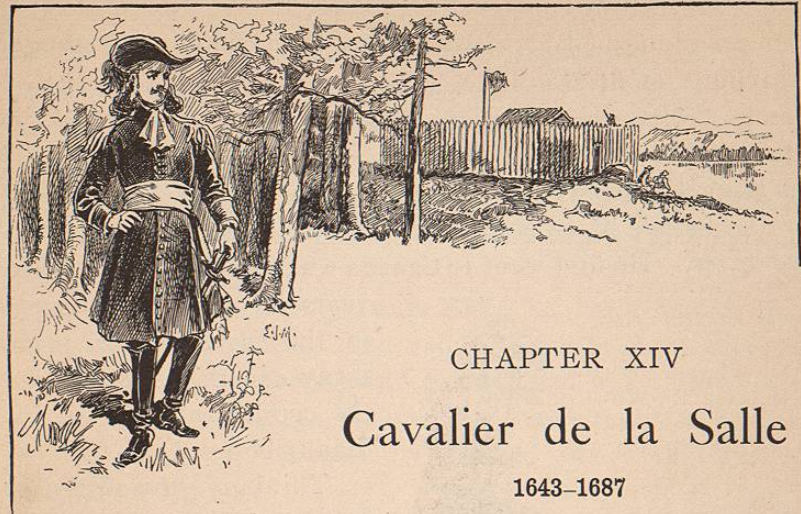
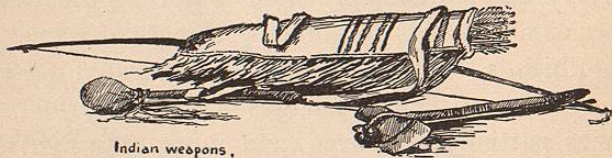
King Philip's War was ended. It had lasted a little more than one year, but thirteen villages had been burned to ashes and others partially destroyed, and more than five hundred white settlers had been killed.

Though the Indians hated the white men and often murdered them without reason, yet they would show strong and true friendship to such as had been friendly to them. Hugh Cole lived in Swansea, near Mount Hope. He had always been friendly to the Indians and had made King Philip his friend. Before the war broke out, Philip sent word to Cole that trouble was ahead, but that no harm should come to him

or his family. A little later Philip sent another messenger, saying that he could not restrain his young men and Cole must take care of himself. He went to a place of safety, but the Indians did not burn his house, and no one of the Coles was ever molested by the Indians in all that terrible war.

Describe the Pequot War; King Philip's War.
Tell the story of the capture of Annawan; of his gift to Captain Church.
Give an account of Hugh Cole.

What colonies were not admitted to the "United Colonies of New England"? Why could Roger Williams persuade the Narragansetts not to aid Philip? Why did Annawan yield so easily? Why did neither Church nor Annawan sleep? What is meant by "royalties"? Had the Indians reason for hating the white men?



CHAPTER XIV Cavalier de la Salle

1643-1687

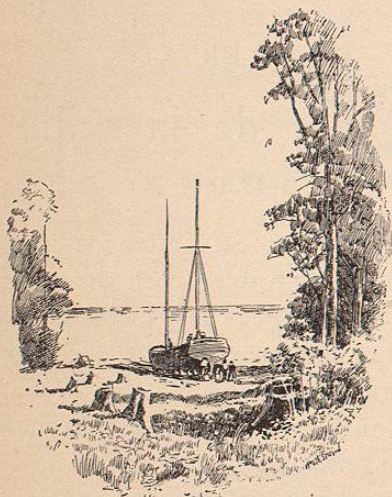
SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN ascended the St. Lawrence early in the seventeenth century, and was delighted with the great attractions of the river and the charming scenery of the country. He built the City of Quebec the year after the settlement of Jamestown, and has therefore been called the "Founder of New France." He was anxious to establish a French empire and the Roman Catholic faith in this new world.

Other French leaders followed Champlain, and in time Montreal, Detroit, and Fort Mackinaw were built. Many French priests came to New France and established missions among the Indians. French fur-traders also made friendship with the red men, in order to obtain supplies of furs. These priests and traders were active in exploring the country, and, while the English colonists remained near the Atlantic coast, pushed farther and farther inland.

Father Marquette discovered the upper Mississippi just before King Philip's War in New England. He floated down the great river as far as the mouth of the Arkansas. Father

Hennepin pushed his canoe up the Mississippi until he saw the Falls of St. Anthony, at what is now known as Minneapolis. The greatest of the French explorers was Cavalier de la Salle, who gave to France, by his discoveries, her claim to the great Mississippi valley.

La Salle's life was filled with hardships and romantic adventures. He first went to Canada when he was twenty-three years of age. He engaged in the fur-trade and made many excursions back into the country among the Indian tribes.



THE FIRST VESSEL ON THE LAKES.

