

NEW CENTURY HISTORICAL

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SECOND BOOK

The Colonies

BY
HELEN AINSLIE SMITH
AND
SAMUEL T. DUTTON

THE MORSE COMPANY



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A MEETING FOR THE FIRST ASSEMBLY ELECTION IN THE NEW WORLD. (See page 17.)

THE COLONIES

HISTORICAL SERIES

SECOND BOOK

BY

HELEN AINSLIE SMITH

*Author of "The Story of the Thirteen Colonies," "One Hundred
Famous Americans," "Pictures of Persons and
Places in America," etc., etc.*

EDITED BY

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ILLUSTRATED



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AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

THE pages of this little book have been written with love for children and love for our country, in the hope of presenting to boys and girls true and interesting pictures of how the Colonists made their homes in the wilderness, built up their towns, their counties, and their miniature states, as Old England's provinces. Effort has been made to show how the people resisted encroachments against their trade and governments on the one hand, while, on the other hand, they defended their lives in the long series of struggles with the French and their Indian allies, which ended with the conquest of Canada, in 1760. At the same time we see some of the peculiar characteristics and customs of the many European peoples who came over and helped to plant a new English nation. Often their quaint language and lawless spelling has been given, in order to make them seem the more "like folks."

Beneath all that may be amusing or interesting

AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

is a serious purpose to give young children a coherent notion of the growth of the settlers into the brave and independent body of the Thirteen Colonies, and to show how they grew, as children grow, so that they were fit to take care of themselves.

The events selected for description have not been so numerous nor so briefly disposed of as to court the criticism that has been heard from children on their own school-books, that "there is not enough about any one thing to make it interesting."

During the writer's arduous preparation for a larger work, search has been made in the dark corners of Historical Societies' rooms, and many things more or less neglected by text-books and popular narrative have here been presented, perhaps, for the first time. Moreover, modern authorities have been consulted and conflicting statements have been carefully weighed. It has not been thought best to encumber the pages of a child's book with references to controverted questions.

HELEN AINSLIE SMITH.

Brookline, Mass.

EDITOR'S PREFACE.

THE author of this volume has thrown a flood of light upon many things that, to young readers, have hitherto seemed far away and shadowy, and has given to the people and events of Colonial times a real living interest. This second volume in the series, like "Indians and Pioneers," is intended to be a reading-book rather than a text-book. Reference should be made, when necessary, to maps, and, while the book is rich in illustrations, additional pictures may be used to advantage. After each reading exercise, or in connection with it, there should be questions and conversation touching the more important events described.

Acknowledgments are due to Cornelia N. Dutton for valuable assistance rendered in the selection of illustrations.

Grateful mention is here made of the kindness of Messrs. Houghton & Mifflin and the publishers of "The Memorial History of New York," in permitting the use of several valuable illustrations.

SAMUEL T. DUTTON.

Brookline, Mass.

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THE COLONIES.

CHAPTER I.

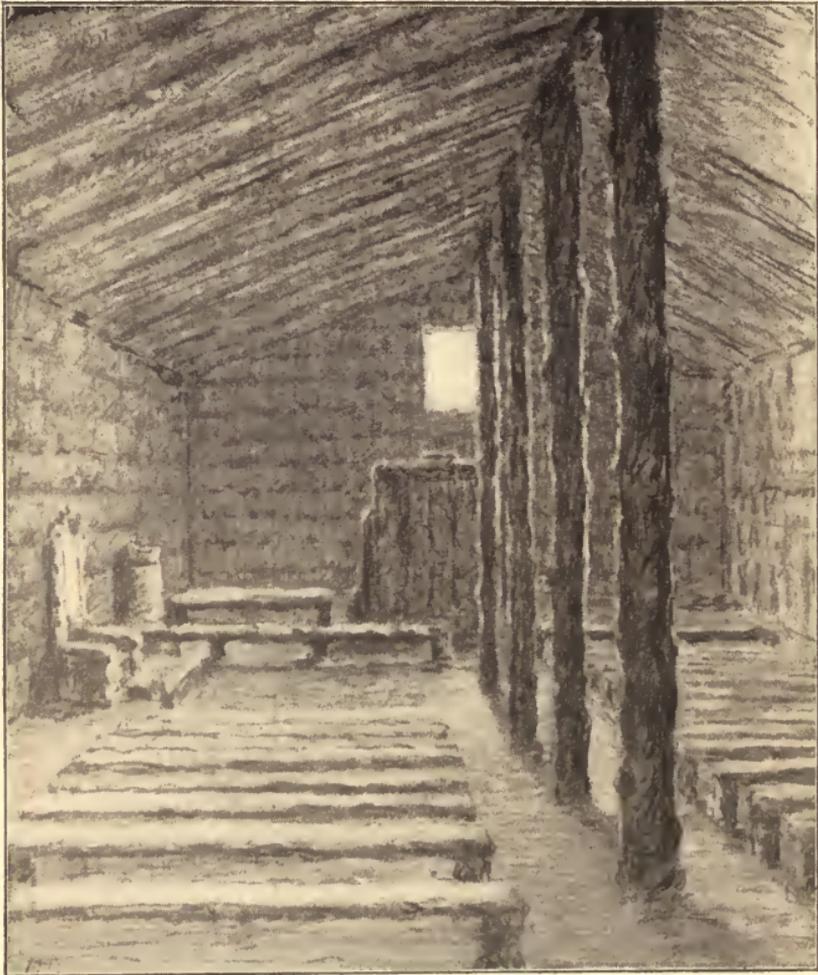
GREAT EVENTS IN THE FIRST COLONY.

THE First Colony was one of the names which King James I. gave to the company of London gentlemen and merchants who provided the money and the men to settle Jamestown. At first that settlement, and the others which grew out of it, were called the Plantation or Colony of South Virginia. Afterward, when the name of North Virginia was changed to New England, the southerly region was known as Virginia. It then extended two hundred miles each way along the coast from Point Comfort, including all the islands for one hundred miles out to sea, and running westward to the Pacific.

LOG-CABIN CHURCHES.

The first church in Virginia was a rotten sail stretched among the trees, while the first-comers were making the beginnings of Jamestown. A

board, nailed between two trees, was the reading-desk. There service was held every day, and twice



A LOG-CABIN CHURCH.

on Sunday, by one of the noblest men who came to Virginia,—the Rev. Robert Hunt.

The next church was a log cabin,—which was built as soon as possible, to take the place of the rotten sail. It was as large as your school-room, perhaps ; for it was sixty feet long and twenty-four feet wide. The roof was thatched and held up inside the building by the trunks of pine-trees. The trunks of small cedar-trees were laid to mark off the chancel and the choir. The communion-table was of black walnut. There was a font, too, used to baptize the Indians and others brought into this church of the wilderness. The font was a piece of tree-trunk hollowed out, as the natives made their dug-outs,—a sort of strong and heavy canoe. There was a high pulpit, too, and a flight of stairs,—just as in the finished churches of Old England,—where the minister stood to preach his sermons. The Governor sat in the choir, upon a chair lined with green velvet, and he had a velvet cushion to kneel on ; but the people sat on plain boards, made of the beautiful Virginia cedars.



THE FONT WAS A PIECE OF
TREE-TRUNK.

This church of the woods was often decorated

with the wild flowers of the country, and the wind in the great trees must have made music to compensate the people for having no organ. At the extreme end of the church hung two bells, which were used to call the colonists to service.

THE FIRST VIRGINIANS' GOVERNMENT.

The settlers of Jamestown had many troubles at first; but, just after their hardest times, a great event suddenly turned their sorrow into joy. It was an event that gave Virginia many of the powers of a small republic; you may almost say that it was the first measure which led to the republic of the United States.

It was a great day in the history of America when the Virginians received a government of their own. What a scene it must have been in the Spring of 1619,—the twelfth year after the colony's settlement,—when Sir George Yeardley arrived at Jamestown! The settlement was then reduced to a church, a governor's house, a tavern and a few dwelling-houses, which Sir Thomas Gates had built. Governor Yeardley was welcomed by every man of the poor six hundred colonists who had lived through the hard times; and they could scarcely believe the good news that the London-Company, which owned the colony, had sent

Year ley to change their miserable settlements into a free English State, with the full rights of Magna Charta.

Magna Charta, or the Great Charter, was the written promise of certain rights that Englishmen forced King John to give them in 1215. Every king and queen since then has been bound by oath to keep those promises. If any sovereign has tried to break them, the people have compelled him either to give up his attempt or to leave the throne.

WHAT MADE THE COLONISTS LOVE THEIR NEW COUNTRY.

King James I. and his party did not wish to have the Company make the colony so independent as it would be if it had its own legislature. But Sir Edwin Sandys, Henry Wroithelsey (who was Earl of Southampton), John and Nicholas Ferrar, and a few other high-minded men in the Company knew that the settlers would never love their country until they had a voice in their own affairs. Accordingly, they sent word to their colonists in the quaint language of the day; — “that those cruell laws, by which the ancient planters had soe long been governed, were now abrogated in favor of those free laws which his majesties subjects lived under in

Englande ;” “That the planters might have a hande in the governing of themselves, yt was granted that a generall assemblye should be held yearly once, whereat to be present the governor and



James O

counsell with two burgesses from each plantation, freely to be elected by the inhabitants thereof, this assemblye to have power to make and ordaine whatsoever laws and orders should by them be thought good and profitable for their subsistence.”>

THE FIRST LEGISLATURE IN THE NEW WORLD.

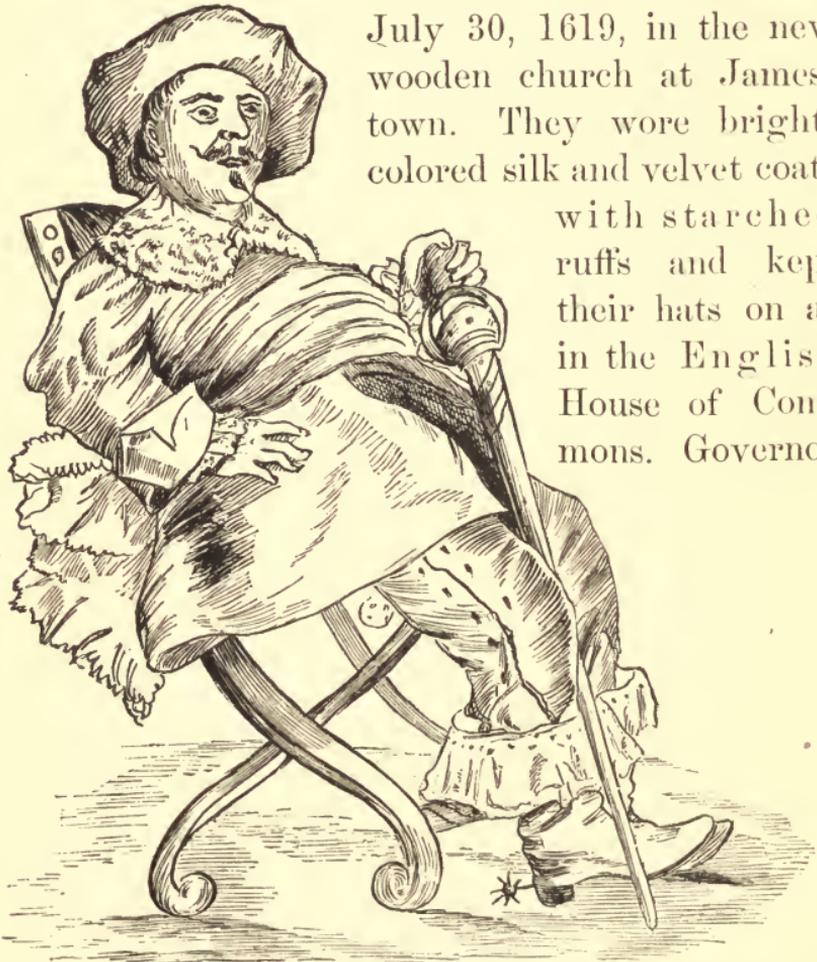
As soon as possible all the free settlers of Virginia met in the principal house of each plantation, or in some other convenient place, to hold the first assembly election in the New World. The frontispiece is a picture of some of the planters at a meeting for the election.

The colony was divided into eleven boroughs, and the men who were sent from them to the Assembly were called burgesses. A borough was sometimes one great plantation; sometimes it was a group of several farms and tobacco-fields. Some of these groups of plantations were called "cities," to make people in England think the country was building up prosperously.

The boroughs, which sent their representatives, were Jamestown or James Cittie, Charles Cittie, the Cittie of Henrico, Kiccowtan (afterwards called Hampton), Martin - Brandon, Smyth's Hundred (afterwards named Southampton), Martin's Hundred, Argall's Gift, Lawrie's Plantation, Ward's Plantation, and Flowerdieu's Hundred. Captain John Martin's Plantation sent delegates too; but, as that was a plantation made under special privileges like the manors in England, the delegates did not sit with the others for fear it would be taken as a sign that they gave up their privileges.

The first House of Virginia Burgesses was the first legislative body in America. Twenty-two members took their seats July 30, 1619, in the new wooden church at Jamestown. They wore bright-colored silk and velvet coats

with starched ruffs and kept their hats on as in the English House of Commons. Governor



AN OLD VIRGINIAN.

From caricature drawn in his own time.

Yeardley sat in the choir, and with him sat several of the leading colonists who had been chosen by

the Company for the Governor's Council. The Rev. Mr. Bucke opened the session with a prayer. This Assembly framed the laws they thought the colony needed. Most of them were about tobacco and about their right to tax themselves.

THE GREAT CHARTER OF VIRGINIA.

The colonists sent a copy of the laws they made to the Company in London; and, in spite of the King's opposition, the Company voted that they should be the first laws of Virginia. At the same time the Company gave the colonists the Great Charter which made them secure in their right to make their laws, and in all the rights and privileges of free-born Englishmen under Magna Charta. This Great Charter was granted July 24, 1621, and was entitled the Ordinance and Constitution of the Treasurer, Council and Company in England for a council of State and General Assembly in Virginia. This was a long title, but it told nearly the whole story of the form of government.

A HAPPY COLONY.

From the time that the Virginia settlers received the power to govern and tax themselves they began to think of the new country as their home. Before this they had only thought of it as a place

where they were forced to stay, or where they would work hard for a few years in order to make fortunes to carry "home" to England. Soon they began to build handsome stone and brick houses, and to send for their families. Men, women and



THEY BROUGHT HORSES.

children came over by the thousands, and the real life of Virginia began.

Many of these new-comers were sons of the best families in England. They brought horses, cattle and all kinds of livestock, as well as seeds, roots, farming tools, and often beautiful furniture and silver plate. Frequently these rich gentlemen took up plantations of hundreds and even thousands of acres, and began to establish the famous "first families of Virginia." They were men who had been well brought up in the families of soldiers and statesmen belonging to the highest classes of English society. Their coming was fortunate for the colony; for they had been educated to believe that it was their duty to serve their country, and they made Virginia their

country at once. They helped the older colonists to frame a wise, strong set of laws ; they filled the public offices without pay, and gave their time and money in other ways to make the plantation a true English commonwealth.

GOVERNOR WYATT'S TIME.

The Great Charter of Virginia was brought out by a new governor,—Sir Francis Wyatt. It is saying a great deal for Wyatt that the people liked him almost as well as Yeardley, who could not stay in office longer on account of his health. Governor Wyatt came in a fleet of nine vessels, bringing three thousand six hundred new colonists.

It was a time of important beginnings. Sir George Yeardley set up the first windmill in America and the first iron-works at Falling Creek, on the James. He found the ore on his estate



AN EARLY ENGLISH WINDMILL.

and imported skilful workmen to smelt it. Both silk-worms and vineyards were cultivated with some success. Beehives did better, and a sample of cotton-seed, brought from the West Indies, came up surprisingly. Later, George Sandys (the great Sir Edwin's brother) started shipyards with five and twenty wrights, who had plenty to do; for every plantation was on the bay or river, and every planter had need of boats, large and small.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SERVICES.

The Colony had the religious forms of the Church of England,—from which Americans formed their Episcopal Church. No other forms of worship were allowed in early times. Several clergymen were sent out with the Charter; all the settled parts of the country were laid off in parishes, and the people of each parish built a church as soon as possible. At first they were log-cabins; but, after a time, the Virginians made their churches of stone, brick or wood frames, with clapboards. The assembly made a law that every one in the colony must go to Sunday service, morning and evening. The men were to take their muskets and well-filled powder-horns with them, or pay a heavy fine.

The Virginia colonists were always stanch in

their feeling for the Episcopal Church. They had many severe customs, much like those of the Puritans; and they were opposed to every other sect except their own. When Puritans or Quakers or any others came to the colony and tried to make settlements with their own churches, the Virginians drove them out, and not always gently either.

THE PLANTER'S WEALTH.

Many other gentlemen and officers of the new government came with Wyatt. The salaries of these officers were secured to them in a strange way, because there was no money in the colony except a little that was brought over from Europe. The salary of George Sandys—the resident treasurer or storekeeper—was what he could raise on a plantation of fifteen hundred acres with fifty servants. Other officers were paid in the same manner. You can easily see how it became the custom to judge a Virginian's importance by the size of his plantation and the number of his servants.

During these years and for many afterward, the Virginia servants were mostly white men from England, who sold themselves or were sold from the prisons by the king. Some were bound for life; some only for a certain number of years;—and these many times against their will. The first

negroes, you remember, were brought to James-town by a Dutch trader. Thirty years passed by, and many important events happened in Old England and in Virginia before the colonies were supplied with negro slaves. Then they were brought by the thousand, to the profit of King James' grandsons, Charles II. and the Duke of York, in their Royal African Company.



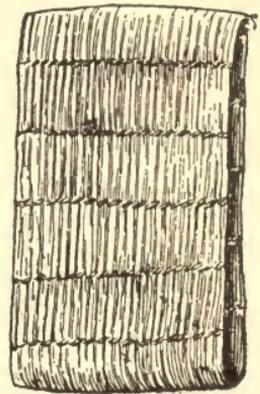
THE VIRGINIANS AND THE INDIANS.

The colonists, on the whole, dealt well with the savages. All the best men in the colony tried to



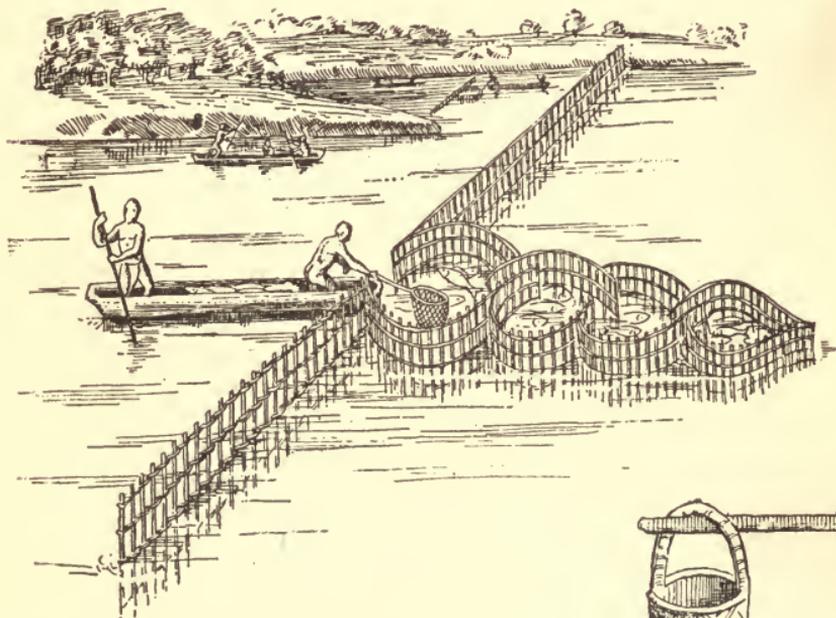
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see that there was fair dealing with the Indians for their skins or "pelts" of wild animals. The savages gave these to the peltry traders of the colony in exchange for hatchets, tin pans, glass

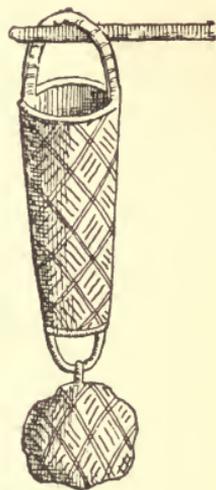


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beads, bright-colored cloth, and other things that they needed. The clergymen and many planters



tried to teach the savages to read and write English and to convert them to Christianity ; but they never succeeded very well. The Indians taught the colonists to make baskets and mats and to fish with their carefully-made weirs.



The first Assembly made a law that a white man should be put in prison for life if he sold guns or powder or shot to the natives. No one was allowed to teach the

Indians the use of firearms. The redskins, however, found ways to get possession of the white men's weapons and to learn to use them, till, at



POWHATAN

*Held this state & fashion when Capt. Smith
was deliuered to him prisoner*

1607

length, they gave up the use of bows and arrows in all their conflicts with the colonists.

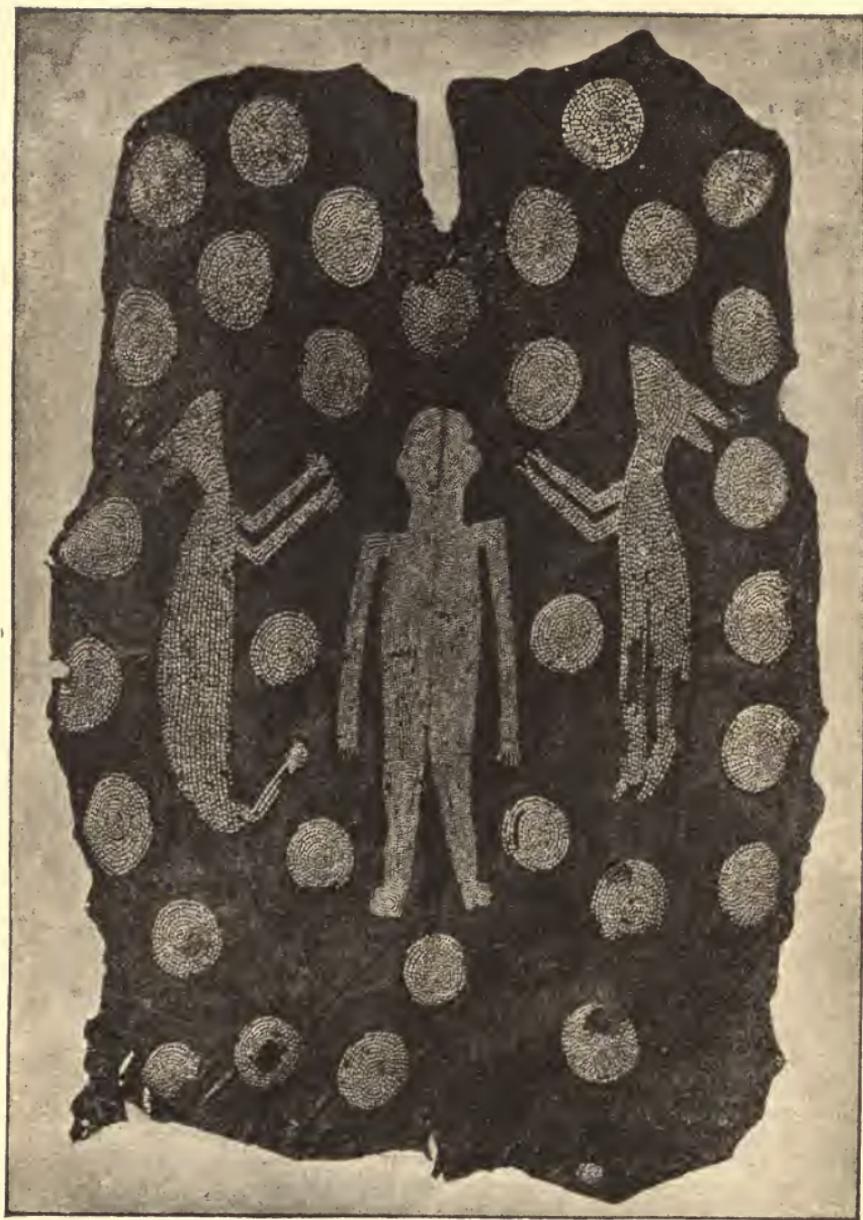
THE POWHATAN CONFEDERACY.

This colony was planted in the country of the tribes of Powhatan, or "Falling Waters." There were many tribes in a sort of union or confederacy,—each with its chief or sachem. The great chief, at the head of all, was Wahunsunakak; but he was commonly called The Powhatan, as the head of a Scotch clan—Mac Donald, for instance—was called The Mac Donald.

The Powhatans had several villages; one, which was named for the confederacy, contained about a dozen houses "pleasantly seated on a hill." The houses were large frames covered with bark, somewhat like the "Long House of the Iroquois."

The great chief's own village was on the York River, at what is now called Putin Bay. Would you ever think that Putin came from Powhatan?

Before Captain John Smith made friends with the Powhatans, he was taken prisoner by Opekan-kano, the great chief's younger brother, and was led to the wigwam of The Powhatan. It was a long, low house, where the Indian "king of kings," dressed in racoon-skins, sat on a sort of bench before the open fireplace.



POWHATAN'S MANTLE. EMBROIDERED WITH SHELLS.

Generally the Powhatans were friendly to the settlers, and the great chief's daughter, Pocahontas, often kept them from starving. After Pocahontas married John Rolfe, the Powhatan made a treaty with the English, because his daughter had joined them. The old chief and his sachems then gradually sold their lands on the Bay and the James River, and went back into the woods above Tidewater region.

THE WILY OPEKANKANO.

Opekankano had never liked his brother's submission to the strangers. Yet he put himself out to be polite to the fast-growing colony. He sent them presents, extended trade with them, and assured them that he was their devoted friend and servant. He even played peacemaker once between them and the Chicahominies. But all the time he was planning to destroy the settlements; and, at length, he almost succeeded. That was in what is often called the "great massacre" and the "massacre of 1622." It was opened in this way:

One of Opekankano's Indians, Jack o' the Feather, murdered a white man, and so the colonists killed him. The redskin Emperor said they did well, and accordingly he sent word to Governor Wyatt that the sky would fall before he broke their

mutual peace. But almost in the same breath he called his chiefs together to avenge the Feather's life with that of every Englishman in Virginia. He had been plotting all the time ; a plot that was matured for the morning of March 22, 1622. That day all the chiefs sent their men with presents of game to the different plantations ; and, while the gift-bearers breakfasted with the unsuspecting settlers, in the friendliest manner, the tribes gathered.

On a given signal they surprised the whole colony. At noon every settlement suddenly became ablaze, while nearly all the people were massacred. One converted Indian told his master of the plan the night before, took him in a boat to Jamestown and gave an alarm that prepared a few of the nearest planters. That was the only warning. Of eighty plantations, not eight were even partly saved, and nearly three hundred and fifty persons were killed by horrible tortures.

HOW THE MASSACRE WAS AVENGED.

The colonists have been censured for what followed. In their anger and burning grief, they turned on their enemies with a fury as savage as their own, hunting them to the distant Potomac River. At harvest time, giving treachery for

treachery, they surprised them in a massacre more terrible and more overpowering than Opekankano's. Then, day and night, the Englishmen harried the woods in armed parties till the Powhatan's power was completely broken.

ENGLAND'S FIRST ROYAL PROVINCE IN AMERICA.

The little Colony of Virginia began a new life in many ways after the massacre. The Company sent over hundreds of men and started new plantations. But that was not all. King James I. broke up the Company, and made the settlements into a province with a royal governor and council appointed by the king. The people were still allowed to elect their burgesses, who met with the governor and council, in a General Assembly, to frame the laws. Sometimes the king would allow these laws to be used and sometimes he disallowed them. This was the first of England's royal provinces in America.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

If you should ever look at the old Virginia records, you might see this: "March 25th, 1630, Thomas Tindall is to be pilloried two hours for giving my Lord Baltimore the lie and threatening to knock him down."

This Lord Baltimore was the most distinguished visitor to Virginia since Lord De la Warre, but he was the most unwelcome guest the planters had ever received. He had



GEORGE CALVERT, FIRST LORD
BALTIMORE.

been King James's friend and Secretary of State when his name was George Calvert ; but afterwards became a Catholic and left public life. The king made him Baron of Baltimore and Lord of Avalon. Baltimore was in Ireland, Avalon was in Newfoundland.

From Avalon my lord came to Virginia, bringing with him a company of people whom he had taken there to establish a colony, over which the king had given him the power of a prince. This colony was mostly made up of Roman Catholics who were then persecuted in England. By this time, probably, you have guessed why my lord was so unwelcome in Virginia.

The settlers were deeply prejudiced Church of England people. They were as bitter and unreasonable against the other religions of Europe as

were the Englishmen at home. That was one reason. The other was that they did not want any colony under a lord-baron to be near them, for fear something might happen to deprive them of their right to make their own laws through their burgesses. The Virginians heartily wished that his lordship might find the climate of the Chesapeake too cool for him. Yet the burgesses knew their duty to the king's friend. They received him stiffly, but with all due courtesy, and when Thomas Tindall forgot his manners, he was placed in the pillory for two hours.



CHAPTER II.

PICTURES OF SOUTHERN PLANTATION LIFE.

By the time the first colony was of age,—that is, when it was twenty-one years old and could govern itself,—its settlers had discovered the kind of life best suited to the climate and the soil of the whole region. This was the plantation life, which was adopted by all who came to Virginia, and by the other colonists who settled Maryland on the north, and the Carolinas and Georgia on the south. But in the far south the life was more like that which the Spaniards had adopted in the West Indies. Englishmen have always liked to make their livings out of the earth and on the water; they have always preferred to live as much as possible out of doors; so they took to plantation life with pleasure.

CITIES WOULD NOT GROW.

The Virginia Company, the King and all the patrons of the colonies, now laid plans for sea-ports and great cities. They offered all the inducements they could think of to make the colonists settle in towns; they even threatened them with

punishments if they did not establish some "noble marts of trade." But the people went on laying out plantations, though they politely called them cities.

They raised potatoes, maize or Indian corn and a few other things for food, and cultivated one product chiefly for market. In Virginia and Maryland this product was always tobacco. In the Carolinas and Georgia the planters began with tobacco, but afterwards found rice, indigo and cotton more profitable. They all raised stock and bred horses. Every one was a hunter and a fisherman ; but no one worked very hard. The master and his family rode after the hounds for foxes ; and even the servants had bountiful living, and their share in the out-of-door sports that all Englishmen enjoy.

A SOUTHERN PLANTATION.

The early Virginia tobacco-fields lay upon both shores of the bay, in the neighborhood of the James and up both banks of the river for one hundred and forty miles. Each plantation had its landing on the water-front, usually in full view of the family mansion.

The planter's house was large, roomy and substantial, sometimes with broad verandas or "gal-

leries." The mild climate made it possible for the people to spend most of their time out of doors nearly all the year round. The mansion was often well filled with furniture and silver from England,



A PLANTATION MANSION.

which were considered heirlooms; and some of these have been carefully preserved to this day.

At a distance from the mansion were the servants' quarters. They sometimes were rows of log

cabins. At others they were long, low buildings of brick, or stone, or wood. Each family had a room or two in these barrack-like quarters. On a larger plantation the servants' quarters formed a little village. Another group of buildings were the stables, barns, and all the farm sheds. Still others were the shops of the blacksmith and the wheelright.



LITTLE NEGROES.

Each of the great plantations had workmen and tools to supply nearly every need of the master's household, of his "people," as the servants were commonly called, and of the enormous work always going on in the tobacco, rice, indigo or cotton fields.

SMALL KINGDOMS.

Each plantation was like a small kingdom, and the planter was its king. He sent his tobacco to

England in large cargoes that were loaded at his own landing. The vessels that took the tobacco brought the clothing, furniture and many other things for the planter's family and for his people,—all the tools that were not made on the plantation, all the food supplies and the live-stock. The vessels also brought him his blooded horses and dogs ;



TOBACCO WAGON OF TO-DAY, WHICH IS MUCH LIKE THOSE OF OLD TIMES.

for the planters loved their horses and dogs as all Englishmen love their four-footed friends.

Some of the planters had other great tobacco-fields farther northward toward the Potomac River. These were the frontier or "outer" plantations, and were vast isolated estates which were nearer the Indians than the settlements. They were in charge of overseers, and were worked by large groups of servants. The laborers slept in the rude

cabins built within a palisade of large rough-hewn logs. A big log cabin with gunholes was also built within the palisade as a sort of fort in case of attack.

The masters did not live on their frontier plantations, but sometimes they rode out to them in a horseback party to see that they were properly taken care of. Both overseers and laborers were usually lazy and lawless.

THE UPPER CHESAPEAKE.

The Virginians often said to one another that the upper region of the Chesapeake Bay was the choicest part of their province. The Indians called the bay the "Mother of Waters," and told the colonists about the many rivers pouring into it,—about the different tribes that could be reached from it, and how a large fur-trade could be opened with them. Captain John Smith explored the bay and made a good map of it before Jamestown was two years old. Others followed him and went farther. Trading stations were set up in the deep woods upon the water highways as far as the Patuxent River.

The country and its great peltry trade took the eye of William Claiborne, who had been made Treasurer of Virginia when James I. turned it

into a royal province. The king told the people that they would find him "a person of qualitie and



W. Claiborne del

trust." Claiborne was also agent for a London company chartered by King James to make dis-

coveries and engage in the fur-trade. In 1631 he built a settlement and trading-station on Kent Island, which is about one hundred and thirty miles north of the mouth of the James River, and the finest island in the bay. The settlement grew fast, and in the next year sent its burgesses to the Assembly.

But something else happened in the next year.

THE PALATINATE OF MARYLAND.

Charles I. made the second Lord Baltimore the rich gift of a slice of the upper Chesapeake region for his province of Maryland. It extended northward from the Potomac River, over all the present territory of Maryland, included a broad strip within the boundaries of the State of Pennsylvania, all of the State of Delaware, and a large tract within the limits of West Virginia.

With this gift was a charter which made Maryland a palatinate. That is, it gave Lord Baltimore and his heirs absolute control of the country, freedom to trade with the whole world, and to make his own laws or to allow his colonists to do so. All that the crown asked was the delivery of two Indian arrows a year at the palace of Windsor and a fifth of all gold and silver mined in Maryland.

The first Lord Baltimore had been deeply in

earnest to found a colony where English men and women could worship in peace under their own government, whatever might be their religious creed. At that time there was no religious liberty except under the Dutch in Holland and in New



SECOND LORD BALTIMORE.

Netherland. The old baron's sons were devoted to carrying out their father's plan. The elder brother was the second Lord Baltimore. The younger brother was Leonard Calvert. Calvert brought out the first colony in February, 1634. He was a good

governor over Maryland for eleven years—as long as he lived. With him were “very nearly twenty other gentlemen of very good fashion, two or three hundred laboring men provided with all things.”

Claiborne met them at Point Comfort, to try in vain to turn them back before they had even seen their promised land. This was the signal for the bitterest and longest quarrel between any two colonies. Governor Calvert brought a letter from King Charles I. to Governor Harvey, of Virginia,



A TOBACCO FIELD.

commanding the old colony to help the new one. This Harvey did while the Virginians grumbled, and Claiborne did all he could to deepen their ill-will toward the new-comers. But they could not prevent Calvert and his company from going their way.

THE FOUNDING OF ST. MARY'S.

They went up the Potomac River to the mouth of a little stream where an Indian village stood. The village and the stream were called the Yoacomoco by a native tribe of that name. The natives sold part of their village to Calvert for some axes, hoes and cloth. Then the good Jesuit fathers held a solemn service ; the little town was dedicated and called St. Mary's, the capital of the new Palatinate of Maryland. This was the first English palatinate in America, but there were several others in after years.

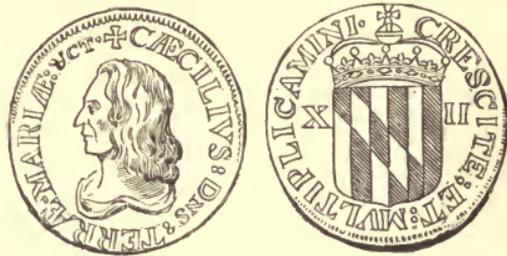
Governor Calvert immediately placed the settlement under the colonists' own laws, securing the people of all Christian religions safety from persecution. This, and the people's government, made it the most enlightened colony of the age.

The colony grew rapidly. Tobacco plantations were soon laid out upon the bay and rivers. The planters settled into much the same sort of life as that of the Virginians. They had few of the hard-

ships of the Virginia plantations. Within a dozen years Maryland was one of the most prosperous group of settlements on the coast, in farming, in peltry trade, in fishing and in commerce with other countries. Lord Baltimore had silver and copper coins made for the colonists' currency.

CALVERT'S WISDOM WITH THE INDIANS.

The coming of Lord Baltimore's colony was an important event in the Indian affairs of the English settlers. Claiborne told the tribes of the upper Chesapeake that the newcomers were Spaniards, which made some of the chiefs unfriendly at first; but they soon saw the lie, and changed their behavior.



BALTIMORE SHILLING.
 From Mathews' Coinages of the World.

News of Calvert's fair dealing spread far and wide. The Yoacomocos gave up part of their principal village for the town of St. Mary's. They even gave their best wigwams for the first chapel in Maryland and for the homes of the governor and his people, and they never had cause to regret it. Soon Governor Calvert saw that other neighboring

tribes could be drawn into profitable trade. He also found that there were more powerful tribes than the Yoacomocos, and as soon as possible he notified them that the Englishmen of St. Mary's wished to make a league of peace and friendship with them. In this, Governor Harvey joined for the Virginians, much to their benefit if they had only been willing to admit it. This friendship, however, brought some enmity from the fierce Susquehanoughs of the northerly regions and from the Nanticokes on the south.

THE GOOD JESUIT FATHERS OF MARYLAND.

Much of Maryland's friendship with the Indians was won by Jesuit missionaries. They made themselves the brothers of the savages and taught them their religion, in ways that the red-men could understand. They taught them simple arts and crafts that the Indians liked ; and they nursed them in sickness and gave them of their own scanty fare in famine. The tribes near the settlers were fishing Indians, who had their small villages along the rivers and the bay.

The missionaries who went in their boats from one village to another, were always joyfully received. When a couple of priests came to an Indian village toward night, some of the natives



JESUIT PRIEST AND INDIAN.

set out at once to find game for their evening meal, others helped them to build camp-fires and make comfortable resting-places.

The red-men were grateful to the missionaries who healed their sick and treated them with a kindness they had never known before. They made the good fathers large presents of corn, of peltries, and of great tracts of land. They joined the settlers in hunting and fishing, and taught them the craft of the woods, how maize and tobacco were raised, and what roots and herbs and berries were good for food. The squaws told the women how to make bread, cake and many other wholesome, toothsome dishes.

OPEKANKANO'S LAST OUTBREAK.

The planters of the Chesapeake and its rivers had peace with the Indians for twenty-three years after the massacre of the Virginians in 1622. But in the Spring of 1645 this long peace was suddenly broken by Opekankano. He was then nearly a hundred years old, almost blind, and so feeble that he was carried in a litter. Yet he commanded an attack upon the plantation of the Pamunkey and the York rivers, which was made so quietly and so swiftly that three hundred were killed before the news reached the capital or any defense could be made.



The outbreak was quelled and Opekankano was taken prisoner to Jamestown, where he was killed by an Indian on account of some private grudge. His people never tried again to regain their country from the English. The warlike spirit and the imperial title of the Powhatans seemed to have passed away with this last uncle of Pocahontas.

The next chief was merely called "king." He agreed to hold his authority under the Crown of England, and to pay to the Governor of Virginia an annual tribute of twenty beaver-skins "at the going of the geese." The hunting-grounds of his people, he agreed, should be above the York. Any Indian who went south of that stream, except as a messenger and wearing a white cloth badge, did so on pain of death. And the Virginians promised that any white man who went north of

the York, except as a white-badged messenger, should be sentenced as a felon.

After that the colonists of the Chesapeake region had no more serious troubles with any of the tribes of the old Powhatan Confederacy. They had few attacks from any Indians, except from those on the distant frontier.

CHAPTER III.

THE CAROLINAS.

It was nearly thirty years after the founding of Maryland before the Virginians had any neighbors on the South ; that is, before there was a colony of white men between their own settlements and the Spaniards of Florida.

The French took possession at Port Royal, naming the whole region Carolina, from their boy king Carolus, or Charles IX.; but the Spaniards had driven them out, declaring that Florida extended to the near neighborhood of the Virginia settlements, although they had no fort north of St. Augustine. Charles I. of England also claimed the region ; but, as he only named it Carolina, and gave some of it to a man who did not settle it, the Spaniards took no special notice of his action.

After many years a few restless Virginians settled on some small tobacco patches near the Chowan River and on what was afterwards called Albemarle Sound. That was about the year 1650.

Ten years or so afterwards King Charles II. and

some of his courtiers began to cover sheets of parchment with vast schemes for a new English province which was to be planted in this region, in



Charles I.

KING CHARLES I.

order to defend it against any further claims of the Spaniards.

In March, 1663, almost a century after the beautiful coast was named for the Ninth French Charles, it was renamed Carolina by the English

Charles the Second, and presented to eight gentlemen of his court as a palatine province.

**HOW OLD ENGLAND'S HISTORY AFFECTED
CAROLINA.**

If you remember your English history, you will recall the fact that Charles II. had not been long



Charles

KING CHARLES II.

on the throne when he planned the Palatinate of Carolina. Indeed, he had come so near missing his

crown altogether that he was making too much of his power even then. His father, Charles I., had been beheaded, you know, for having his own way too much; and the Puritans or Roundheads had declared that they could govern England without king or queen. They did so, too, as long as Oliver Cromwell lived to be Lord Protector of the realm. But as soon as Cromwell died, there was no one to take his place. The Roundheads were forced then to allow the Crown Prince, after several years of exile, to come back from France and to see him crowned as King Charles II. That was a great triumph for the king and his party. The king and his ministers were determined to make the royal power stronger than it had ever been before, not only in Old England, but in the American plantation, too. Their greatest scheme was for the Carolinas.

THE FUNDAMENTAL CONSTITUTION.

The Proprietors asked Lord Chancellor Shaftesbury to plan a government for Carolina. Shaftesbury called in the aid of John Locke, who afterwards became celebrated as a philosopher. Together these remarkable men planned the "Grand Model" of governments. They said that it was "The Fundamental Constitution" of a colonial

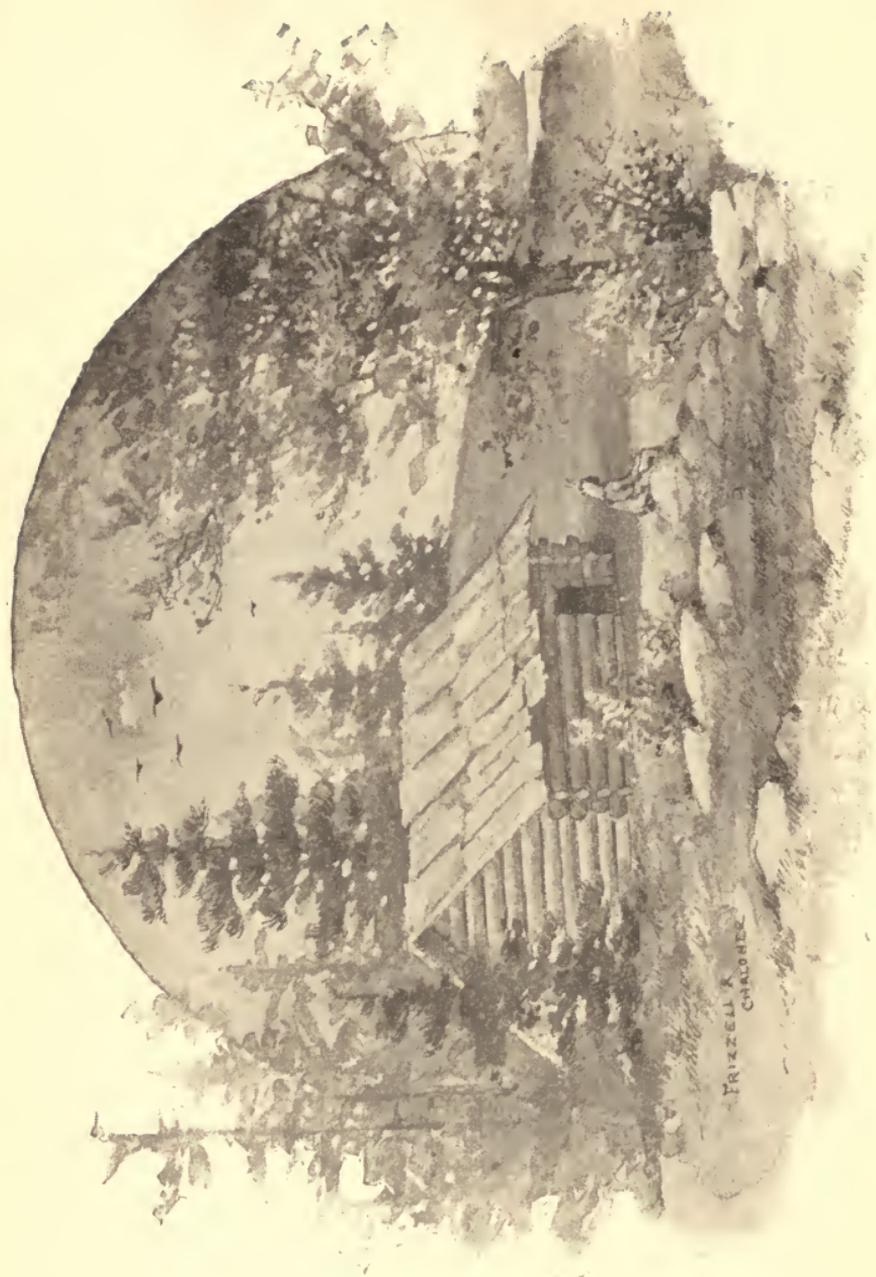
government which was "agreeable to monarchy," and would save the Province from "a numerous democracy."

It was a long and elaborate scheme to place pretty much all the power and the benefits of the settlements in the hands of the Proprietors. For a quarter of a century they tried to enforce it as the government of Carolina; but in fact, scarcely any of it ever went into effect.

THE NOBILITY OF CAROLINA.

Perhaps you have heard people say that there are no titled men and women among Americans, no nobility such as there is in Europe. But once upon a time there were American barons and lords of manors, caciques, seignors, landgraves and palatines; that is, there were laws to make such a nobility. Carolina was to have a rich and lordly class of gentlemen, who were to be looked up to and obeyed by all common people.

Carolina was to be like Old England in the feudal times, several centuries before America was discovered. Hundreds and thousands of common people were to be invited to go there from the other colonies to bow and scrape to their worships, and to humbly do all the work. Carolina was to have the largest, the richest and the most impos-



HOME OF AN INDEPENDENT SETTLER.

ing plantations and cities in America ; but not one jot of all the fanciful scheme ever came to pass.

America was then, as it is now, a country where there was so much work to be done that industry made the only aristocracy the land would tolerate. Independent settlers increased at the head of Albemarle Sound, and others planted at the mouth of Cape Fear River. Both colonies insisted on making their own laws. Neither would ever consent to be under the same control, and after several years they were set off as North and South Carolina.

IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Virginians who first settled on the Chowan River and about the head of the Sound had been there ten years, perhaps, when they heard that Charles II. had created the new Province of Carolina. When the news reached them, they called their river and their settlement Albemarle, as a compliment to the eldest proprietor, and promptly asked to be included in the new Province, although they had received their patents from the Virginian Assembly. Their settlements were beyond the boundaries of Carolina ; but his majesty easily gave the Proprietors a new charter that cut into Virginia on the North almost to Hampton, and

into Florida on the South beyond St. Augustine. Then Proprietor Sir William Berkeley, who was Governor of Virginia, was asked to send a governor to "the first seaters." He sent them a fine fellow, named William Drummond. The Proprietors also asked Berkeley to send more settlers into their province. "Get them cheaply if possible," they said; "but get them at any rate."

ALBEMARLE COUNTY.

Whether the Proprietors got the colonists cheaply or dearly we do not know, but new colonists poured into the settlement on the Chowan River. The Colony was soon called Albemarle county of Carolina, for the great Duke of Albemarle, who was the eldest proprietor. Afterwards the Sound, too, was named for him.

Many of the new settlers were Puritans, driven from Virginia by Governor Berkeley, and from New England by the harsh winters. Others were Quakers, who also were driven from Virginia and from New England. Some were gentlemen who wished to be missionaries among the Indians; others were lawless trappers and traders, who wanted to be beyond the reach of Virginia sheriffs. There were hard-working Englishmen, besides, who

had come over to Virginia as bond-servants—men who had worked out their freedom, but who could not hope to rise to social equality with their former masters. Afterwards many of these freedmen pushed their way beyond the most remote of the Virginia plantations to a similar country on tide-water bays and rivers.

A LAND OF SMALL PLANTATIONS.

The settlers took up small farms, obtained a few negro slaves to work them, and settled down to a



A NEGRO CABIN.

new life of their own. After a few years there were enough of these settlers to form a new colony, and

one of different character from any other in the South. It was a colony of small, scattered tobacco planters, of farmers, hunters, and trappers as well as of men who made tar, turpentine and lumber out of the yellow-pine forests. Their small plantations lay along the north shore of Albemarle



A CANOE.

Sound and its inlets and streams. The water was their highway; and men, women and children went hither and thither in their canoes and light skiffs. About the mouth of the Pasquotank River was a party of ship-builders from Bermuda.

THE ALBEMARLE PARLIAMENT.

Governor Drummond and his Council of six of "the first seaters" met the landholders at once in an assembly, or "parliament." Five years afterwards Governor Stevens came over from the Proprietors; and then the colonists sent their deputies to the Parliament. They arranged a simple con-

stitution and by-laws by which the Colony lived for more than half a century. Many of these laws remind us of the rough customs of our far western frontier to-day. In order to draw settlers, the Parliament offered to protect any one running away from the law in other colonies. It also offered to allow a new-comer to work his land without taxes for five years.

The Governor and Council were the court of justice, and had large fees in tobacco. They also performed the marriage ceremony. There were no clergymen in the Colony for many years; but every man was free to worship in his own religion.

NO MODEL GOVERNMENT FOR THEM.

Soon after the Albemarle colonists framed their simple government the Proprietors asked them to adopt their grand Fundamental Constitution; but they respectfully declined to have anything to do with that "perfect government, which should endure through all ages and be a model to all people." Their own laws were well enough, and they would have no others.

What had these fishermen, ship-builders, tobacco-raisers, and fur-traders to do with barons and lords of manors, palatines and landgraves? They would not hear of them. The Proprietors modi-

fied their Grand Model. No matter, the settlers refused to accept it. Again it was altered and again it was refused. The Albemarle "seaters" knew what they wanted, and woe fell upon any proprietor's officer who came among them to preach the Fundamental Constitution. At length the Proprietors left these people to themselves and gave their favor to the southerly plantations, which they called "our colony southwest of Cape Fear," while they spoke of the Albemarle settlers, as "our colony northeast of Cape Fear."

HARD TIMES OF "OUR COLONY NORTHEAST OF CAPE FEAR."

The North Carolina people always had hard times. They were on bad terms with the Proprietors, because they refused the Model Government, and, more than all that, because they refused to pay rent to their noble landlords. After more than fifty years, the settlements numbered only a few thousand people—not enough to make one good-sized town. About their simple cabins lay broad meadows, which fed their cattle, and the primeval forests where their horses bred, their swine fattened, and where there lived turkey and other game. The way from one house to another was "blazed" by notches in the trees. For many years they

had but few slaves. Altogether they did not raise more than eight hundred thousand pounds of tobacco a year. They raised some maize, also, and made tallow, resin, tar, pitch and turpentine.



THERE WAS GAME IN THE FORESTS.

The "first seaters" had a good trade with the Indians of the Tuscarora nation, who lived near them. They brought the planters hides, deer-skins and the "pelts" of smaller animals. The people had no money; and so in their Parliament,

they fixed the value of their stores and products for current use in barter among themselves and for rents to the Proprietors.

A POOR LIVING.

The settlers did not work hard ; nor were they enterprising. One writer says : " They mingled a leisurely industry with the use of rod and fowling-piece." No one ventured far for trade. By land they were isolated by swampy, almost pathless forests, on the one side, from Virginia, and, on the other, from South Carolina. The Proprietors would not help them to trade with the Mother country, and they were so far from the sea, and had such poor harbors, that they had few visitors from the other colonies. Once in a while a trader from Virginia visited them ; or a New England captain made the round-about trip up Pamlico, and through the narrow entrances of Albemarle Sound. From one plantation to another they went, carrying rum, tools, and a few manufactured articles, which they exchanged for all the Albemarle peltries they could get, and almost anything else.

This trade was carried on as secretly as possible to avoid the customs tax which Charles II. laid on all the colonies in his Navigation Acts ; but, with all the smuggling, it is said that the king's custom

officers collected in this poor little colony what would now equal twelve thousand dollars a year.

A BENIGHTED PEOPLE.

So the Albemarle people lived their lazy, lonely lives. They had no outside help; sometimes they had no news of the rest of the world for months at a time. They had no schools nor churches, no books nor newspapers. Their colony was called a "sanctuary of runaways" by the Virginians, who had no love for them. One old writer said: "It is a country where there's scarce any form of government." Another wrote: "Every one does what is right in his own eyes." The settlers frequently refused to pay both rents and taxes.

The Proprietors often sent them governors, secretaries and other officers, who did more harm than good. The people often refused to pay their tithes to bad men; many times their colony was a "hot-bed of rebellion." With all their faults, they were a strong, brave and generous people. When other colonies were in need of help, the North Carolinians sent men and supplies, while richer colonies did nothing.

Rough and lawless as the Albemarle planters were, they lived at peace with the natives. They were in the midst of the large and powerful Tus-

carora nation of Iroquois Indians. They traded with them, and had all sorts of dealings with them for over fifty years without any serious trouble. When, at length, the Tuscaroras made war on the settlers, the Albemarle people fought valiantly against the Indians. They were good soldiers, too, in the border wars with the Spaniards, and in the Old French and Indian War.

IN QUEEN ANNE'S REIGN.

After the beginning of the 18th century, when "Good Queen Anne" reigned in England, there were many changes for the better in North Caro-



SWISS WOMEN CARRYING BASKETS.

lina. The most important of all these changes was the coming of new settlers.

The first company from Europe who made their homes in this region were Huguenots.

They were driven from France by persecution, and planted their first towns near Bath, where the Taw River flows into Pamlico Sound. A few years later

the queen sent out a larger company of German Palatines, who settled with some Swiss, immigrants on the Neuse River. The Swiss, in memory of their city at home, famous for its bears, called their settlement New Berne. Later there came Scotch-Irish and many Scotch Highlanders, among whom was Flora Mac Donald. Have you ever heard the story of the brave Scotch girl, Flora Mac Donald? After the battle of Culloden, she helped the vanquished Prince Charlie, disguised as her maid, to escape from the island of Benbecula to Skye.

Of all the people from Europe who came to Albemarle, those who did most good to the Colony were from County Ulster, in Ireland. They were known as Scotch-Irish, because their forefathers had been Scotch who moved into Ireland. They were plain, hard-working people, of Protestant religion and noble character. They brought all their good customs with them, and had a powerful influence in the Colony. They finally drove out the lawless and quarrelsome men who had thrown the settlements into many an uproar in earlier days.

CHAPTER IV.

THE FAR SOUTH.

THE Lord Proprietors of Carolina had no more to do with the first settlement in the Southern part of their province than with the beginning of the Albemarle Colony. The first plantation in South Carolina was made by Englishmen, in the same year that Charles II. created the Province.

In 1663, several rich English planters left Barbadoes and went to the Cape Fear; or, as they called it, the Cape Fair River. They left Barbadoes for the coast of the northern continent, because they wanted to settle where they could control their own affairs. In honor of the king, who had lately been restored to his father's throne, they named their settlement Charles Town.

When the Proprietors heard of them, they erected the County of Clarendon from Cape Fear to the St. John's River, Florida, and appointed Sir John Yeamans as their governor. Soon other planters were sent out, till there were eight hundred colonists in two or three different settlements near Cape Fear. Governor Yeamans was not long

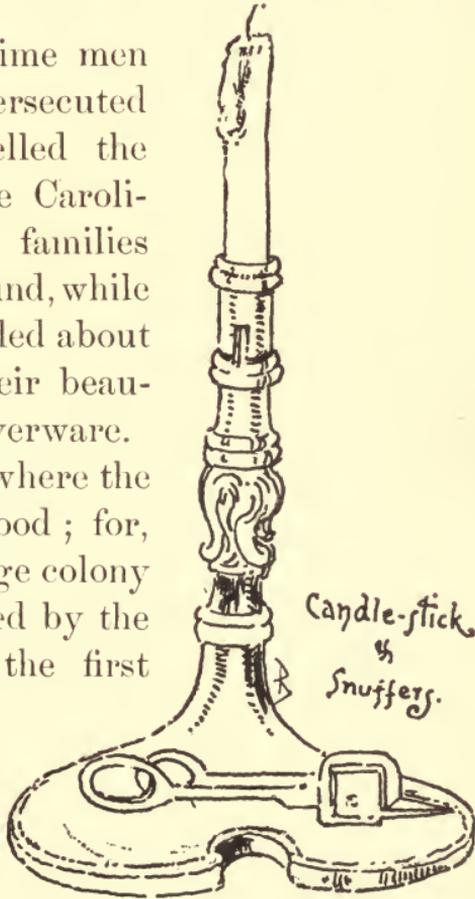
in building up a large trade with Barbadoes, in boards, shingles and staves.

French Huguenots, Germans, Scotch, Irish and Highlanders began to go to South Carolina in 1670.

At about the same time men and women of the persecuted races of Europe swelled the population of both the Carolinas; but the poorer families went to Albemarle Sound, while the richer families settled about Charleston, taking their beautiful furniture and silverware.

No one knows just where the first Charles Town stood; for, after a few years, a large colony which had been planted by the Proprietors induced the first planters to join their settlement on Oyster Point, between the Cooper and the Ashley rivers. So a new Charles Town became the capital of South Carolina, which, after a time, was called Charleston.

Perhaps, sometime, you may be so fortunate as



to see a rare old book, called: "The Compleat Discovery of the State of Carolina." If you do, you may read from its yellow pages, "that the new capital on Oyster Point was regularly laid out with large and capacious streets." The people "reserved convenient places for Building of a Church, Town Hall and other Publick Structures, an Artillery Ground for the Exercise of their Militia, and Wharves for the convenience of their trade and Shipping." You will also read that "Great number of Families" "daily transport themselves hither." These families came from England, Ireland, Barbadoes, Jamaica and the Caribbees, and about the year 1685, nearly twenty-five hundred people had settled in the Colony.

"OUR COLONY SOUTHWEST OF CAPE FEAR."

For many years the Proprietors gave their best efforts to what they called, "Our Colony Southwest of Cape Fear," or the County of Clarendon. The first governor, Sir John Yeamans, had special orders to "make things easy to the people of New England, from which the greatest emigrations are expected." A governor who soon followed him was a Puritan.

Everything possible was done to attract colonists of all nations and all the Protestant

religions. After a time Jews were allowed to come, before they were received in any other colonies but Rhode Island and Georgia. Land was offered on low terms. The people were allowed to have their own churches and ministers, and the Proprietors tried to keep them all from harshness toward each other. The colonists were allowed to make their own government too. The governors were appointed by the Proprietors, but were sometimes removed if the people did not like them. After a few changes the people were well pleased with Governor Joseph West. He ruled well for twelve years, which was a long time for a colonial governor to hold office.

The Southern colony's Parliament, like that of the Albemarle settlers, was made up of the "Grand Council," which consisted of five men appointed by the Proprietors, and five others elected by the people, who sat with twenty delegates elected by the freemen of the colony.

GAY TOWN LIFE.

The Proprietors carried one point with the colonists. They induced them to build a city when no other colony in the South could be coaxed or driven to do so. Every freeholder had a town lot one twentieth the size of his plantation, on which.



GAY TOWN LIFE IN CHARLESTON.

he was obliged to build a two-story house. Most of the planters and their families lived in their town houses a large part of the time. They were rich, and had plenty of leisure for indoor parties and outdoor sports. They had their theatres, their great ballrooms, and all the amusements of a gay town life. Their ways of living soon became more like those of the wealthy planters of the West Indies than like the customs of the other Thirteen Colonies.

Sometimes the planters' sons were sent to Europe, but usually they were educated at home by masters and tutors from the old country. And so there grew up an aristocratic class, accustomed to much leisure and many luxuries.

THE GRAND MODEL REFUSED.

The Grand Model seemed as impossible to the great planters of the Southern Colony as to the small farmers of Albemarle. The Proprietors insisted again and again upon a government under it; while the people always refused anything but the simple representative government. The Proprietors did not turn against them for this as they turned against the Albemarle Colony. Help of all kinds was sent to "our colony southwest of Cape Fear."

South Carolina had many governors from the Proprietors ; some were good, others selfish. Once or twice one of the Proprietors came. But there was trouble between them and the planters nearly all the time. Sometimes the trouble was over serious questions of government ; sometimes over officers, taxes or rent ; other disagreements were on religious matters.

There were sore vexations also over affairs with the Indians and with the Spaniards ; for the Proprietors' directions were to extend the government as far south "as the Spaniards would tolerate." So much of the South Carolinians' early life was spent in the border wars with Florida.

In 1719, the people refused to remain any longer under the Proprietors. The citizens of Charleston stood firm on their rights, making a disturbance which is sometimes called a rebellion. Eight years later the Province was formally taken under the crown by King George I.

THE GREAT SLAVE COLONY.

From the beginning, South Carolina was the great slave colony of the Thirteen. The Proprietors' settlement at the new Charles Town was only two years old when Sir John Yeamans landed a ship-load of negroes from Barbadoes, and sold

them to the settlers to do the work of clearing the land, building their houses, and laying out their tobacco plantations.

Many of the planters, you know, came from Barbadoes, where there were twice as many black men as white men. Slave-dealing was the one settled industry of Barbadoes, and it soon spread to the new colony. The climate was too



HARD WORK ON THE PLANTATION.

warm for hard work, and the Englishmen who settled Charleston were not the sort of men to throw off their coats and labor all day at felling trees, or planting and tilling the soil. They came to live comfortably and make their fortunes. They thought, as their aristocratic friends in the West Indies thought; and they said that "without negro slaves a planter can never do any great matter." But, for a long time, the finest plantations on Pamlico Sound had no more than thirty slaves each, and were much smaller than the great estates of Virginia and Maryland.

RICE.

At first the planters raised tobacco, but that did not pay well, because the English market was

bound to take most of their tobacco from Virginia and Bermuda. About the year 1694, an English captain, touching at Charleston, gave a few handfuls of rice to the "wise, sober, well-living planter,"—Governor Thomas Smith. Governor Smith and his friends planted this gift of rice, and, much to their surprise, they harvested a successful crop. More was planted the next season; and, after a few years, Carolina had rice to send to England. The merchants said it was "the best of the known world." Nearly all the planters then began to grow rice. No other colony tried to compete with them; so rice soon became as important to the South Carolinians as tobacco was to the Virginians.

INDIGO.

Nearly fifty years after Governor Smith started rice-growing in the Charleston tidewater region, some one else tried a crop of indigo. It was soon found that this valuable dye-plant grew on land which would not grow rice. It was not so costly a product either, and fields of it were laid out by planters who had not the capital necessary to start rice-growing. Indigo plantations then began to spread among the swamps of the country. Fresh gangs of slaves were set to work, and many vessels began to crowd the harbor of Charleston.

THE CHARLESTON SLAVE-MARKET.

The Charleston slave-market did a large business. New planters came in great numbers after



NEGRO COTTON-GROWERS.

the rice-growing began. They laid out vast plantations all along the tidewater region or "low country" of Clarendon County, its creeks and rivers.

Soon the negroes were brought in still greater numbers until, after a short time, there were almost twice as many black people as white in the low country. These negroes, who were brought to South Carolina, could not long endure the intense heat and hard work in the rice-swamps and the indigo-fields. The masters drove them hard while they were able to work. "Nowhere else in the South was slave-life so burdensome, and nowhere else was the slave-trade so active." One year of a negro's labor in the indigo or rice fields more than paid for his cost. After a time thousands of slaves were placed at work in cotton-fields.

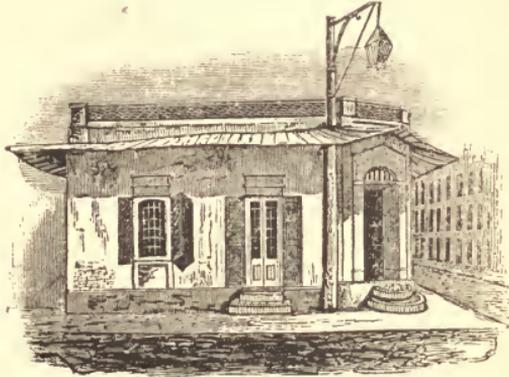
THE OUTBREAK OF SLAVES.

For many years the Spaniards tormented the Carolinians by giving refuge to their runaway slaves. The officers at St. Augustine not only refused to give up the negroes to their masters, but treated the poor blacks like men of their own race; settling the runaways on farms of their own and into Spanish military companies, with their own officers, having equal rank and the same uniforms as the Spaniards.

In the year 1740, nearly all the slaves in South Carolina, by a plan arranged among themselves, suddenly ran away across the wilds of the sparsely

settled province of Georgia, toward the fortress of St. Augustine. They plundered plantations, and killed the English colonists on their way, like a vast scourge of human locusts. The plantations were in a panic. Women and children; running for their lives, were captured and most brutally treated.

A body of the colonial militia



AN OLD SPANISH BUILDING.

rode out from one of the towns to find the lawless band and stop them. Of course, the negroes were a great disorderly herd, eating and drinking without sense, whenever they fell upon full pantries. The soldiers found and surrounded them at one of their wild banquets. Most of them were captured then and there. Some got away, and some were shot down in their efforts to kill the militia. But whatever happened to the poor creatures, few of them reached St. Augustine.

The greater number of the captives were sent to their masters. Carolina and Georgia scouts were posted to catch the rest of them, and also to take any Spaniards who might be assisting them. Thus

ended "the great slave insurrection," which filled the South with fright and horror.

THE COLONY OF GEORGIA.

General George James Oglethorpe came to America to found a colony for three purposes. It was to be a barrier for all the others against the Spaniards of Florida, a refuge for Protestants who were then persecuted in many countries of Europe, and a home for thousands of good Englishmen who had been so unfortunate as to be thrown into prison for debt.



OGLETHORPE.

In those days, when an Englishman could not pay a debt, he was arrested and locked up until he or his friends paid it. Sometimes good men, who were sick or in trouble, were kept in prison for years, obliged to live with coarse criminals, and without any opportunity to work and pay their debts.

Oglethorpe and others believed that in the

luxuriant country between South Carolina and Florida, these people could make good livings in vineyards, indigo-fields, and silk-worm orchards. Many rich men were willing to spend thousands of pounds to send out the debtors then confined in English prisons and to start these new industries.

King George II. favored the Colony, because he felt the need of it as a military post against the Spaniards and their Indian allies. By that time they had been harassing the Carolinas for nearly fifty years, and had been in open war for nearly twenty years. So his Majesty gave patents and a charter for the Colony—which had been named Georgia for himself—to Oglethorpe and nineteen other gentlemen “in trust for the poor.”

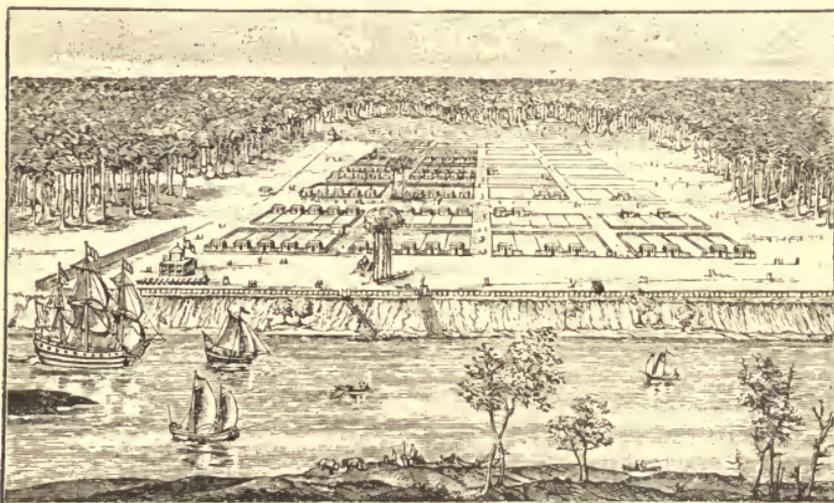
The trustees paid the creditors of many good and industrious prisoners, and, in 1733, sent out a company of one hundred and fourteen persons. Oglethorpe took charge of them. He brought tools and supplies and everything necessary to help his colonists to make happy homes for their families and to begin life over again.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S HELP.

Many South Carolinians turned against Oglethorpe in later years; but they gave him a royal welcome when he brought his colony into Charles-

ton harbor for a day.' An old writer says: "South Carolina showed an universal zeal for assisting its new ally and bulwark."

The people gave the new-comers presents of cattle, rice, boats and many other important and costly things. Mr. Bull, Acting Governor of the



SAVANNAH IN 1741.

Province, went on with Oglethorpe to help him explore the Savannah River, taking some experienced laborers to help plant the first settlement.

SAVANNAH.

Oglethorpe went twenty miles up the Savannah River to a high, sandy bluff, covered with pine trees, where there was a small Indian settlement

called Yamacraw. There he founded the capital of Georgia, naming it—from the river—Savannah. He also bought the land of the Yamacraws,—a tribe of the great Creek nation of Indians,—made a treaty with them, and laid out the capital carefully, so that it should not grow haphazard, as most of the settlements had grown. He succeeded so well that Savannah has always been one of the most beautifully arranged cities in America. It has broad, regular streets and little parks at alternate crossings. There, as at Charleston, the settlers were obliged to build on small plots, near together, forming a compact town, while their farms were larger plots at a distance. In Savannah, the streets, wards and other divisions of the town were named for the Trustees.

HOW THE THIRTEENTH COLONY GREW.

Other towns were soon started on much the same plan; but these were merely groups of small farms. “Horse roads” from one to another were blazed through the thick woods. At first no slaves and no liquor of any kind were allowed. The Trustees governed the Colony; but they promised that after twenty-one years the colonists should govern themselves. Soon people came to Georgia from all the other colonies, and from all parts of

Europe. One settlement of small and thrifty farms was made on the Ogeechee River by a party of Scotch Highlanders; another was laid out by a band of Moravians from Spangenberg. The town of Ebenezer, on the Savannah River, was planted by a company who fled all the way from Augsburg in the Eastern Alps, to escape the persecutions of the Archbishop of Saltzburg. Year after year other exiles came from Scotland, Ireland, France, and many of the German states; and even a party of Jews found refuge at Savannah.

GENERAL OGLETHORPE.

If you had lived in South Carolina or Georgia during these old colony times after 1740, and if you had been a strong, healthy boy over sixteen years of age, you would have been in the colonial militia under General Oglethorpe. He was one of the best and noblest men who was ever connected with the settlement of America. The king made him military commander of both provinces for the border wars with the Spaniards in Florida. He had under him one thousand colonists and soldiers, as well as many Indians picked from the friendly tribes. The militias of both the provinces were companies to be proud of. General Oglethorpe was proud of them, and they looked up to him.

You, too, would have looked up to him and served him gladly, unless you had been a mean and jealous fellow, who could not endure to love and serve a great man.

There were many men in South Carolina and Georgia mean enough to be jealous of his distinction, and who hated him, because his high-minded plans interfered with their money-making. He was a man of fortune and of family; he had served his country well in war and in statesmanship before he came to the colonies. So all his good traits were ripened by experience. He founded Georgia on an admirable plan, and taught the Spaniards to let the English alone.

FRONTIER FORTRESSES.

About New Years of 1735, Oglethorpe brought over a new company. It numbered only three hundred persons, who came from many different countries; but it was called the "Grand Embarkation" for Georgia. They immediately built the town of Frederica, on St. Simon's Island, for a frontier fortress. Oglethorpe made it "so formidable that no Spanish force would venture to leave it in their rear," and attack Savannah. The fort was built on the centre of a bluff, with batteries set to guard it; while the people lived in

pretty little tents or bowers of palmetto branches, set up on forks and poles in regular rows. The Indians taught the white men to make huts, with mats woven by the squaws.

Farther south, St. Andrew's fort was placed on Cumberland Island, and an extreme outpost was



INDIAN HUT OF MATS.

set upon Amelia Island, but the Spaniards took such offense at this that it had to be given up, as the English did not want a war.

Some of the most interesting stories of the early history of these southern colonies are the stories of the Indians and of the troubles with Florida, when Oglethorpe was in command of the English.



ENGLISH MISSIONARY PREACHING TO GEORGIA INDIANS.

But his success only increased his jealous enemies, who finally drove him away from America. He returned to England a greater man than he left it. and, in the long run, his enemies only did harm to themselves and to the new colony.

**HOW GEORGIA BECAME A ROYAL PROVINCE.
THE FIRST SLAVES.**

The Trustees made strict laws so that the people should be sober and industrious and contented with modest farms. At first the colonists were all hard-working and frugal. Some one said, "even the boys and girls do their part; there are no idlers here." After a time, a different sort of people came in. They did not like many of the laws; they wanted to start large plantations with slaves; they also wanted to import rum from New England and Jamaica, and to live as the South Carolina planters lived.

Oglethorpe was much opposed to such changes. He said that when slavery came into Georgia he should leave it. This made many enemies for him. Charges were made against him in England, and, although all of them were proved false, the colonists gradually won their ends. Rum and large estates were allowed.

Several English missionaries came to preach to

the Indians and the colonists. One of them, George Whitefield, succeeded in bringing slaves into the Colony to work a plantation as a home for orphans. This Orphan House, at Savannah, was one of the most cherished plans of the Trustees and others who spent their fortunes on the charities of Georgia. Then efforts were made to over-ride many other of the laws, and the result was that the Trustees gave up their project and their charter.

Georgia became a royal province in 1753, when she was twenty years old.

PROVINCIAL LIFE.

Captain John Reynolds, of the British Navy, was sent out in 1754 by King George II. as the first Royal governor of the Thirteenth Colony. He set up a royal provincial government, such as most of the colonies had by that time. It was a government made up of the Governor, his Council of about a dozen leading men of the Province, usually appointed by the king, and the people's delegates or deputies, all sitting together in regular "parliament," or General Assembly. There were then only about six thousand people in the whole Province. They were poor, dissatisfied, and had allowed their towns and their forts to run down, so that the settlements were scarcely large enough to be

included in the important movements of the other twelve colonies.

In the time of the Old French and Indian War,



George II

KING GEORGE II.,
IN WHOSE HONOR THE PROVINCE OF GEORGIA WAS NAMED.

Governor Reynolds could not get more than twenty rangers to enlist in answer to the call of King George II. for Georgia's share of troops. The Assembly would not provide food for them; and for four years the Province had not even defenses for itself, much less any part in the war waged in the Ohio Valley.

CHAPTER V.

THE SOUTHERN COLONISTS, THE INDIANS AND
THE SPANIARDS.

THE wide country between Virginia and Florida was thickly peopled with Indians.

There were many traders in all the principal settlements in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. They were employed by the Proprietors or the colonists or trading companies of England. They were hardy men, used to the woods and to the Indians. Sometimes they went one thousand miles on foot into the depths of the forests, or in dugouts and canoes up winding streams. They brought back heavy bundles of skins, taken and cured by the Indians. These skins were the furry coats of the bear, beaver, wild-cat, deer, fox and racoon. They were bought of the Indians for cheap trinkets and sold in London for high prices. During many years the colonies sent more peltries than anything else to England; but the Carolinas also sent large cargoes of masts, boards, oak staves, tar and turpentine to the West Indies and to England.

After a time the largest trade of South Carolina was in Indians, in negro slaves from the West Indies, and in rum from New England. The planters said that they must drink plenty of rum in that climate ; and they did.

SOUTH CAROLINA PLANTERS AND INDIANS.

The Proprietors sent strict orders that the Carolinians should not settle within two and a half miles of an Indian town, and also that the colonists should not make slaves of the Indians, nor ill-treat them in any way. But the Proprietors' wishes had as little effect in this matter as in others when they tried to control the colonists.



INDIAN WOMAN WEAVING.

The first settlers in South Carolina have the name of having used the Indians badly from the outset. It is said that the planters from Barbadoes had

the idea of the West India planters, that all dark-skinned people were born to be the servants of the light-skinned. They treated the Indians as they treated the negroes. When the planters from Barbadoes traded with the natives, they did not trouble themselves to deal fairly with them. Yet if any red man was careless of the planters' rights, he was punished severely, even for small offenses.

You cannot wonder that the red men were unfriendly to the colonists about Charles Town. The planters and their laborers soon learned that they must have their guns always within reach. It was necessary to keep a strict watch for Indian arrows, which came whizzing at them from the trees and the tall grass whenever they went out of doors. The natives treated the planters with insults, stole from them, burned their barns, and did many such things. Sometimes large bands of them would raid one plantation after another for miles, and even attack the settlements. All these doings were merely petty depredations, while the tribes pretended to be at peace. Much of the time some of them were in open warfare with the colonists.

The Westoes opened war on the South Carolina planters the year that Charles Town was moved to

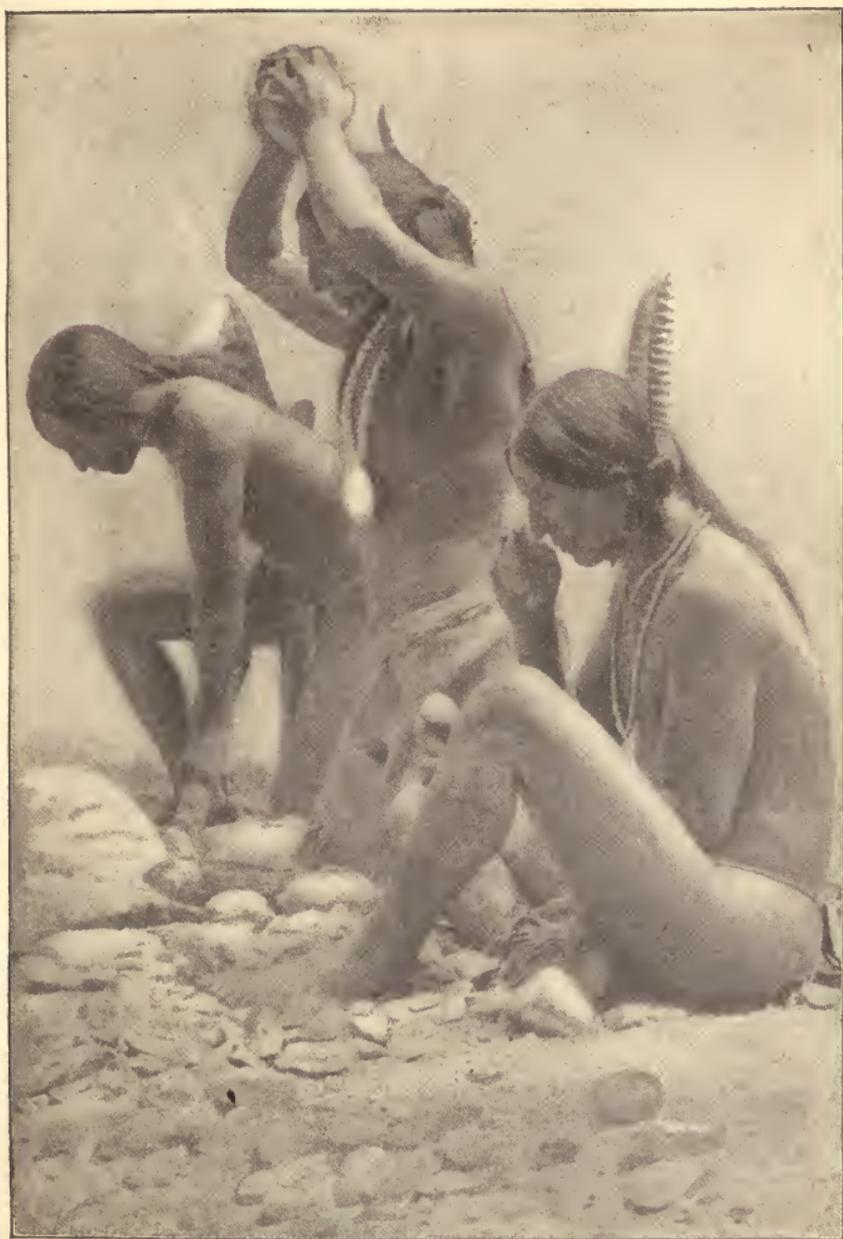
Oyster Point. Governor Joseph West took prompt measures with the strong, well-armed militia of the young colony. If he had not been so quick and skillful, all the settlements would have been ruined.

INDIAN SLAVES.

During this war with the Westoes, the planters began to kidnap the Indian men, women and children. Sometimes the captives were cruelly kept at work tilling tobacco-fields on their own hunting-grounds. Sometimes they were sent off to still harder life, as slaves in the West Indies. Soon a regular slave-trade in red men was opened.

The Council offered to give a certain price for every Indian captive brought to Charles Town. The Council sold these prisoners to the West Indian slave-traders, as they said, to raise money for the war; but they did not stop when the war was over. The Indians never made good slaves, because they grew sick and died; yet for a long time the West India planters were willing to buy them. The traffic was so profitable that it was openly supported by the Council and by Governor West, who was a man of many noble traits.

An old writer says, Governor West was "a moderate, just, pious and valiant person; yet having a Council of the loose-principled men, they grew so



INDIANS AT WORK.

very unruly that they had like to have ruined the Colony by abusing the Indians, whom in prudence they ought to have obliged in the highest degree."

THE PROPRIETORS PROTECTED THE INDIANS.

When the Proprietors heard how the Indians were taken and sold for slaves, they sent word to stop the business at once. It is said that Governor West took sides against the Proprietors, but he was finally removed for his "connivance at the barbarous practice." For nearly fifty years one quarter of all the slaves in South Carolina were natives of the country in which their masters were intruders; but for a long time no more of them were sent to the West Indies.

Under the Proprietors' orders the Colony was friendly with all the tribes within the Carolina region, except a few allied to the Spaniards, who attacked plantations at Port Royal and other places near Florida. The planters built up a great peltry traffic, and had their traders and storehouses everywhere among the "tame and peaceable people," from Cape Fear to the Savannah River and beyond it.

MOORE, THE RAIDER.

When Governor James Moore went to Charleston, there was an end of peace with the Indians.

Moore wanted to make his fortune quickly, so he revived the Indian slave-trade with the West Indies. That was near the beginning of the 18th century. About the time that Queen Anne took the throne, war broke out between England and Spain. Then Moore began to make raids on the Spaniards and their Indian allies, to retaliate for the attack on Port Royal, and to take all the plunder he could find.

In a short time, the country was aflame with border wars between the Carolinians and the Creek Indians on one side, and the Spaniards and Apache Indians on the other. Moore led the militia of the Colony to many a fray. He was usually successful. He returned with his men carrying packs of plunder on their backs, and driving before them a great body of red-skinned prisoners, who were sold into West Indian slavery.

THE COLONY'S LOSS.

Moore's border wars were a great loss to the Colony. The planters were called away from their homes and their affairs to serve their share of military duty. Whether they wished to or not, they had to pay heavy taxes to build and maintain forts on the frontier. One of these was as far away from the settlements as the present Florida boundary

near the Chattahoochee River. With all their defenses, their outer plantations were often destroyed, and many of their overseers and laborers were killed. The expenses became so large that the Colony had not money to meet them, and in the first year of the next century the South Carolina Parliament issued its first paper money. Five thousand planters assumed a public debt of what, in our day, would be nearly six hundred thousand dollars. Few of them thought that they had their money's worth in the mere fact that their frontier was extended in the direction of the Spaniards for many hundreds of miles of pathless forests.

THE TUSCARORAS' OUTBREAK AGAINST NORTH CAROLINA.

The first great Indian war of the South was the outbreak of the Tuscaroras against North Carolina. The Albemarle settlers had traded with them and lived near them in peace and good-will for over half a century. The end of this long peace came in mid-summer of 1711. The settlers did not know that anything was wrong with their Tuscarora friends, till one day a runner came to them with the news that the savages had captured John Lawson, the Surveyor-General, and had burned him alive, for encroaching on their lands.

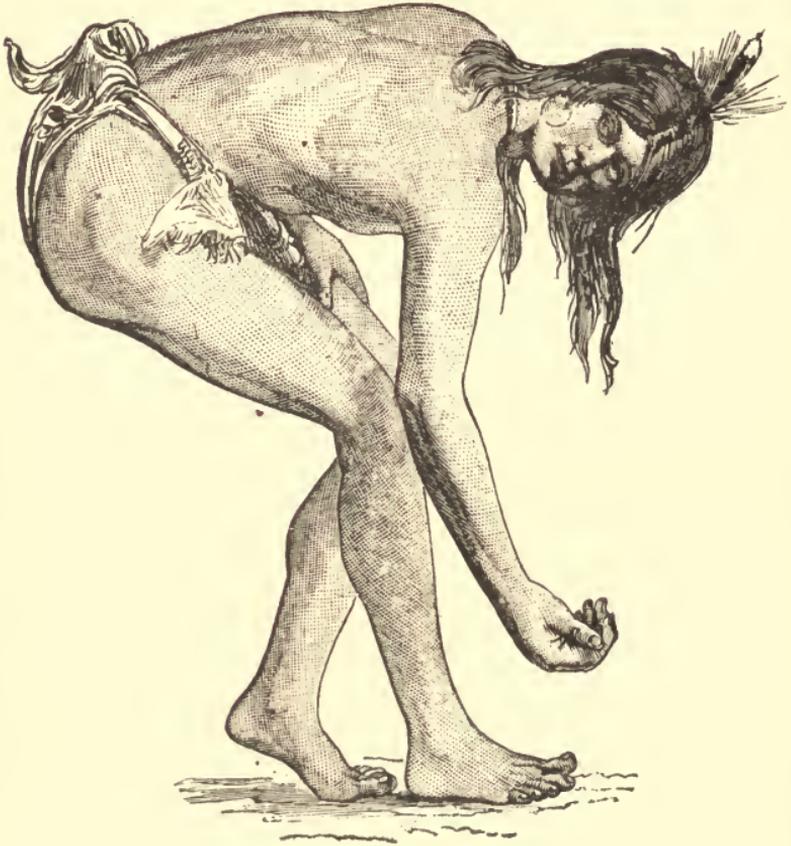
The planters could scarcely believe that of their friendly neighbors. But there was no doubting the next news, which was that a party of Tuscaroras had utterly destroyed the little settlement of German Palatines on the Neuse River.

UNPREPARED FOR WAR.