Think of this Frenchman as, with a few pioneers to help him, he built a vessel of sixty tons on Lake Erie. In this craft he sailed from Lake Erie, past Fort Detroit, up Lake Huron, by Fort Mackinaw, and through Lake Michigan. He built a fort near the site of the present city of Peoria. This fort he hoped to make a centre around which a large French colony might grow.

But misfortunes met him on every hand. His vessel was lost on a voyage eastward to get supplies for the new settlement. La Salle was compelled to return to Canada on foot to obtain the needed food and ammunition, and found there that enemies were opposing him at every step. While in Quebec, Indians destroyed his fort at Peoria.

Not discouraged, but eager as ever, La Salle again started

for the Mississippi Valley. He built another fort, and, leaving a garrison to defend it, descended the Mississippi River in canoes. This river, below the Arkansas, had never before been explored by a European. La Salle continued southward until he reached the mouth of the river. Here with imposing ceremonies he took possession of the country in the name of France.

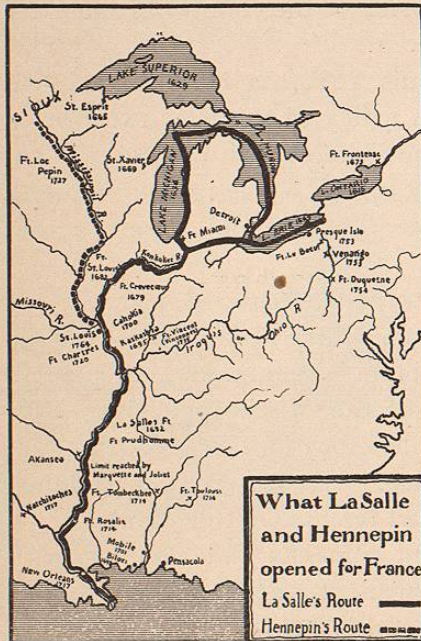
In honor of his king, Louis XIV., La Salle named this great valley Louisiana. The valley of the St. Lawrence, as we have seen, also belonged to France, and was called Canada. These two valleys made up the whole region of North America that was claimed by France, and were together called New France.

La Salle and his party returned northward, paddling up the river and then crossing the country to Canada. Now La Salle sailed for France, to obtain a commission to plant a French colony at the mouth of the Mississippi River. He was determined that the fertile valley of this greatest of all rivers should belong to France. He obtained his commission, and in four vessels set sail for the Gulf of Mexico.

In these vessels he carried colonists and supplies, with the intention of making permanent settlements. He was disappointed in the character of his men. Many of his soldiers were merely vagabonds and beggars from the streets, who had never handled muskets. Many of his workmen, whom he supposed were skilled mechanics, proved to be totally ignorant of the trades for which they were employed. La Salle had almost a constant quarrel with Beaujeu, his captain.

The expedition reached the Gulf of Mexico, and La Salle tried to find the mouth of the Mississippi. This he failed to do, and finally the whole company landed in what is now

called Matagorda Bay, in the southwestern corner of Texas. Here they built a fort, which he named St. Louis. One of his vessels loaded with valuable stores was wrecked at the entrance of the bay. Quarrels among the men continued,



until finally Beaujeu and his crew set sail for France. One small vessel was left, but this was afterward wrecked.

La Salle made repeated journeys to discover the mouth of the Mississippi. Nearly two years passed and matters went from bad to worse. He finally made a last and desperate effort to reach the river, hoping to ascend it and bring relief from Canada to his perishing colonists. But upon a branch of the River Trinity, he was murdered by one of his

followers. Thus ended in a fearful tragedy the life of the foremost pioneer of the Great West. Father Anastace, who stood by his side when the fatal shot was fired, said: "Thus perished our wise conductor, constant in adversities, intrepid, adroit, skilled, and capable of anything. He, who during a period of twenty years had softened the fierce temper of savage nations, was massacred by his own people whom he had loaded with benefits. He

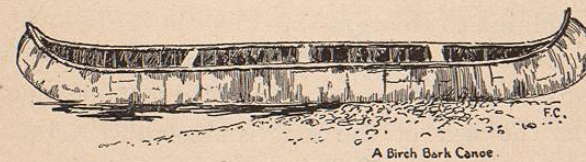
died in the vigor of life, in the midst of his career and labors, without the consolation of having seen their results." This great Frenchman deserved a better outcome for his life's work.

But he had done great things for France. He—and we might almost say he alone—had by his great daring and his repeated explorations given to his king the entire valley of the Mississippi River from the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains.

Give an account of the settlement of Canada.

Describe La Salle's trip to Illinois; his journey down the Mississippi River; his search for its mouth; his failure and death.

What was the principal business of the French in Canada? Was this like that of the men in the English colonies? Who first discovered the Mississippi River? Who first sailed down this river? Who discovered its mouth? What was the principal cause of La Salle's final failure?



A Birch Bark Canoe.