The Albemarle planters were not in war trim when the Tuscaroras about the Neuse River decided to wipe out their settlements. The Colony had no militia to speak of and was more than half made up of Quakers, who would not touch a gun. When Governor Hyde called for forces, the party which was opposed to him—the Colony was full of strife—refused to fight almost as strongly as the Quakers.

The few men who had arms and were willing to use them had little training and no respect for discipline. Hyde did his utmost with them and sent post-haste to the governors of the neighboring colonies, asking for aid. The generous and upright Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, could not induce his people to do anything ; but Governor Moore promptly came up from South Carolina with a body of militia, and a large body of friendly Indians—from the Catawbias, Yamassees, Cherokees and Creeks. Although they could not talk

with Moore as the Muskogi talked with Oglethorpe, in their own tongue, they made themselves



TALKING IN SIGN LANGUAGE.

understood by interpreters or by talking in sign-language.

In the midst of the terror, Governor Hyde died and yellow fever broke out. It was a terrible time. The people began to leave the Colony as fast as

they could. Those who fled to Virginia were forced to turn back at once and help the others. At the same time, Governor Spotswood succeeded in raising aid for them among the Virginians.

HOW THE SOUTH CAROLINA FORCES MADE MATTERS WORSE.

The South Carolina militia, with their great body of Catawba, Yamassee, Creek and Cherokee allies, checked the Tuscaroras' first outbreak on the Neuse River, and sent them into one of their forts near New Berne. They were several months about it, and when it was done they started overland for Charleston. But on their way they fell upon several quiet Tuscarora villages, and carried the natives off for slaves. That reopened the fighting at once.

Nearly all the tribes of the Tuscarora nation then took up the quarrel. Every settlement in the country was at their mercy for almost two years. Militia from Virginia and again from South Carolina joined to aid the Albemarle people. Colonel Pollock took Governor Hyde's place, managing better than the Governor had done.

The Albemarle Parliament issued their first paper money, in what would now be equal to two hundred thousand dollars, to supply the militia. The people buried their quarrels in order to unite and

train and do their best in every way, until the power of their savage enemies should be completely broken.

HOW THE TUSCARORAS WERE VANQUISHED.

It was the good Virginia Governor Spotswood who finally broke the power of the Tuscaroras. He probably saved the North Carolina Colony from utter ruin. Hearing that there was a split among the Tuscarora tribes, he induced one of the factions to make peace with the English. That left but a part of the nation to fight. Then some of the South Carolina forces fell upon one of their largest forts, in what is now Greene County, and took six hundred warriors at once. Other victories followed ; and four years after their outbreak the great Tuscarora nation was driven from the country. Hundreds of their powerful warriors were dead ; hundreds more were worse than dead in the South Carolina slave-market. The rest were thankful to escape and, in 1715, they took the trail to the northwest to enter the Long House of the Iroquois at Oneida Lake, New York, making the Confederacy of the Six Nations.

The settlements recovered slowly. The people of North Carolina were not a religious people, as we know ; but for many years they held a solemn fast-

day on the anniversary of the massacre of the German settlement on the Neuse River.

WAR WITH THE YAMASSEES.

The Tuscaroras had scarcely betaken their broken tribes off to Oneida Lake when the Yamassees, who had fought against them, suddenly turned to fight the settlers on their own account. If the Yamassees had taken sides with the Tuscaroras instead of against them, they might have driven all the white men out of the Carolinas in a single day; but, by their aid, the English had vanquished the angry tribes and sent them packing.

Suddenly, that same year of 1715, the Yamassees grew angry over being asked to pay their debts to the South Carolina traders. So they quickly passed the "bloody stick" from one chief to another; which meant that they agreed on a general war to kill the traders and all their Colony. The Creeks and Uchees joined them. On Good Friday they surprised the Colony in three places, firing plantations and killing about two hundred settlers at the first blow.

The wise and able Governor, Charles Craven, lost no time in leading out a body of militia and four hundred armed slaves. Other parties were sent out in several directions. But the woods

seemed to pour forth Indians from all sides. It is said that ten thousand of them were in arms against the Colony, which did not number half that, including men, women and children. The planters' families and servants fled to Charleston. Even that was threatened for a few days.

The North Carolinians immediately sent what help they could in militia and stores. New York sent some supplies. But the best aid came from Virginia. The Colony did something; but again, as in the Tuscarora war, the most important assistance was given by the Virginian Governor Spotswood. His generosity and his influence secured a body of native allies to strengthen Craven's small but well-drilled army at an important time.

THE YAMASSEES DRIVEN BACK TO FLORIDA.

Craven at length met the Yamassees in a general fight near Port Royal, won a complete victory and drove them across the border into Florida. The Spaniards gave them hearty welcome. They had been friends years before the English came; and now, when they returned, the Spaniards were willing to let bygones be bygones and renewed the alliance. It made them both stronger against the English.

After the victory near Port Royal, the war was

soon over. Every one had reason to be glad. The South Carolinians had lost four hundred men, many pioneer settlements, and what would now be equal to many hundred thousand dollars. But they had learned a lesson. Their Parliament then did what Virginia had learned to do thirty years before, which was to picket the whole frontier with rangers.



AN INDIAN SLIPPER.

Before long, venturesome settlers went into the fertile region that had been occupied by the Yamassees. Although the Florida Indians came over the border in scalping parties, and small frays sometimes vexed the Colony, South Carolina never had another serious Indian war.

TROUBLE OVER PIRATES IN CAROLINA.

The Yamassees from that time on were allies of the Spaniards, who sheltered debtors and criminals against the law of the Carolinians. But the Spaniards suffered so much from the pirates who hid in the many bays and inlets of the Carolina coast that, in 1725, two Spanish commissioners visited Charleston, to try to make some agreement

with Governor Middleton whereby both sides should stop these acts of ill-will. For some reason they did not succeed. The troubles went on and increased. So many negroes ran away and so many plantations were wasted, that the South Carolinians could keep quiet no longer. In 1727, they sent out three hundred militia and a party of Indian allies, who went boldly into the enemies' country, destroying the Indian villages right and left to within a mile of St. Augustine.

By that time, "the very obstinate young gentleman," George II., was on the throne of England. He gave a charter for the founding of the Colony of Georgia as a bulwark against Florida.

The throne of England, you know, was claimed by the son of James II., "James Stuart, the Pretender." Spain took up his cause, which had a large party in Scotland, called Jacobites, from Jacobus, the Latin for James. So, in 1739, England and Spain were at war once more.

THE FATHER OF THE INDIANS.

The commander in the Colonies' share of King George's Spanish war was General Oglethorpe, who had brought out the colony which planted Georgia in 1733.

Of all the white men who had dealings with the Indians there was no one more widely known and better beloved than General Oglethorpe, the founder of Georgia. No one was more worthy of respect and trust. During the ten years that Oglethorpe was in America he was always occupied with the Indians. His dealings began with a tribe of Muskogi, called the Yamacraws, from whom he bought the land for Savannah. He gradually extended his friendship, trade and alliance for war against the Spaniards. In a short time he had command of nearly every tribe in all the vast region of forest-covered swamps and mountains between Virginia and Florida.

From the first, the Muskogi tribes called Oglethorpe their "father." They were the great race south of the Santee River. Their tribes occupied the country from Florida to the Mississippi. You have often heard of some of the Muskogi tribes—such as the Creeks, the Choctaws, the Chickasaws and the Yamassees.

Oglethorpe learned the Muskogi language, and whenever they wanted his advice they went to his tent or his house, and spoke to him in their own tongue. He also brought a warm-hearted young preacher from England to preach to the natives, and teach them ways of goodness.

TOMO CHICHI AND MARY MUSGRAVE.

Tomo Chichi was the Yamacraw chief, who had a village on the bluff where Savannah now stands.

When Oglethorpe and President Bull, of South Carolina, picked out the bluff as the place to plant the new colony, they fortunately met Mary Musgrave. She was the daughter of a Creek squaw and a white man, and the wife of a white trader. She had great influence with the Indians of her nation, and she was friendly toward the English. She persuaded Tomo Chichi that it would be much to his advantage to have the new colony settle on his land. She told him that General Oglethorpe would pay him well for the bluff and other lands ; she said that he would open a good trade with his tribe. Besides, she told him that the General was a great officer in the English king's army, and that he had come over with colonists and soldiers who would protect the people of the Savannah against all of their enemies, most of whom were united with the Spaniards.

Then the Yamacraws sold the land to Oglethorpe and made treaties of peace and trade with him. It is said that Tomo Chichi and his braves went to the General's tent with a huge buffalo-skin, on the inner side of which they had painted the head and feathers of an eagle. They said: " Here

is a little present. The feathers of the eagle are soft, signifying love ; the skin of the buffalo is warm, and is the emblem of protection ; therefore, love and protect our little families." After the Colony was settled, Tomo Chichi went to England



GENERAL OGLETHORPE PRESENTING TOMO CHICHI TO QUEEN CAROLINE.
(From an old print.)

with the General and stayed with him for two years, till Oglethorpe returned with the "Grand Embarkation." That was a large body of several hundred colonists who were sent out by the Trustees.

THE GREAT ALLIANCE AGAINST THE SPANIARDS.

Georgia, you know, was planted partly as England's outpost against the Spaniards, and most of

its early history is made up of fort-building and wars with Florida and the Indians allied to the Spaniards.

King George II. gave Oglethorpe command of the military affairs of the three southernmost colonies. You might say that he placed himself in command of all the Southwestern Indians. "By his frankness and fidelity, Oglethorpe secured a wide and prompt alliance."

In the summer of 1739, the civil and war chiefs of the Muskōgi held a general council in Cusitas, on the Chattahoochee River. Oglethorpe went into the large square of their council-place, distributed presents, and, in their own language, "renewed and explained their covenants." It was then agreed that the land from the St. John's River to the Savannah River, from the sea to the mountains, belonged to the Muskogi. To Georgia they ceded the vast strip of this land between the Savannah and the Ogeechee rivers as far into the interior as the tide flows. Without this staunch alliance the General could not have made his successful attacks on the Spaniards, nor could he have repelled them when they tried to attack his forts.

The long troubles with the Spaniards were over when Florida was ceded to England in 1763.

CHAPTER VI.

EARLY SCENES IN THE MIDDLE REGION.

WHEN we speak of the middle region of the Thirteen Colonies, we mean all the country now included in the States of Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York.

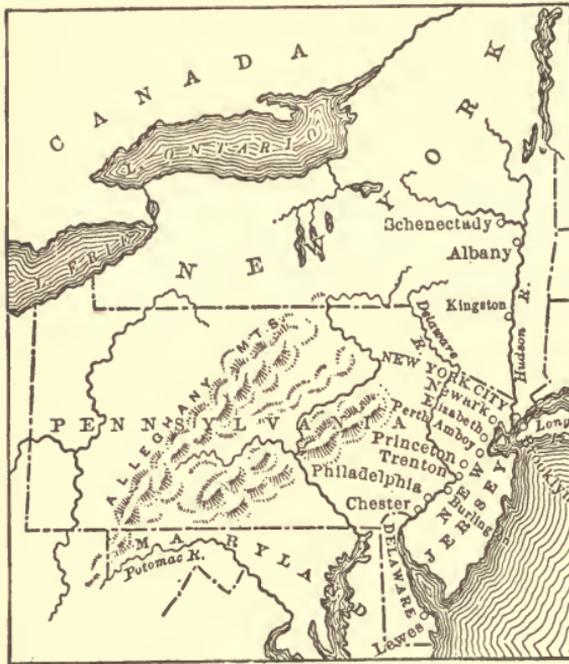
In the first half of the 17th century, all this and more, extending to the Connecticut River, was claimed by the Dutch as their New Netherland. But not a dozen years after the Dutch began to settle their province, the Swedes took some of the Delaware region for New Sweden. During over thirty years they held it by "Rob-Roy" law; that is, the power of the strongest.

At the same time, people from all the countries of Europe soon came over and mingled with the Dutch in the towns of New Netherland, because the government of Holland promised protection to people of all Protestant religions.

INDIANS OF NEW NETHERLAND.

The natives of the country claimed by the Dutch were all of the great Algonkin-Lenape race. They

were divided into many nations and tribes. The lower waters of the Hudson were held by several tribes of River Indians,* including "a cruel nation of Manhattas." Manhatta was the Indian word for



THE MIDDLE COLONIES.

island, but Europeans used it as the name for the island between the Hudson and the East rivers. On the upper waters of the Hudson the west bank was occupied by the terrible Mohawks, who laid tribute on the surrounding tribes. Across the river were the Mohicans, ranging the mountains toward the Connecticut, beyond which were the Pequots. On the west shore of what is now New York harbor and on Staten Island were the Raritans. Farther inland were the Hackensacks, and beyond them, in the

* The River Indians were called Mahicanders.

country drained by the Schuylkill River, extending across the Delaware Bay, were the Minsi and Leni-Lenapes, afterwards called the Delawares. On Sewanhacky, or Long Island, were several nations, the most powerful of which were the Montauks, who held sway over thirteen tribes. On the sandy shores of their territory were quantities of the shells from which the Indians made their shell money, or wampum, which was a great source of wealth to the Montauks and of jealousy among the other nations.

THE DUTCH AND THE INDIANS.

The Dutch came to America simply to build up a good fur-trade with the natives. The English, Spanish and French all had great schemes to build large cities, and to try to teach the Indians their religions and their ways of life. The Dutch had no such visions. They came on business, and they began at once to deal with the red men in a plain business-like manner.

For a dozen years or so after Hudson's discovery, voyagers were sent out by a few enterprising Dutch merchants, who ventured their own fortunes in ships and men to trade with the Indians of the Great River, which the Dutch called the Mauritius for Prince Maurice, Stadholder of their Republic.

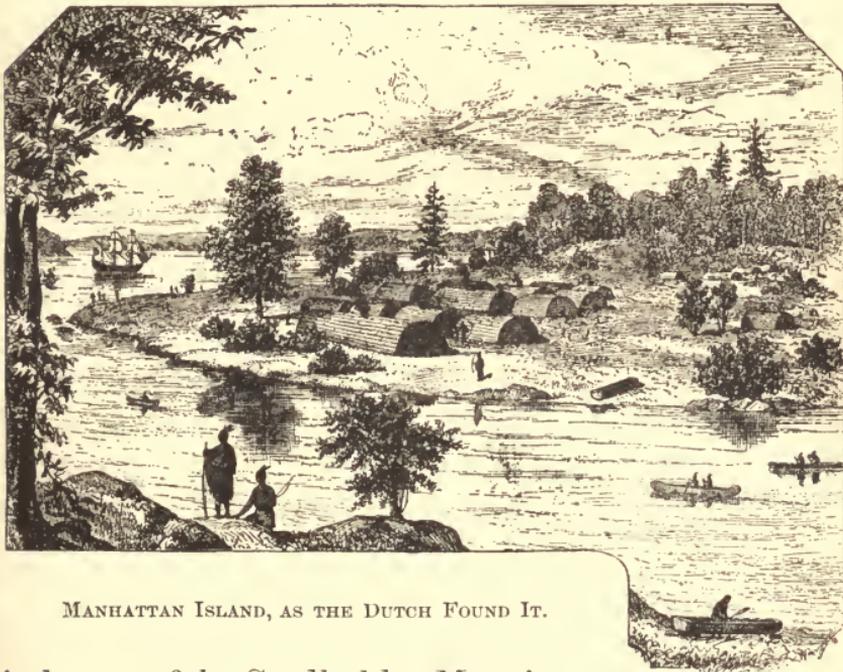
For a short time there was the United New Netherland Company, which sent out many vessels and traders. They soon built several trading-posts in different parts of the region to cover the whole claim. The posts were known as "factories"; the man in charge of one of them was the "factor."

THE FIRST FACTORIES.

It is said that the Dutch began to take possession of New Netherland the year after Hudson's discovery. Perhaps some traders came over and built huts on the banks of "Hudson's River," in 1610, when there were no English on the coast except at Jamestown and at Pemaquid and Monhegan Island in Maine.

One of the first Dutch factories was on the end of Manhattan. Another, or at any rate, a redoubt, probably was where some part of Jersey City now stands. Others were built at the head of the Delaware Bay, then known as the South Bay. Some writers believe that still another was on what the Dutch called the Varsche, or Fresh River; the Indian name was Connecticut, which meant the Long River. It is certain that the Dutch built a fort there several years later. They had much trouble with the English, who followed them and built the town of Hartford, across the river.

At first, every one thought that the most important of all the forts was one situated some distance up the Great River, on an island near what is now the city of Albany. This, some say, was an old French fort rebuilt by the Dutch and named Fort Nassau,



MANHATTAN ISLAND, AS THE DUTCH FOUND IT.

in honor of the Stadholder Maurice, who was Prince of Orange and Count of Nassau.

The forts were built of heavy, unhewn logs, laid one above another, fitting securely at the corners, the open places filled with mud that dried hard in a sort of cement. Around the forts were large square stockades, sometimes with wide moats out-

side of the stockades. The forts were mounted with a few large guns and several swivels. A number of men were kept on duty as garrisons, while many others, who were traders, went out into the dense forests in all directions. Friendly Indians guided these fearless Dutch traders through the beautiful, strange country, and introduced them to the distant savages. In this way the Dutch opened up a valuable peltry trade. They also learned to use the Indians' wampum, or shell money, made by the Montauks of Long Island.

FRENCH RIVALS.

The Mohawks soon told the Dutch that they had already traded with white men. French traders had visited the river for many years. They had settlements on the St. Lawrence River, from which they came down to the upper waters of the Iroquois country. They had told the Iroquois that they wanted all their trade. But the French had taken up a quarrel of the Huron nation, one of the enemies of the Iroquois. The Hurons, with the help of the French and their strange and deadly weapons, had made war on the Iroquois, putting them in great distress, because arrows were feeble weapons against the Frenchmen.

The leader of these first trading parties through

the region of the Hudson was Jacob Eelkins. He was sent out by the United New Netherland Company.

THE FIRST TREATY BETWEEN WHITE MEN AND RED MEN.

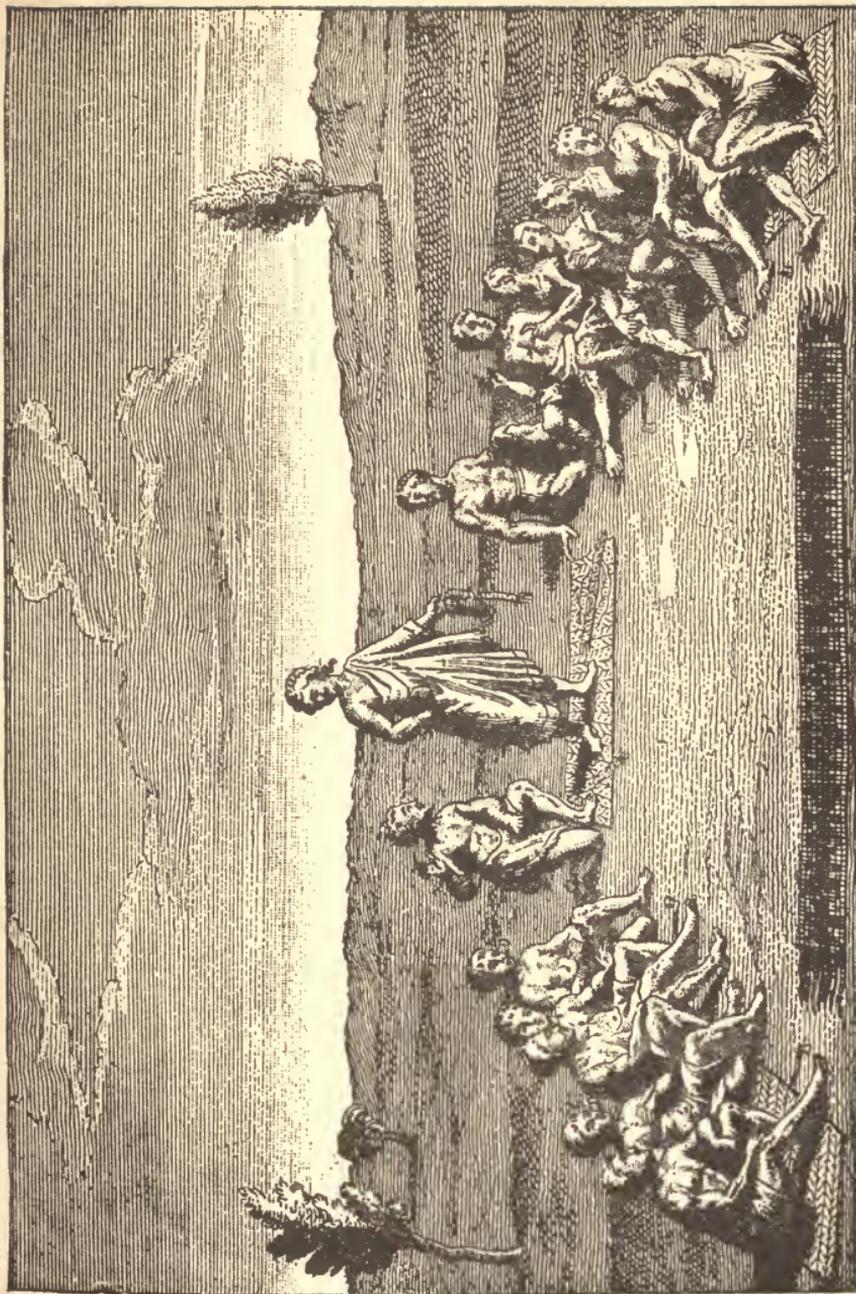
The fort on Castle Island was so nearly ruined by a freshet that Eelkins built another at the mouth of Norman's-Kill, a few miles farther down the river. The Dutch called it the Noordtman's-Kill, or Norseman's Creek, because a Norseman once had a farm there.

When the fort was finished, Eelkins held a famous house-warming. It was his own or some other Dutchman's brilliant thought to draw together representatives of all the natives of the great region of New Netherland for a solemn treaty with him for the States-General of Holland. He laid his plan before the Sachems of the Mohawks. It was a good plan, they said, to strengthen them against their enemies, who had their French friends. So the Mohawks notified the other four nations of the Iroquois. Their Council met in their "Long House" and agreed to make the treaty. They sent out runners to all who were in league with them or paid tribute to them, calling upon them to send their sachems to Norman's-Kill—which they called

by the long and musical Indian name of Tawasentha, which meant "the place of many dead." It was of this place that Longfellow wrote :

In the Vale of Tawasentha,
In the green and silent valley
By the pleasant water-courses,
Dwelt the singer Mawadaha.
Round about the Indian village
Spread the meadows and the corn-fields,
And beyond them stood the forest,
Stood the groves of singing pine-trees,
Green in summer, white in winter,
Ever singing, ever singing.
And the pleasant water-courses,
You could trace them through the valley,
By the rushing in the spring-time,
By the alders in the summer,
By the white fog in the autumn,
By the black line in the winter;
And beside them dwelt the singer,
In the Vale of Tawasentha,
In the green and silent valley.

As the sachems of these many tribes were bidden, so they gathered in the neighborhood of the white strangers' log fort. There, in 1618, on the famous hill of Tawassgunshee, they held a great council with the Dutch. "They held the belt of peace as a sign of union; they smoked the calumet, and they buried a tomahawk at a spot where the Dutch promised to build a church to cover it, so that it could not be dug up." The natives prom-



INDIANS IN COUNCIL, HOLDING THE WAMPUM BELT AS A SIGN OF PEACE. (Old print.)

ised to bring all their valuable furs to the Dutch, and the Dutch promised to sell muskets and car- bines to the Five Nations, and to no other natives.

This was an everlasting bond between the great tribes of the Iroquois and the Dutch, and after the Dutch were conquered by the English, the alliance was renewed with them. If this treaty of 1618 had not been made, there would have been no barrier to keep the French from entering, and probably settling, the region of the Hudson River.

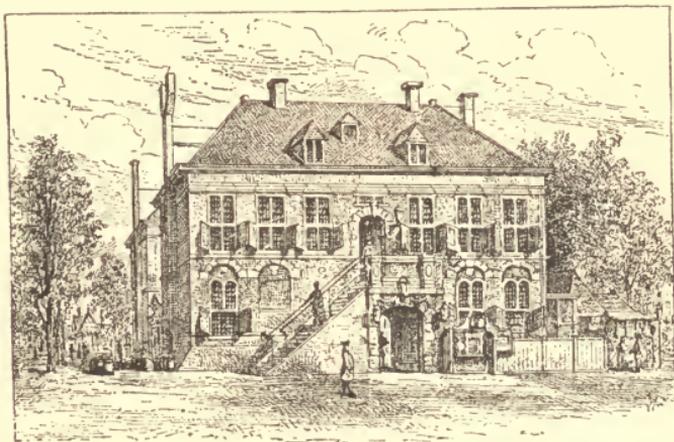
THE DUTCH WEST INDIA COMPANY.

If you know anything of the history of the Hol- landers, you know that they had dreadful times in these years. They could think no more of New Netherland until after Grotius was imprisoned and John of Olden Barneveldt was beheaded.

Then, in 1621, a new trading company was char- tered. That was the Dutch West India Company. You have learned by this time that many of our colonies were planted by the stock companies or corporations formed in Europe. The Dutch West India Company was, perhaps, the largest and richest of all the corporations that had anything to do with America. When they began to send colo- nies to New Netherland, their funds were equal to more than thirty-seven million dollars of our money.

You see they could furnish the colonists with all that they needed in the new country; they could save them from the suffering and loss which crippled most of the English colonies.

The Company was also able to manage everything as they thought best. No great king of old times had much more power in his own kingdom than this Company had over New Netherland and

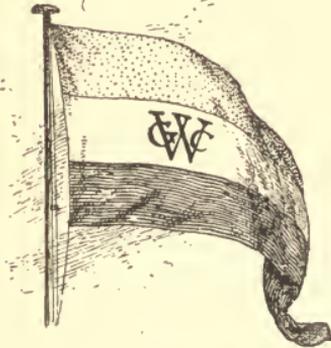


HOUSE OF THE D. W. I. COMPANY IN AMSTERDAM.

all the Dutch trade in the New World. Fifty gunboats and armed yachts were at their service, and a body of Dutch soldiers. But the Company was not allowed to fight with the subjects of any country with which Holland was at peace.

Nearly all the greatest merchants of Holland had stock in the Company. They were formed into

different divisions, with a board or chamber for each of the five principal divisions of the United Provinces. These chambers and the States-Gen-



DUTCH WEST INDIA COMPANY'S
FLAG.

eral elected nineteen delegates, who were directors of the entire Company. This is told you because, when you read almost anything about the New Netherlands, you are likely to hear more or less about the Assembly of Nineteen. Many grown people are often puzzled to know who this Assembly

were, that they should have so much to say, and that the people should send addresses to them when matters went wrong in the Colony.

The Colony was put under the special care of the Amsterdam Chamber. That is the reason the chief trading-post and fort on Manhattan Island was called New Amsterdam. The Amsterdam Chamber did many good things for the colonists; but sometimes it neglected them. More than once the settlers appealed to the Chamber of Nineteen, and even to the States-General, which was above all, of course, because it was the Government of the United Provinces.

This Company kept control of the Colony for forty years. They were not always so rich nor so wise in their policy as at first; but their flags flew over the forts of the Colony until the English conquered it, and that was much longer than any English company was allowed to retain its power in North America.

THE WEST INDIA COMPANY'S COLONIES.

The Company at once sent out Captain Cornelius Jacobsen Mey—now usually spelled “May.” With him were settlers and traders and soldiers to enlarge the four posts already started and to build others. Most of them were sent to the region of the Mohawk Indians, a hundred miles up the Great River.

When Captain Mey brought out the Company's first colony in 1623, he “seated” a few families on the Waelenbogt, or Waloon Bay, which is now the



OLD SILVER TANKARD.

A wedding present to the first white girl born in New Netherland, Sarah Jansen de Rapalje, born at Wallabout, June 6, 1625.

Wallabout. They began the town of Breuckelyn. It is said that a few other families planted where Jersey City is now, while some were taken to the Fresh River, some to the South River, and two settlements were made several miles up the Great River.

FORT ORANGE.

Many immigrants were taken up the Great River; but Jacob Belkins was not placed in charge of them, because he had misbehaved and been dismissed from the Colony. The new-comers built Fort Orange, naming it for Prince Maurice. At the same time others laid out farms and planted grain. Their home-making was begun in rough huts of bark, which the Indians kindly helped the settlers to build. Before long the busy Dutchmen had sawmills at work, and were building themselves comfortable little one-story houses with garrets under thatched roofs. There were usually two rooms on the ground floor. There was not much furniture. Each family had brought its great chest and its "sleeping-bench" with the good mother's feather bed. But the chairs were often stumps from the forests, and the tables and dressers were rude boards as they came from the primitive little sawmills.

Year by year Fort Orange grew to be a large

and important settlement. When it was ten years old, the people boasted that they had an "elegant large house, with balustrades, and eight small dwellings."

ON THE SOUTH BAY.

Captain Mey himself took charge of the party to settle on the South Bay, which we call the Delaware. The school-books do not tell much about the history of the beautiful bay and river between New Jersey and Delaware. Yet in early times they were considered of vast importance. Many settlements were planned for them.

Captain Mey, in some of his first visits to the country, had put his own name on what he thought the most beautiful and important parts of this region. What we call New York Harbor, he called Port Mey; the lower end of New Jersey he called Cape Mey; another point was Cape Cornelius; and this beautiful South Bay was his New Port Mey.

The English claimed this region, and named the bay and river for Lord De la Warre, the first governor of Virginia; but for many years both Dutch and English usually said the South Bay and the South River.

FORT NASSAU.

Captain Mey took with him to the head of his New Port Mey "a number of persons and all the

necessary means for building a colony." On what is now the most northerly branch of the Gloucester River, they built a stout log-house, which they called Fort Nassau—loyal as the others to Prince Maurice. Round about this fort the colonists made their farms. It was the first settlement on the Delaware and in western New Jersey, the beginnings of white men in what was long afterwards the Quaker town of Gloucester. It was a valuable trading-post, with many tribes. Some of them came down the Schuylkill River with heavy loads of skins.

More than one Indian trail crossed the big peninsula which we call New Jersey. Soon Dutchmen, as well as red men, made their way overland from Fort Nassau to the shores now covered by the wharves of Elizabethport. There they took canoes for Fort Amsterdam. For money in this trading the Dutch used beaver-skins and wampum. After a time wampum became the regular currency, the Director fixing the value of the black and the white shells, as our Congress fixes the value of our coin and bills.

CHAPTER VII.

“THE DUTCH COMPANIE.”

COLLEGE boys sing an old song :

“The Dutch companie was the best companie
That ever came over from the old countrie.”

IN some respects the couplet is good history. It was true at first, and probably New Netherland



FIRST PICTURE OF NEW AMSTERDAM.

would have been the greatest colony in America, if it had always been as well managed as it was at first under Peter Minuit. It was the most fortu-

nate of all the colonies in its broad, deep harbor close to the ocean, and in its river-ways running far into the country. It had the most temperate climate, the richest soil, the finest timber, and the best Indian trade. The first settlers were still more fortunate in being so well managed that they could take advantage of all these natural benefits.

At the outset, the Dutch companies were religious and industrious families—not rascals, ruled out of decent society at home, as were many of the early colonists of Virginia and of New France. This was before the days of Maryland or Rhode Island, and no colony had ever been planned on such liberal terms. The people of almost every nation and faith in Europe were free to come and worship as they saw fit, so long as they disturbed no one else; and the army and navy of Holland were promised to defend them against outside enemies.

EASY TERMS.

The price of one person's passage was fixed at what would be about sixty-five cents in our day. The settlers were supplied with good tools and good food.

The Company held all the land at first. Each colonist could take up his plot for life, paying his rent in a small portion of what he raised. He

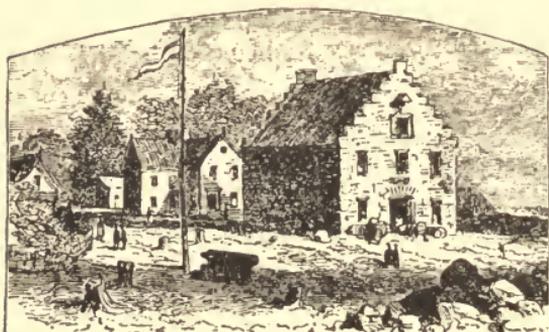
could own his cabin, cows and other stock. He could increase his wealth by his work and enterprise. He also made something for himself in his service to the Company, which built warehouses, opened shipyards, and gave work to hundreds of men. Some were laborers, who broke up the ground and planted orchards and fields; some worked in the factories; some went among the Indians to trade. There was much to do in the shipping of goods to the Company's ports in Europe, and in the commerce that was started with the English as soon as they planted their colonies along the coast.

HOW NEW NETHERLAND WAS GOVERNED.

The Director-General and a Council of Five, who were sent out from Holland, were supposed to govern all the local affairs of the Colony, according to the orders given by the Amsterdam Chamber. The New Netherlanders did not have free government under their own laws. The Director had almost as much power over the colonists as a king. He had charge of all the purchases of land from the Indians. He made the treaties, and was head-manager of all the trade. He gave orders about laying out settlements and directed the building of the forts. He had especial care of all

the works at New Amsterdam, which was the main fortress of the Colony.

There was also a Koopman, who was Secretary of the Province, bookkeeper of the Company's warehouses and keeper of the the first store in



DUTCH WAREHOUSE.
Where the first corner store was opened.

New York — a corner store, filled with all sorts of things needed by the colonists. The Schont-fiscal was an officer who had the duties of attorney-

general, sheriff and customs-officer. He was also beadle and tithing-man on Sundays. There were also the Visitors of the Sick. They were lay-readers, who visited the people in their little log cabins to comfort and help them, and who read to them from the Bible on Sundays. The meetings were held in the loft of a horse-mill near the fort. The people sat on rude benches of partly hewn logs, and the Visitors of the Sick read from a desk made perhaps in the same rough style. After a time a church was built, and a regular minister came out to the Colony.

In all the forty years that the Dutch Company controlled the New Netherlands, they had but four Director-Generals. This is not counting Mey nor Verhulst. Mey was appointed for a year only, and did not stay long after his colonists were fairly well placed in their new homes. Director William Verhulst, who followed Mey for a year, probably spent most of his time at Fort Nassau, on the South River. Neither had full charge of the Province.

PETER MINUIT, THE FIRST DIRECTOR-GENERAL.

The first and best Director of all the Company's colonists and affairs in New Netherland was Peter Minuit. He came in 1625, and remained for six years. The Amsterdam Chamber gave him power to do almost anything he saw fit to do. He made the scattered groups of rough settlements into a wonderfully peaceful and prosperous little state, carefully fortified against both the Indians and the English.

He made friends of both these neighbors. As soon as he heard of the English Colony at New Plymouth, he sent Indian messengers to them with polite letters, written in Dutch and in French. After a time, he despatched his Koopman, Isaac de Rasières, to visit them. But when the English showed their spirit against the Dutch Colony, the

resolute Director reported the matter to Holland at once. The States-General immediately sent out forty Dutch soldiers, the first standing army in our colonies. If Minit had remained in charge of the Colony, you would have had a far different story from the one that is told about the Dutch and English quarrels.

THE FOUNDING OF THE GREATEST OF AMERICAN CITIES.

Director Minit bought Manhattan Island for the Company for sixty guilders, paying about one-tenth of a penny an acre. In our days the price paid would be about one hundred and twenty dollars, not one quarter enough to buy a small city lot nowadays. You may have heard that the price Minit paid was equal to twenty-four dollars. That is true ; but in those days money was worth about five times as much as now.

Minit set up the heavy palisades and log fort and began to build up the little capital of New Amsterdam, which then had thirty dwellings. He opened the first quarry of "Manhattan stone" for the Company's warehouse, with its crow step, gable roof, and its store on the ground floor. He laid out several large farms, or "boweries," in the meadows along the East River, which were stocked

with cattle, sheep, goats and swine, and planted with fruit-trees, with wheat, rye, barley, oats, beans, flax and other things that came up surprisingly.



NEW AMSTERDAM.

As the Indians saw it from the woods where Wall Street is now.

There were two years in which some Indians were so angry against the Dutch at Fort Orange

that all the people but a garrison were obliged to stay at New Amsterdam. That misfortune to Fort



A KING OF THE MOHAWKS.

Orange, which confined all the business of the Hudson to New Amsterdam, gave the latter town such a start in all sorts of industries, especially in the shipping of peltries, that the Amsterdam Chamber decided to make it the capital and the port of the Province. Even then there were only three hundred people in the Colony.

HOW MINUIT MANAGED THE INDIANS.

The trouble with the Indians was brought on, in spite of all Minuit's care. He tried to be just and kind to the savages, and was strict about the Company's laws forbidding them to sell either liquor or fire-arms. But the commissary of Fort Orange

rashly agreed to take six of his men and join the Mohicans who occupied the river banks opposite the fort in an expedition against the Mohawks. It was not the right thing to do, especially on account of the treaty; but you must remember it, not only because it started the growth of New Amsterdam, but because it made a serious change among the Indians of the Hudson region.

The Mohawks did not wait to be attacked, but fell upon the commissary in self-defense, they said. They killed him and three of his men, and made such a panic among the settlers that all of them fled to the protection of New Amsterdam.

Minuit made peace as soon as possible; but the whole settlement at Fort Orange was deserted, except by the garrisons who held the fort and the trading-posts. This lasted about two years, until the Mohawks drove the Mohicans from the banks of the Hudson. They went to the Connecticut, and after nearly ten years they got the English into similar trouble with the great tribes of that river, the Pequots. As soon as peace was restored, Minuit sent the Fort Orange colonists back to their farming and trading, while he despatched men to the Fresh River to keep the Mohicans' trade and that of the Pequots, too.

HOW THE INDIANS FELT TOWARD THE DUTCH.

The Indians liked the Dutch trade. They were glad to have the glass beads, the gay clothes, and, most of all, the wampum they brought; but the savages did not want to give up everything to the strangers. Often, too, they felt that the Dutch traders were selfish.

A good Dutch minister, who tried to teach the natives, found them "uncivil and stupid as posts." He could do more with the children, but the Indians were so fond of their children that it was difficult to keep them apart. "The parents are never contented," wrote the preacher, "but take them away stealthily, or induce them to run away themselves."

No more did the Indians wish to teach their language to the Dutch. Many Dutchmen tried to learn the Indian tongue, difficult as it was. The minister said: "They rather design to conceal their language from us than to properly communicate it, except in things which happen in daily trade. They speak only half their reasons, with shortened words, so that even those who can



STRINGS OF
WAMPUM.

best of all speak with the Indians, and get along well in trade, are wholly in the dark and bewildered when they hear the Indians speaking with each other.”

COMMERCIAL PROSPERITY.

You have read of the hard times of the early years of the other colonies. The Dutch had some hardships, but they raised food enough and to spare, even in the days of the first Director. They were scarcely settled before they began to enjoy what grown folks call commercial prosperity.

The Indians brought in many peltries of the beaver, otter, wildcat and muskrat, and the colonists felled valuable oak and other timber for treeless Holland. The trade of the little state was equal to nearly thirty thousand dollars a year in our money; but it was not enough to satisfy the Company.

The Company's men had cut more of the great timbers from the thick forests about their settlements than the vessels could carry. So the colonists began to turn out goodly vessels of their own. They built the *New Amsterdam* of their finest timber, making her one of the largest merchantmen in the world—larger than any vessel ever built in the United Provinces.

Within a few years the Company had over one hundred vessels and nine thousand men in their

New Netherland trade. Their trade was extended boldly in the West Indies, and cautiously in the English colonies up and down the coast. Besides all this, Minit sent traders into the Narragansett Bay. You have heard that the Montauks made large quantities of wampum, the shell money used by all the Indians of the New Netherland and New England regions. The Dutch opened a profitable trade with the Narragansetts in this wampum. They also used it for their own currency, and sold it to other Indians.

THE GREAT PATROONERIES.

Such prosperity was almost unheard of in a new colony. Yet some of the greedy Directors wanted more. So they induced the Assembly of Nineteen to grant large tracts of the Province in patrooneries. Every one in Holland was soon talking of the "Charter of Privileges and Exemptions," which the Chamber of Nineteen issued. Stolid Dutchmen as they were, the leaders of the Company were excited over it, because it gave them the privilege of becoming the titled owners of great estates. Any of them would be acknowledged Patroons of New Netherland who "should, within the space of four years, undertake to plant a colony there of fifty souls upwards of fifteen years old."

Then there was much excitement among the young men of the Low Countries about going out to settle these patrooneries. This was their opportunity if they loved adventure, and if they wished to make their fortunes. The patroon became absolute master of as much as sixteen miles on any river, if he could buy it of the Indians and colonize it. He must supply his settlers with a minister and a schoolmaster. He was forbidden to take up any industry that might conflict with the interests of the mother country; but he received great privileges for other undertakings. He could trade with the Indians on his own territory, lay out plantations, much like those of Virginia, and work them with negro slaves if he bought them from the Company. The Dutch had a large trade in negro slaves.

The patroons sent out their factors, overseers, traders, colonists, ministers and school teachers. They made good terms with men who would settle on their estates. They gave farmers as much land as they could cultivate, free from taxes for ten years.

THE SAD STORY OF ZUANANDAEL.

When the Assembly of Nineteen announced that they would grant the patrooneries, the first choice in the whole Province was in the region of the

South Bay. Both shores, including all of Cape May and the west shore for some thirty miles above Cape Henlopen, were bought from the Indians at once by agents of the two most greedy of the Amsterdam Chamber's directors.*

This valuable estate was the patroonerie of Zuanandael, or Swansdale, which means the valley of swans. In the spring of 1630 a colony was fitted out by Captain De Vries, with whom the greedy Directors were obliged to share their great estates. The Colony had a ship and a yacht, with cattle, farming-tools, grains and seeds, and an outfit for whaling, besides a goodly supply of trinkets and bright cloth to use in trade with the Indians. Setting to work at once, this colony soon made the settlement of Oplandt, building log huts and a blockhouse for a port and trading-station. It was where the town of Lewiston is now, at the mouth of a stream which was called by several names, among others the Hoorn-Kill. Many meanings are given to this name. Some say it was chosen from the town of Hoorn, in Holland, which was the home of Captain De Vries.

The Captain went out to Zuanandael the next year with more colonists and found nothing but the bones of the first settlers. The Indians told

* Samuel Godyn and Samuel Bloemmaert.

him stories of how the poor people perished. The officer in charge of the Colony had fastened the arms of the States-General to a pillar—a very important matter in the Dutchmen's eyes. But the Indians saw in it nothing but a shining piece of metal which would make beautiful pipes. So they took it down in great glee, no doubt, and made their pipes. This led to trouble. The Dutchmen and the natives were not able to speak the language of each other. They misunderstood what was said, and, before they knew it, they were in a deadly quarrel.

De Vries said to the patroons: "We lost our settlement in the Hoorn Creek by mere jangling with the Indians, when thirty-two of our men were murdered." He did not risk leaving his new colony to the same fate.

THE PATROONERIES OF THE HUDSON.

The second choice of patrooneries was made by Michael Paauw. He was a great director of the Amsterdam Chamber, and lord or baron of Achtienvoven, a place in South Holland. This, too, was in what is now New Jersey; it included Staten Island and the mainland from Sandy Hook to Hoboken, along the banks of the Hudson, opposite New Amsterdam. This patroon named his estate

Pavonia, which was the Latin word for his own name; in English it is peacock. Paauw's first settlers built log houses on Paulus Hook, and started the village, or commune, of Paauw.

When you take the Communipaw Ferry from New York to Jersey City, and pass through the



OLD PAVONIA'S NAMESAKE.

crowded old streets near the ferry-landing and the railroad station, you may imagine how things looked in the days of the little thatched roof village of the old baron of South Holland.

Farther up the river, in the heart of the Fort Orange fur-trading country, Kilian Van Rensselaer of Amsterdam, a rich dealer in precious

jewels, took up nearly all of the land now in the counties of Albany, Rensselaer, and Columbia. His estate surrounded Fort Orange, which was under the control of the Company; and his first settlement was made near this well-established post. Rensselaerwyck was the most beautiful, the most fruitful and the richest trading territory in the Province. Van Rensselaer sent settlers and traders, and made it a strong and rich patroonerie, while the others were given up or divided into small estates, with a few farms.

The patroons soon gave more attention to extending their fur-trade than to planting colonies. They became rivals of their own Company, stealing its trade, and quarreling with the Amsterdam Chamber most of the time. Before long, some one raised the cry that Minuit favored the patroons. In fact, he was doing his utmost for the Company against them; but the Amsterdam Chamber would not believe it. So they turned him out.

WOUTER VAN TWILLER, THE SECOND DIRECTOR-GENERAL.

Wouter (or Walter) Van Twiller came into the harbor in the fresh springtime of 1633. He landed with great flourish of trumpets. He was a relative of Patroon Van Rensselaer. In his four years'

stay he did more for the patroons than for the Company, but more for himself than for either. The



WOUTER VAN TWILLER.

farms and the trade of the Company fell to a poor showing, while Van Twiller's own farms were prosperous. So were his distillery, his brew-house, and many other things that he started.

He brought one hundred and four new soldiers for the little standing army of the Province. He also brought a gunboat for

her navy, with a Spanish caravel in tow, which had been captured on the way over.

Van Twiller laid fines and taxes on the people and ruled them as a tyrant rules. Although the Chamber sent new Counselors with him, he refused to allow them to meet. When the colonists objected he punished them severely, even hanging them for mutiny. Among many other things he declared that almost all business paper was illegal unless it bore his signature, and every time he signed his name he charged a fee.

THE HARM THAT VAN TWILLER DID.

Whenever he chose, Van Twiller changed the value of wampum so that neither the colonists nor the Indians knew what their possessions were worth. It was in his time that Peter Minuit returned and planted the strong and happy colony of New Sweden on the South River. Van Twiller blustered, but did nothing else to prevent these strangers from taking some of the fairest country and most valuable fur-trade in New Netherland.

Van Twiller was so cowardly and so fond of eating and drinking that the English easily found ways to take advantage of him. During his short term they drew much of the Indian trade away from the Dutch, they planted their towns on Long Island and in the region of the Connecticut River. They also pushed their way into the Dutch settle-

ments, and took part in the business of the capital. They soon had a voice in the government, and they gradually gained so much influence that they prepared the Province to surrender to an English proprietor after about twenty years. Some of them planted the first tobacco-fields in New Netherland.

For a long time tobacco-raising was important work in the Province. The Company held all the trade, not only in tobacco, but in the negro slaves imported to work in the fields.

Under a strong Director, the English would not have been allowed to push themselves into the Province; but Van Twiller was not wholly to blame. The Directors were forbidden to call out the little army against other colonists unless the mother countries were at war. The English had private orders from their king to "crowd out the Dutch" wherever they could. When they chose to settle a town within the claims of New Netherland, or to cut into the Dutchmen's trade, or to make trouble of any sort, the Director was not free to stop it with a force of his well-armed soldiers, but must report to the Amsterdam Chamber. The Amsterdam Chamber reported to the Chamber of Nineteen, and the Chamber of Nineteen might ask their High Mightinesses, the States-General, for permission to fire. Usually the matter, which

seemed so large to the colonists and traders, appeared to be too small for the great merchants to lay before the grave statesmen; so the English settlers went on crowding out the Dutch as hard as they could.

WHEN THE ENGLISH FAILED AGAINST THE DUTCH.

On the South Bay the English did not succeed against the Dutch. An amusing story is told of how a band of men from Virginia took and lost Fort Nassau before the Swedes arrived. It was only a small band, and a party from New Amsterdam easily surprised and made prisoners of them. Still they were English, and the Dutchmen were covered with glory on bringing them to New Amsterdam. Van Twiller ordered a celebration of the victory, with much eating and drinking and blowing of horns. Then he called for the captives and lectured them for thieving and trespassing. That done, he handed them over to Captain De Vries, who took them "pack and sack" back to Virginia. But a few of the party either stayed or came back to the easy-going Dutchmen and showed them how to grow tobacco.

As long as the Dutch rule lasted, the English failed in every effort to settle on the South River. They would have succeeded, no doubt, if the

Swedes had not been there with soldiers and gun-boats to drive them out. The Swedes and Dutch were willing to forget their own quarrels and join forces to keep the English away.

ON THE CONNECTICUT.

On the Connecticut River the English won. Some say that the Dutch made a small settlement there with a few families of their first colony. At any rate, the Dutchmen had a valuable trade there, and, in 1633, Van Twiller sent Jacob Van Corlear, the trumpeter, to buy lands of the Pequots, lay out some farms and build a fort called the House of Hope, where part of the city of Hartford now stands. Van Corlear also bought some land at the mouth of the River and placed the arms of the States-General on a large tree.

The House of Hope had not been built long when some Englishmen from the Colony of New Plymouth came up the river with a house on their boat. The Dutch garrison fired a few guns so as not to hit the English and told them to leave the river. The English said they would not, and they did not, but went on and set up their house where the town of Windsor now stands. Before long other large parties came from the Massachusetts Bay Colony, some overland and some sailing up the river.

One of them settled directly opposite the House of Hope. The Dutch blustered and reported the matter to Holland, but all in vain. The English had come to stay. A party from England tore down the arms of the States-General at the mouth of the river and built the fort and town of Saybrook. Five years after the House of Hope was built, these English had entire possession of all the rest of the valley.

There were quarrels and sometimes fights among the settlers ; but the crowding out went on under one director after another. At length, when there were rumors of war between the mother countries, the colonists had real fighting ; and, when peace was made, the English had possession of the House of Hope and all the Connecticut River.

GOOD THAT VAN TWILLER DID.

The greedy Director Walter did some good things that the histories often pass over. He built up New Amsterdam to a solid little town, with strong defenses and a few handsome houses. He treated the Indians with good sense, making a few important treaties, and he sent to the Company for permission to use his soldiers against the English, while he tried in vain to keep them out of his province by bluster. Although angry with

them for the ill way they repaid the good-will of the Dutch, he was still full of kind feelings for them when they were in danger from the Indians. When a Pequot killed Captain De Vries' friend, the famous English trader, Captain Stone, in the Dutch trading region on the Connecticut, Van Twiller promptly had the murderer punished. Afterwards, in the Pequot war, when two English girls were captured by some of the same savages, Van Twiller's men rescued the poor young captives and returned them to their people, although the savages were likely to turn against the Dutch for their interference.

He did little that was good to weigh against much that was bad ; and, at length, complaints were so loud that Van Twiller was ordered to leave the Province in spite of all that Patroon Van Rensselaer could do to protect him.

CAPTAIN DE VRIES.

Captain De Vries was in New Amsterdam much of the time during Van Twiller's term and the next Director's, too. If he had not seen the wicked Wouter's doings, there is no telling how long he might have been allowed to hold his office. De Vries said he was "astonished that the West India Company should send such fools to the colonies,

who knew nothing but how to drink themselves drunk.”

Captain David Pieters (or Pietersen) De Vries was one of the most interesting men of all the Dutch in



CAPTAIN DAVID PETERSEN DE VRIES.

America. He was a fearless sea-captain, who had sailed to many countries in his day. The great West India Company itself had once been put down by the States-General in an attempt to overreach this

SHORT HISTORICAL
AND

Journal notes

Of several Voyages made in the four
parts of the World, namely, EUROPE,
AFRICA, ASIA, and AMERICA,

By D

DAVID PIETERSZ.

de VRIES, Ordnance-Master of the Most
Noble Lords, the Committed Council of the
States of West Friesland and the
North Quarter

Wherein are described what Battles
he has had by Water: Each Country its
Animals, Birds, kind of Fishes and
Savage Men,—counterfeited to
the Life,—and the Woods and Rivers
with their Products.



HOORN

For David Pieterz. de Vries, Ordnance-Master of the North Quarter
At Alkmaar, by Symon Cornelisz. Brekelaar Anno 1655

TITLE-PAGE OF CAPTAIN DE VRIES'S JOURNAL.

of voyages is considered a truthful account of what he saw in many countries. It has much about New Netherland, and some amusing stories of the things the Dutchmen did.

bold pioneer in the New World trade. After that, De Vries was a warm friend to some of the Amsterdam Chamber, and had a share in the patroon privileges. He came to New Netherland more than once. He had land and trade and colonists there. One of his colonies was on Staten Island, and another was Vriesenland, up the Hudson, on the Tappan Sea.

His rare little book

CHAPTER VIII.

NEW SWEDEN.

To plant a new Sweden in America was one of the many unfulfilled plans of the great King of Sweden and conqueror of Europe, Gustavus Adolphus, the "Lion of the North." When he was killed in the battle of Lutzen, in November, 1632, he left his throne to his six-year-old daughter, Christina; but the kingdom was in care of the warrior king's trusted Chancellor, Oxenstiern, one of the ablest statesmen in Europe.



Gustavus Adolphus

Not long after the news reached Europe of the loss of the Dutch settlement of Oplandt, on the

South Bay, Peter Minuit went to Sweden, sore against the Dutch West India Company, because they had listened to complaints of him while he had loyally tried to protect the Company's interest against the patroons.

He knew, probably, that the destruction of Op-landt left the Bay without a white man upon it, except at Fort Nassau. He told the Chancellor that he could carry out the great king's plan. He could lead a Swedish colony from their own cold country to this mild and beautiful part of the New World. The Chancellor may have heard that Minuit had been the making of the Dutch plantation in its first few years. In some way he was convinced that this was the man to carry out the King's project. So no time was lost in sending him forth in the name of the little girl-queen, Christina. This was the only colony that Sweden ever founded. It was a remarkable colony, although it had only seventeen years' separate existence.

THE LANDING OF THE SWEDES.

In the Spring of 1638, Minuit entered the South Bay with his gunboat, the *Key of Calman*, and a transport, the *Griffin*, carrying a colony of Swedes and Finns, with their good Lutheran clergyman and a skillful engineer to lay out fortifications.

They had a large supply of guns and powder, tools and provisions ; likewise many articles for trade with the Indians.

An old writer says that they found the country on the west bank of the river so beautiful that they could think of no more appropriate name to give it than Paradise. This is now called Mispillion Point. Governor Minit probably knew that this was in the Patroonerie of Zuanandael, and looked farther for a site for his settlement. He sailed along the green shores in the pleasant springtime, until he found a good harbor at the mouth of the Minquas River, which he named for Christina ; it has been changed now into Christiana. About two miles up the serpentine course of this stream, where the rocks made a natural wharf, he built the fort of Christina, with the town, Christinaham, behind it, near what is now the town of Wilmington, Delaware. Soon he sent his vessels home for more colonists. The men carried good cargoes, and such praises of the new country that many other of Christina's subjects were eager to leave their bleak homes for the sunny banks of the South Bay.

THE SWEDES AND INDIANS.

The Minquas Indians soon came paddling down their river to make the strangers welcome. For a

kettle and some trinkets Minit bought a large tract of land. Other Indians came overland with packs on their backs, containing beaver peltries, otter and deer-skins. They also carried tobacco, maize and venison. These they gladly exchanged for the clothes, the tools, the blankets and other things that Minit had known they would like. They were always friendly, as at first; and their trade was so large that the Swedes at home were much pleased with the enterprise. The Dutch declared that they lost thirty thousand florins' worth of trade within a year or so after the Colony was planted.

It is said that not a drop of Indian blood was shed on the Delaware Bay or River. An old writer said: "The Indians have always been so well treated that they call the Swedes their own people." Many a story is told of the pains taken by the Delaware tribes to keep harm from befalling the Swedes.

The people held their Church services in the fort. The Indians sometimes attended the devout worship of their new friends. They listened respectfully to the good preacher's speech in an unknown tongue. But they were amazed that one man should detain his tribes with such long talks without offering them anything to drink. Once some young braves showed a great deal of anger after

attending a meeting. It was found that they believed that the pastor, speaking so long without interruption, must be calling on the people to attack the Indians.

THE LIFE OF THE SWEDES.

The Swedes were good traders and good farmers. They lived happy, prosperous lives upon their flourishing farms along the river. Their cattle grazed in the meadows, the marshes and the woods; for in those days a carpet of thick grass grew where heavy underbrush now chokes our forests. The Swedes' cattle grew into large herds, from which the whole region is supplied with common stock to this day.

They "planted peaches and fruit-trees of all kinds, and had flourishing gardens. They made wine, beer, or brandy out of sassafras, persimmons, corn and apparently anything that could be made to ferment. . . . They always indulged in four meals a day."

"The Swedes never attempted to clear the land of trees. They took the country as they found it, occupied the meadows and open land along the river, diked them, cut the grass, plowed and sowed and made no attempt to penetrate the interior." It was the English who chopped down the

monarchs of the primeval forest and burned off the woodland to a barren waste, or to be grown again with heavy underbrush.

“The old accounts of game and birds along the Delaware read like fairy tales. The first settlers saw the meadows covered with huge flocks of white cranes, which rose in clouds when a boat ap-



THE SWEDES DID NOT CUT DOWN ALL THE TREES.

proached the shore. The finest varieties of fish could be almost taken with the hand. Ducks and wild geese covered the water. The wild swans, now driven far to the south, were floating on the water like drifted snow. On shore the Indians brought in fat bucks every day, which they sold

for a few pipes of tobacco. Turkeys, grouse and varieties of song-birds, which will never be seen again, were in the woods and the fields. Wild pigeons often filled the air like bees."

THE DUTCH AND THE SWEDES.

The Dutch commandant at Fort Nassau sent word to Director Van Twiller at New Amsterdam that Minit had brought the Swedes into their rich country. Van Twiller sent a threatening message to Minit about trespassing on the Dutch territory, "kept by our force and sealed by our blood during *thy* directorship of the New Netherland." He even said he did not believe that Queen Christina had given Minit authority to erect a fortification on their coast, or to undertake any other thing to their prejudice. The Director also complained to the Amsterdam Chamber.

Minit paid no attention to his bluster. He kept on building his forts and plying his trade until he died—three years later. The Dutch dared not hurt a hair of his head, so great a name had Gustavus Adolphus left to the army and navy of Sweden. The only way that the Dutch could hope to get even with the Swedes was by selling guns to the Indians. The savages were glad enough to get

them; but they would never use them for the Dutch against the Swedes.

Before long, parties of Dutchmen and other settlers from the neighborhood of New Amsterdam left that country and the bad government of the tyrant Directors for the happier colony of the Swedes. Minuit bade them welcome, but forced them to make their own settlement several miles away from Christiana. They laid out their farms south of the fort and settled to a pleasanter life than they had ever known in New Netherland. After a time, the two peoples attended the same church, for they were good and devout. When their children grew up, the Swedish young people fell in love with Dutch young people; so they married, and soon grew to be almost like one race. But, some of the time, the governors of the two provinces were nearly at war.

HOW NEW SWEDEN GREW.

Minuit's colony had one hard winter. The first winter after they came they were cold and hungry, for supplies ran short. Some of them wanted to go back to their old homes; but when the warm spring days returned, they said no more about it. All sorts of supplies soon began to arrive from Sweden, besides many new colonists. Before the

next winter opened, they had gathered large harvests of their own—enough for themselves and for still another large company from the old country.

Many ship-loads of Swedes came in the first few years, and when Minuit died in 1641, he left New Sweden a happy, prosperous little state, able to defend itself against the Dutch, and to drive out two English colonies that came down to settle on the Bay. Some say these Englishmen were from Maryland; for you know that Lord Baltimore's palatinate extended from the Potomac River to Delaware Bay. Others say that the new-comers came directly from England—a party for the famous Sir Edward Ployden's palatinate of New Albion, which was once the talk of England, but never was heard of in America. Whoever they were, they were not allowed to stay. As long as the Swedes held the South Bay, there was one place on the coast where the English met their match.

“THE HUGE AND ENERGETIC JOHN PRINTZ.”

After the wise Governor Minuit died, the Swedish colony was under Peter Hollaendare, until Governor Printz arrived in the spring of 1643 to keep the little state in prosperity for a decade.

John Printz was a brave, well-educated and dis-

tinguished Swedish officer. He was one of the strongest governors of the early colonies; but he had a high temper.

He ruled the South Bay for the glory of Queen Christina with the will of a barbaric prince. As he weighed somewhat more than four hundred pounds, the histories usually speak of him as "the huge and energetic John Printz."



A SWEDISH SOLDIER.

He brought a large body of soldiers and many military supplies, besides a company of new colonists. His orders were "to promote all the industries then known to America, and to seek to establish all those of Europe."

THE TERROR OF THE DUTCH.

Printz was ordered by the Swedish government to keep both the English and the Dutch from taking any part of that large tract of land which the

Swedes had bought of the Indians. More than anything else, perhaps, the new Governor was commanded by the Swedish government to stop the Dutch at Fort Nassau from firing on Swedish vessels passing up the river. He not only stopped the Dutch firing on Swedish vessels, but took up all the trade, and made himself lord of the whole Bay.

Printz left part of his colonists at Christina, but took others with him to make a new settlement opposite the Dutch Fort Nassau. He planted that settlement where the quarantine-station of Philadelphia is now, on Tinicum Island, near the mouth of the Schuylkill. The fort and town were named New Goteburg. At the mouth of the river the Governor built Printz Hall for his own fortified mansion. There were few finer houses in the country at that time. These were the first settlements on any of the broad area now occupied by Philadelphia. They completely cut off the Dutch from their valuable trade with the Minquas, who brought loads of furs down the Schuylkill. Without that, the Dutch said, all the trade of the South River was of small account.

Andreas Hudde, who was in command of Fort Nassau, promptly built a blockhouse, called Fort Beversrede, as near the Schuylkill as he could

place it. The Swedes cut down the fruit-trees he planted about it, and built a house of their own directly in front of it. Hudde sent letters to Printz, and politely did his utmost to induce the Swedish Governor to consider the rights of the Dutch ; but Printz was not disposed to consider anything but a valuable trade for New Sweden. As for politeness, he threw Hudde's letters on the ground, and turned his huge back upon the messengers. All this and more the Dutch endured, partly because Director Van Twiller was not energetic, except for himself, and partly because the West India Company was bound by its charter not to do anything warlike toward the people of a country with which Holland was at peace.

MOSQUITO FORT AND CASIMIR.

On the Dutchmen's own side of the Bay, Printz bought from the natives a tract of land of what is now New Jersey. There he built another fort, at the mouth of Salem Creek, about midway between Fort Nassau and the end of Cape May. It was called Elfsborg, or Elsinborough.

The Dutchmen soon knew of Elfsborg to their cost. Boom! went its guns when Captain De Vries sailed into the Bay, soon after the fort was built. The great Captain was forced to strike his

flag as he went in and to pay a toll on his trade before he left the Bay. So was every Dutch trader obliged to acknowledge the power of New Sweden for eight years—until New Amsterdam also had an energetic Director-General in Peter Stuyvesant. Stuyvesant, in 1647, took some gunboats to the South Bay. He found a way to make the Swedes keep their distance. He bought a tract of the Indians, lying just below Fort Christina; and there, on a bold and beautiful bluff, better for a fortress than the sites of any of the Swedish posts, “Headstrong Peter” built Fort Casimir, the beginning of the town of New Castle.

Then it was Printz’s turn to protest; but he had his match in “Old Silverleg.” He was obliged to withdraw his garrison from Elfsborg, leaving it to the overplentiful mosquitoes; from which the Dutch sarcastically called it Myggenborg, which means Mosquito Fort.

After Fort Casimir was built Printz saw that his day of monopoly was over. Both he and Stuyvesant agreed to “keep neighborly friendship and correspondence together, and act as friends and



A DUTCH FARMER'S
WIFE.

allies," against any English who might wish to settle on the Bay. About four hundred colonists of both nations built their comfortable dwellings and extended their fruitful farms upon the pleasant bay and river, while they shared the trade in furs and in Virginia tobacco. With a few slight interruptions, they lived the happy lives that make no records.

THE CONQUEST OF NEW SWEDEN.

Printz returned to Sweden in 1653, and John Rysingh came out to take his place, bringing about three hundred men to add to the little standing army of New Sweden. But he had express orders not to break the peace with the Dutch.

If Rysingh had obeyed his orders, New Sweden might have grown to be a large and powerful colony. But the first thing he did was to land at Fort Casimir, and take it right out of the Dutchmen's hands. They had no powder to defend themselves. He marched the garrison out at the point of his soldiers' swords, called it Trinity Fort, and declared it the key of New Sweden. All the Dutch were forced to take the oath of allegiance to Queen Christina or to leave the country.

That was in May, 1654. Rysingh only enjoyed his conquest while Stuyvesant was obtaining his

orders from the Amsterdam Chamber, and making his way to the South Bay with a man-of-war from Holland and a little fleet and army of volunteers from New Netherland. But in the days of slow-sailing vessels about a year and a half passed before the old soldier laid his siege and forced the Swedes to "evacuate the fort with all the honors of war." Stuyvesant wrote to New Amsterdam, "Our troops with flying colors marched into the fort."

Two-thirds of the Swedish garrison promptly took the oath to "the high and mighty lords . . . of New Netherland," and remained as "Freemen on South River." The Dutch minister who went as chaplain to this small conquering army preached a sermon "with our imperfect thanksgivings."

Then the resolute Stuyvesant moved on Christina. His men threw up earthworks on the land side of the fort and town, planted batteries, and helped themselves to everything the poor, frightened farmers possessed. For twelve days the sorrowful siege lasted before Rysingh surrendered. Then his soldiers were allowed to march out of the fort "with beating of drums, fifes, and flying colors, . . . and with their hand- and side-arms." Those who chose to pledge their loyalty to the Dutch Company were free to stay; those who did not were

allowed to take their property to Sweden. That was the end of New Sweden, in September, 1655.

DUTCH DOMINION ON THE SOUTH BAY.

Under the Dutch the South Bay settlements were divided into two colonies. Fort Casimir and the

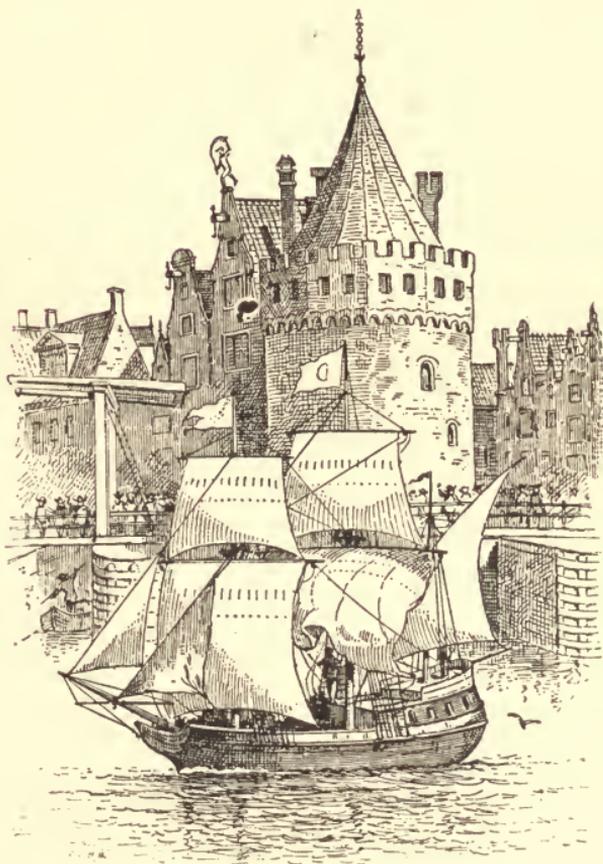


A STREET IN AMSTERDAM.

The City which once owned part of the South Bay.

settlers near it were made over to the city of Amsterdam, in payment for money the Company had received from the burgomasters of that city. So

this region was called the Colony of the City, and afterwards New Amstel, from a suburb of Amster-



WEEPER'S TOWER, AMSTERDAM.

Crowd of people watching their friends depart for the South Bay Colonies of New Netherland.

dam. The same name was given to the fort, and Stuyvesant's Casimir was soon forgotten.

The rest of the settlements and territory of the

Bay and River were the Colony of the Company. The fort and town which had been named for the girl-queen of Sweden were changed to Altona.

The Dutch laid vast plans for their new colonies, where the Swedes had prospered more than almost any settlers along the entire coast. But their plans were not carried out. New colonists were sent out, but they were not provided for as the great Chancellor Oxenstern had provided for his people. They suffered from hunger and sickness, which made them unhappy and mutinous, till most of them ran away to Maryland, Virginia, or anywhere that they could find shelter. The city fathers of Amsterdam offered to return their grant to the Company; but no one wanted it, since it had gained "such a bad name that the whole river would not wash it out."

The English from Maryland laid their claim to this region before long. "Headstrong Peter" had nothing but trouble from his conquest for almost ten years, till the English officer of the Duke of York took it out of his hands in 1664.

THE ENGLISH CONQUEST OF SOUTH BAY.

Sir Robert Carr was the English officer who demanded the surrender of the South Bay Settlements to the Duke of York. He brought his frigates up

to New Amstel, and ordered the Dutch to give him the keys. But the brave Dutch commander, Hinnoyossa, refused, although he had a weak garrison of less than fifty men. Of course he could not hold out long, for the English began to fire at once. Perhaps the officers who gave up New Amsterdam without resistance were wiser than Hinnoyossa, if not so brave, as he; for the English took New Amstel by almost destroying it.

They then fell upon the villages like wolves, taking anything they wanted, making prisoners of the Dutch and Swedes, and selling them as slaves in Virginia. Sir Robert Carr took one of the best farms; others he gave to his son and to the officers under him. He declared himself Governor of the whole region, which he said was the Province of Delaware, independent of New York.

When Governor Nicholls heard of all this, he went down to the Bay and made Carr give up part of his plunder and repair, as far as possible, the wrongs he had done. The settlers were told that they were under the government of New York. Yet Carr was left in charge for a time, and his son was made commander of the garrison at the fort, which was given its third name in New Castle.

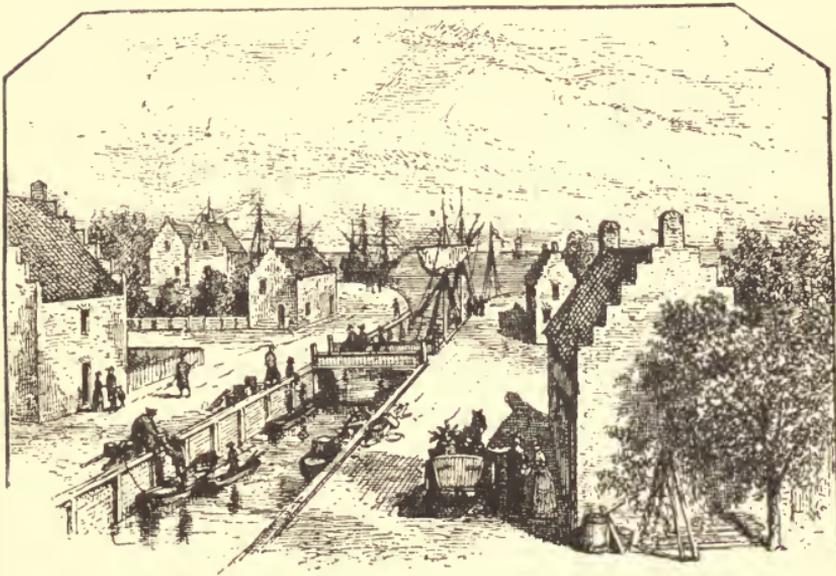
So, in thirty years, the region of the South Bay

belonged in turn to three different nations. In later years it was a part of Pennsylvania for a time ; but afterwards it became a separate colony again. It was always at peace with the Indians, even when the other colonies were at war.

CHAPTER IX.

THE LIFE OF THE DUTCH COLONISTS.

Now we will go back to the capital of the Dutch Colony, which we left when Captain De Vries was

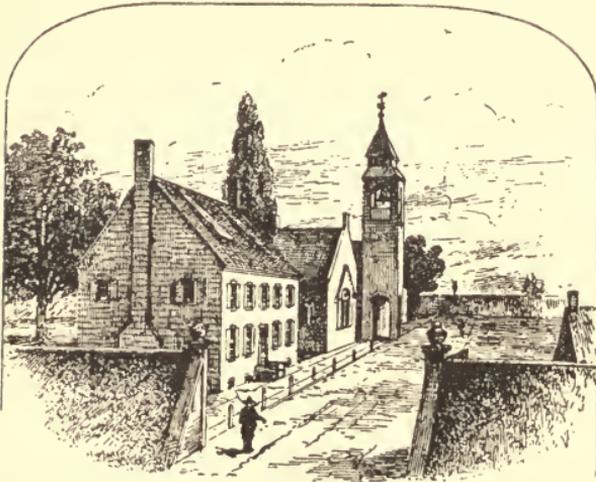


OLD DUTCH CANAL, IN WHAT IS NOW BROAD STREET.

trying to have a good Director sent over in place of Van Twiller.

Year by year New Amsterdam grew into a pretty country village, with gabled houses around the little fort. The West India Company's gar-

dens were on a hill which rose quite abruptly from the Hudson, and fruitful farms lay along the East River. These were well stocked with sheep and goats and cattle. One solid stone storehouse after another was put up, and the houses increased so



GOVERNOR'S HOUSE AND CHURCH WITHIN THE FORT.

that there were several streets. The good Dutchmen soon opened canals up some of these streets, so that the vessels could load their peltries and lumber directly from the

storehouses, as they did at home in Amsterdam. Windmills for sawing wood were set up in several places. The fort was rebuilt, and a church was placed within its shelter, besides a mansion for the Director and barracks for the soldiers.

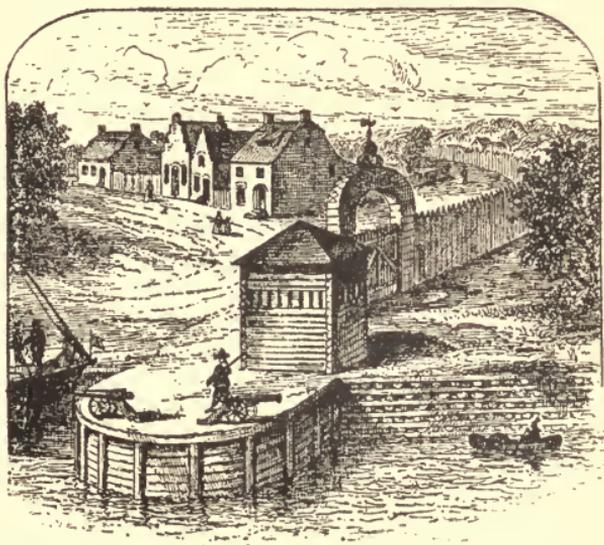
In 1653, when war broke out between Holland and England, a high log palisade was built across the island where Wall Street is now. There were two blockhouses to guard the gates on the prin-

cipal roads leading from the settlement to the wild and open country. One of these roads was afterwards called Broadway; the other was known as the Bowery, because it lay through the Company's farms or boueries. The boueries were then below the palisade, lying with pleasant meadows of rich pasture above the tiny town. While this wall

was a guard against possible attacks from the English and from Indians, it was a useful barrier, too, against bears and wolves. There were a great many wild animals on the island which the Dutchmen loved to hunt;

but they did not want them to visit the settlement without invitation.

Breuckelyn grew, too, and Pavonia and Fort Orange. Other towns were planted, some on Staten Island and Long Island, some on Manhattan Island,



THE EAST RIVER GATE AND BLOCKHOUSE IN THE WALL OF NEW AMSTERDAM.

several miles from the capital, and others farther up the Hudson.

EARLY CUSTOMS OF NEW NETHERLAND.

More colonists came from almost every country of Europe. When a number of families came together, they often started a settlement of their own ; but some of all these different peoples usually stayed in New Amsterdam. So the Dutch capital soon became a queer little town, unlike any other place in the world.

The houses were small and very plain at first. The Dutch and French and Walloon housewives scoured their plain board floors and simple furniture to snow-whiteness. They were proud of their cooking and spinning and of their fine needlework on their supplies of linen, which were very large, for the family washing was held only once in three or six months.

One of the customs of the old New Netherlanders was the festival of St. Nicholas, with presents and surprises for the children on Christmas eve.

When the colonists grew more prosperous, they built large brick and stone houses in place of their small wooden dwellings. Then their goodwives hired maids to do the baking in the great Dutch

ovens, to polish the heavy pieces of silver, to take care of the linen, which increased and grew finer as the family prospered, and to scour the unpainted boards of the dairy and the roomy kitchens. Rich or poor, the young girls were taught all kinds of good housekeeping. They were often very young



OLD SILVER OF AN EARLY DUTCH FAMILY.

when they married and went to homes of their own.

The men worked hard in their slow way, and spent their leisure at home with their friends before the great open fireplaces in winter and on the quaint little porches in summer, smoking their pipes and drinking their favorite drinks. There

was always a great deal of eating and drinking and smoking among the New Netherlanders. The goodwives made many famous dinner dishes, many puddings and cakes, and no end of good things for their holiday feasts.

“WILLIAM THE TESTY.”

With all his influence, Captain De Vries could not secure a good Director for the Colony. Van Twiller's place was taken by William Kieft, who came to New Netherland in 1637 to stay for ten years, and to do much worse than Van Twiller did. “William the Testy” Kieft was called, on account of his ill-temper.

It would be hard to tell you all the shockingly bad things he did, injuring the Company on one hand and the colonists on the other. His dealings with the Indians brought on a war that was the ruin of almost all the Dutch trade and settlements in North America. Although he had to alter or actually break the laws of the Company to do so, he allowed a plentiful sale of liquor and of guns among the red men. The Indian was then, as now, a dead-shot with any weapon. In liquor he was more like a furious animal than a man. Besides allowing the savages to drink and to have guns, Kieft did everything that would naturally

make them angry with the Dutch. In the affairs of trade and in making settlements, he always tried to get the better of them. Worse still, he outraged their rights by coolly taking possession of any of their lands that he happened to want. He even demanded tribute from them "in maize,



RUINS OF AN OLD DUTCH HOUSE ON STATEN ISLAND.

furs and service, on the plea that the Dutch had defended them against their enemies."

After a few years of such bad usage, a party of Raritans destroyed the Staten Island settlements. That was a heavy loss to De Vries, who tried to induce Kieft to change his ways. Before the Raritan sachems had time to make amends for the rash outbreak of some of their young men, Kieft took wholesale punishment into his own hands.

The Raritans and their allies soon saw that they must turn with all their strength against the Dutch, or be destroyed themselves. They broke up all the settlements where Jersey City and Hoboken now stand.

THE COUNCIL OF TWELVE.

Then the patroons and heads of families in the Province made up their minds that the Director should have his own way no longer. They held a public meeting and appointed a council of Twelve, with Captain De Vries at their head, to make peace as quickly as possible. De Vries was always the Indians' wise and gentle friend. They knew it and trusted him. Kieft submitted sullenly. The peace was made, the settlers went back to the ruins of their homes on the west bank of the Hudson, and trade began to flourish again.

Kieft dismissed the Council as soon as he could, and announced that if the men of New Netherland held any more public meetings they would be punished for it. Then he went on in his old way with the Indians.

KIEFT'S TREACHERY.

Within a year or so, the natives broke out again across the river. The settlers, in a panic, again fled to the port of New Amsterdam; and the Prov-

ince was in terror. This time the trouble was made by the son of a River chief. His tribe offered to make amends. The Mohawks were on the verge of a war with them, and they wanted the white men's help. With all the other tribes about the mouth of the Hudson, they assembled near the Hackensack River, back of Pavonia, and sent messengers to the Dutch to forgive them and make a treaty of peace.

De Vries and all the best men of the Province saw that it was a fortunate opportunity to heal all the bad wounds.

But Kieft hired a pack of free-booters from some privateer in the harbor to go with a body of his own soldiers and surprise the red men who had begged for peace and kill them in their sleep. It was a horrible massacre.



A KING OF THE RIVER TRIBES.

The Indians who escaped did not wait for morning to fall upon the Pavonia settlements. All the fair boueries and all the buildings of Pavonia, Ahasimus, and Hoboken were laid waste in a few hours, till only the walls of Kieft's brew-house were left for a landmark. Some of the settlers of Pavonia were killed in their burning houses. Others put off quickly in their boats, and found refuge in the large stone and brick fort which had been built in place of the log blockhouse at New Amsterdam.

The outraged savages in their anger sought the aid of all the tribes of their race. Kieft's deed was so black that they forgot their quarrels with each other, in order to retaliate upon the Dutch.

A GREAT INDIAN WAR.

Every Algonkin who had ever heard the name of Kieft burned with hatred for him and his murderers. A league was formed of the River tribes and others who lived on the shores of the harbor and on Long Island. The South River settlers alone were not disturbed. The natives of that region were under the good influence of the Swedes, and had had little to do with either the Dutch or the River Indians. A few weak tribes



about the Hudson remained friendly. Those about Rensselaerwyck joined the war. But the forts of that great patroonerie were able to protect their settlers. All the other plantations were wasted. Most of them were utterly ruined. Even New Amsterdam was in serious danger.

Yet Kieft would hear neither warning nor prayers. He ordered about his little garrison as if he thought his two hundred Dutch soldiers could reduce ten times as many savages, while he took his ease. He ordered them so badly that they sometimes destroyed villages of the friendly tribes, few as they were ; they killed parties of men, women and children, who were flying from their own race to the protection of the Dutch capital.

The colonists were angry at the stubborn Director who placed them in this terrible danger. They began to talk of arresting Kieft and sending him to Amsterdam. They would have done so, no doubt, if a message had not come from the Long Island tribes offering to make peace.

Kieft was forced to stop the war and agree to a general truce. One after another all the tribes joined it ; but the River tribes did so merely to secure time to prepare for a greater war, which they planned to rid the country of every Dutch settlement.



DIRECTOR KIEFT AND HIS COUNCIL OF EIGHT.

THE COUNCIL OF EIGHT.

Kieft was frightened at last, when De Vries started for Holland to tell what had been done in the Province. To curry favor with the people, Kieft called for another Council. He asked them "to elect five or six persons from among them-



THE DUTCH, UNDER THE ENGLISH CAPTAIN UNDERHILL, ROUTING THE INDIANS NEAR STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT, AND BREAKING UP THE WAR AGAINST KIEFT. FEBRUARY, 1643.

selves" to consider the situation. They elected eight, who promptly voted for peace with the Long Island tribes, and for war with the River Indians.

But the River tribes themselves reopened the war, taking the colonists by surprise. The out-

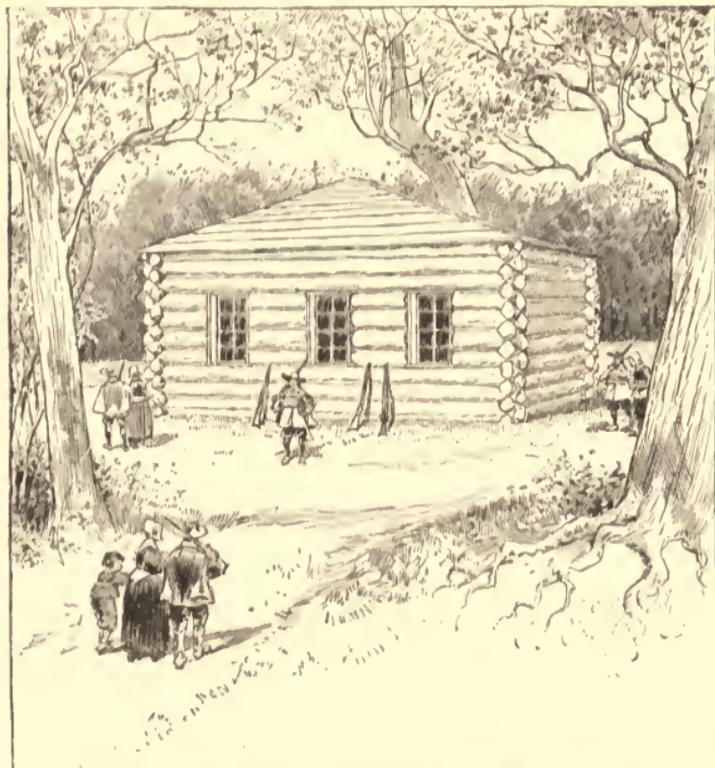
lying settlers, who had ventured back to their farms, came flying in terror to Fort Amsterdam. The Indians swept the country, closing in about the capital. The people on Manhattan gathered into the fort, and even there an officer relieving guard was shot in the arm.

Kieft frantically appealed for help right and left, even to their unfriendly neighbors in New England. Captain Underhill, from Connecticut, led a force of Dutchmen who won the first victory against the angry horde of savages. Further assistance came in the nick of time with one hundred and thirty Dutch soldiers from Peter Stuyvesant, Director of the Company's province on the West India Island of Curaçoa. Peace was restored, and no such serious troubles ever broke out again. Kieft was ordered to go to Holland to explain his conduct, and Stuyvesant was appointed to his place.

THE MINISINK SETTLERS.

Have you ever heard of the quaint little Minisink settlements? They may have been made at the time of Kieft's bad rule in New Netherland. No one knows when they were made; but many years after this time they were found in a happy, prosperous state on Minisink Island, in the upper

waters of the South River, and upon the banks of the river for several miles in the goodly mining and farming region where now New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania come together. Perhaps



REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH OF THE MINISINKS.

their settlements were made by families who were dissatisfied with the way Kieft managed affairs in New Netherland. They may have been some favored Pavonia settlers. For a debt of gratitude,

the Indians may have warned them of the massacre, and led them to a place of safety by the famous old trail which struck through the wilderness across the New Jersey peninsula back of Pavonia. Or, the Minisink families may have come direct from Holland, making their way unseen up the South Bay, past the Swedish forts and the Dutch fort and along the River, till they thought themselves out of reach of both.

At any rate, they planted on Minisink Island in a good situation for defense, with their little log church, their farms and shops for all such work as they needed. It is believed that they arranged everything to support themselves without leaving home, because, if they sent trading-vessels back and forth, their hiding-place would be known.

**PETER STUYVESANT, FOURTH AND LAST
DIRECTOR-GENERAL.**

Peter Stuyvesant came in 1647, with more soldiers and more colonists. He governed the Province for seventeen years, till the English took it from him. He was a brave man and a good soldier, but many of the colonists did not like him. He had lost a leg in war, but the people sometimes forgot that it was an honorable misfortune, and disrespectfully called him "Old Silver-

leg," because he wore a wooden leg striped about with silver.

Both the colonists and the Company had cause to be glad that Stuyvesant was a military man. He soon showed friends and foes that the Dutch Province had a Director at last who knew how to take care of it. He defied the New Englanders on Long Island and the Connecticut River, and he stopped the Swedes from forcing the Dutch to strike their flag when they entered the South Bay, as you have read in the chapter on New Sweden. He knew how to stand on the rights of his people without breaking the Company's rules, and to send accounts of the actions of the other colonies that soon brought permission to defend New Netherland with powder and ball, if necessary.

STEALING PEACHES.

With the Indians, too, this resolute Director was a good friend in peace and a dreaded enemy in war. His trouble was chiefly with the restless tribes some distance up the Hudson, in the neighborhood of what is now the old town of Esopus. They were very troublesome.

There was only one serious Indian outbreak in Stuyvesant's time. That happened while he was

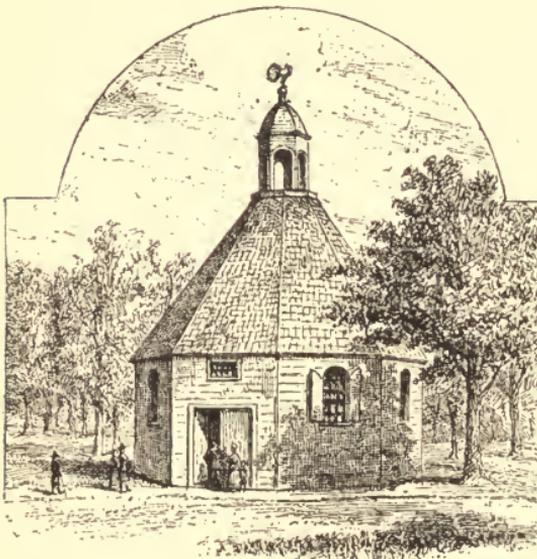
at the South Bay, on the conquest of New Sweden. Hendrick Van Dyck, an important man in New Amsterdam, killed a squaw of one of the River tribes for stealing his peaches. Instantly all her tribe fell upon the settlements from Hoboken to Staten Island, and even threatened New Amsterdam. This was in September, 1655—the same month and year, you remember, in which New Sweden was conquered.

As soon as the Director returned, he made peace. This was the third time that all the villages on the western shore of the Hudson had been burned to ashes ; and the stern Director would not allow them to be rebuilt again until the owners agreed to use brick or stone, with substantial roofs, instead of thatch. So this outbreak over Van Dyck's peaches led to the building of the first well-planned and permanent houses where Jersey City now lies. The first town built under this law was called the "Maize Land." Afterwards the name was changed to Bergen.

Maize Land was laid out by the engineer of the Province. Others like it were built soon afterwards, and many were planned. You can imagine how the fertile forest-grown banks of the Hudson and the rugged highlands above would have looked, dotted with these little towns, as they

would have been if the Dutch rule had lasted many years longer.

The town was a square, about the size of one of our large city blocks. A high log palisade, with heavy gates, was built around it, on all four sides of the square. A street was laid just inside the



CHURCH IN A DUTCH VILLAGE.

palisades, going all the way round the square, and two other streets ran through the centre, crossing at right angles in the centre of the town. The gates were placed where the streets ended, in the centre of each side of the square. The

crossing of the streets made the heart of the village, where there was the church, perhaps, and a public well, with a long sweep, and watering-troughs for the cattle. There the Dutchmen often lounged going to and from their work; and the boys and girls sent for water by their mothers let their jugs stand (and get broken sometimes) while they played with one another.

Each of the quarters made by the cross-streets was divided into eight lots—on which the good people of Maize Land built their solid houses, with gable-roofs, little front porches and sheds near by for their animals. The whole thirty-two plots were taken before the new village was a year old. Most of the people belonged to the families who had been attacked and driven away by the Indians.

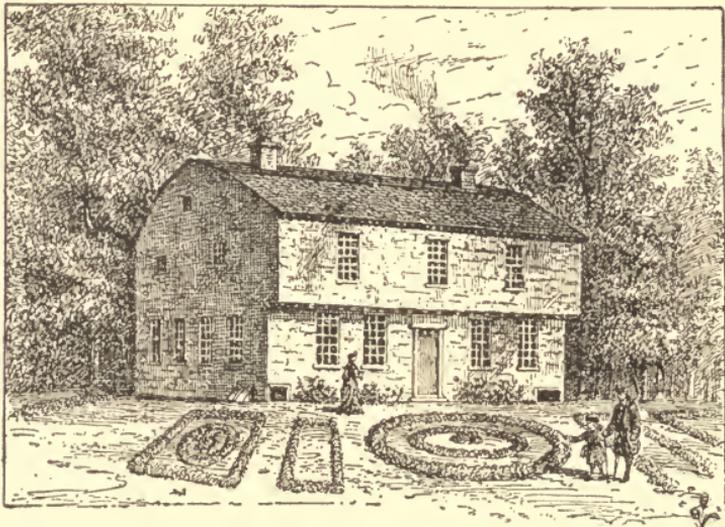
The owners of the house-plots had their gardens outside the palisade. After a year this little town had a charter and government of its own under the new laws of the Company. The town was extended beyond the palisade when the Indian troubles seemed to be over. Sometimes the men would thatch their cattle-sheds with cattails in spite of the law. Such parts of the villages were burned once or twice, which made Director Stuyvesant very strict about giving any one permission to build there.

The town of Bergen grew strong and prosperous, and a number of English settled there, as they did in other places ; but in Bergen they made no trouble.

“HEADSTRONG PETER.”

With all his care of the Colony, Stuyvesant was a hard and haughty Director. The people called

him "Hardkopping Piet," which means "Headstrong Peter." During nearly all of his long term, he ruled them after his own masterful will, in defiance of their wishes, and even of the Company's orders. He had his fine town-house and his large



STUYVESANT'S "BOWERIE" HOUSE.

country-house, with its beautiful bouerie ; and he lived almost like a king in his own kingdom.

When he first came out to the Province, the Company gave him orders to govern it with a representative assembly, and to take many wise and liberal measures, which would have made New Netherland the most free and enlightened colony in the world. As you know, the Province

had always been governed almost entirely by the will of the Director. Stuyvesant wanted to have his way, too. He put off making such changes as would give the people charge of affairs, until they could endure his willful rule no longer.

Even when he was sharply rebuked by the Company and ordered to do their bidding forthwith, he did it slowly, and kept to his own way as much as he possibly could. He was a staunch member of the Dutch Reformed Church, and was so opposed to all other churches that he often gave them trouble; but after he began to grow old and wiser, he welcomed people of all faiths and all nations to the protection of his Colony.

NEW NETHERLANDER'S FREEDOM.

The spirit of liberty was in the Dutch as much as in any people of that age—perhaps more. After the colonists had endured Stuyvesant's self-willed rule for several years, they sent an address to the States-General. They said that the mode in which the Province was governed was intolerable, and gave a long list of the ways in which they were neglected. They asked to be governed by the States-General. "Send us," they said, "godly, honorable and intelligent rulers," and at least two schoolmasters for a public school.

This appeal attracted much attention in Holland. People asked if the great merchants and burgomasters of the Amsterdam Chamber had been neglecting the Colony and pocketing all the profits. The Chamber of Nineteen quarreled with



BY THE BUSY CANALS OF OLD AMSTERDAM.

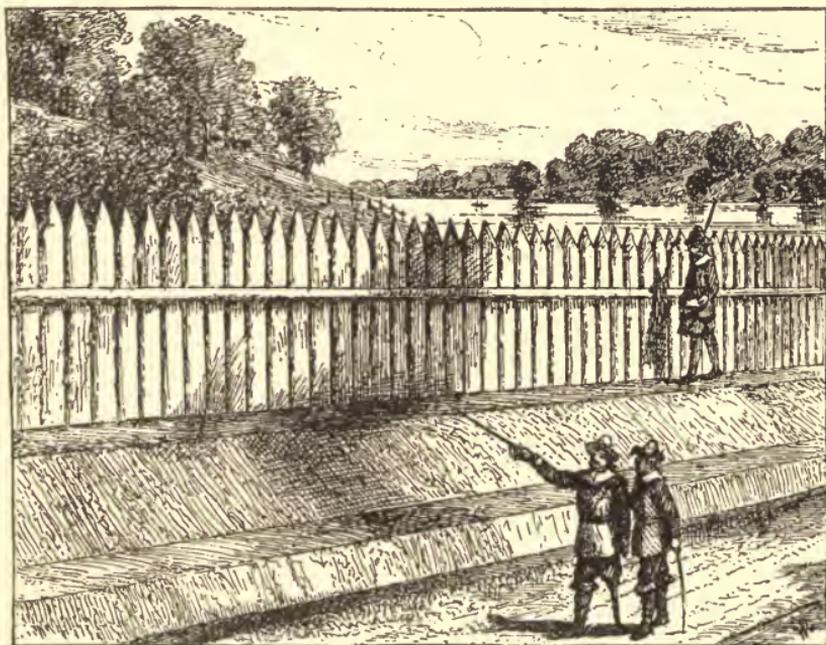
the States-General. The men went home from the meetings in bad humor, wishing that some folks would mind their own affairs. Those were unpleasant days to some of the great merchants who lived by the busy canals of old Amsterdam. But

the States-General was a government for its people far away in America as much as for those at home. The Company was obliged to give the Province free trade in many things. The Amsterdam Chamber was ordered to manage the Province in such a way that the colonists had better care, besides a share in its profits and a voice in the government. Stuyvesant was sharply told to give the people the rights he had withheld.

THE CITY OF NEW AMSTERDAM.

The most important change that came from the people's appeal was that which gave a free government to the little capital. New Amsterdam was ordered to be made a city in April, 1652; but Stuyvesant carried out the orders slowly, so that it was several years before the town was really free—a city of fifteen hundred people and three hundred houses. Ten years before, an English city called Georgeana had been chartered in Maine, but it was never more than a fishing village; and for a long time New Amsterdam was the only real city in North America. The charter for its government was made after the charter of Amsterdam, in Holland. The officers were appointed by Stuyvesant, but they should have been elected by the people. There were

two Burgomasters, or mayors, and fourteen Fathers of the Burghery, or Board of City Fathers, who kept the money and the seals of the city in the Stadt-Huys, or City Hall. They made the laws, took care of the widows and orphans,



GOVERNOR STUYVESANT SHOWING A BURGHER HOW EASILY THE GUNS OF AN ENEMY MIGHT DESTROY THE WOODEN STOCKADE WHICH MADE THE WALL OF NEW AMSTERDAM, WHERE WALL STREET NOW CROSSES A PART OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

managed all the public works and controlled the soldiers of the city, which were called the Burgher Guard.

Gradually Stuyvesant gave the people most of

their rights, but not without many quarrels. For twelve years the city of New Amsterdam flourished under the love and the care of its burghers. Stuyvesant tried hard to induce the people to fortify their city. He showed them that the log palisade was a poor barrier against English guns. He reminded them that the little fort which had once been the main part of the town could no longer defend "the capital, adorned with so many noble buildings at the expense of the good and faithful inhabitants, principally Dutchmen." But the burghers would not take the Director's advice.

THE ENGLISH INFLUENCE.

There were rumors of wars. Some preparations had been made by the New Englanders, for the Connecticut and New Haven people desired nothing more than to fight their Dutch neighbors. They had taken the House of Hope on the Connecticut and some of the Long Island towns, though Stuyvesant let them have nothing except by orders from Holland. But the brave Director could not rouse the New Netherlanders to spend money for defenses, nor to fear the coming of the gunboats of Charles II. The truth was that almost half of the people were English; they were not satisfied with the Company nor with the self-will of the

Director; many thought they would all be happier under an English government.

You know that the English kings never admitted that the Dutch and Swedes had any right to the country they settled; but their colonies were not large enough to pay for the trouble of conquering them until after King Charles II. took the throne. Just before he was allowed to become king, England, under Cromwell, made a treaty with the Dutch, granting their rights to New Netherland. The new King cared nothing for that. New Netherland was worth having, so he told his brother James, the Duke of York and Albany, that he could have it for his own, if he chose to send out gunboats and soldiers, who could take it from the Dutch.

THE FALL OF NEW NETHERLAND.

One August day, in 1664, the people of the little American city saw that the Director's fears had come true. Four English gunboats were in the harbor, with almost one hundred great guns bristling against the Dutch claim and with four hundred and fifty soldiers of the line aboard. Their commander, Colonel Richard Nicholls, sent letters ashore to the Director, ordering him to surrender the entire Province.



STUYVESANT TORE THE ENGLISH LETTERS IN PIECES AND CALLED UPON HIS COUNCIL TO DEFEND THEIR CAPITAL.

Stuyvesant heard the letters read as he sat in council with the leading men of the city. After the reading was finished he jumped from his chair, tore the letters in pieces, and stamped with his wooden leg, while he called upon his Council to rouse the burghers to defend their capital. But the others said that there were neither soldiers nor powder and ball enough to make any sort of defense ; resistance would only risk their lives and cause the ruin of their pretty city, while the English would come in just the same. In vain the Director appealed to them. There was no resistance. So the order was given to lower the Dutch West India Company's flag from the place where it had floated for forty years. The English came ashore. The strange soldiers stood in double file while the Burgher Guard marched out of the fort.

CHAPTER X.

THE DUKE'S PROVINCE OF NEW YORK.

THE Middle Colonies fell under English rule in 1664 and remained under it for one hundred and ten years, excepting for about fourteen months in 1673 and 1674, when the Dutch regained control.

His Majesty Charles II. coolly gave patents to his brother James, the Duke of York and Albany, for all the land claimed by the Dutch, from the Connecticut River and the region of Lake Ontario southward, beyond the Delaware Bay; also to Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and the beautiful forest-covered Maine country, between the Kennebec River and the St. Lawrence River. These boundaries were finally cut down to about the limits of the present State of New York, after some bitter border quarrels, especially with the people of Connecticut and New Hampshire.

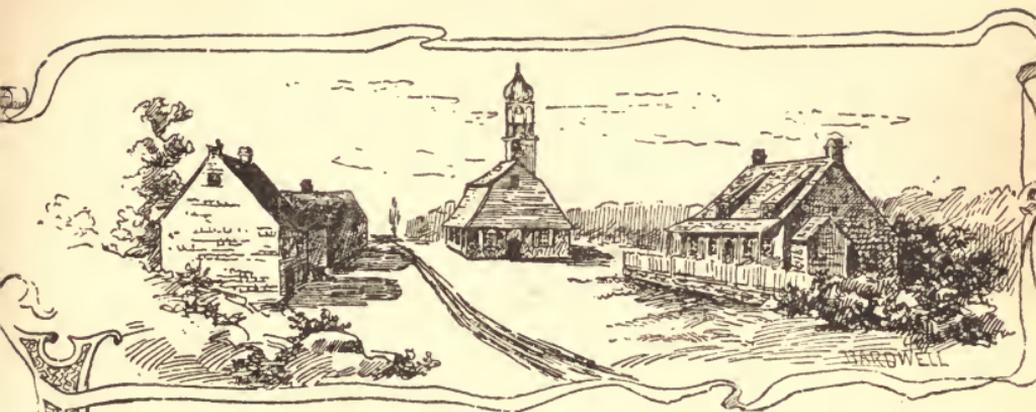
The great Province of New York was the private

property of the selfish grandson of old King James I. for twenty-four years; the last three of which he was King James II. The change was the beginning of a strange new life of harder times than ever for the colonists.

CHANGES UNDER THE DUKE.

Lieutenant Nicholls made his changes with as much kindness as he could. A few of the Dutchmen felt as Stuyvesant did, angry at the intruders; but the English officer did not make matters any worse than was necessary. He promised the people that their customs should be altered but gradually, and told them that the Duke promised them a liberal government.

He changed the names of the Province and the city to New York. The fort he called Fort James. The largest of the towns on the Hudson received the Duke's second title, Albany. Nearly all the other places of any size were either renamed or the Dutch names turned into English. There were about a dozen towns, besides several small villages and scattered farms. Most of these were near the mouth of the Hudson and near Albany. The farthest settlement was Schenectady, on the Mohawk River.



In the quaint little Dutch towns of Long Island the new rule was bitterly resented; but in some of the neighboring villages, which had been settled by Englishmen from Newhaven and Connecticut, the people thought that they should have no more trouble after they were placed under their own Duke and set up in a county called Yorkshire. This county included the whole island, and the English said that Yorkshire courts would make the independent Dutch towns behave themselves.

Altogether there were about twelve thousand people in the Province. In our day, that number of people in one place hardly makes a good-sized town.

A little less than half of these people were called "English;" they were English, Welsh, Scotch, and Irish. A little more than half of them were

called "Dutch"; they were French, Swiss, Prussians, Germans. There were a few others of almost every nation on the earth. Eighteen different languages were spoken in the little capital. The "English" and the "Dutch" parties were



THE VAN CORTLANDT MANOR-HOUSE.

opposed to each other in many affairs of the Province.

The patrooneries were not altered except in name. They were called manors, and the proprietors were lords of manors. "No aristocrats in

America so nearly resembled the nobility of the Old World as the great landed Dutch proprietors in New York—such as the Van Rensselaers, the Van Cortlandts and the Livingstons. Their vast estates . . . were rented out to tenant-farmers, over whom they ruled in princely fashion.” They owned negro slaves, who worked their tobacco plantations, cultivated the farms, and were in all sorts of household service.

In the winter the proprietors and their families removed to their large city houses. There, too, the wealthy merchants used “blacks,” as they called the negroes, in their business about the wharves and warehouses and in their homes. But there were not such numbers of slaves in the Middle Colonies as in the South. White slaves were almost unknown.

FIRST ENGLISH SOLDIERS IN NEW YORK.

The Duke's conquest in New York reopened war between England and Holland. So, one of Nicholls' first cares was to strengthen the old fort and prepare the city against an attack from Holland. The English had begun to fear the Dutch navy, and they soon had good reason to do so.

The soldiers Nicholls brought with him might be much needed. He intended to make them live

with the citizens—to “quarter” them on the people; but the leading officers objected strongly, and it was arranged that each citizen should pay something toward a fund to keep them in barracks by themselves. Even this seemed hard. The Dutch were not only obliged to submit to a new master and new government, but they must support a standing army of foreigners when no other colony was obliged to do so, except Virginia, which had a few troops for a short time.

The soldiers in New York had their grievances, too. The citizens could afford to pay so little that they slept on straw, and had to endure many other hardships. The good-hearted Governor Nicholls spent his own fortune to feed these wretched men.

FALSE PROMISES OF FREE GOVERNMENT.

The Duke promised the people a liberal government, and at first they thought they were fortunate to be under him. Governor Nicholls had his orders to frame a set of laws, which he copied partly from the laws of Connecticut and Massachusetts; but he was obliged to place them under the control of the Duke instead of under the control of the people, as in the New England Colonies. They were called the “Duke’s Laws,” and were hated.

Nicholls also had orders to call for an assembly of

delegates elected by the people. He and his Council met with them in the newly named Fort James. But the Duke kept all the power, even to lay taxes and appoint officers.

That was a sample of all the Duke's promises. While he assured the people that every one should have his own religion, he ordered the whole Province to be laid off into parishes, and each parish to build an Episcopal church. It was thanks to Nicholls, not to the bigoted English Duke, that the Dutch were well treated. In the capital the English quietly held Sunday-afternoon services in the church in the fort, while the Dutch used it in the mornings, just as they had done ever since it was built by Kieft. After a time the English built a church of their own where Old Trinity now stands.

The people soon saw that the promises were all falsehoods. The new proprietor they had accepted so willingly was a tyrant. He cared nothing for the Province but to use it for his own profit.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Almost the only good thing James did for the Colonies, either as duke or as king, was to continue the free government of the capital of the Province. In less than a year after the conquest he changed the Dutch burgher rule to the English form of

city government, with a mayor, aldermen and sheriff. The first mayor was Thomas Willett, "a useful and active man," who had lately come from New Plymouth to live in New Netherland. There were seven new officers; four of them were Dutchmen, three Englishmen. A Dutchman was appointed secretary to translate the Dutchmen's papers and speeches; for the official language of the country was English.

The city filled the lower end of Manhattan Island, which was much smaller than it is now. Battery Park was a mass of rocks, often covered by the tide almost to the fort, which was just below Bowling Green. The city lay above the Bowling Green, along the high land to the palisade or wall, which gave place long afterward to Wall street. This high land had one long street, which grew from an Indian trail, and which the English called Broadway. This was not then the main street. On the west, the Hudson River came to the foot of a lovely hill, where Trinity Church was built. On the other side, short streets ran down hill to the town windmill, the fort, the new Governor's House some distance away, along the shore of the East River. That side was well built up with dwellings and warehouses fronting on the harbor and on little canals up side streets. Along the strand were several

docks that gave the name of Dock street to the water-front, afterward called Pearl street, because it was paved with oyster-shells. That was the main street, and many fine houses were built there. Now the shore has been filled in, so that Pearl street is some distance from the water.

The rest of "the island was covered with woods, meadows, fens and lakes, and some lofty hills," which were "almost overrun with horses bred wild." "The fertile soil produced apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, quinces medlars, better than at home. Vines grew wild everywhere, and there was an abundance of blue and white grapes; a wine was already made from them equal to any Rhenish or French. Vegetables filled the gardens; corn grew rapidly; the virgin soil was suited to every kind of plant or tree and to flowers of pleasant odors and rare beauty."

In Europe poor people could not buy meat; but here they "lived in abundance. Venison was so plenty that few sheep were raised; fowls, turkeys, geese, ducks, pigeons, were easily obtained." Hogs made the "sweetest pork," from eating Indian corn. "Cattle and horses did well on the salt meadows; the oysters of the bays were famous; fish of all the finest kinds filled the waters;

the climate was dry and healthful, although cold in winter and hot in summer."

Those of the Dutch who were the most bitter against the English were not willing to go back to the old life in Europe, even if they had to take the comforts of their new homes under a foreign government.

THE RETURN OF THE DUTCH.

Many of the colonists soon wished that they had not been so willing to accept the English rule. Some went so far as to ask the States-General to take them from the Duke's control.

The Dutch did not submit meekly to the conquest. War was declared against England, and the Dutch West India Company sent out officers as soon as possible to take their province out of the hands of the English; but they could get no farther than Staten Island. Some of the Dutch towns on Long Island plotted with them to make a revolt. But the plan was discovered. The plotters were fined, put in the stocks, and threatened with still heavier punishments. That happened within the first few years after the conquest. In all the long course of the terrible war, the victorious ships of Holland visited the American coast but once. Then they seized the shipping in the Chesapeake, and did not go near New York.

But they came when another war broke out, nearly ten years later. Nicholls had left the Province by that time. Sir Francis Lovelace was the Governor.

When the sun rose one midsummer morning in 1673, the people living about New York Harbor were surprised to see nineteen gunboats, carrying over a thousand men, lying within musket-shot of Fort James. Then the wonderful news spread through the city that they were a portion of the glorious Netherlands' squadron which had nearly swept the British commerce from the seas. The son of the great Admiral Evertsen and Captain Binckes were in command. Governor Lovelace was away on business, and the defenses were not in good order.

Soon after daybreak, the commanders sent this message to Captain Manning, commander of the fort: "We have come for our own, and our own we will have. We will fire unless the Dutch flag is hoisted in half an hour."

The flag was not hoisted. The gunboats fired on the fort, and landed six hundred men. In the city, the Dutchmen mustered the old Burgher Guard to join the States-General's soldiers. The fort was besieged. Captain Manning had but seventy-six men. He soon opened the gates. The

Dutch entered, beating their drums and flying the blue, white and orange flag of Holland.

The fort was called William Hendrick, the city was named New Orange, and the Province became New Netherland again. This time the government of New Netherland was in the name of the States-General.

The fleet sailed away, leaving the Province in charge of Captain Anthony Colve, one of the best governors the people ever had. For fourteen months everything was Dutch in the land. It has been said that during this short period New Netherland was the happiest, the best-governed and the most prosperous colony in America.

Some of the English towns on Long Island tried to resist; but Governor Colve soon showed them that the Dutch were the masters of New Netherland at last. But it was only for a little while. The news of the conquest did not reach Europe until after Holland and England had begun to make peace, and Holland had agreed to sign away all claims in North America in the treaty of Westminster, 1674.



THE FLAG OF HOLLAND.

NEW YORK FOREVER.

In the fall of 1674, the Duke's government was set up again. The country was renamed New York—this time it was forever, probably. This was done by Major Edmund Andros, whom the



A FRESH POND IN NEW YORK OF ANDROS'S TIME.

It was about where the prison in Centre Street now stands. The Dutch called it the "Kalk-hoeck," from which the English named it "The Collect."

Dutch Governor received politely, and presented with his own handsome coach and three beautiful Flemish horses. Amid the firing of great guns,

the blood-red flag of England was again run up the flagstaff of Fort James.

Governor Andros was a soldier and a gentleman above reproach in many qualities ; but in the seven years that he ruled the Province he won the name of a tyrant, while he was as kind and just as he could be in carrying out the orders of the tyrant proprietor. It is interesting to read, in the grown folks' histories, how he looked after all the affairs of the Province. He took care of the records that give us much of our knowledge about those times ; he formed the militia of the city and towns into companies, which were trained to keep in order and to become first-rate shots by practicing at a mark, although almost every man had a different sort of gun. Every citizen and townsman was obliged to keep his weapons in good order, with an ample supply of powder and ball at home, ready to shoulder his arms and run to the muster when he heard the first tap of the drum.

The Duke often sent word that he wanted the colonists to send him a larger income, and sometimes he complained. Yet he and his royal brother were pleased enough after a few years, to make Andros a knight for the wise manner in which he had managed the affairs of the Province.

Sir Edmund Andros became a great man in the Colonies.

THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS.

The Duke forced Sir Edmund to lay as many taxes on the people as he possibly could, in order to add to his Grace's spending-money. The Governor was even obliged to tax the vessels that took goods to New Jersey, which was owned and governed by the Carteret family, who were relatives and good friends of Andros. This led to trouble in both the Provinces. Andros sent men to arrest his kinsman, Governor Carteret; and there was a sad and exciting time, all to put a few pounds into the pocket of a duke.

At length, when Andros was away, the colonists rebelled against his government, and made a prisoner of his lieutenant-governor, Anthony Brockholls.

The King and his friend, William Penn, advised the Duke to be easier on the colonists, and to allow them some government of their own. The Duke said he would rather sell the whole Province; but he changed his mind when he considered the valuable trade of the people. Then he sent out a good and able governor in Thomas Dongan, and a charter of liberties and privileges, which prom-

ised the people the right to elect their own law-makers and to tax themselves.

The first Representative Assembly of the people of New York sat for three weeks in Fort James, in the autumn of 1683. They formed a modest set of laws, and made excellent arrangements to improve the trade and other affairs of the Colony. But that was all the good it did them.

WHEN JAMES II. WAS KING.

While the people were waiting for the Duke to confirm their laws with the Liberties and Privileges, they received, instead, the news that Charles II. was dead, and the Duke had become King James II. Then the Assembly was dissolved.

The next news was that New York had been turned over to the Privy Council, which managed the other Royal provinces. After that more tidings came that nearly broke the people's hearts. They were that his Majesty had made the whole country, from the Delaware to Canada, into the Dominion of New England, with the capital at Boston, and Sir Edmund Andros Governor-General.

Before long Sir Edmund made a visit of great ceremony to the City of New York, broke the Seal of the Province, told the people their duty under the new Dominion, and placed them in charge of

Captain Francis Nicholson. He was a good and able man ; but the people were hurt and angry at every one who belonged to the new government. There were quarrels of all kinds for three years, when the Dominion government came to a violent end in an open rebellion. Then Jacob Leisler and the old Burgher Guard took possession of the capital, and held it until peace was restored under the new king and queen of England, William and Mary.

CHAPTER XI.

THE PALATINATE OF NEW JERSEY.

MEANTIME there were great changes in the county across the Hudson River.

When the Duke planned his conquest of New Netherland, he told Nicholls to name the westerly portion of the Province Albania, for his second dukedom. But his Grace changed his mind after Nicholls sailed away ; and two months before his fleet entered New York Harbor James sold the whole of his great westerly peninsula to Sir George Carteret and Lord Berkeley. You have heard of them among the Proprietors of Carolina, which was granted about this same time.

The Duke sold them his full powers over this westerly part of his Province, making it a separate palatinate, much like Maryland and the other proprietary provinces.

King Charles and the Duke called it New Cesarea, or New Jersey, because in the war that had cost their father, Charles I., his throne and his head, Sir George Carteret had sheltered the crown

prince in his fortress at Jersey. That fortress was the last in the realm to lower the Royal flag to Cromwell's army; and then Carteret only obeyed the Prince, who sent the command from his hiding in some other place.

Carteret and Berkeley planned that their colonists should be free to worship God as they wished, and that they should govern themselves under the laws of England. They drew up papers, promising the settlers of their Province much such privileges as Lord Baltimore had given the settlers of Maryland over thirty years before. These papers were known as the Concessions and Agreement of the Lord Proprietors of New Jersey. If you should read the old records of the Province, you would see a great deal about these "Concessions," as they were commonly called.

THE FIRST TOWNS IN THE "GARDEN STATE."

Meantime Nicholls knew nothing of the Duke's sale of Albania, and did as he was bidden, taking special interest in this fruitful part of the new domain, which is now sometimes called the "Garden State." The soil was rich, the waters were full of fish, the Indians were peaceable, and had peltries for a good trade. The Dutch had several

thriving towns and prosperous farms opposite New York.

At that time, there was not an English settlement between the Hudson and the Delaware. Nicholls began at once to send through New England for settlers. He planned to build ports and cities and to lay out farms. He thought they would



THE WATERS OF NEW JERSEY WERE
FULL OF FISH.



THEY COULD WATCH THE VESSELS IN
THE HARBOR.

surpass everything in New York. He took pains to please the Dutch who were there. Among other privileges, he allowed them to keep the names of their settlements. One of these was Hobocan, the Indian name for a kind of pipe made of a stone found in that region. The other settlements were Bergen, Communipau, and Ahasimus. All three of them were long ago in-

cluded in Jersey City. They were pretty places, where the Dutch could sit on the grass and look over at New York or watch the vessels in the harbor.

Within a year, Nicholls granted land for four new settlements. The first English planters were men from Long Island and Connecticut. They received permission to carry on whale-fisheries. In 1664 they began to make their settlement. They were united in a town association after the custom in New England. They planted opposite the mouth of what we call Newark Bay. The Dutch called it the Achter-kull, which the English made into After-cull. That meant the cull, or bay, after the great bay.

Because the Duke had changed his mind and sold the westerly portion of his conquest, the history of this Colony was changed. The next story is how After-cull settlement became Elizabeth Town.

ELIZABETH TOWN.

Sir George Carteret soon sent out his brother, Philip Carteret, with a colony from his estates in Jersey.

The Carterets were an old French family, who had long been good and loyal subjects to Eng-

land, although they and the people on their estates in Jersey still kept to their French language and customs.

The After-cull Colony were not glad to see this new company. In the first place, they had the Duke's patents from Nicholls, which seemed so liberal that they did not want to change them. Besides that, some of the settlers had an English hatred of the French.

It is said that they could not refuse to go to meet young Carteret when they saw him land near their houses, and walk up from the shore with a hoe on his shoulder to show that, gentleman as he was, he came to work. He was so agreeable and so straightforward that they immediately offered him and his company the shelter of their new houses. In a short time they felt at home with the strangers, and liked them, for all their foreign ways.

Governor Carteret offered to give the Puritans the Proprietors' grants for their land, assuring them that the rent, which was a half-penny the acre, would not be collected until five years after a settler took up his land. He also assured them that the Concessions and Agreement would make them happier colonists than any of the Duke's offers. which was quite true.

At length they agreed to stay, and to allow Carteret and others of his company to enter their

town association. Then the Governor made the After-cull settlement the capital of the Province. In honor of Sir George Carteret's wife, it was called Elizabeth Town. The young leader and his principal men built good houses, and every man soon had his own comfortable fireside.



EVERY MAN SOON HAD HIS OWN COMFORTABLE
FIRESIDE.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE.

Governor Carteret soon sent word to every settlement in New Jersey, notifying the landholders to elect their delegates to meet the Governor and Council of six of the leading colonists in general assembly at Elizabeth Town.

The Assembly was held in May, 1668. The Gov-

ernor told the delegates that the Proprietors gave them the right to govern and tax themselves, and wished them to enjoy the privileges of free Englishmen. This was about twenty years before the colonists of New York were able to enjoy the same rights.

The Dutchmen willingly accepted their new Proprietors with The Concessions and the young Governor, who was devoted to the good of the Colony. The Dutch were sensible enough to be happy that they had fallen under proprietors who were both liberal and honest, instead of having to live under the shifting promises of the Duke.

Unfortunately, the English settlers were not so sensible. They made no end of trouble. They wanted everything the Proprietors promised in The Concessions, but were unwilling to keep to their side of the agreement. They also wanted all that they had hoped to have under Nicholls' patents from the Duke, but never would have had. They could see how the Duke was breaking his promises to the New Yorkers, but they would not admit that their own Proprietors treated them more fairly.

“A TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT.”

The English of Elizabeth Town complained and quarreled about one thing or another nearly all the time—“a tempest in a teapot.”

Once Sir George Carteret's worthless son, "Captain James," came to the Town on his way to be made a landgrave of Carolina. The people welcomed him as if he had greater powers than the Governor. He had no authority; but he accepted the people's honors and had a gay time, living in the Governor's house, while the Governor fled to the peaceful Dutch in Bergen. From there he went to England.

When Sir George Carteret heard of the trouble, he ordered his son to Carolina at once. To the people he sent word that they must behave themselves under their Governor; but they never did.

NEW JERSEY'S PROSPERITY.

With all the quarrels, the Province prospered. Sir George sent over several companies of colonists, well provided with farming tools and supplies. Governor Philip sent out agents to invite settlers from other colonies. The agents read The Concessions in the public squares of the towns of New York, Long Island and the New England Colonies.

Whole towns removed from New Haven when that colony was placed under the government of Connecticut. Within a few years as many as ten new settlements were well started. The leading

men of Elizabeth Town were making their fortunes in whale-fisheries along the coast. They sold some of their large tract to the new towns, receiving good prices. Many of the new-comers were their old friends, especially the settlers of Newark ; but the boundaries, their neighbors' trade and taxes, raised more quarrels.

RETURN OF DUTCH RULE IN NEW JERSEY.

The vessel in which Captain James Carteret went south was overhauled by a gunboat of the great Dutch squadron, then scouring the seas for English craft. Samuel Hopkins, a New Jersey man in the vessel with Carteret, told the Dutchmen how matters were going in their old New Netherland, especially how poorly New York City was guarded.

The Dutch commanders crowded sail at once for New York, and soon took the fort, as you know. When the news reached the After-cull, the towns "in the Province heretofore called New Yarsey" promptly sent deputies to the Dutch conquerors, who granted them "the same Privileges and Freedoms as native-born subjects and Dutch towns." All the six towns, from Bergen to Shrewsbury, were notified to elect their Schout or chief magistrate, their Koopman or Secretary, and their Schepens or representatives, who met together and

governed their towns by themselves, apart from the rest of New Netherland ; but after fourteen months the English came again.

CARTERET'S EAST JERSEY.

After the English received the country again, Lord Berkeley sold his share of the palatinate to some well-known Englishmen of the Society of Friends—disrespectfully called Quakers in those days. Sir George Carteret and the Friends then divided the Province about down the centre, Carteret taking East Jersey, the Friends taking West Jersey.

Governor Philip went back to Elizabeth Town. An act of Oblivion was passed to wipe out all the old troubles. Then the Assembly appointed a Thanksgiving-day of prayer and feasting. It was held in a general holiday after harvests were gathered in the autumn. That was the beginning of the New Jersey people's regular Thanksgiving, many years after the custom had been settled in New England.

But the colonists were no more peaceable than they had been before. Governor Carteret had a hard time with them. Then, to add to his troubles, he was arrested by Sir Edmund Andros and carried off to New York City, because he refused to

pay a customs duty, which would have been robbing the Proprietor of his own Province to give more spending-money to the Duke. The demand would not have been made, perhaps, if the Duke had not known that Sir George Carteret was dying. In a short time news came that the Proprietor of East Jersey was dead, and that the Province had been sold to a large company of Quakers and Presbyterians.

THE CUSTOMS OF EAST JERSEY.

The people of the Dutch towns kept their own customs for many years, although they were altered gradually by the English people who settled among them. So the people who lived where Jersey City and Hoboken are now, had much the same habits as the old stock of New Amsterdam. Elizabeth Town, you know, was made up of New England people, of stern and simple habits and "Frenchified English," as they called Carteret's colonists from the Island of Jersey. Some of the other towns, such as Newark, were settled by the most rigid of Puritans. As you have read, they had first planted their own church and colony of New Haven, but when their towns were included under the charter of the less strict people of Connecticut, they had indignantly

removed to New Jersey. Farther down the coast, there were towns of Quakers. Soon companies of Scotch families began to arrive. These early



AN EARLY DUTCH WINDMILL.

settlers of New Jersey, who were of many different sorts, each held firmly to some of their habits, while others were affected by their neighbors.

FAIR-DAYS.

They had great fair or market days, when all came together at Elizabeth Town. Rigid Independents sold their produce to Frenchmen, and bought goods from the Dutch. They probably used some wampum and peltries for currency, but they had little coin. Nearly everything was bartered or exchanged, according to values fixed by the Assembly. Certain quantities of corn, potatoes, pork, and other things were declared worth certain prices in English money. The people "swapped" or "bartered" one thing for another, made their "reckonings," and when they were "about even" they came to a "jumping settlement," and called their bargains "square."

CHAPTER XII.

THE QUAKER COLONIES.

ALL through the history of our colonies we read of the journeyings and the preachings of a religious people who called themselves members of the Society of Friends.

They believed in mild and simple living, without war, without churches and paid ministers and without nearly all of the customs then common in Europe and America to mark the differences between upper and lower classes of people. In Europe and in nearly all the American colonies the Friends were hated for these simple ideas, and for the wild, fanatical way they first preached them in the streets or anywhere that they could find listeners. From one of their queer ways, known as "quaking," they were disrespectfully called Quakers. Even in the colonies, where religious freedom was promised to all settlers, the Quakers were made uncomfortable by the others, whether they were Puritans, Churchmen or Catholics.

GEORGE FOX AND HIS FOLLOWERS.

The first great Quaker leader was George Fox, "a deep-hearted man, full of religious fervor. He caught up the ideas around him, expressed them in vigorous speech, and made them respected by his heroic suffering. Tall of stature, with pierc-



THE COMFORTABLE KITCHEN OF A FRIEND WHO FOUND A HOME IN NAVESINK.

ing eye, commanding presence and perfect courage, wild, fanatical and superstitious, he went up and down England preaching everywhere, and even visited America. He was continually getting into prison. He slept so often in the woods, in

barns or in the cell of a prison that he wore a suit of leather clothes. By his sufferings and his earnestness he was soon the rallying-point for the Quakers, and formed them into a sect."

In those early days these Friends did outlandish things—breaking bottles and holding up their hands, while in solemn voices they gave warning of doom to people who would not believe them.

"They suffered severely for these freaks, and it is said that there were often more than a thousand of them in prison, and over three hundred and fifty are believed to have died from prison hardships." But after a regular sect was formed and the Quakers' ideas were taken up and written down in books, as they were by the great scholar, Robert Barclay, the members of the society stopped the ranting and "quaking." They became famous for their mild manners, their opposition to all sorts of strife, and for living according to the Golden Rule.

THE NAVESINK COLONY.

When Lieutenant-Governor Nicholls called for colonists for Albania, a party of Friends obtained the famous Monmouth patent for a colony of their own, with the right to settle and to make laws over a large tract between the Raritan River and Sandy Hook.

The leader of this company was William Goulding. He and his friends bought their land of the Navesink tribe of Indians. They began their settlements at Shrewsbury and Middletown, soon after Governor Carteret took possession of New Jersey. The Puritans of Elizabeth Town wished to drive them away ; but Carteret said that the concessions promised protection to Quakers as much as to Puritans. He confirmed their patent, and in 1667 William Goulding and his companions laid out the first Quaker towns in the world.

The same year they held an assembly to make their own laws at Portland Point, now called the Highlands.

Navesink soon became the refuge and the meeting-place for all the Friends in America. The peace and prosperity of these settlements drew so many of this persecuted people from Europe and the other colonies that more towns were soon started. Before long some of the leading Friends in England obtained patents for still larger colonies.

When Carteret called for his first Assembly in 1668, he asked the Navesink people with the others to send their delegates. Although the Friends had held a legislature of their own, they responded to the call and sent their representatives to Eliza-

beth Town. But the Elizabeth Town delegates treated them so rudely, and managed everything their own way to such a degree, that the Friends withdrew, and ordered their own colony in their own way. They took no part in the quarrels that went on in Elizabeth Town and Newark, and gave no trouble to any one except when they were ill-used or molested. Every one soon learned to let them alone, but many were envious because, by hard working and minding their own business, they soon had rich farms and good trade with the natives and other colonies. They made such good homes for themselves that some rich men of their sect in England decided to start other colonies, where many more could find a refuge. That was the way in which New Jersey happened to be divided into the East and the West Provinces.

WEST JERSEY.

John Fenwick and Edward Byllinge were the English Friends who bought Lord Berkeley's share of the palatinate in 1674, and then agreed with Sir George Carteret to cut it in two.

They called their half the Province of West Jersey. They formed a trust and stock company, and planned a government for a great Friends' Colony, which lasted twenty years.

Mr. Fenwick, with his own family and several others, came out at once and settled a place that they named Salem, because they loved peace. He made friends with the Dutch, whose farms had once laid under the protection of the old Fort Nassau. He sought the good-will of the Swedes at Swedesborough on Raccoon Creek, and in other places along the shore. Governor Andros, of New York, pounced upon him with the Duke's taxes on his trade and questions on his right to the land; but Fenwick managed to take care of his rights, peaceful Friend though he was.

**HAS THEE HEARD OF THE CAPITAL CALLED
BYLLINGTON?**

Many Friends asked this question of each other in the last quarter of the 17th century. Some in Europe, some in the colonies. All of the thirteen colonies were settled then except Pennsylvania and Georgia.

It was a great thing for these gentle and persecuted people to have a colony with a government and a capital town all their own.

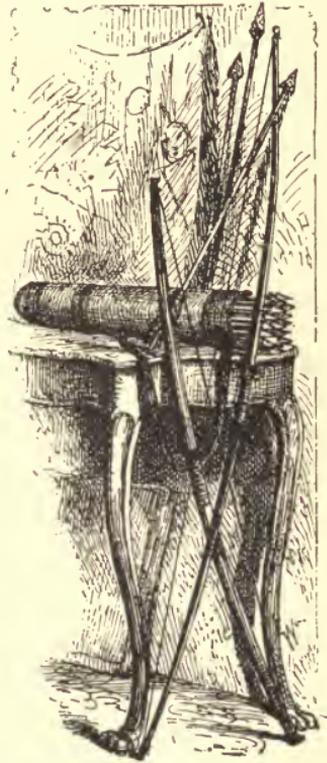
When Governor Byllinge and his friends raised the first great Quaker emigration in England, they sent out four hundred people to the Delaware River, in 1677. These people, led by Deputy-Governor

Edward Jennings, founded the capital of the Colony on Chygoes Island, sometimes called by several other Indian names.

Some of you may have seen or heard of the quiet old town of Burlington, as it was afterwards called. You do not know, perhaps, that it was founded to be the principal city of the Quakers in America. That was five years before William Penn began his Colony of Friends in Pennsylvania.

Governor Andros tried to tax this Colony, too, and made them great trouble until the matter was stopped by the courts of law in England.

The settlers had no other serious drawbacks. The Indians sent them word, "You are our brothers, and we will live like brothers with you;" and they did. They taught the kind white men how to use their bows and arrows to hunt game, how to fish and how to find and to use many things that the Indians ate for food or for medicine. The



INDIAN BOWS AND ARROWS.

region was occupied by the tribes of the Leni-Lenape Nation, or Delawars. They were a peaceful people, who had farms and home-loving habits. They had been cowed by the Iroquois, who won a great victory over them, and were glad to have white men come among them.

It has often been said that no Quaker blood was ever shed by an Indian; but that is not literally true. There is no doubt that the settlers on the Delaware, both Swedes and Quakers, dealt fairly with the Indians, and were well treated in return.

A free representative government was soon started. After a few years, the colonists were allowed to elect their own Governor. Their choice for the first popular Governor of West Jersey was Andrew Hamilton. He was a young Scotch merchant, who played a great part in the events that led to the people's rights in both the Jerseys and in New York. He was no relation of Alexander Hamilton, the patriot of the Revolution.

THE EAST JERSEY ASSOCIATION.

The success of the Navesink Colony, and of the larger settlements entirely under the Quakers' own government in West Jersey, made a great many Friends in all parts of Europe wish to settle in America. Men of means began to think that it

would be a good investment to found another Province for them.

So, after Sir George Carteret's death, when the patents for East Jersey were put up at auction in



AN OLD NEW JERSEY MILL AND FARM STILL IN USE.

England, they were bought in by a number of rich and well-known Englishmen and Scotchmen, who were—Quakers or friends of Quakers. That was in 1681.

The purchasers hoped to build great seaport cities, to open a vast trade, especially in peltries, and to make large fortunes for themselves, while they provided a model Colony for persecuted Friends. For nearly twenty years they built up this refuge. Presbyterians and other persecuted people joined them. But they never built the great seaport cities, and they never made any fortunes out of East Jersey.

THE QUAKER CAPITAL AT PERTH AMBOY.

If you should sometime cross the ferry from the southwestern end of Staten Island, or in some shallow vessel sail up the Raritan Bay to Perth Amboy, you may think of the Earl of Perth, who was Lord High Chancellor of Scotland in Charles II.'s time. It was for this noble gentleman that the pretty little town of Perth Amboy was named.

At the time it was founded,—in 1683,—the Earl and Lord Neill Campbell, William Penn and many others thought that the city of Perth, on the point that the Indians called Amboy, would

some day be a greater seaport than New York. They had not taken the soundings, which would have told them that the waters thereabouts carry but moderate-sized vessels at high tide, while the waters about New York have many miles of anchorage for the largest vessels at all tides.

Governor Carteret yielded his office with courtesy, but the Elizabeth Town settlers had no welcome for the new Proprietor's officer. Two Quaker Governors in four years failed to make a success of the Colony or the capital. Friends who came over to settle preferred to go where all the people were of their own Society. They went either to West Jersey or to the new Friends' Colony in Pennsylvania, which was founded by William Penn; about this time.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIANS RULE EAST JERSEY.

When the Duke of York became King James II. in 1685, the Scotch Presbyterians fell under his displeasure. Many of them had to leave the old country for their lives. Lord Neill Campbell was one of them. His friends of the East Jersey Association hastily made him Acting-governor of their Province, and helped him, with a great company of others, to escape James II.'s terrible "killing time," under Mackenzie and Claverhouse,

which is one of the blackest spots on the history of England.

Perhaps you have heard that New Jersey is sometimes called the cradle of the Presbyterian faith in America. Did you know that the Presbyterians came fleeing from their homes in England and Scotland, sometimes with only the clothes on their backs?

When Lord Neill Campbell was able to go home to his wife and family, he left the Province in charge of Andrew Hamilton—that same young merchant from Edinburgh who was the first popular Governor of West Jersey. Hamilton remained at the head of the Province of East Jersey nearly all the time, till the end of the Proprietors' government.

For a short time the Jerseys were part of the Dominion of New England, and many of the people were in favor of Leisler's rebellion, although few took part in it. The Dominion fell to pieces when James II. was obliged to run away from his throne, and the Proprietors' government was set up once more. Some of the people were still much against it, and refused to pay their rents, small as they were. This went on during all of the reign of William and Mary; but after Queen Anne took the throne, the Proprietors were wearied into handing the government over to the Crown.

THE ROYAL PROVINCE OF NEW JERSEY.

In 1702, when good Queen Anne wore the crown, East Jersey and West Jersey were united under one government as a Royal Province. The Proprietors kept their rights to land and trade. Their heirs hold the claims to this day, and still have their regular meetings, although more, perhaps, for pleasure than for business.

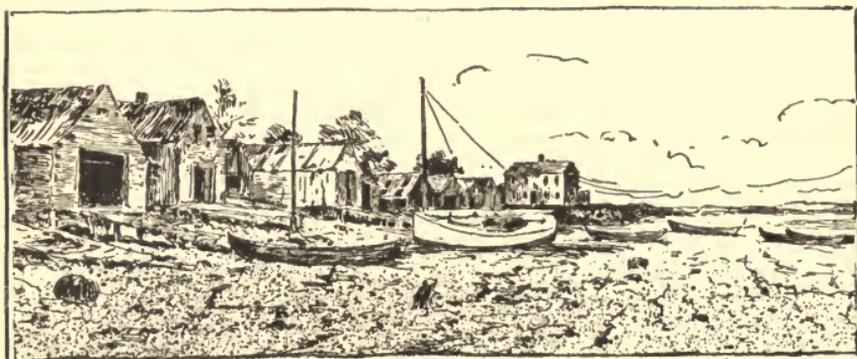
As a Royal Province the New Jersey people had their own Assembly, but for seventy-five years and more they seldom had a governor of their own. Usually they were under the Governors of New York, who gave them but little attention except when they wanted their salaries. They had fine houses in the Province, usually at one of the capitals. The western capital was Burlington. The eastern capital was either Perth Amboy or Elizabeth Town; and great was the rivalry between the two. The Assembly met first at one, then at the other.

The people soon found that the Royal Government was much more strict than the government under the Proprietors. They had less liberty about making their own laws, and were forced to pay much more toward the government. It was hard for them to learn when they were well off. Their history is a sorry tale of quarrels and of making

laws that were vetoed by the Governor or the Crown.

AN UNHAPPY PEOPLE.

Under the free-trade laws of the Proprietors, the people of these well-placed seaports had a lively business, with cargoes coming and going all the time. Sometimes forty vessels were in one harbor at a time—which was “brisk trade” for those days.



A POOR VILLAGE NEAR THE SEA.

But under the Crown the Province was heavily taxed and denied free-trade. The colonists soon lost spirit, and weeks went by with no vessels and no cargoes for any if they did come. With forests of valuable timber all about them and natural ship-yards on their shores, they owned but one vessel, and that only a sloop. Some of them lived in poor villages near the sea. Their ports became pirates' nests. Their farms were rich, but the

farmers were not willing to dig and hoe for themselves. The land holders who were able to do so bought as many negroes as they could possibly pay for, and every well-to-do family along the coast turned over their housework and their farm-work to slaves. An old record says: "The whole Province was filled with murmurs and complaints. . . . They were forced to get money (to pay the Royal officers salaries) on y^e most desperate terms . . . and very many there was y^t sold good milch cowes to raise six shillings."

CHAPTER XIII.

THE GREATEST QUAKER COLONY.

THE third and greatest of all the Quaker Colonies was neighbor to West Jersey. It was planted on the opposite bank of the Delaware River, near the farms of the Swedes and Dutch who had settled about Printz Hall. These Friends arrived six years after the first company took possession of West Jersey.

Some of you know the name of the great new Colony without being told. It was Pennsylvania. The first party of these Friends came out in the winter of 1681. There were three ship-loads, and all suffered from the weather. Yet they passed by some of the settlements of the Dutch, the Swedes and the West Jersey Quakers to begin a town of their own at Upland, now Chester, between what was left of the Swedish towns of Christina and New Götheborg. The weather was so cold that at first they lived in caves, which they dug for themselves in the river-banks. The caves remained for many years after the colonists had houses. What fine

places they were for boys to play, and for smugglers to hide!

The colonists' houses were not log huts, nor cabins of Indian mats, such as the first settlers built in the early days. They were a pretty little row of English houses, of heavy frames filled in by brick.

The next year several hundred other Friends arrived with the Proprietor of the Colony, William Penn.

THE COLONY'S ROYAL GODFATHER.

You have often heard the story, perhaps, of the founding of Pennsylvania. King Charles II. was deeply in debt to the great Admiral Penn, who did much to restore the King to the throne which his father had lost. The Admiral's son, William Penn, was a popular young gentleman in England. He had character, learning and fine manners. He was in favor at court, because of his father's importance and his own attractions. When he joined the despised Society of Friends he was put in prison and suffered with the others of his faith; but he did not lose his high standing altogether. He took part in every great movement for the poor Quakers, and induced many rich men to help them.

He owned shares in the Province of West Jersey, and was a member of the East Jersey association. He openly declared his belief in religious freedom, and in allowing colonists to govern themselves. King Charles did not believe in either ; yet when Penn asked him to pay the Admiral's debt by giving the son a large tract of land in America for another Quaker colony, the King granted the request at once. His Majesty gave Penn a province on the South River, which he called the Delaware ; making it up by coolly giving away pieces of Maryland, New York, and Connecticut. He called it Pennsylvania,—Penn's Woods,—in honor of the Admiral. William said he "feared lest it be looked on as vanity in me." He wished to call the country New Wales, or Sylvania ; but the King said : "No, I am godfather to the territory, and will bestow its name." He asked Penn to give him two beaver-skins a year and one-fifth of all the gold and silver he mined.

THE PROPRIETOR AND THE COLONISTS.

When Penn came to the Delaware in 1682, he brought plans to build the beautiful town of Philadelphia. The name means the "City of Brotherly Love." It expressed the spirit that Penn desired for the Colony. He chose for his city the

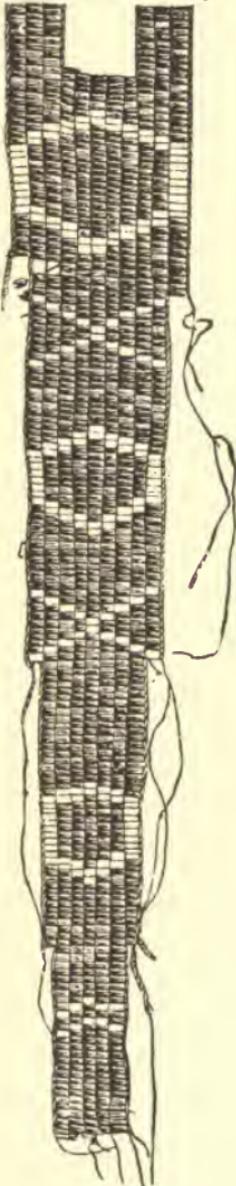
peninsula between the Schuylkill and the Delaware rivers. He bought it of the Swedes, who had bought it of the Indians. He began to build not far from where "the huge and energetic Governor Printz" had built Printz Hall and New Götheborg forty years before. Penn did not know it, perhaps; but this land was outside of his own province and within Lord Baltimore's grant for Maryland. The town was laid out in regular squares, on the convenient plan of the ancient city of Babylon. Some say to this day, it is the most beautiful city in America.

"I wish," said Penn, "to make this capital a faire and greene country towne."

Penn told his people that he had the King's charter to give them a government under their own laws, which he would help them to frame for the good of all. The Province was especially for Quakers, but safety was promised to people of nearly all religions. All white men, and all red men, too, were to have equal justice.

When the colonists accepted Penn's generous promises, they agreed to settle his province and pay him the rent he asked for his land. It was so small a rent that the land was almost a gift, yet the people soon refused to pay it. After all Penn did for them, he had more trouble than pleasure

in his colony, and was broken-hearted and bankrupt when he died in England at the time the Colony was about thirty-five years old.



INDIAN WAMPUM-WORK,
UNFINISHED.

THE INDIANS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

A short time before Penn left England to visit Pennsylvania, he paid his respects to the King.

“It will not be long,” said Charles II., “before I hear that you have gone into the savages’ war-kettle. What is to prevent it?”

“Their own inner light,” said Penn. “Moreover, as I intend equitably to buy their lands, I shall not be molested.”

“Buy their lands! Why, is not the whole land mine?”

“No, your Majesty; we have no right to their lands. They are the original occupants of the soil.”

“What! Have I not the right of discovery?”

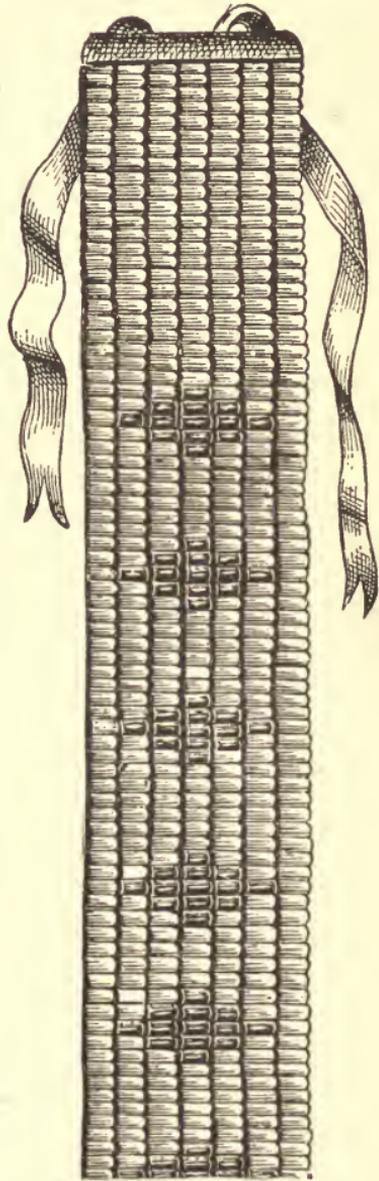
“Well, just suppose that a canoe full of savages should, by some

accident, discover Great Britain. Would you vacate or sell?"

The King was astonished at such a view of the savages' rights. Yet that was Penn's principle in all his dealings with them. As soon as his colonists arrived, they told the Leni-Lenape Indians, who held the country, that their Proprietor would deal fairly with them. The strangers obtained the sachems' permission to stay and build their villages.

When Penn came he met the sachems in a great council, paid them for their land, and made a treaty by which their rights were respected as well as those of the English.

Penn reported that he said to the sachems: "I will not call you children, for parents sometimes chide their children too severely; nor broth-



INDIAN WAMPUM-WORK, FINISHED.

ers only, for brothers differ. The friendship between you and me I will not compare to a chain ; for that rain might rust or the falling tree might break. We are the same as if one man's body might be divided into two parts : we are all one flesh and blood." The Indians accepted this friendly speech, saying, in reply : " We will live in love with William Penn and his children as long as the sun and moon shall endure."

The treaty was kept for more than half a century. It is said that the courts of Pennsylvania were the only courts in all the Colonies where the word of an Indian was as good as that of a white man.

Penn's treaty was made under a great elm-tree, where the Leni-Lenapes often met for their councils. They called it Sakimaxing, the " Place of Kings." Penn attended other meetings, sat with them on the ground, ate with them of their roasted acorns and hominy. When the sachems and warriors began to walk about in one of their ceremonies, Penn joined the file. This pleased them so much that they began to show him how they jumped, much as boys do when they are " getting acquainted." The good Quaker shared the sport. Much to the red men's surprise, the dignified paleface " sprang up and beat them all." Penn visited them as a

friend and enjoyed the simple fare they offered him, while, for his part, he entertained them in his own house with the lavish hospitality of a rich English gentleman.

THE PENNSYLVANIA TERRITORIES.

Penn soon discovered that the King's grant had no water-front on Delaware Bay. He then obtained a special grant from the Duke of York to the strip of South Bay country, which had already been under three governments.

The new Proprietor was welcomed by the quiet farmers of New Castle, Christina, Tinicum and Wicacoa, on which part of Philadelphia now stands. Both Swedes and Dutch willingly agreed to Penn's liberal government, when he offered it to them on his first visit. He laid their county off into three counties, often called the "lower counties" of Pennsylvania. It was also called the "Pennsylvania Territories," or "Delaware Hundreds." The King's grant was always called "The Province."

Lord Baltimore and Penn had a long and bitter dispute over the boundary ; they sent many letters to each other ; they held a few formal meetings ; there was hard feeling and hot words. But at length Penn succeeded in securing a good water-

front for his province; but the peninsula of New Jersey still shut him in from the open sea.

By that time, the Territories had insisted on having a government of their own. In 1691 Penn gave it to them, much against his will. But the country west of their narrow strip was finally divided between Maryland and Pennsylvania.

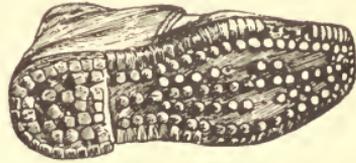
After a few years the Territories were reunited to the Province for about ten years. Then, in 1703, they were again separated, and set up as the Province of Delaware. Even then they had the same governor as Pennsylvania.

WHO SETTLED PENN'S WOODS?

None of the Thirteen Colonies were settled so quickly, and with so many people of different countries and different religions, as Pennsylvania. Within four years Philadelphia had six hundred houses, "large and well-built, with cellars," and surrounded with gardens. By the time the children of the first-comers were grown up, the capital had become "a noble and beautiful city" of "above two thousand houses, and most of them stately and of brick, generally three stories high, after the mode in London."

Other towns were settled in different places. Near Philadelphia, a large company of thrifty

workmen and farmers built Germantown. There were over twenty thousand in the Province when the Proprietor made his second visit in 1699. The colonists had almost none of the hard times of the settlers of the first colonies ; and before many years Pennsylvania had more people and trade and wealth than New York. It was almost as great as Virginia.



SHOES, NEARLY TWO CENTURIES OLD,
ONCE WORN BY A COLONIST FROM
THE GERMAN PALATINATE.

The people were English, Welsh, Scotch, Irish, Dutch, Swedes and Germans. Families of the same peoples settled in other colonies, but many of them went to Pennsylvania first and in the greatest numbers, making a deep impression on the life of the Province. For years "the Germans were pouring into the Colony by thousands, and the Scotch-Irish by hundreds, and going off into the wilderness to live by themselves, leaving the Quakers in undisturbed control of politics. At the same time the Church of England people were also gradually increasing," and others were adding themselves to the great body of the colonists.

Some of them wished to set up separate colonies

within the Province. Nearly all of them were opposed to each other on one question or another—forming different parties, and often stirring up strife. Many of their differences were on religion. There were many separate sects, and each man felt strongly that his belief was the right one. In those days, you know, people allowed their religious opinions to control their lives in almost every matter. Penn and a few others were beginning to show the world that people should not allow their churches to control their governments, nor their governments to be guided by their churches.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FRIENDS.

The Friends who came to Pennsylvania were a very different set of people from those who, thirty years before, ranted and “quaked” and made themselves a nuisance in the streets of every place they visited. The Pennsylvania Friends were quiet, strong and modest, like the plain drab or brown clothes they wore. Their rules forbade everything that would prevent them from keeping quiet minds. Neither children nor grown folks were allowed any sorts of games or sports. Balls, theatres, even novels, poetry and music were forbidden, because they excited the mind, and if the mind was excited it could not be guided by the “inward light”

which they believed should rule all their actions. They were bound always to tell the truth, so they would not take an oath. Of course they would not form militia companies nor fight. "They always had schools, and made a point that every child should be taught, and they were particularly careful in giving instruction to the poor. But reading, writing and arithmetic were enough. They disapproved of scholarship."

QUAKER MEETINGS.

In every village or settlement, the Friends met regularly for worship and for village affairs. The men and women sat apart, and no one spoke until he or she felt "moved to utterance." There was no minister and no music. Sometimes no one would speak ; and all would go out of the meeting-house without a word. Each of the village meetings sent delegates to some monthly meeting, and each monthly meeting sent delegates to a quarterly meeting, while the quarterlies sent delegates to yearly meetings, where all the Friends in the country were represented.

These Quaker assemblies had no presiding officer, and no question was put to vote. "The clerk or secretary watched the discussion, and framed a resolution which seemed to him to be the sense of

the meeting. If he failed to judge aright, the debate went on, and the resolution was reframed by the clerk, and this went on until the sense of the meeting had been obtained."

HOW PENNSYLVANIA WAS GOVERNED.

The government which Penn helped the people to frame was a liberal one. Every settler was a voter if he took up land for himself and paid his taxes. The Proprietor named the Governor. Sometimes, when he was in the country, he took the Governor's duty on his own shoulders. The people chose the members of the Governor's Council and the deputies for the Assembly; but all the affairs of the Province were in the hands of the Friends. They were the largest portion of the settlers. The Province was planned for them, and they controlled it for nearly a hundred years.

"A very important point to be noticed in the history of Pennsylvania is the gradual but sure and steady way in which the Quakers developed the liberty of the Province . . . step by step and year by year, without rebellions, revolutions, or violence of any kind, but there were no backward steps. It was accomplished by continual yearly disputes with the Deputy-Governor and Proprietors on all sorts of questions, involving great constitutional

principles of which the sturdy colonists never lost sight."

With "patience and persistence . . . they worried and worried over these problems," turned "every trifling circumstance into an advantage," till "the resistance of King, Proprietor and Governor slowly yielding before their determined purpose."

HOW PENN LOST AND REGAINED HIS PROVINCE.

After Penn set up his government and laid out Philadelphia, he was obliged to return to England. As you know, all of the colonies suffered from the bad times in the mother country, after Charles II. died and his brother, James II., was King for three dreadful years, until the indignant people forced him to leave the kingdom in the revolution of 1688. His daughter, Mary, and her husband, the Prince of Orange, were called to the throne. The Prince was crowned King William III. These events had many serious results in the Colonies; but no colony suffered from them so sorely as Pennsylvania. Because Penn had been a devoted courtier to Charles II. and James II., he was accused of trying to work against the new sovereigns. Some said that he was in a plot to put James II. on the throne again.

While Penn was under these troubles in England, the colonists were unruly. The Friends did not always show brotherly love to each other, nor to the settlers of different religions. The other settlers were often angry at this, and complained to England because the Friends did not think it right to form militia companies or to take their oath, according to the old custom, in all law business. Then Penn's enemies in England induced the court to deprive him of the government of the Province. That was after he had given the Territories their own government. Altogether these difficulties lasted a dozen years. At length Penn proved that the charges against him were false, and his government was returned to him. That was in 1694.

A few years afterwards he sailed for Pennsylvania with his family, intending to remain there the rest of his life. Within about two years he was obliged to go back to England,—to more trouble,—and he never saw his Province again. When he died he left it to his wife and younger sons, John, Thomas, and Richard Penn. They and their children were proprietors of the government as well as the country until the Revolution—the only one of the Proprietary Provinces that remained.

CHAPTER XIV.

IN THE NORTH.

THE lives of the colonists who settled our northerly shores were so different from those in the south that it is hard to remember that most of them were people of the same nation settling the same country. Yet once New England was merely North Virginia, and the settlers there had simply left the old Established Church of England, and given up their blind belief in the rights of Kings, while the Southern planters had not.

The other great differences were caused mostly by the colder climate, the less fruitful soil, by the many bays and rivers that were full of fish, and by the abundance of good timber and the convenient places for ship-building. In the North as in the South, Englishmen first planted and shaped the life of our colonists; while the Middle Colonies were begun by people of other nations with a few English among them. As years went, on these people of other nations did not spread to the Northern Colonies as they did to the South.

THE NEW ENGLAND FISHERIES.

Long before there were any settlements on our coast, the fishing towns of England were sending six hundred vessels in June to the fisheries of the "Maine Lande," which were said to be better than those of New Foundland. These vessels went back in the Fall with over twenty-five thousand dollars each, as we reckon money, and two-thirds of it was often clear profit. The principal stations for these vessels were at Monhegan Island, and at the Isles of Shoals, which lie off the mouth of the Piscataqua River. These last were then called Smith's Islands. Out of all his discoveries of the New England coast, Captain Smith chose this wild region to bear his name.

Fishermen of many nations went to these islands year after year. The small harbors were crowded with their widely different vessels.

The shores of the islands were crowded with rude stages for drying fish, such as are still used in New Foundland. They were large floating platforms, covered with racks, where the fish were dried in the sun. At the shore end they were roofed over, so as to make an open shed, where the fish were split and salted. The cod about Smiths' Island were said to be about twice as heavy as those of the New Foundland Banks.

In sheltered places on the islands the fishermen built rude cabins of rough-hewn logs and of boughs and mats made with the help of the Indians. About one-third of each crew lived ashore in these huts, in order to dry and cure the



A MODERN FISH-HOUSE, WITH RUDE STAGES FOR DRYING FISH, SUCH AS WERE SET UP IN NEW ENGLAND NEARLY THREE CENTURIES AGO.

fish, while the larger portion of the crew remained on the vessels to fish.

The fortunes made in the fisheries of the Gulf of Maine by men who came over from Europe had

much to do with the coming of the great colonies which settled Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut, and everything to do with the settlement of what are now the States of Maine and New Hampshire.

THE GODFATHERS OF NEW ENGLAND.

Have you ever heard of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Chief Justice Popham and the other gentlemen of Devonshire who were leaders in the North Virginia Company and afterwards in the Council for New England? They were commonly called the Plymouth Council, because they met in Plymouth, as the proprietors of Virginia were called the London Council because they met in London.

The Plymouth Council existed in the early part of the reign of King James I. They had patents to all the northern half of the continent. Of late years, old records have been found which show that they were the godfathers of New England. They spent large fortunes to open the way for the settlers of the country. Their voyagers explored and mapped and named the land. Their colonists were the first Englishmen to plant settlements, and to take fortified possession of the coast in defiance of the French claims. They were also the first to open up English trade in the fisheries, in the peltries gathered by the Indians, and in lumber from

“the most magnificent white pines in the world, from which all the ships of Europe might be supplied with masts forever.”

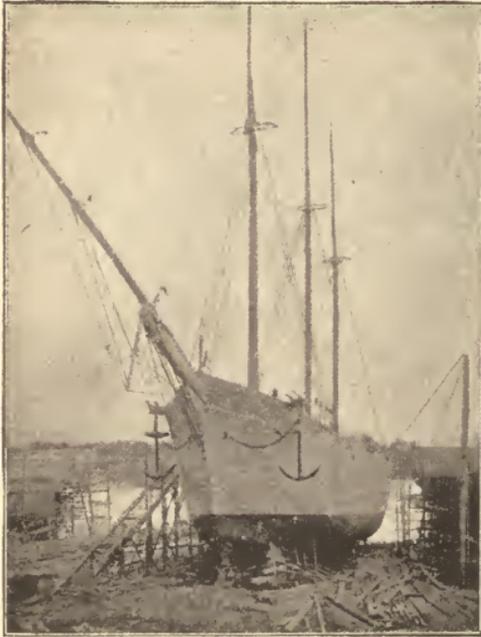
The bold and beautiful eastern coast had no large colonies until many years after the great plantations of New England were made from Massachusetts Bay to New Haven. Yet it was on this rugged shore and its islands that most of the first efforts were made to colonize North Virginia. There were begun ship-building and the great lumber trade to supply masts and timbers for the navies of Europe. There the English fishermen and peltry-traders set up the stations which were the beginnings of new colonies.

PEMAQUID.

One of these early settlements “on ye maine-lande” was made the year that Jamestown was planted in Virginia. In the summer of 1607, a colony was sent out by Chief Justice Popham, under Captain Raleigh Gilbert and Captain George Popham. They built the pinnace “Virginia” near the mouth of the Kennebec River, now famous for the ship-yards of Bath. That was the first ship-building in New England. This company explored the harbors of what they called the Sagadahoc River, probably the Kenne-

bec. They looked for gold and silver mines. Then, going farther east on the peninsula of Pemaquid, they built Fort St. George, or Fort Popham, and mounted it with twelve guns. They

also built a church, a storehouse and some dwellings.



IN A SHIPYARD. BATH, NOWADAYS.

During the winter this industrious company suffered horribly from the cold. No mines were found; the storehouse was burned; and one of their brave young leaders, George Popham, died. A ship from England came to them with supplies; but it brought

the sad news that Chief Justice Popham was dead. The company was so discouraged that they forced the captain to take them home. They declared that Englishmen could not live in that climate in winter. Some say that this was the end of the settlement at Fort Popham. Others show proof that

the Chief Justice's son, Sir Francis, never allowed Pemaquid to be abandoned. He kept an agent there, and sent traders up the rivers and along the coast, so that the French in Canada complained that the English showed a desire to be masters of the country.

Captain John Smith visited the settlement six years after Gilbert and his colony returned to England. Smith said that he saw the fort which Sir Francis Popham's people had used during many years for lumber and furs, and that they still monopolized the trade. Others, also, say that the place was never given up, and that it was the first permanent plantation in New England.

Afterwards Sir Ferdinando Gorges hired men, "at large expense," to spend the winter on this wild coast. Richard Vines, a highly respectable man, is supposed to have passed one winter at the mouth of the Saco River, during a great plague among the Indians,—perhaps that of 1616-17. Vines proved that Englishmen could live on this coast during the winter. Vines and John Oldham afterwards had a patent to Biddeford, on that river. Several scattering plantations were begun in the year following. So you see settlements were made in New England many years before the Pilgrims landed. You may see on the map

where some of them were made, but no one knows about all of them. No doubt they were made by hardy, daring men, who had many strange adventures that we should like to hear all about; but there was no one to write their stories.

THE DOMINION OF NEW ENGLAND.

After Captain John Smith returned with his map and his descriptions of the vast coast of North Virginia, Prince Charles named the region New England. A few years later, in 1620, King James I. gave a new charter to Gorges and thirty-nine others, "noblemen, knights and gentlemen." They were styled "The Council Established at Plymouth, in the County of Devon, for planting, ruling, ordering and governing New England in America." Their Dominion of New England was the entire country from ocean to ocean, between the fortieth and forty-eighth parallels. The patentees "judged" that they owned the continent from the Hudson River to the St. Lawrence River. Their claims in America were serious matters in England. The Proprietors had to fight for their rights the rest of their lives, and their children and grandchildren did the same after them.

The Council elected Sir Ferdinando Gorges as Governor-General over the Dominion. Affairs in

England prevented him from coming to this country, but he sent one Lieutenant-Governor after another as long as he lived. They usually were sent directly to one of the settlements in the Gulf of Maine, where they had their hands full with the fisheries and peltry-trade. Not one of them ever took general charge of the New England Colonies. They sometimes helped other companies of settlers, and never wronged them ; yet, because Gorges was a Kingsman and a Churchman, the Pilgrim colonists hated the good gentleman's name, ignored his rights whenever they could, and feared his coming as they feared a plague, until they heard of his death.

**LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR ROBERT GORGES AT
NEW PLYMOUTH.**

Sir Ferdinando's first Lieutenant-Governor was his son Robert. He came in 1623, landing at New Plymouth, where he was most unwelcome. He came to fill the honorable post of Governor with some such dignity and state as his father filled the post of Military Governor in Plymouth, England. He brought servants to set up a great estate ; but when he saw how wild the country was, he was glad to let them make the most of such shelter as he found for them at Wessagusset, where a planta-

tion had been begun and given up by the colony of a London merchant named Weston.

This was about three years after the settlement was made at New Plymouth by the religious English families who had fled to Holland from persecution in England, and then had fled to America from the hard life in Holland. They were the last people in the world that Gorges and his Churchman friends would have wished to begin to colonize the country; but they were better than no English colonists, and when the Council were told that the poor, distressed Pilgrims had begun their settlement at New Plymouth, they said the wanderers might stay there; they even gave them patents to fish and trade on the Kennebec River, where one of the Pilgrims' fort-houses stands to this day.

The Lieutenant-Governor—Gorges—was sent over, with Francis West as Admiral of New England and a Church of England clergyman. But none of those high officers found much to do in New Plymouth, and they soon left it, to the Pilgrims' delight.

OTHER EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Did you know that the first settlements in what is now New Hampshire were begun on the Isle of

Shoals, before the Pilgrims landed? Some books do not mention it, but it is true. The islands were then called Smith's Isles. "These harbors must have sheltered large floating colonies of fishermen, summer after summer. Sometimes a dozen ships were there, each of them having about fifty men"; some were from England, some from



FISHING WITH A SEINE AT NIGHT.

other countries. The shores were dotted with "little rude cabins of rough-hewn logs or of lighter boughs and mats fashioned with the help of the Indians." All were busy preparing and drying the fish brought in by the men, who spent night and day on the vessels and in their little

boats fishing with large nets, called seines, and with hook and line. The small harbor of Smith's Isles was overcrowded for many years, until other stations were established in the neighborhood.

One of these stations, or "plantations," was the first settlement on the mainland of what is now the Granite State. It was made on Odiorne's Point, Little Harbor, in what is now the town of Rye. Captain David Thomson, the leader of the settlement, had his stone house ready just in time to receive visits from Lieutenant-Governor Gorges and Admiral West, after they left the little log cabin hamlet of New Plymouth. They sailed to Smith's Isles first, then to the hamlet of "Pannaway" at Odiorne Point. The distinguished visitors were feasted with fresh fish and entertained with the best the place afforded by Captain David Thomson. Afterwards he went to Massachusetts Bay, and settled on what is still called Thomson's Island, where hundreds of poor boys have the best sort of good times while receiving excellent education in the Farm School.

Several miles up the Piscataqua River, at the fording-place called by the Indians Coheco, and by the English Hilton's Point, was another settlement, the beginning of Dover. That was made by two brothers named Hilton, fishmongers of

London. On the coast, farther eastward, was Pemaquid, and ten miles and more off the coast was the largest of all the New England fishing-stations on the island of Monhegan.

Lieutenant-Governor Gorges found nothing to do among the rough, hardworking people of these poor hamlets, so he returned to England. Admiral West tried to obey the orders he had received from the Council for New England to collect fines of all the men who were fishing in these broad waters without a license. He might as well have tried to tax the fish in the sea; so he gave it up and went to Virginia, where he had plenty of better work to do.

HOW THE COUNCIL CAME TO AN END.

At length King Charles I. wished to have the whole region of the Dominion of New England placed under the government of the Crown, as Virginia had been. The Council had dwindled from forty to twelve "Noblemen, Knights and Gentlemen," who were willing to give up their claims to the government and trade of the country, although they expected to remain landlords, with rights to collect rents of settlers and to sell any part of the territory.

In the spring of 1635, the Council met for the

last time. Taking their map, they laid off their great Dominion into twelve plots—one for each of them. The land then became the Royal Dominion of New England. It was supposed to extend from New France to the Delaware Bay and the plantation of Maryland, which had been granted to Lord Baltimore a few years before. As you know, England always denied that the Dutch had any right to settle the country, and refused to admit that they had any just claim to the Province they called New Netherland.

Some of the most powerful men of old England were determined to place the whole of New England under one government of their own making. But, except for a short time, the Colonies, both large and small, managed their own affairs. Most of the New Englanders were actually under one General-Governor. That was only during a few years, when they were subject to King James II.'s Governor, Andros (long after the Plymouth Council and Gorges had passed away). They drove that Governor-General out of office and out of the country, as you will read in the Chapter of Rebellions.

NOVA SCOTIA.

In the early days, the English insisted that New England extended to the St. Lawrence River,

in spite of the French claims that New France extended to the Kennebec River. One of the first of the Council's patents gave to Sir William Alexander the narrow peninsula which was called Nova Scotia by King James I. of England, who was King James VI. of Scotland before he took the English throne.

The French called this region their Province of Acadie. For nearly twenty years the French had had one settlement or another in their Acadie. Once the trader and fisherman, Thomas Argall from Virginia, swooped down upon them like a human hawk. He destroyed their settlement and wiped out every trace of their claim ; but after he was gone, other Frenchmen rebuilt the little hamlet of Port Royal, where Annapolis now stands, and made new settlements in several places. They were strong enough to prevent Sir William Alexander from taking the peninsula when he tried to plant a colony and set up his Province of Nova Scotia. A few Englishmen and Scotchmen of his colony were allowed to go in after a time and mingle with the French. They built low, thatched huts, diked the meadows to keep out the sea, and planted farms which yielded rich harvests.

The English were never content to let the French have this country. For nearly a century

they tried in vain to get it and hold it. Six times they captured it or some part of it, but were obliged to return their conquest each time, until, in Queen Anne's reign, France ceded the peninsula of Nova Scotia to England in the treaty of Utrecht in 1713.

THE PROVINCE OF LYGONIA.

Another of the New England Council's famous provinces of those early times was laid off next to Nova Scotia. That was the vast, unknown region of "ye Maine Lande" and all "Ye Isles" from the Gulf and River St. Lawrence to the neighborhood of Massachusetts Bay. That was granted to Sir Ferdinando Gorges and to Captain John Mason, another great man in New England history, the founder of the Province of New Hampshire. Gorges and Mason called their magnificent province Lygonia for Sir Ferdinando's mother, who was Miss Cicely Lygon before she was married.

The Proprietors and a number of other rich Englishmen put a great deal of money into undertakings to build up a vast peltry-trade in this region. Once they sent out a fleet to conquer the French in Canada, as England and France were then at war. The commander of the fleet, Sir David Kirke, took all the French trading-posts of

Acadie, besides the fortress of Quebec, many miles up the river. They were all important stations, especially Quebec, which was the centre of the greatest peltry-trade in North America; but the conquest was returned to France, because it was made after the war in Europe was over. That was in 1629.

Then the great Laconia Company was formed, to reach the heart of the peltry country without touching Canada. "We can do it surely," said Sir Ferdinando. "The Piscataqua River must flow from the Iroquois Lake, and all we need do is to build a line of trading-forts up the Piscataqua to the Lake." He was greatly mistaken. The Company sent out Walter Neal, who was also Lieutenant-General of the Dominion of New England. For three years Neal and his men labored through the dense forest on the banks of the river and the small, wild rivulets; and at the end of that time he declared that the lake could not be found in the Province of Lygonia. The Company was dissolved. It had done some good service in building up the settlement of Strawberry Bank,—the beginning of Portsmouth,—at the mouth of the Piscataqua River, and in founding the town of Kittery, Maine.



NEAL AND HIS MEN LABORED IN THE DENSE FORESTS OF THE PISCATAQUA AND THE SMALL, WILD RIVULETS.

The settlements and fishing-stations on Smith's Isles had grown, too, until they had as many people and as much property under taxes as had the Colony of New Plymouth when it was about fifteen years old. But that was not told by the Pilgrims, nor by the Massachusetts writers. They cried down everything belonging to Gorges and Mason. They would not even use Smith's name on the islands, but called them the Shoal Islands, or the Isles of Shoals.

CHAPTER XV.

GREAT UNDERTAKINGS.

SCHOLARS are slowly finding records of the great undertakings that were planned for this vast and still sparsely settled country of Maine. If all of Gorges' and Mason's papers are found, they will tell many interesting stories of how certain great Englishmen gave their fortunes and many heroic settlers gave their lives to "open up" this region.

We do not know how many white people there were along the coast at this time. There were several, and most of them were gathered in small groups of half a dozen cabins, set up near an encampment of friendly Indians. Some of them married squaws. There were few white women there for many years. Some of the old writers say that the hamlets were small and bare, the people were very poor and rough. They could not read nor write, but signed their names with their marks. They were "terrors" to unfriendly Indians and to white men, and knew no law but their own; but the writers who told these tales were sometimes

Massachusetts men. The Massachusetts men were so bitterly opposed to Sir Ferdinando Georges and Captain Mason that good Puritans among them would stretch any statement until it was long enough to hang the rights of those loyal King's men.

If the "Down-east" settlers were rough, and had no learning but that of seas and forests, they were hardy and industrious. They braved the long, bitter winters and faced the toil that made them the founders of many towns. They made the first "plantations," as they called them, at most of the interesting places where summer-vacation days are now passed by thousands of Americans from almost every State in the Union.

CAPTAIN MASON'S PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

When the Lygonia Company gave up trying to find Lake Champlain at the head of the Piscataqua River, Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Captain John Mason decided to buy out the other partners and divide their great Province of Lygonia. Captain Mason took the westerly division, calling it the Province of New Hampshire for Hampshire, England, of which he was Military Governor. Smith's Isles were so important that the Proprietors kept them in common for a time, and then divided them,

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much as they are apportioned to-day, between the States of Maine and New Hampshire.

Captain Mason owned the Piscataqua settlements, which were then a dozen years old. There was a fort on Great Island opposite Strawberry Bank, which was a busy colony of nearly eighty people, one quarter of them women. They had an English Church, a blockhouse and a large supply of cannon and small arms. There were wharves, sheds and fish-houses, with nearly fifty fishing-boats, also two sawmills and potash-works under the care of several Danes, sent over by Captain Mason. There were forty horses, about three hundred head of cattle, sheep and goats, and so many Danish oxen that Captain Mason's governor or manager took one hundred of them to Boston, where he sold them for a large price.

Under such a wise and generous proprietor as Mason, Strawberry Bank and Dover (which lay some distance up the river) would have grown rapidly into a large and prosperous province ; but Captain Mason died a few months after New Hampshire was laid off, in 1635.

Captain Mason's widow had not the money for the expense of managing the Province, so the people were allowed to take charge of their own affairs.

Each settlement governed itself for a while, sometimes poorly and with much quarreling.

Meantime two new towns were planted without the Proprietors' knowledge. At the Falls of the Piscataqua, on a branch of that river, Exeter was built by some men who were driven out of Massachusetts for their religious beliefs. A short time later Massachusetts laid out the town of Hampton and settled fifty or sixty people there, to show that the great Colony claimed that place as within its boundaries. After a short time the four towns numbered about four thousand people, mostly fishermen, sawyers, trappers and traders. They had above twenty sawmills on the Piscataqua, and cut "excellent masts" and "great store of pipe-staves." They were hard-working and poor, and had great difficulties to overcome; but they steadily grew strong. Many joined them and enlarged the settlements, but no new towns were laid out for about fifty years, because the people were afraid of the claims of Captain Mason's grandson.

SIR FERDINANDO GORGES' PROVINCE OF MAINE.

Sir Ferdinando's share in the grand division with Captain Mason was from the Piscataqua River to the "River of Canada," as he called the St. Lawrence. At first he called this New Somer-

setshire; but when the Council was broken up, King Charles I. gave him a new charter to the Province of Maine. Some say that the name came from the "Maine Lande," the term by which sailors and fishermen used to distinguish the coast of the continent from Greenland, Labrador, Nova Scotia and the islands well known for their fisheries. Others say that it was named by Gorges in compliment to the wife of Charles I., Queen Henrietta Maria, who was the daughter of King Henry IV. of France. It is said that she once owned the old French Province of Maine. She was the royal lady for whom Maryland was named.

Sir Ferdinando sent out many hardy fishermen, lumbermen and traders, who lived alone or made settlements along the coast all the way from Pemaquid to the mouth of the Piscataqua River. Richard Vines was the best known of all these men. George Cleves was another leader. There were many more who made themselves loved or feared by their strength and skill in their wild life, almost as full of danger on land as on the sea. Some of them soon built large, fortified houses, but most of them lived in mud-plastered huts. Every man of them had to be a hero to endure the severe winters and the hard work necessary to keep them-

selves fed and warmed, to say nothing of the labor of making up the valuable cargoes of furs, fish and timber, to be sent off in the vessels that came over from Europe every summer.

A CATHEDRAL CITY IN THE WILDERNESS.

An important settlement in those rough, early days is now the small coast town of York, where many city children pass their summer vacations. It was founded, about 1623, for a great cathedral city for the Church of England. It was named York, for the famous city of England, which was to be a sort of foster-mother to the young plantation and its church. Captain Christopher Leavett had the King's order to raise money for the new city and cathedral of York, but he died before his noble undertaking was fairly begun, and for many years the place was a hamlet, called Agamenticus, from the name of the river on which it was built.

Afterwards, Sir Ferdinando gave the people of Agamenticus a charter under the name of the City of Georgeana, making it the capital of the Province of Maine, and sending out a Deputy-Governor. This was the first English city in America. It was chartered in 1642. New Amsterdam, the second city in the country, was founded ten years later.

The Deputy met the settlers at Saco,—another vacation-place now,—and held a General Court to make laws and manage affairs in the name of Sir Ferdinando. One Deputy-Governor followed another, but few of them were willing to stay more than one winter in that cold climate. Richard Vines was soon left in charge. Within a few years the settlers heard that the Puritans and Parliament of England were at war against Charles I., and that Sir Ferdinando was in prison, with many of the King's friends. So the General Court of Maine ordered Richard Vines to take possession of all the Proprietor's goods and chattels and pay his debts. But before that time there was a great quarrel, and Maine was divided.

GEORGE CLEVES.

Gorges sold a strip of his vast estates between Casco Bay and Cape Porpoise to some men who called it by the name he had first given the whole region—Lygonia. They sent out the ship *Plough* with a company to begin a colony. The *Plough's* company had trouble with Richard Vines, as any one did who tried to take what he believed might belong to the Gorges family. They also had trouble among themselves; and then, the old record says, "they vanished away." For years

no one in Maine heard anything more of the patents which the *Plough's* people had claimed to have. But George Cleves thought of them once when he was in England, saying to himself that, if he could induce some one to take up those claims, a fortune might be made out of the settlers and the trade on this territory. And if he, George Cleves, were placed at the head of all the settlements on the *Plough* patents, he would be a greater man in Maine than Richard Vines.

Cleves induced a rich English lawyer, Alexander Rigby, to buy up the patents, which the owners were glad to sell for a song. Rigby sent Cleves back to New England as Deputy-President of the Province of Lygonia, with authority to set up his government and proprietorship over all the settlements from Saco to Casco. They were among the oldest and largest plantations in Maine. Casco was the beginning of what was afterwards called Falmouth, and is now the City of Portland.

THE LOYALTY OF RICHARD VINES.

Richard Vines would not consent to this: He believed that the *Plough* Patent belonged to the Gorges family, since it had not been settled by the patentees. He had planted some of those

places himself—he and John Oldham, the hardy trader who braved many winters and many quarrels in New England to die at the hands of the Indians at last.

Part of the men in the settlement took Vines' side, some stood by Cleves. Rough, half-savages as they were, these men had hard feelings and hot words over the claims of the two leaders, and over the demands of this new proprietor, Rigby. The names of Rigby and the men who fought over his patents are alive in that region to this day.

Cleves and some of his party appealed for aid to the government of the most powerful colony in New England; that was the General Court of the Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay. The dignified Puritans advised their restless neighbors to "live peaceably" till the authorities in England settled the matter. But the Massachusetts men began to think that a good way to end the disputes would be to add the Maine regions to their own territory, which was fast becoming over-crowded.

CROMWELL'S "FOREIGN PLANTATIONS" COMMISSION.

Vines and Cleves reported to their proprietors that each was trying to take the other's settlements. Gorges and Rigby, each upholding his

own Governor, laid the matter before the new commission which Cromwell's Parliament had placed in charge of the "Foreign Plantations," as the Colonies were styled.

The Parliament men soon decided against Gorges. They said he had sold his rights over the land named in the *Plough* Patents, and that Rigby had bought them. So the government of Deputy-President Cleves, of Lygonia, was fixed over all the settlements from Casco to Cape Porpoise, cutting Gorges' province in two.

The Province of Maine extended on the west from Cape Porpoise to the Piscataqua River ; on the east from Casco to the Kennebec River, The capital seems to have been held in many places. Part of the time it was in the city of Gorgeana, as you read a few pages back. At length, in 1647, the people had news of the death of their Proprietor, the devoted godfather of New England. The settlers waited two years to hear from his heirs. Then they formed a government of their own for the Province of Maine, choosing Mr. Edward Godfrey for their Governor.

A MUCH-DESIRED COUNTRY.

The Kennebec River and a broad strip of land on both sides of it was claimed by the Pilgrim

Colony of New Plymouth. Gorges and his friends had given them their patents a few years after they settled New Plymouth, because they had no good fisheries at Cape Cod. The abundant fish and the peltries of the Kennebec were highly prized by the Pilgrims, and carefully guarded



THE PILGRIMS' FORT-HOUSE NEAR THE KENNEBEC, BUILT IN 1754.

amid the claims of overlapping patents and changing governments.

Beyond New Plymouth's cherished territory, the Duke of York claimed the old settlement and fort of Pemaquid and the vast forests and waters to the St. Croix River. When the King and the Duke sent officers to take New Netherland for the Prov-

ince of New York, they gave orders to 'establish a government in this Maine country, making it the County of Cornwall, in the Province of New York.

All this time the great Massachusetts Bay Colony had only one small piece of this much-desired country, which they had bought of a man who was part owner in a large tract known as the Pejebscot patent. But the whole country was watched by the keen magistrates of "The Bay" (as the Massachusetts Colony was commonly called), and when the proper time came they took the lion's share.

CHAPTER XVI.

RIDING BEHIND THE BAY HORSE.

AFTER the settlers both of Maine and New Hampshire had had several years of strife among themselves and trouble with the Indians, the magistrates of Massachusetts sent officers among them to inquire if they would not like to live under the protection of Massachusetts. Most of them said yes, and took the oath of allegiance to the General Court, which declared the whole region two counties of The Bay Colony. They were commonly called the "Eastern Counties." The officers promised the settlers that they should keep their own forms of worship, if they wished to, although most of them were Church of England men, and no one in the Massachusetts Colony could vote if he were not a member of the Puritan or Independent Church.

These isolated settlers were not religious men, but they were loyal to the church of their nation. They had been their own masters in all but name since they first came to this new country. Yet, in one hamlet after another, they took the oath of

allegiance to Massachusetts. Most of them felt proud to be under the protection of the great Colony which numbered many rich and able men, and which was the leader among all the other colonies of New England. The settlers soon found that the Massachusetts magistrates did not interfere with town affairs, but gave them courts of justice and help against the Indians. Militia officers and men from The Bay assisted the settlers to train themselves, to build and fortify blockhouses and to make treaties with the natives. When the Dutch and English War broke out, a new fort was built on Great Island in Portsinoth Harbor, "at the proper charges of the towns of Dover and Portsinoth."

So, for several years, the "Eastern Counties rode comfortably behind the Bay Horse," until Charles II. set up the Royal Province of Maine and the Royal Province of New Hampshire. The Royal Province of Maine lasted scarcely three years, when the Bay Government again sent officers to take the people's oath to the General Court. The settlers of the Duke of York's County of Cornwall went over to the Puritans with the others. At length King Charles I. decided to put an end to the question of who should govern the settlers in Maine by buying the Province from Gorges'

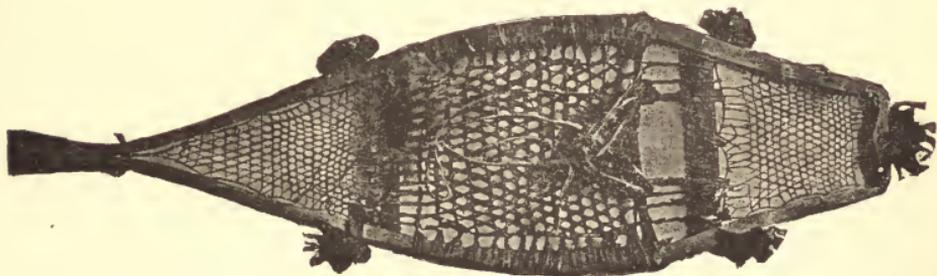
heirs ; but the leaders of Massachusetts cut in ahead of his Majesty. In 1678, they bought the whole vast region of Gorges' claim in "Ye Maine Lande" for what would now be about thirty-six thousand dollars. Twenty years later, when the Bay and the Old Colony of New Plymouth were united in a Royal Province, the government was extended over all the "eastern territory" except New Hampshire. For many years it included Nova Scotia and all the bitterly-disputed region of Acadie.

THE EASTERN INDIANS.

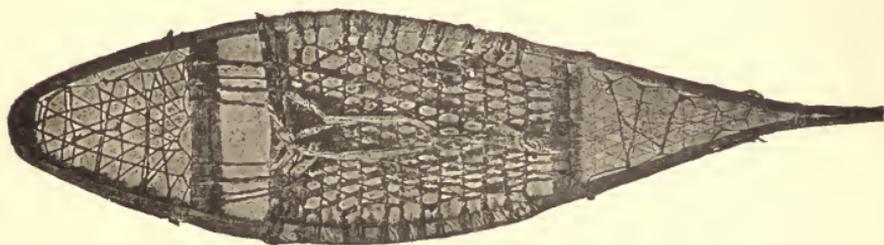
One of the earliest writers on New England says that the first settlers of this region were "a terror to the Indians, who were at that time insulting over the poor, weak and unfortunate planters at Plymouth." The Indians seem to have been a terror to them, also, for many years. The records are full of the troubles of the great Penacooks, Tarrantines and all the Abenakis tribes along the coast. No doubt the natives were ill-used and sorely provoked by the rough fishermen, sawyers, trappers and traders who took their land without leave, and anything else that they happened to want. The French influenced the savages to make the most of their grievances, and guided them in constant

attacks upon the settlements. These attacks were open when France and England were at war, covert when they were at peace.

The most general outbreaks were made after the settlements were taken under Massachusetts, when regular militia companies were sent to them from

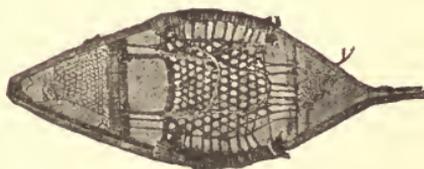


INDIAN WOMAN'S SNOW-SHOE.



INDIAN MAN'S SNOW-SHOE.

Boston. Small garrisons taken from these companies were stationed in rough-hewn blockhouses at different places to protect the settlements. The Indians harassed them, captured, tortured and killed them when they



INDIAN CHILD'S SNOW-SHOE.

could, and the militia kidnapped the savages and sold them into slavery.

If you ever read the old records, you will find that the authorities in Massachusetts were much agitated over these "eastern Indians," and that two or three of them often made the long sailing voyage "Down-east" to induce the savages to sign treaties of peace. Sometimes the treaties were kept; often they were broken almost before wind and tide could carry the Massachusetts men safely home. There were some friendly tribes, who taught the white men how to make snowshoes and many other useful things.

THE ROYAL PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Hampshire was the first Royal Province in New England. It was set up by Charles II. in 1679, with the capital at Strawberry Bank, then renamed Portsmouth. "The most trusted and honored men of the Province were artfully selected to make the government acceptable to the people;" for it was a government "contrived to give a show of great popular liberty, and at the same time leave the King the supreme ruler of the land." There was a President and Council appointed by the King, and an Assembly elected by the people. But when the Assembly made the laws

under which they wished to live, the King would not give his consent to them. When this was discovered, and when the people learned that they were expected to support all the officers the King chose to send them, there was a hubbub of dissatisfaction. Moreover, there were Royal courts to carry out the King's plans and fines for this, that and the other.

The first President or Governor of the Province was John Cutt, a loved and honored merchant of Portsmouth. The Vice-President was Richard Waldron, who was a magistrate of Dover, a major of the militia, and one of the important men of the Province in all affairs. He was a daring leader against the Indians, who finally killed him in revenge for a trick played on them under the pretence of a sham-fight.

The people's "archbishop and chief justice, too," was the eloquent and fearless minister of Portsmouth, the Rev. Joshua Moody. His brave resistance against the landlord and the Royal officers is honored in New Hampshire to this day.

THE LANDLORD, ROBERT MASON.

The Royal Province was established to help Captain Mason's grandson, Robert, to make the people pay him rent. He soon came over from the mother country; but the people were determined not to

admit that he had any right to make them pay for the land they had settled. He might do what he chose with the land outside of the four towns of Strawberry Bank, Dover, Exeter and Hampton. The townspeople would have resisted his claim, if he had presented it with the utmost tact and thoughtfulness, for the hardships they had endured in making their settlements. But he pushed his demands harshly, cruelly ; and the people refused them so roughly that he was glad to escape to England.

Again and again these claims were pressed. The settlers always resisted. Mason induced the King to send over for Governor a hard, selfish, man, Edward Cranfield, who would wring rents out of the people if any one could do so. Mason came with him, and they induced the Deputy-Governor, Walter Barefoot, and a pack of other officers to try to force the settlers to pay Mason or lose their property. But there was a general revolt, and the people sent an appeal to England.

The constables who tried to collect the fines and rents were met by the townsmen with cudgels. In Exeter the women waited behind their husbands with boiling water and red-hot spits, in case the cudgels failed. The marshal was run out of that town. At Hampton he was met by another crowd, who took his sword and rode him on horse-

back, with his legs tied under the horse and a rope around his neck.

In the midst of this, Governor Cranfield ran away from the Province and took passage for the West Indies, knowing that the people were ready to do him harm, and that the Lords of Trade in England had censured him to the King.

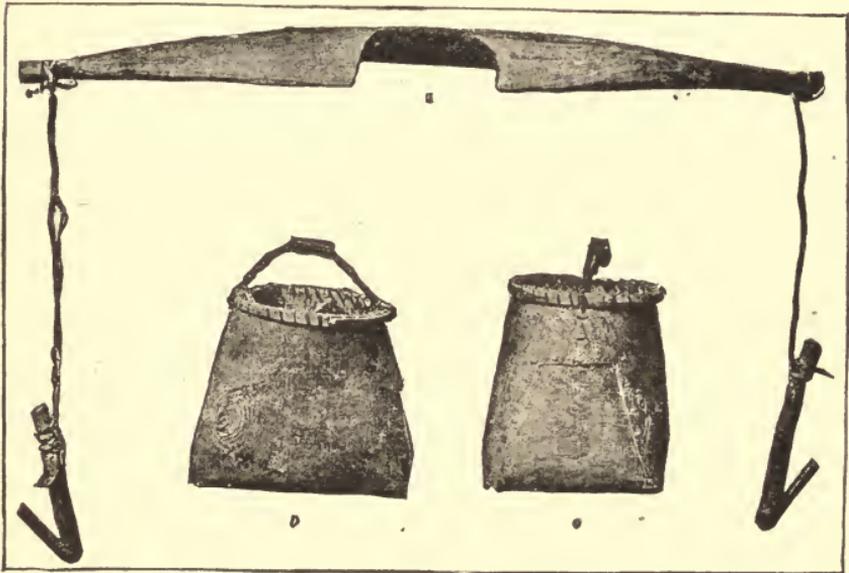
HARD TIMES AND FEW SETTLERS.

When King James II. took the throne, he placed New Hampshire under his grand Dominion of New England, ordering Mason and some of his officers to Boston as Councillors in the new government. There Mason died. The old leaders of the Bay Colony rebelled against the King and his General-Governor (Andros), broke up the Dominion, and took New Hampshire once more under their own government.

After the new sovereigns, William and Mary, were seated on the throne of England, in 1688, the Royal Province was established again, to stand for almost one hundred years, until it became a State. More than half of that long time the Indians and the French warfare harassed the people day and night. During much of the time the people were under the Governors of Massachusetts, with Lieutenant-Governors of their own.

Sometimes both Governor and Lieutenant-Governor were more interested in the Mason claims than in the welfare of the colonists.

In Queen Anne's reign, the Province had six towns—Portsmouth, Dover, Exeter, Hampton, New Castle and Kingston; the last two were very small and poor. The whole Province was driven to



INDIAN YOKE AND BUCKETS FOR CARRYING MAPLE SYRUP.

great straits by reason of the war. A writer of that day said: "I account New Hampshire as in value of men, town and acres of improvement, just a tenth part of the Massachusetts." All the settlements were within about fifteen miles of the mouth of the Piscataqua River, and numbered nine thou-

sand souls at most. One-fifth of them were free-men ; the rest were women, children, a few white servants, and about one hundred and fifty negro slaves. They had some pleasure in their hard lives. Some children, perhaps, will think that they ought to have been happy because they had all the maple syrup they wanted. The Indians taught them how to take the sap from sugar-maple trees, and how to make birch-bark vessels to hold it and carry it to the kettles where they boiled it.

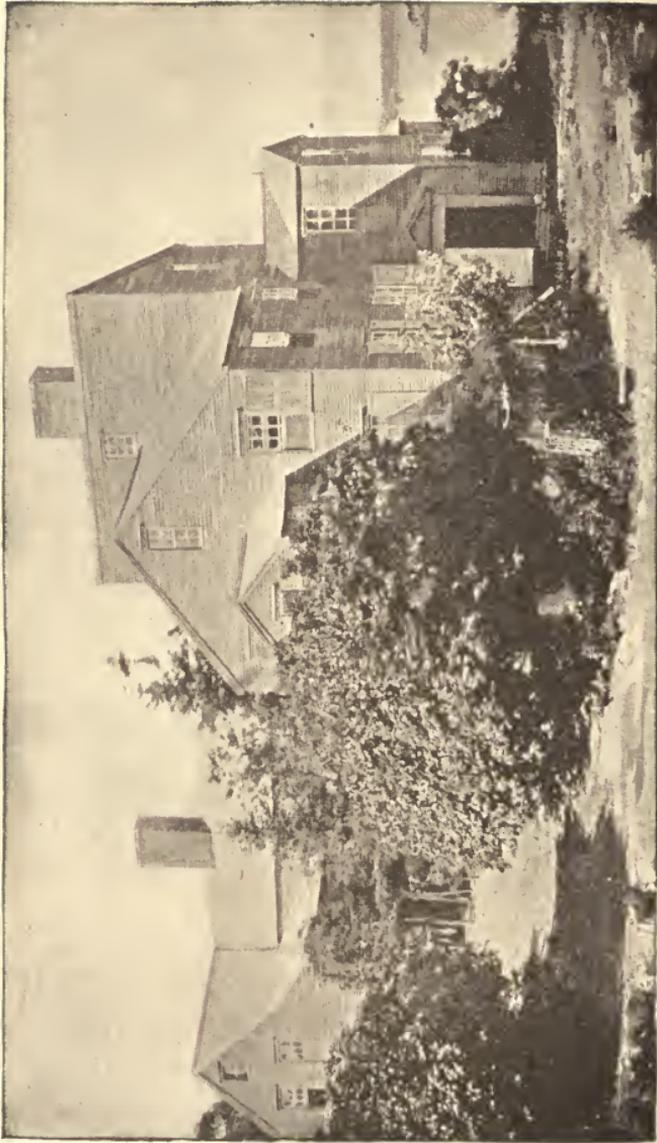


INDIAN PAN FOR HOLDING
MAPLE SYRUP.

PROGRESS UNDER THE WENTWORTHS.

Wentworth is a great name in New Hampshire to this day, and it should be. For nearly a hundred years -the little Piscataqua settlements suffered and struggled, till in the reign of George I. better times came with the first Lieutenant-Governor Wentworth.

John Wentworth was a grandson of one of the first settlers. He had grown up in the Province, rising to his place among the leading sea-captains and merchants. For fourteen years he had served his country as well as he could in the Governor's



THE OLD WENTWORTH MANSION AT LITTLE HARBOR.

Council. For a still longer time, as Lieutenant-Governor, he worked for New Hampshire, until he established her prosperity. The Governors who had their hands full in Massachusetts seldom even visited this province in John Wentworth's day, so well he managed affairs without them. After his death the people had a dreadful time for a while under Colonel David Dunbar, of the British Army ; but at length good old John Wentworth's son Benning was made Governor of the Province by itself, and also King George II.'s Surveyor of the Woods.

For nearly thirty years Governor Benning Wentworth watched over New Hampshire as a father watches over his family. He had his odd ways ; he called his Council to meet him out at his stately mansion at Little Harbor ; he did many things that made some people laugh and others angry ; but he was a great Governor through those years of dreadful French and Indian warfare described in another chapter. He helped the people defy the claims of Mason and also the claims of both New York and Massachusetts. The larger provinces disputed New Hampshire's right to nearly all the westerly country, from the valleys of the beautiful Merrimac and Connecticut rivers to the rich Green Mountain region now the State of Vermont. Governor Wentworth granted new west-

ern townships, and protected the people who settled them. The quarrels were so bitter that they



GOVERNOR JOHN WENTWORTH.

sometimes were near to open fight. After Benning's time, his cousin, John Wentworth, became Governor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S PROSPERITY.

Slowly but surely people increased, towns grew, and prosperity came to New Hampshire under the Wentworths' management.

Most of the men were fishermen or lumbermen, who worked in the forests cutting timber, making masts, tar, pitch and turpentine, which were supposed to be for the Royal Navy of England. The sea-captains and merchants in this business often became rich men. The ships that carried their cargoes to England brought back linen, woolen goods and many household things. Some of the fish that were caught and cured and some of the lumber were sent to the West Indies in exchange for sugar, molasses, and wine. A few vessels took the New Hampshire products to Portugal and Italy, bringing back salt and other things. There were no manufactures in the Province until there came several Scotch Presbyterians, who in Cromwell's time had moved from Scotland to Ireland and were called Scotch-Irish. They came from Londonderry, Ireland, and settled on the Merrimac River, a few miles below the place where the river now runs the many mills of Manchester. There they began to grow flax and to set up a linen factory, spinning and weaving by hand.

To another party of these Scotch-Irish Lieuten-

ant-Governor Wentworth granted land, where they built the town of Londonderry. These settlers brought potatoes with them from Ireland, and started the use of that important vegetable in New England. You have heard that one of Sir Walter Raleigh's voyagers found the potato in Virginia, and that he planted it on his estates in Ireland, where it soon became the chief food of the people. After nearly a century and a half, it was brought back to the New World to feed the new nation which had begun to grow long after the unfortunate Sir Walter's death—the very nation he thought he had only tried in vain to start.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE REAL NEW ENGLAND.

WHEN we speak of the traits of the New Englanders, we usually mean, not the colonists of the Northern plantations, but the people of the four leading Colonies of Puritans, or Independents, as they called themselves, because they declared their independence from the Church of England. They were the four Colonies of New Plymouth, Massachusetts Bay, Connecticut and New Haven.

Nearly all of the first settlers of these colonies were pure-blooded Englishmen. Most of them were well-to-do farmers at home, such as the English call yeomen. It was said that God winnowed the English nation to plant New England, and that the children and children's children of the New England planters have spread over one-fifth of the vast portion of the continent now belonging to the United States.

The settlers of these four Independent Colonies established what are known as the Puritan customs of New England. They founded the new religious

sect which gradually became the Congregational Church.

THE PILGRIMS OF NEW PLYMOUTH.

The first "real New Englanders" were the *Mayflower's* company of English families, who



THE "MAYFLOWER."

came from Holland in 1621, and settled on the harbor which Captain John Smith long before had named New Plymouth. They were formed into a branch of the large church they left in Leyden, and their simple, godly society was the model for the people who planted the greater Colonies of

Massachusetts and Connecticut. You must remember this, because it was the people's love for their religion that made them settle and build up New England.

The Pilgrims governed their little company by the first town-meeting government in America, which was copied by their neighbors; and The Bay, where there were several towns, worked out a plan for all the freemen of the towns to send representatives for a general government. The Pilgrims also held the first "real New England Thanksgiving," and set many of the customs which spread all over the country.

They opened the "coast trade" with the fishermen and settlers "Down East," in the regions owned by Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Captain John Mason, obtaining rights of their own on the Kennebec, as you have read. Governor Bradford, Winslow, Allerton and the other Pilgrim leaders also opened trade with all the Indians on Cape Cod, extending it to Narragansett Bay and the Connecticut River in rivalry with the Dutch of New Netherland.

A BOY AT TOWN-MEETING.

If you had lived in the old days, you would have been allowed to attend town-meeting in the town-meeting house, if you were a boy in your

teens. Town affairs were managed then much as they are managed to-day in New England and in the States that have been settled by New England people.

Some of the men were well-dressed, some were in plain clothes. All wore their hats. The minister and a few gentlemen were called "Mr.," but most of the men were addressed as "Goodman."

If the town was but just settled you might have seen the men drawing lots for their house-plots and their field-plots. You would have heard them deciding on the brands that Goodman This and Goodman That should have for their cattle, the slits or notches in the ears of their sheep; you would have heard whose swine should have a pink stripe down their backs, whose a black stripe. They voted on what the town-taxes should be and how they should be expended. They chose their treasurer, their town-clerk and constable, and selected others (as many as seven, if a large town), who were called their "selectmen," and who saw that the town-money was spent and all affairs were carried out as the men had voted.

Each man voted by putting a kernel of corn in the ballot-box for yea, or a bean for nay. When the town was formed, each man took his oath of allegiance to it and to the government of the Col-



AN EARLY SETTLER'S HOUSE-PLOT.
The home of William Copp, on what is now Copp's Hill, Boston.

ony. Every newcomer took the same oath before he was accepted as a townsman and allowed to vote.

Many matters about springs and wells, crops, lumber and fishing you would have heard talked over ; some of them very small matters. Important measures were proposed in a long speech by the minister ; such as establishing a school in the town, or building stronger defenses against the Indians.

THE MEETING-HOUSE.

The most important building in a New England town has always been the meeting-house. In it were held the town-meetings, the Sabbath and week-day religious services, Thanksgiving-day exercises and sometimes the public school, which was then always for boys—not girls.

In the early days, the meeting-house was often a blockhouse, built on a hill, so that the cannon on its roof protected the town. It was fenced in with an acre or more of ground by a high palisade of sharp-pointed logs. The windows of the house were covered with oiled paper, because the first settlers could not afford to import glass from Europe. Between the windows hung the heads of wolves, which the men killed to protect their domestic animals. The wild animals of this new

country were often almost as serious enemies as the Indians.



THEY OFTEN USED FOOT-STOVES AT HOME.

Within, the meeting-house was roughly fin-

ished. The benches were rude planks hewn from the trunks of trees. A chair, and perhaps a table, stood at one end, for the minister. There were no stoves, except the small foot-stoves which people carried with them and which they often used at home.

THE PURITAN SABBATH.

The first day of the week the Puritans were particular to call the Sabbath, because Sunday was a name used by the early Pagans for the day on which they worshipped the Sun. The Sabbath began on Saturday at sundown, and was "kept" until the next sundown. About nine o'clock Sabbath morning the village people heard a drum, a horn or conch-shell calling every one to meeting. If the people were so fortunate as to have a bell, that was rung. Every one must attend Sabbath meeting, unless it was absolutely impossible. The tithing-man fined that absentee who could not give good reason for his absence. Any one who stayed away from meeting a month without good reason was made to stand in the pillory, sit in the stocks, or was confined in a wooden cage. The cage, the stocks, and the pillory usually stood near the meeting-house.

If the townsmen wished to severely punish any persons, men or women, they placed them in this

disgraceful confinement on a market-day, when many people would see them.

In the earliest days, the red flag of England, with the Cross of St. George in the corner, some-



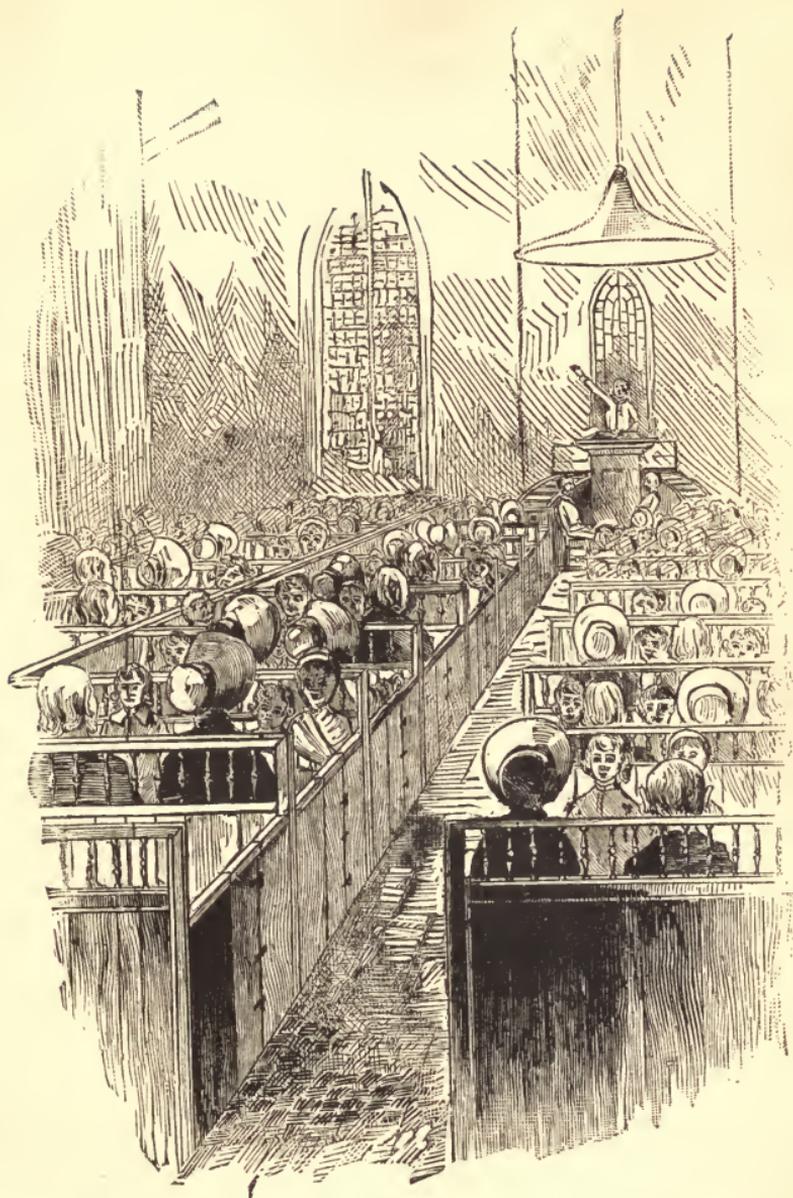
A NEW ENGLAND WOMAN'S PUNISHMENT FOR TALE-BEARING.

times floated over the meeting-house on the Sabbath and Thanksgiving-days; but the New Englanders soon ceased to use that flag, and after a time they made others of their own.

In some places it was the custom to have sentinels in armor stand outside the meeting-house door. Many of the men left their muskets with the sentinel as they entered the meeting. While they sang their hymns from the Bay Psalm Book, and listened to the long prayers and the longer sermon, the guard stood outside, watching every waving field of tall grass and every tree in fear that they might be hiding Indians, preparing to surprise the town when they knew that the people were at their worship.

In later times, the people built good-sized and substantial meeting-houses. They sent to England for furniture and for large, well-bound copies of the Bible ; but they still thought it was not right to have any such luxury or display as was in the Church of England. Some of them would not use the word "church." Their services were "meetings," and they held them in "meeting-houses."

In the meetings, families did not sit together. The old men were by themselves ; the young men were in another place ; mothers sat with the little children, and the young women were in separate groups, while the boys, apart from all the rest, were kept strictly in order by the town constable. Each constable had a wand with a hare's foot on one



SOMETIMES THE CHILDREN SAT FACING THEIR SERIOUS PARENTS.

end to rap the boys, and a hare's tail on the other end to brush against the women's foreheads when they nodded off into a little doze.

In some of the later meeting-houses the pews were high and square, with a seat running all around the inside, and a whole family sat together. The children usually sat facing their stern and serious parents. The little folks' backs were toward the minister, but that did not matter, for the pews were so high they could not have seen him anyway.

Without a fire, on narrow, uncushioned seats, these good people sat all the morning and almost all the afternoon, having only a lunch between services. Sometimes the minister had to shout suddenly to waken them, during sermons that were three or four hours long. The sexton turned the hour-glass before him every time the sands ran out.

THE TOWN MILITIA.

In all of the New England colonies every able-bodied man or boy from about sixteen years old to sixty was obliged to train in a band for military duty. Training-days were holidays, when all the men and women wore their best, and had a general out-of-door party on the town green or common,

which was usually in the centre of the village.

Many of the men wore steel helmets and iron breast-plates, or cuirasses. Others wore coats thickly quilted with cotton wool, which turned the head of an Indian arrow. Some carried swords, such as that of Captain Myles Standish, with its unknown Oriental inscription, now one of the treasures of Plymouth. At first they carried muskets which were fired by flint-locks; but after a time they made match-locks, which were fired by a slow match. Some had pikes ten feet long. Each man had a "rest" or iron fork to be stuck in the ground and support his heavy weapon. Round his waist was a belt or "bandoleer," holding a sword and a dozen tin cartridge-boxes.

The people made their new homes under almost constant attacks by the Indians from one quarter or another. The New England men attended to their farms and built up their manufactures and trade, while they were trained to be expert riflemen, brave leaders and obedient men, schooled to drop their daily work, grasp their arms on the instant of alarm. They learned to move so that their heavy shoes did not creak and their leather breeches did not rustle in thickets and woods, for they had to find the enemy as well as fight him.

SAYBROOK.

You remember how the New England Council granted patents to different persons for parts of their dominion. One of these grants was to a large tract about the mouth of the Connecticut



JOHN WINTHROP, THE YOUNGER.

Son of Governor Winthrop, founder of several towns, and the man who obtained the charter for the Commonwealth of Connecticut.

River. It was made out to Lord Say and Sele, Lord Brooke and several others. About the time that The Bay towns decided to remove to this valley, Lord Say and Sele and Lord Brooke decided to

send over a colony of well-armed men with Lyon Gardiner, an engineer, to set up a military post at the entrance to the river. They placed the whole matter in charge of John Winthrop, Junior, a fine young man, son of the Governor of the Bay Colony.

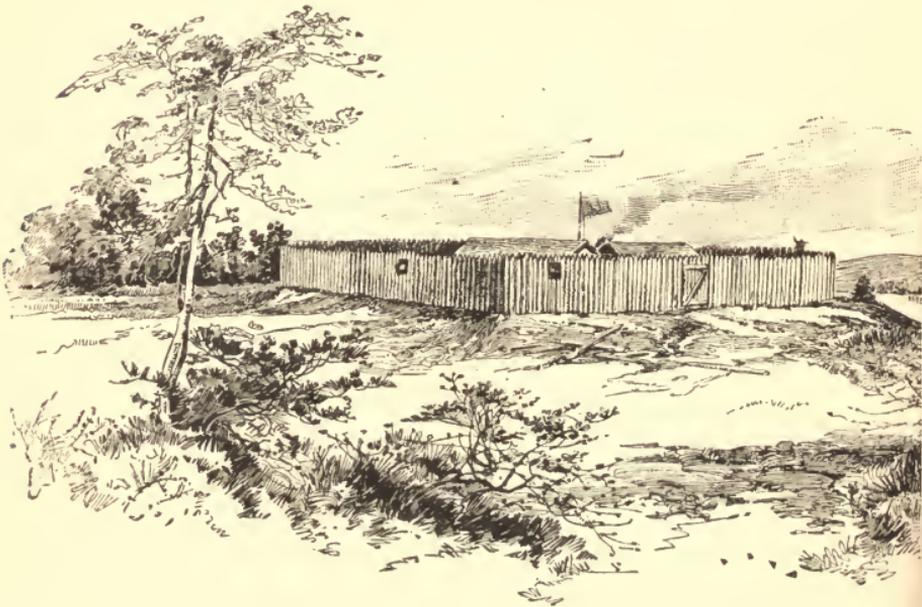
In November, 1634, Lyon Gardiner landed twenty men and some cannon and shot at the mouth of the river. There he found the arms of the States-General of Holland nailed on a tree. He tore them down and mounted two guns on the site chosen for the fort, charging them in the nick of time for a Dutch vessel, which had been sent from New Amsterdam to keep him out. His fire put the Dutchmen about without an attempt to land. So, having saved his Proprietors' claim, he lost no time in building a fort and laying out a settlement, which was named Saybrook, in honor of Lord Say and Sele and Lord Brooke.

When the Massachusetts towns began to go up the river, young Winthrop said that they were all of the same stock and the same faith, and he hoped that they would always be good neighbors.

Gardiner welcomed the new comers, who made the journey by water. He invited them to make Saybrook their resting-place before going up stream. He also assured them that no Dutchman would be allowed to follow them and attempt to

dispute the Englishmen's claim to the river or its trade. The towns were built up the quicker because the fort was there to aid and protect them, although there was a Dutch fort and small settlement opposite the place chosen for Hartford.

In one way and another the fort settlers were



SAYBROOK FORT IN 1636.

linked with the people of the towns in their laws, their trade and the many things it was necessary for them to do to protect their families and their farms from the Indians. When the General Court of Connecticut undertook anything with the other Puritan colonies, Saybrook was usually included,

and after a time the Colony bought the whole plantation from the Proprietors and made it a part of the Commonwealth of Connecticut.

THE CONFEDERATION OF NEW ENGLAND.

The first union among the colonists was in New England. The first steps in that union were taken by Connecticut. Old England was then rumbling with the troubles of the Puritans against the Church and the Crown. The Puritans of New England kept days of fasting and prayer when they heard that the leaders in Parliament had come to an open quarrel with the King.

Some of the leaders of the Connecticut Colony called upon the men of Massachusetts and New Plymouth to consider that these troubles in England were among the colonists' friends, and were likely to go so far that the colonists could not look to the mother country for advice nor help. So the settlers must depend upon themselves. Their settlements were scattered along the coast and great rivers, in the midst of savages, who were always at war with each other and suspicious of the white men. As for the New Englanders' white neighbors, they were of the French and Dutch nations, both ancient enemies of England.

For all these reasons the Connecticut men urged

that some sort of union be formed by their Colony, Massachusetts, New Plymouth and Newhaven (as the name of that Colony was written). At first Massachusetts and New Plymouth did not favor the plan, but after a few years the four Colonies agreed that in all Indian and foreign affairs, and in whatever matters affected them all, they were all to be controlled by what they called their Federal Commission. These, you see, were the four Puritan Colonies. They would not admit the people of Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, chiefly because they were not of the Puritan religion.

This union was the greatest event in the history of New England after the settlement. It was an act of sovereignty in which the colonists did not even make a pretence of asking the consent or sanction of the home government.

The Federal Commission was a board of eight men, all church-members. Each Colony was represented by two of these men, chosen by the General Assembly. Their meetings were in September of each year, at the capitals of the four Colonies, in rotation, but they often held separate meetings, for in case of need they could be called together by two magistrates of any colony in the union. Their first meeting was held in Boston, in September, 1643, and for twenty years the

Commissioners directed the Indian affairs of New England and settled most of the serious troubles between the colonies ; for they all quarreled with Massachusetts over boundaries, trade, and other matters. During another twenty years the union lasted in name, although Massachusetts controlled it, often against the wishes of the others.

CHAPTER XVIII.

NEW ENGLAND INDIANS.

THERE were about fifty thousand Indians in half a dozen large Indian nations in New England, when the English began to take possession. The natives entered into the lives of the colonists almost as soon as they arrived. Some were hostile ; some gave friendly help, such as others of whom you have read, aided the planters of the Southern and Middle Colonies.

The English boys learned games from the Indian boys, and the girls too, perhaps. Baseball, which is now the national game of the United States, came from an Indian game ; and lacrosse, the national game of Canada, is almost the same as the Ojibiwa's great sport, baggataway.

THE TARRANTINES.

The red men of the north-easterly regions of Maine and New Hampshire, were the Tarrantines. They were badly treated by some of the earliest traders and discoverers. Sir Ferdinando Gorges and his friends tried "to check the inhuman and intolerable mischiefs practiced on the natives by

disorderly fishermen." The rascals sold the Indians "salt covered with butter, instead of so much butter, and the like cozenages and deceits."

The Tarrantines never made any lasting friendship with the English, because they had first made friends with the French. The French, you know, made the first settlements on the north-east coast, and the English drove them out with shameful cruelty. So, when the French were firmly seated in Acadie and on the St. Lawrence, they engaged their Indian friends to trouble the English. They harassed the isolated little settlements of Maine and New Hampshire for nearly a hundred years, bursting out in unexpected raids upon the small hamlets of the fishermen and lumbermen. Many of the New Hampshire settlements were destroyed three and four times by these wild, unyielding savages. They killed and kidnapped the settlers. Many a Puritan maiden was carried off and held as a captive far from her home. Often she was allowed to wander about the camp, but she knew that sharp eyes were watching her to prevent any attempt to escape.

THE MASSACHUSETTS INDIANS.

The Massachusetts Colony had few Indians at home to trouble them. Long before the Colony



MANY A PURITAN MAIDEN WAS CAPTIVE.

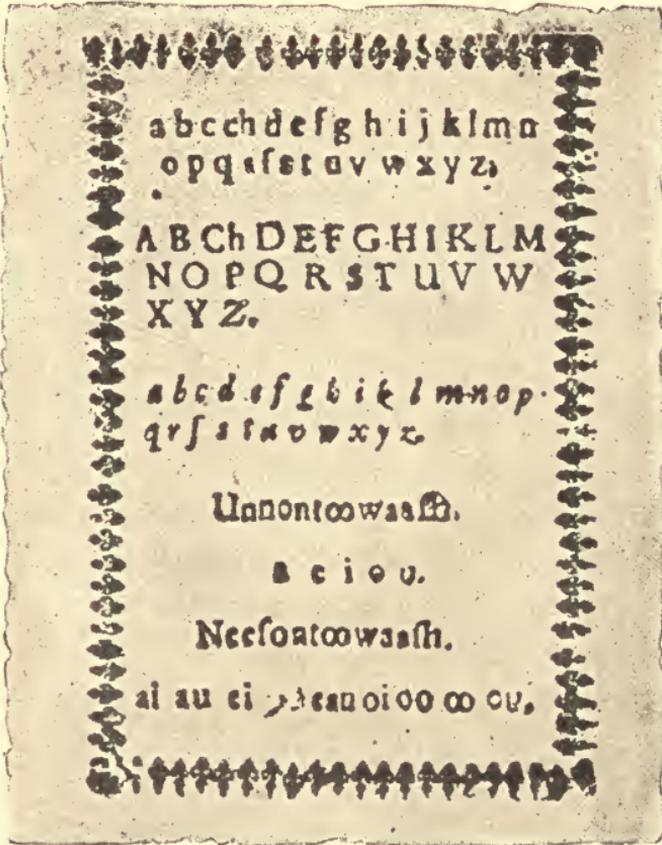
arrived, there had been a large tribe in this region, named the Massawachusetts, from the Blue Hills, or the Great Hill, of Milton. But a scourge of fever had killed nearly all of them and the neighboring tribes before the Pilgrims landed at New Plymouth. The few Massawachusetts who lived through the fever felt an awe for white men. They believed that their plague had come because they had killed the company of a French vessel which had entered their bay. The Frenchmen had told them that their god would punish the Indians. The fever had killed them by hundreds, so that their tribes were no longer able to use all their old hunting-grounds, nor to hold them against their fierce neighbors, the Tarrantines on the east and the Narragansetts on the west.

When another company of white men arrived, the natives were glad to see them.

“The white men’s god is satisfied,” they said ; “we have been punished enough. Now he has sent his people to stay here and keep the Tarrantines away.”

The new-comers were the Pilgrim Colony, who were so fair in buying the land and corn and so kind to heal the sick Indians that some of the tribes became the Englishmen’s devoted friends. When the great ships of the Massachusetts Bay Company

began to bring more Englishmen who wanted to settle all the cleared land about the Bay, the natives willingly sold it to them, and helped them to find



TITLE-PAGE OF AN INDIAN PRIMER.

springs and pasture, and to make their settlements.

PRAYING INDIANS.

After the Bay Colony was well started, there were four Englishmen to one Indian throughout

Massachusetts and New Plymouth. Soon the colonists began to teach their red neighbors about God and the Bible. Many brave missionaries spent their lives in trying to make Christians of them. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts spent thousands of pounds to teach them in religion, and the New England settlers, with all their hardships, gave more in proportion to pay missionaries to print Bibles and school-books, and to establish schools to teach the natives how to read and to know God, and also how to make houses and farms and to live as Christians lived. The English did not spread their religion so as to make whole tribes adopt it, as the French did among the natives of Canada and Acadie. The English converted one Indian at a time and induced their converts to leave their own people and live by themselves, with English habits, in the stockaded village of Natick and in other places near the large towns.

The noble young minister, John Eliot, who was called the Apostle to the Indians, translated the Bible into the language of the Massachusetts tribe, and made an excellent Indian Grammar. He took long journeys through the Colony, teaching, preaching and helping the Indians in so many ways that he was loved and respected, even by

those who did not accept his religion. Among many other good men who devoted their lives to



STATUE TO THE APOSTLE ELIOT.

the natives were Thomas Mayhew and his son, on Martha's Vineyard, and Roger Williams on Narragansett Bay.

But after about fifty years the New Englanders had not converted one-half of the eight thousand redmen in New Plymouth and Massachusetts. Whole nations held aloof. With all the attempts of each to learn the other's language, the sav-

ages could understand little of what the Englishmen said.

It was not strange that when the "praying Indians" went off to live in little villages among white men, their own tribes felt angry and believed

that the English were planning some great scheme against them.

THE PEQUOTS.

The largest and most warlike tribes of New England were the Pequots. They were also most cruel to their captives. They held the sea-shore and river region west from the Connecticut River to the pretty river Thames, where New London is now, and where hundreds of grown-up boys and girls go every year to see the boat-races between the Yale and Harvard crews.

The head of the Pequot nation was Sassacus, to whom twenty-six lesser sachems paid tribute; among them was Uncas, the sachem of the Mohicans, who had been driven away from the Hudson by the Mohawks, and were allowed to live on the lower waters of the Connecticut, on their paying the Pequots a good price for the privilege.

The Pequots had an old quarrel with the Narragansetts, and proudly believed that they, too, could be reduced and made to pay tribute. So, of course, Sassacus and his warriors were angry when they heard that the Narragansetts had been to Boston and made a treaty with the strangers, who carried more deadly arms than the Indians' bows and arrows. On the other hand, the Mohicans, to

strengthen themselves, had coaxed the English to settle in the Connecticut Valley.

After the settlements were well started on the river, and the Pequots had had a few unpleasant dealings with the strangers, the Pequots made up their minds that the English must be wiped out,



PART OF AN INDIAN VILLAGE.

or the Indians would be. They induced some of the Mohicans to join them, and would have persuaded their enemies, the Narragansetts, but for Roger Williams.

The people of the half-starving new towns on the Connecticut soon learned what the Pequots were

doing. Their brave men set forth to stop them, led by Captain John Mason, who, in a wonderful campaign of a few hours, destroyed the principal Pequot village and frightened the rest of the nation so that they burned the other village themselves. Sassacus fled to the Mohawks, who politely sent his head to the colonists. Then Mason's little army, with some aid from the Massachusetts Colony, hunted down the warriors who had escaped, until the nation was utterly destroyed.

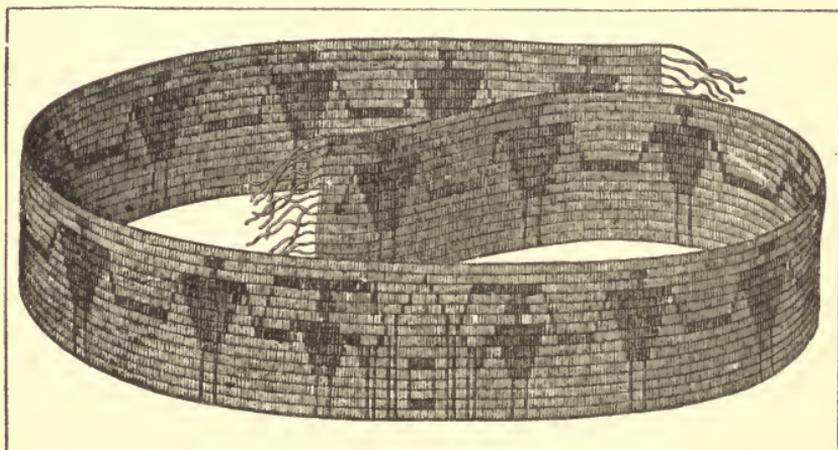
It all happened with the spring and summer of 1637. There was not another Indian war for nearly forty years; but the settlers lived in almost daily dread of small troubles, such as a drunken or a revengeful Indian lurking about a town with his torch and his tomahawk.

THE NARRAGANSETTS.

The New Englanders often had trouble with the Narragansetts, who held the country about the head and the westerly shores of the Narragansett Bay. They had many villages, several forts and two thousand warriors, and were the overlords of two smaller nations, who were near neighbors. One of these, the Nipmucks, were a squalid people. Their villages did not come down to the sea, but lay up-country, northwest of the Narragansetts, over

the beautiful region from Quinsigamond toward blue mountain, Monadnock. The other tributaries of the Narragansetts were the Nyantics, a small but powerful nation, living by themselves in the country about Point Judith.

When the English came into the country, the Narragansetts decided to make an alliance with



BELT OF REMARKABLE WAMPUM-WORK.

them, such as the Iroquois had made with the Dutch and the Canadian Indians with the French. The Narragansetts had been attacked by the Pequots, and they wanted the English to aid them to overcome their fierce neighbors as soon as possible, because their sachem, Canonicus, was very old, and his nephew, Miantinomo, who was to take his place, was very young.

The Narragansetts also wanted the English to

aid them to extend their possession all the way around their bay and over the land of the Wampanoags, described a few pages later.

When the Wampanoag sachem, Massasoit, got ahead of them in making a treaty with the Plymouth Colony, the Narragansetts were so angry that they threw the rattlesnake skin stuffed with arrows into Governor Bradford's cabin, of which you may have read in other books. When the skin was returned stuffed with powder and bullets, which the Narragansetts knew was the stuff that made the white men's arms so deadly, it was passed from chief to chief, and at last came back to New Plymouth with a pledge of peace.

WAMPUM-MAKERS.

The Narragansetts, like the Montauks of Long Island, made wampum, which was used for money by all the natives of this region and by both the Dutch and the English. In the Narragansett waters were large quantities of periwinkles. These were gathered by certain ones of the tribes, while certain others patiently polished them until they became the brilliant little pearly-white



BLACK AND
WHITE
WAMPUM.

trumpet-shaped pieces called white wampum. There, also, were thousands of quahogs or little-neck clams, from which they cut the deep-blue centres by long and tedious work with sharp-pointed stones, and then polished them into what the English called black wampum, which was twice the value of the white. The Narragansetts' wampum-embroidered garments were the most beautiful in New England.

THE CONQUEST OF THE NARRAGANSETTS.

Although the Narragansetts made a treaty with the Plymouth and Massachusetts Colonies, they had so little friendship for them that they were willing to join their own old enemies, the Pequots, in a great war against the white men. But they loved Roger Williams and some of the settlers who founded Providence and the other towns afterwards united in the Colony of Rhode Island. Williams persuaded them not to join the Pequots against the English; but about fifty years later, when Williams was dead, they agreed to help another ancient enemy, the Wampanoags, in King Philip's war, to destroy all the white men in New England.

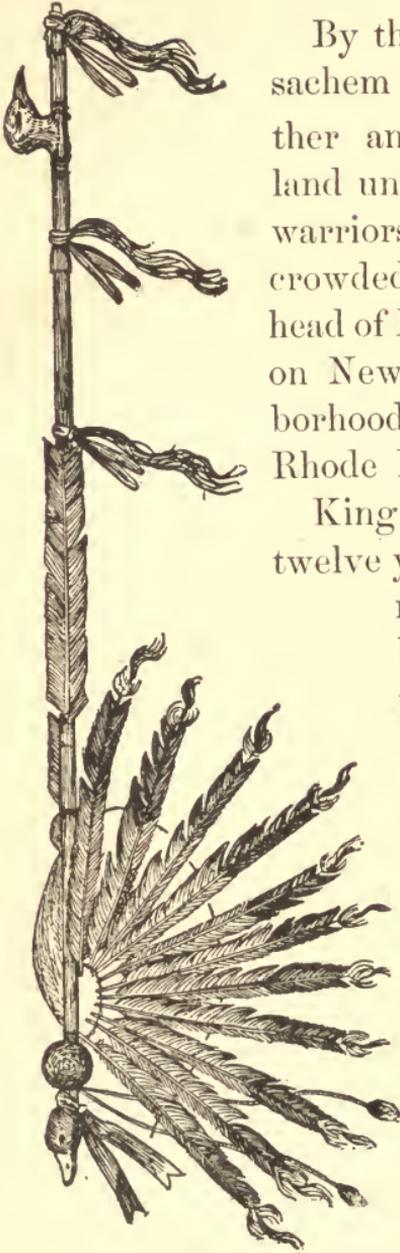
The Massachusetts heard of their union with Philip, and in a swift attack on their great fort so weakened and frightened them that they were glad to make a treaty with the colonists.

THE WAMPANOAGS.

Excepting the few survivors of broken tribes, the Wampanoags were the nearest neighbors to New Plymouth and the Bay Colony. They were seated just back of New Plymouth, on the eastern shore of Narragansett Bay. Their chief, Massasoit, was one of the most powerful sachems in New England.

Massasoit's capital at Sowams was a beautiful place near Narragansett Bay, where now stands Warren, Rhode Island. "Every pond and waterfall and neck of land and almost every hill had its own tribe under its own chief;" but all of them, "from the Cape of Storms to the east side of Narragansett Bay, including Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard and many other islands dotting the sea along the coast, were under tribute to Massasoit."

It was a fortunate thing for the New Englanders that Massasoit was pleased to make friends with the Pilgrims and their neighbors, the Massachusetts Bay Company. The treaty was also kept by his son, Wamsutta, who was baptized Alexander by the English. Many of good old Massasoit's people refused the English religion. Among them was his second son, Metacomet, although he, too, had been baptized. His Christian name was Philip.



THE CALUMET.
The Indians' Pipe of Peace.

By the time that Philip became sachem of the Wampanoags, his father and brother had sold their land until he and his seven hundred warriors and their families were crowded into one peninsula near the head of Narragansett Bay, bordering on New Plymouth, now the neighborhood of Bristol and Tiverton, Rhode Island.

King Philip kept the peace for twelve years, but he and the colonists had many small troubles, which were always partly settled, but never made quite right. Several times the magistrates were obliged to call him before them, because friendly Indians had told that he was getting ready for war. Every time he cleverly pleaded innocence and got away. Yet all the time he was planning to unite the Indians of every tribe along the coast in one great uprising to drive out

the Englishmen before they had taken all the Indians' hunting- and fishing-grounds.

In the summer of 1675, he and his allies fell upon the white men and kept up a terrible war for over a year. After he was killed, the remains of his tribe fled to the Tarrantines, and the fighting was kept up for two years and a half more.

So while the Wampanoags were the nearest neighbors and the first and greatest friends of the New Englanders, they ended by plunging them into the most serious Indian war they ever had. It was also their last conflict, excepting the troubles with the natives of Maine, which were part of the wars in which the English won the country from the French.

CHAPTER XIX.

A CHAPTER ON REBELLIONS.

THE colonists always had strong feelings about their rights. True Englishmen, they were glad to think of themselves as subjects of their king, but they were determined to be free, to tax and to govern themselves. They felt that it was their duty to explain their grievances and to allow a reasonable length of time for matters to be settled by the Home Government, as they called the authorities in England. But the colonists also knew when patience ceased to be a virtue, and they asserted their rights by open rebellion long before they were forced into the great resistance whereby they won their independence.

THE THRUSTING OUT OF GOVERNOR HARVEY.

Even the loyal kingsmen of Virginia were not afraid to defy his Majesty's governor to his face, if necessary.

For about five years after Virginia was made a Royal Province, the planters had governors whom they could respect; men who did a great deal for the country's good. But King Charles I. did not

propose to let his colonies have all the benefit of their prosperity. In fact, he proposed to have pretty nearly all the benefit himself. Ever since the Virginia government was established, the Governor had received the honor of knighthood. To this honor Charles I. added a large salary and fees, which the people were to pay. He also ordered them to make presents to his Governor and to provide for him a comfortable living. The first man sent to receive all these emoluments was Sir John Harvey, who came in 1629 and stayed for ten years, "insulting everybody and putting the public revenues into his own pocket." He fined the people for everything, quarreled with the Assembly when they objected to his doings; and, if he could not carry out his plan in any other way, he bribed the officers under him.

When Leonard Calvert, Lord Baltimore's brother, brought over a colony to settle Maryland, the great tract sliced off Virginia, Harvey entertained Calvert with all the hospitality Charles I. demanded, and more, too. The Virginians said he had an eye to Calvert's trade. They also said that he had an interest in trade with the Dutch, and that he would sacrifice Virginia to either one. The planters were more bitter than ever against him when he joined Calvert in a treaty with the Indian tribes between

the Potomac River and the Susquehanna River for protection against the warlike tribes at the head of Chesapeake Bay. This treaty was a good thing for Virginia, but the Virginians did not think so.

At length their quarrel with the new colony came to bloodshed. Harvey sent the Virginians' ringleader, Secretary Claiborne, to England for mutiny. Then the planters' wrath broke out. The old record is: "On the twenty-eighth of April, 1635, Sir John Harvey thrust out of his government and Captain John West acts as governor until the king's pleasure known."

The King's pleasure was great anger. He said Harvey should go back if only to stay a day, "and if he can clear himself, he shall stay longer than he otherwise would have done." The Virginians had assumed the King's power in thrusting out the King's governor, which was a grave offense. Harvey cleared himself with Lord Baltimore's help, and went back for two years. But at the end of that time, the king took the trouble to send in his place one of the Virginians' favorite governors of early days, Sir Francis Wyatt.

THE VIRGINIANS AND THE PURITAN REBELLION IN ENGLAND.

The reign of Charles I. came to a violent end in the uprising of the English Puritans, or "Round-

heads," who obtained control of Parliament and called themselves the Keepers of the Commonwealth of England. They formed a large army, which conquered the King and his army. At length they beheaded the King and made their leading soldier, Oliver Cromwell, the Lord Protector of the Realm.

The Virginians were much opposed to these changes. They were "Cavaliers," or members of the Royalist party. They believed in the divine right of kings and in the House of Stuart. The uprising of the Puritans they called a wicked rebellion, and the execution of Charles I. at Whitehall, they called "the murder of the late most excellent and now undoubted sainted King." They said that it was treason to think of changing from the Royal Government, or to question the right of Charles I.'s oldest son to be called "his Majesty that now is Charles the Second." They fortified Jamestown, and sent an invitation to Prince Charles to take refuge among them until he was restored to the throne. Hundreds of Cavaliers who fled England for their lives were received by the planters and entertained for the King's sake, even if they had not a penny in their pockets. So many of these gentlemen came over that they soon formed the highest class of planters

in the Colony, taking the lead in all its affairs, and founding many of the "first families of Virginia." From that time on Virginia has been known as "The Old Dominion."

THE OLD DOMINION.

About three years after the death of Charles I. a fleet came into the James River with three men from Parliament to demand Virginia's surrender to the Commonwealth. Sir William Berkeley, the Governor, quietly gave up his office, and the Assembly agreed to yield, since they would only make trouble, and gain nothing by resistance. "The Ancient and Most Loyal Dominion of Virginia," they said, proudly, "was the last portion of England's territory to submit to Cromwell." The commissioners from Parliament were led by William Claiborne, who came back a Roundhead, and Roger Bennett, a much respected Puritan, who had been driven out of Virginia for his religion by Governor Berkeley.

None of the harsh measures used towards the kingsmen in England were laid upon the Virginians. The Royal Governor and Council were allowed to pray for the King in private houses, and to send their own messengers to Prince Charles. The House of Burgesses, elected by

the people, were the actual rulers of the Province. Part of the time they choose their own governors. Parliament laid out an elaborate scheme for taxing the colonies in America, but never put it in force. The colonies were left to govern themselves.

It was a time of enterprise and success. All Virginia freemen then voted and had a voice in the making of their laws. They had free trade, religious liberty and a good militia of eight thousand men. Population was increased fourfold. Almost as many Puritans as Cavaliers settled in Virginia during this time. Soon after Cromwell's death, the Virginia people quietly called Governor Berkeley to his old place. Two months afterwards Charles II. was restored to his father's throne, and the Virginians said that he was crowned in a robe made of silk raised in his "ancient and most loyal dominion."

MARYLAND DURING THE COMMONWEALTH.

When Charles I. was killed there were many Puritans in Maryland. Most of them had found refuge there when they were driven out of Virginia several years before. They made a settlement, which they called Providence, on the Severn River, in what was named Anne Arundel County for Lord Baltimore's wife. The Puritans' settle-

ment was afterwards called Arundeltown and later Annapolis, which became the centre of the gayest life in Maryland.

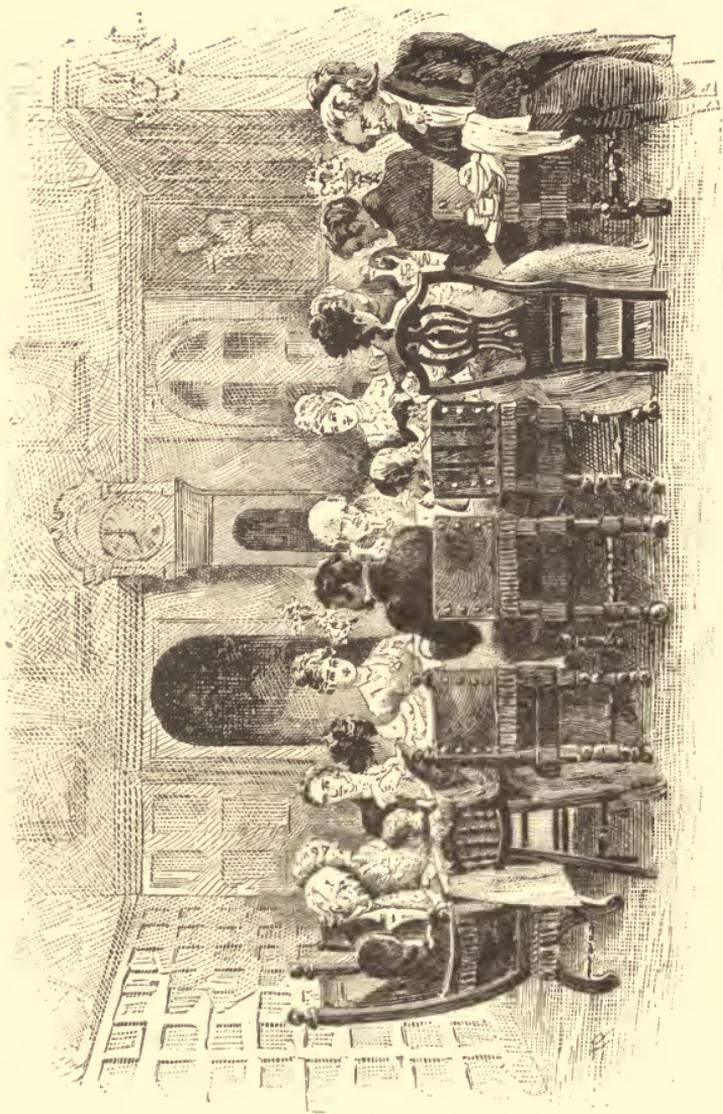
As the Puritan party rose in England, the Puritans of Maryland turned against their good friends, the Maryland Catholics, and while Governor Calvert was on a short visit in England, they formed a rebellion against Baltimore's government, with the help of William Claiborne and a certain sea captain, Richard Ingle, who led an open revolt against the Governor as soon as he returned. They attacked Saint Mary's, captured the Jesuit missionaries, shipped some of them to England, established a man from Virginia as Governor, and ruled the Province in their own lawless fashion for two years. In the name of Parliament they made prisoners of any one they chose to rob or annoy ; they stripped mills of machinery, and took locks and hinges from the settlers' houses, pillaged plantations, and seized corn, tobacco or whatever they wanted either to use or to turn into money.

Governor Calvert and the friends of Baltimore's government escaped to Virginia and hid in caves, where they tried to plan some means to regain the Colony. When Lord Baltimore heard the news, he thought that his Palatinate was lost. He wrote

his brother to save what he could from the general wreck. But as soon as Calvert learned that all sensible men in the Province were disgusted with Ingle's lawlessness, he pledged his own and Lord Baltimore's estates to pay volunteers, and formed a small army of the fugitive Marylanders, and of many Virginians, who dropped their own quarrel to fight for fair play. In April, 1647, he led them in a swift March to Saint Mary's. The town was surprised, and yielded quickly, even gladly. Then all the settlers of the Western Shore welcomed the Governor's return. After a short resistance the rest of the people fell into line. By a few months of "wise clemency" Calvert spread peace through his distracted Province; but they were the last months of his life.

TOO MUCH LOYALTY IN VIRGINIA.

The Virginians were so happy when they heard that the Puritans of England had given up trying to govern the country, and that the Prince had been called to the throne as Charles II., that they did not arrange for their own government, as they ought to have done. They soon turned everything over to Governor Berkeley and the Royalists. Before long the mistake began to appear, and a little band of those who saw it, planned to give the



THE THANKSGIVING DINNER.

people some share in the control of affairs. But their plan was discovered by the Royalists, and the day they had set to carry it out was ordered by the General Assembly to be Virginia's Annual Thanksgiving-day.

Then for a dozen years the new king and his officers gave the colonists no rights of their own, and took from them all the profits of their labor, either for himself or to fill the purses of his officers. Not even a new election of burgesses was allowed by the proud Royalist Governor, Berkeley.

About fifteen years after the Restoration, some of the fierce Susquehanna Indians began to attack the frontier plantations. The Governor refused to allow the militia to go out and stop them. People said the Governor had a large secret trade with them, and he was afraid to get their ill-will.

At length the Indians killed so many overseers and workmen, and destroyed so many plantations, that several of the owners went out against the Governor's orders. They were led by a brave young planter and member of the Governor's Council, Nathaniel Bacon. They defeated the Indians in the battle of Bloody Run, and put an end to their attacks on the plantations.

The Governor was very angry, but the people and many of the richest planters were aroused

also. They said that Virginia had endured the old Restoration ideas long enough, and much against his will the Governor was obliged to call for a new election of burgesses. Bacon and many men who thought as he did were sent to make a new set of laws in this Assembly. It was called Bacon's Assembly. Their laws were so good that Virginia would have been a happy, prosperous and enlightened province if the King had allowed them to stand.

“BACON'S REBELLION.”

Governor Berkeley grew more angry, until Bacon's friends feared that some harm might befall him. So, after the Assembly opened, he left it privately. A few days later he returned, riding at the head of nearly five hundred horsemen, who drew rein at the steps of the State House, where they called aloud on Governor Berkeley to give Bacon a military commission to save the life and property of the people of Virginia from the Indians. The burgesses appeared at the windows, shouting: “A commission to Nathaniel Bacon, to save the life and property of the people of Virginia!” The people, who gathered in the street, echoed the demand. The old Governor came out on the steps, red and blustering with rage, trying in vain to shame his

young enemy before the people. He only turned them against himself. There was nothing for him to do but to make "the rebel," as he called Bacon, "General and Commander-in-Chief against the Indians;" and that was nothing less than placing him at the head of all the Virginians who chose to enter the militia. A great many of the "prime gentlemen of the Province" were either in the militia at the time or entered it as soon as Bacon took command.

Governor Berkeley was so frightened that he took out his own guard under Major Robert Beverly, and went from county to county, calling on the people to take up arms against the young rebel. The General's army only increased, while his party worked hard to improve the government and to keep the Indians quiet. Berkeley made his way back to Jamestown with a rabble of fishermen and other poor fellows he had picked up. Bacon returned to the same neighborhood, camping his men at Greenspring, Berkeley's country-seat. Some writers tell a story—and others say there is no truth in it—of how Bacon secured the ladies of the neighborhood and made them walk up and down, in front of his men while they were digging trenches, so that Berkeley would see the white aprons and be afraid to shoot at the men.

The Governor rushed out to take his place ; but his mob was so unruly that he was forced to run back to Jamestown as soon as Bacon went to meet him. From Jamestown the Governor slipped away by night. The rebels entered the capital, and after taking care of the state papers and other valuables of the Colony, they burned the malarious little town to the ground, "lest it be the harbouring-place for the enemies of the country," they said. Two of the leaders of the rebellion put the torch to their own houses, which were among the best in the town.

Bacon's forces then began to follow Berkeley. As they marched through the country they were greeted with "shouts and acclamations." The General forced the marches to the utmost ; for he was stricken with fever, and his only hope was to hold out till the Governor was compelled to yield to the "prime gentlemen" and a more liberal government. But the Governor's hiding-place was not in sight when the troops were startled by a call to halt, with the sad news that the General was dead. His friends buried him in a secret grave, which has never been discovered. Then they tried to go on ; first under one leader, then another. But no one could fill Bacon's place. They fell into traps laid for them by the Governor and Major Beverly,

till, discouraged, they agreed among themselves to disband, and each man rode off to his home.

Then the old Governor left his hiding and went to York, where he began to punish the rebels, much as if he were an Indian chief, till King Charles II. sent orders to stop him, saying: "The old fool has hanged more men in that naked country than I have done for the murder of my father!" Yet the King was so angry with the Virginians for this rebellion that he not only refused to allow one act of Bacon's Assembly, but bound them down with more oppression than ever. He did not change their spirit, however. Some twenty years later, when Charles II. was dead and his brother James II. was on the throne, the Virginian Assembly boldly declared that they could not endure his government.

JAMES II.'S DOMINION OF NEW ENGLAND AND THE RESCUE OF CONNECTICUT'S CHARTER.

James II. roused rebellion wherever he ruled. Within three years his English subjects rose in such force against him that he fled to France for his life, while the people gave the throne to his daughter, Mary, and her husband and cousin, William, Prince of Orange. But the open revolts against this last of the Stuart kings were in the Middle Northerly Colonies, where he attempted to

destroy all the colonial charters from Delaware Bay to the St. Lawrence and make one great province, which he called the Dominion of New England, and placed under Sir Edmund Andros as General-Governor, with his capital at Boston.

You can fancy how the people of Connecticut felt on hearing that they were to lose their precious



JAMES II.'S SEAL FOR THE DOMINION OF NEW ENGLAND.

charter and become part of the new Dominion. But it was not their way to bluster. When Sir Edmund visited Hartford to destroy their charter, they received him graciously and held a dignified meeting with him, the charter apparently lying in its box on the table. In some way, the meeting was prolonged hour after hour until nightfall. Then candles were brought in, and the business

proceeded. But suddenly a door blew open and the candles went out. When they were lighted again the charter was nowhere to be found. The polite Connecticut gentlemen searched and searched, but at length they told Sir Edmund that they were obliged to give it up in order to help him finish his other business ; after which he went away. Before he could make it convenient to come again, his King's rule had fallen in England and he was prisoner in Boston. Then the charter reappeared, and the good fathers of Connecticut took up their government under it almost as if nothing had happened.

THE CHARTER OAK.

The box that had been on the table did not contain the charter, but a copy of it. The charter had been safely hidden in a great oak tree that stood near the entrance to the mansion of Governor Wyllys. The copy which had been on the table and disappeared when the candles went out was taken and kept in hiding by Captain Wadsworth.

The famous old tree, always called the Charter Oak, was blown down by a storm of wind nearly fifty years ago. Part of the trunk, where the charter is supposed to have been hidden, is still kept in the Athenæum at Hartford.

It is said that the Indians had asked the first-

comers to spare the tree when they were making their clearing for the town of Hartford. The Indians said: "For centuries our fathers have looked to this tree to know when to plant our maize. When the leaves are the size of a mouse's ears, then it is time to drop the kernels in the earth."

**MASSACHUSETTS' REBELLION AGAINST SIR
EDMUND ANDROS.**

The Massachusetts people did not like King James II.'s Dominion of New England any more than the other colonists, even if Boston was honored as the capital of the great new Province. They lost their charter and all their cherished rights, while they were obliged to modify the rigid customs they had crossed the ocean to preserve. Nothing pleased them that was done by Governor Andros and his officers.

Month after month the feeling grew more bitter. Suddenly while Andros was in Maine, trying to quiet the Indians, the Bostonians heard that the power of James II. was sinking in England. So when the Governor returned to his capital the people felt safe to show him their dislike. He promptly did things to make matters worse. Some men of Sudbury came to him with an Indian who had said that the Governor was a rogue, and had hired the English to kill the Indians. They



FROM THE MEMORIAL HISTORY OF NEW YORK, BY PERMISSION OF THE PUBLISHERS.

Andros

SIR EDMUND ANDROS, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE DOMINION OF NEW ENGLAND.

brought this fellow to the Governor for punishment. It was an act of loyalty which Andros should have acknowledged with courtesy and praise, especially at that time when so many men were against him; but he rudely refused to take any notice of it, and fined the Sudbury men and their friends. One said that the Governor was afraid to punish the man. Then all the stories against Andros were told and believed throughout the Colony. People said he was a traitor as well as a despot. Everybody knew that his Royal master was under the thumb of the French king, Louis XIV., and all that the Governor had done was construed as part of a plot which had something to do with the French man-of-war which had been seen hovering about the coast. The way he had dealt with the eastern Indians, his visits to Maine, his visits to Albany, all the important treaties he had made with the savages, all were not what he said they were, these gossips declared; all were part of the plot. In the midst of this talk, young John Winslow landed at Boston with the news that a rebellion in England had forced James II. to flee to France and had called William and Mary to the throne. Winslow had a copy of William's Declaration to the People of England. All Boston was wild with excitement over it, but the people were

still wilder with excitement when Andros clapped young Winslow into jail for showing the Declaration. At that moment some of their men, ragged and hungry, returned from the garrisons in Maine, telling rumors that they had invented or picked up and declaring that they had left their posts because the Governor had betrayed them.

Great as the excitement was, the people concealed most of it from the Governor. The leaders of the Colony prepared at once for rebellion, but took careful measures for quiet until all was ready. Andros, however, saw enough to think it prudent to lodge in the fort.

THE 18th OF APRIL, 1689.

The unnatural quiet was broken by alarm guns on the morning of the 18th of April. A force of militia formed at the end of the town, and a beacon was run up on Beacon Hill to notify the militia of the neighboring towns to be on call. Then the Boston militia suddenly made prisoners of the King's officers, while the leaders of the colonial government which James II. had destroyed made a stately procession to the Town House.

A great crowd of people filled the streets. They raised a shout of welcome when Governor Bradstreet and others of their former magistrates ap-

peared on the balcony of the Town House and announced their "Declaration." That was a long address, stating that the Colony was suffering from an illegal and oppressive government, mentioning the revolution in England and ending with the bold announcement that the government of Massachusetts had been taken out of the hands of dangerous men, lest it should be handed over to a foreign power—meaning James II.'s friend, Louis XIV. of France. The old magistrates said that they would take care of the Colony until orders were received from the British Parliament.

While this long address was being made, twenty companies of militia paraded the streets of Boston and many more gathered about the capital from all the neighboring towns. The fort was guarded, with Andros a prisoner. Several times he tried in vain to escape, once in woman's clothes. Some of the militia took possession of The Castle and its island in the harbor. The royal frigate *Rose* rode at her anchor with colors set and guns cleared for fight, but the brave colonists took possession of her, dismantled her and swung her off "a harmless and ridiculous hulk."

The Magistrates lost no time in setting up the old government. When news came of the coronation of William and Mary, they were proclaimed by

their loyal subjects of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Andros and all James II.'s officers of the Dominion were sent to England.

The colonists were all anxious to know what the new King and Queen would do for them or against them. Their anxiety was soon relieved by orders that they keep on as they were until, after three years, they received a Royal Charter as the Province of Massachusetts.

NEW YORK UNDER THE DOMINION.

The New Yorkers heard that they had been made a part of the Dominion of New England, while they were waiting for James II. to send them a charter for their own government, which he had promised them as their Lord Proprietor, the Duke of York and Albany. But instead of a charter they received a visit from Sir Edmund Andros in August, 1688. He came with all his pomp, to break their seal and place his Lieutenant-Governor, Francis Nicholson, over them. He was welcomed by a party, who were called the "aristocrats," because they were rich merchants and land-owners; they were called also the "English," because they became officers under the new government and accepted the Lieutenant-Governor and all of the King's orders as if they liked them.

They were opposed by what was called the

“democrats” or Dutch party, which included Frenchmen and others, some rich and some belonging to the poorer classes, known as “the people.” But many of the “democrats” were among the best men in the Province. The leader was Jacob Leisler, a German, the oldest of the six captains of the city militia, a rich, generous and much respected man.

In the eventful April of 1689, the city was suddenly thrown into an “uproar through people coming from Boston” with “the surprising news that its inhabitants had set up a government for themselves,” and made “his Excellency Andros” a prisoner, because James II.’s rule was overthrown in England. The uproar was quieted by the best men in the city, and all agreed to wait until it was known whether the trouble in England ended in favor of James II. or in favor of William and Mary. But as the fort was not sufficiently well guarded by the King’s soldiers (who had been in the city since it was taken from the Dutch), the city militia was put on duty. All went peacefully until Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson began to act as if he commanded the militia.

“LEISLER’S REBELLION.”

Then Leisler’s company, which took the lead among the others, said that they would take com-

mand of the fort until the proper government was settled by the mother-country. Captain Leisler refused to lead them to take possession of the fort ; but after they were there he took his place at their head, which was, in fact, at the head of all the militia, to see that they did no harm. The "aristocrats" declared that they were the proper persons



FORT JAMES AND THE STRAND, NOW WHITEHALL STREET.
Leisler's house, with gable end on the street.

to take charge of the fort and the entire Province. But the militia companies would not yield to them.

Nicholson went to England, leaving Frederick Phillipse, the richest man in the city, Stephen Van Cortlandt, the mayor, and Nicholas Bayard, another leading "aristocrat," to stand up for James II.'s broken-down majesty, and to vent their anger

against Leisler. They called him "knave," "rogue," and all sorts of names, as was then the custom even among gentlemen when they were opposed to one another. They tried to turn the other captains against him ; but the militia were united under Leisler, doing their best, month after month, to keep the city quiet until "rightful authority should come out of England." At length the people were so angered against the "aristocrats" that a crowd fell upon Bayard in the street and handled him roughly.

The captains in the fort decided that they ought to call on all the counties of the Province to send delegates to the fort to choose a committee of safety. Some of the counties answered this reasonable call ; but others raised a great cry against Jacob Leisler's arrogance in making himself "dictator of New York." The delegates who attended the meeting elected a committee, who agreed to take charge of the Province until the Royal Government was settled. This committee elected Leisler Captain of the fort.

LEISLER'S WISE AND GENEROUS GOVERNMENT.

As troubles grew worse, the Committee of Safety voted Leisler the military commander of the Province, and called him the Lieutenant-Governor,

while part of the committee—eight men of good standing—became his Council in a regular provisional government.

Then the “aristocrat” leaders wanted to put him down more than ever; but the people soon forced them to flee from the town. The mob was so fierce against them that Leisler said he was forced to make prisoners of Bayard and others to save their lives and to protect the Province.

Leisler’s military company and his government kept control of New York for a scant two years. Many pages of history have been written on Leisler’s time, some to show that he was a martyr and some to show that he was a villain. The records were made mostly by the leaders of the English party, who wrote bitter and probably unfair accounts of the most enlightened government that the Province of New York ever enjoyed. Leisler called an assembly which not only represented the people, but, for the first time, used their taxes for the benefit of the Province. Leisler also arranged the first people’s election of mayor, and took the first important steps towards the union of all the colonies by calling on them to send delegates to a Colonial Congress, which met in New York in May, 1690, after an attack by the French, which opened King William III.’s war in the Colonies. The French

burned the frontier settlement of Schenectady. Albany was in danger. No governor ever showed greater energy in raising money and men to protect the terrified people, while he spent large sums out of his own pocket.

THE END OF THE REBELLION.



M. II.

QUEEN MARY,
Daughter of James II.

In England Nicholson waited until William and Mary were seated upon their uncomfortable throne, and until they had formed the Plantations Committee to help the Queen manage the affairs in America. Then Nicholson told his story. The Queen said he had done well in his unpleasant affair, and made him Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia. New York was made a Royal Province

and placed under Colonel Henry Sloughter as Governor and Major Richard Ingoldsby as Lieutenant-Governor. Ingoldsby arrived first with a

body of British soldiers, but the papers to show his authority were all in Slaughter's vessel, which was delayed nearly three months.

Leisler's enemies were so anxious to overthrow him that they induced Ingoldsby to bring his soldiers ashore at once. He took possession of the City Hall, but Leisler refused to give up the fort and his prisoners until he saw the Royal orders. A crowd in the streets, taking the side of the newly-arrived officer, attacked the fort, the guard fired on them without Leisler's knowledge, killing a Royal soldier and a negro. Ingoldsby wrote an angry letter to Leisler, who replied with dignity that the men who fired the shots should be punished if they could be found, saying: "God forbid that any man under



William R.

KING WILLIAM III.,
Prince of Orange.

my command should be countenanced in an ill act!"

The little city was more like a field of battle than ever, with the militia on one side and the new troops of regulars on the other; there was no more bloodshed; but there was tumult and panic until Governor Sloughter arrived. Then Leisler yielded the fort and his prisoners, and allowed the chains taken from them to be placed on himself, on his son-in-law, Jacob Milborne, and on "the persons called his Council."

The triumphant aristocrats charged "the Leislerites" with treason and murder, held the mere form of a trial and found them guilty, although King William and Queen Mary had sent no orders against them. The new Council and Assembly urged Sloughter to sign the death-warrant of Leisler and Milborne without delay. A great many citizens begged him not to do so; but he did, and they were hanged.

After four years Leisler's son was allowed to lay the whole sad matter before the King and Queen in spite of all the "aristocrats" could do to hinder him. Then the men who had been in Leisler's Council were released from prison; the property of all "the rebels" was given back to them or their families; and the poor, disgraced bodies of the

hanged patriots were taken from the common fields where they had been buried, and after a solemn ceremony in the Old Dutch Church, they were laid in the church-yard, while their names were cleared from the stain of treason so far as an act of Parliament could clear them by declaring that Leisler's conduct had been for the public good and that his yielding of the fort to Slouther had been "gracious and in due time." With the reign of William and Mary began the long series of wars with Canada, which was the beginning of a new struggle which ended only when the colonists won the country for their own.



PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY.

Abenakis,	a-ben'a-kis.
Agamenticus,	ag-a-men'ti-kus.
Ahasimus,	a-has'i-mus. †
Albemarle,	äl'be-marl.
Algonquin-Lenape,	al-gon'kwin-le-nape.
Amelia,	a-mē'lī-a.
Apachee,	ä-pä'chē.
Baggataway,	bag-gat'a-way.
Barbadoes,	bär'ba-dōs.
Barclay,	bar'clay.
Benbecula,	ben-be-kō'lä.
Bermuda,	ber-mu'da.
Beversrede,	bē'vers-rede.
Binckes,	binks.
Cacique,	ka-sek'.
Caribbees,	kar'ib-bēz.
Catawbas,	ka-ta'bas.
Chattahoochee,	chat-tə-hō'chē.
Cherokee,	chēr'ō-kē'.
Chicasaws,	chick-ä-saws'.
Chicahominees,	chic-a-hom'i-nēz.
Chowan,	chō-wän'.
Chygoes,	chī'gōs.
Claiborne,	clay'born.
Communipau,	com-mu'ni-paw.
Culloden,	kul-lo'den.
Curacoa,	ku-ra-sō'.

De la Werre,	de'la-wēr.
Ebenezer,	eb-en-ē'zer.
Elsinborough,	el'sin-bur'o.
Georgeana,	gor'ji-an'a.
Gloucester,	glos-ter.
Götheborg,	gurt'e-borg.
Grotius,	gro'shi-us.
Hackensacks,	hack'en-sacks.
Henlopen,	hen'lo-pen.
Iroquois,	ir'ō-kwoi.
Jacobites,	jak'o-bīts.
Jesuit,	jěz'u-it.
Kiccowtan,	kie'co-tan.
Kieft,	kēft.
Kennebec,	ken'ne-bek.
Leisure,	lē'zhūr.
Leni-Lenapes,	len'ĩ-len-apes'.
Leyden,	lĩ'den.
Lieutenant,	loo-ten'ant.
Lygonia,	lĩ-go'ni-a.
Manhatta,	man-hat'ta.
Massasoit,	mas-a-soit'.
Mauritius,	ma-rish'ĩ-us.
Metacomet,	met-ă-com'et.
Miantinomo,	me-an-tĩ-no'mo.
Minquas,	min'kwas.
Minsi,	min'sē.
Minuit,	min'u-it.
Mohicans,	mō-hē'kans.
Monhegan,	mon-hē'gan.
Moravians,	mō-rā'vĩ-ans.
Muskogi,	mus-ko-gē.

Narragansetts,	nar-ra-gan'setts.
Navesink,	nav'ë-sink.
Neuse,	nūs.
Nipmucks,	nip'mŭks.
Nyantics,	nī-an'tiks.
Ogechee,	ō-gē'chē.
Oglethorpe,	ō'g'l-thorp.
Oneida,	ō-nī'da.
Opekankano,	o-pe-kan-kän'ō.
Oplandt,	op'lant.
Oxenstiern,	oks'en-stērn.
Paauw,	pow.
Palatine,	pāl'a-tīn.
Palatinate,	pal-lat'i-nāt.
Pamlico,	pam'li-ko.
Pamunkey,	pā-mun'key.
Patrooneries,	pā-troon'er-iz.
Patuxent,	pā-tux'ent.
Pemaquid,	pem'ä-kwid.
Pequots,	pe'kwots.
Ployden,	ploi'den.
Pocahontas,	po-ka-hon'tas.
Porpoise,	por'pus.
Potomac,	po-tō'māk.
Powhatan,	pou-ha-tan'.
Proprietors,	pro-prī'e-ters.
Put-in Bay,	put'in bay.
Quahogs,	kwā'hogs.
Quinsigamond,	kwin-sig'a-mond.
Raritans,	rār'i-tans.
Rensselaerwyck,	rens'se-ler-wīk.
Reynolds,	ren'olz.

Sachem,	sā'chem.
Sagadahoc,	sag'ă-dā-hoc'.
Sakimaxing,	sāk-i-max'ing.
Sassacus,	sas'sā-kus.
Santee,	san-tē'
Savannah,	sa-van'a.
Schepens,	skep'ens.
Schuykill,	skōōl'kil.
Seignor,	sēn-ÿer.
Sewanhacky,	sōō-an-hack'y.
Sowams,	so-wams'.
St. Croix,	saint-croy'.
Stuyvesant,	stī've-sant.
Susquehanna,	sus-kwe-han'a.
Susquehanoughs,	sus-kwe-han'ōs.
Tarantines,	tar'ran-tēns.
Taw,	taw.
Tawasentha,	tā-wa-sen'tha.
Tomo Chichi,	tom'o chī'chi.
Tuscarora,	tus'ka-rō'ra.
Uchee,	oō'chē.
Uncas,	un'kas
Van Corlear,	van cor'lear.
Van Dyck,	van dik'.
Van Rensslaer,	van rens'se-ler.
Varsche,	vārsh'ě.
Wahunsunakak,	wā-hoon-soon'a-kak.
Wampanoag,	wam-pa-nō'ag.
Wamsutta,	wam-sut'ta.
Weir,	wēr.
Wessagusset,	wes-sa-gus'set.
Westoes,	west'ōs.

Wroithelsey,	royth'el-sy.
Wyatt,	wī'at.
Yamacraw,	yam'a-kra.
Yamessee,	yam'es-sē.
Yeamans,	yē'manz.
Yeardly,	yērd'li.
Yoacomocos,	yo-ak-o-mo'cōs.
Zuanandael.	tswān-an'däl.

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