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PROSPECTUS  
AND  
SPECIMEN PAGES



THE PATRIOTIC  
HISTORY  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES  
AND ITS PEOPLE



FROM THEIR EARLIEST RECORDS  
TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY

ELROY M. KENDREE AVERY



IN TWELVE VOLUMES



THE SCOUT PRESS INC.  
PROPRIETORS & PUBLISHERS  
NEW YORK - PHILADELPHIA



*Map of the GRAND PRIZE TRIP of the Twelve Boys most successful in the SELLING CONTEST*



**A**N outline map, showing THE GRAND PRIZE TRIP, to Washington and to the eleven capital cities of Europe, that will be given by the publishers, when the Great War is ended, to the twelve boys who take the most orders for The Patriotic History of the United States and Its People by the time the History is published complete.

For particulars of the Boy's SELLING CONTEST, see full description in this prospectus immediately following the specimen pages.

**ITINERARY**

COUNTRIES	CAPITALS
UNITED STATES . . . . .	WASHINGTON, D C
ENGLAND . . . . .	LONDON
FRANCE . . . . .	PARIS
SPAIN . . . . .	MADRID
ITALY . . . . .	ROME
SWITZERLAND . . . . .	BERN
BELGIUM . . . . .	BRUSSELS
HOLLAND . . . . .	THE HAGUE
NORWAY . . . . .	CHRISTIANIA
SWEDEN . . . . .	STOCKHOLM
RUSSIA . . . . .	PETROGRAD
GERMANY . . . . .	BERLIN



PROSPECTUS  
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UNITED STATES  
AND ITS PEOPLE

—  
AVERY





*George Washington*

This illustration is from page iv of Vol. VI of History





PROSPECTUS AND SPECIMEN PAGES

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HISTORY OF THE  
UNITED STATES  
AND ITS PEOPLE

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IN TWELVE VOLUMES

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THE SCOUT PRESS, INC.  
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NEW YORK · PHILADELPHIA

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THE  
MATTHEWS NORTHROP  
WORKS  
BUFFALO CLEVELAND NEW YORK



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A  
PERSONAL  
APPEAL

THESE FIRST EIGHT PAGES ARE WRITTEN PERSONALLY TO YOU. PLEASE CAREFULLY READ THEM, AND YOU WILL THEN UNDERSTAND THE CHARACTER, SCOPE, AND VALUE OF THIS HISTORY. BY SO DOING YOU WILL SAVE YOURSELF THE ANNOYANCE AND US THE EXPENSE OF SENDING A CANVASSER TO SOLICIT YOUR ORDER, AND YOU WILL BUY THE HISTORY THROUGH THE BOY SCOUT, OR BOY IN MILITARY TRAINING, WHO HANDS YOU THIS PROSPECTUS, FOR ONE-THIRD OF WHAT IT WOULD HAVE COST YOU BY THE USUAL CANVASSING METHOD.



Arms of the United States, correctly Emblazoned

This illustration is from page 13 of Vol. VII of History



# THE PATRIOTIC HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES AND ITS PEOPLE

IT may be asked: Why should we have a Patriotic History of the United States? It has recently become painfully manifest that our hundred million people are not a united, patriotic, all-American people. One-third of our population is foreign born, or born of foreign parents. Their innate and cultivated allegiance is naturally to their fatherland rather than to our Republic. But we native born American Citizens are quite as much in need of having our patriotic devotion re-awakened and revived; and this History is peculiarly adapted to develop patriotic devotion to American ideals.

Many histories of our country have been written. But early writers, in an effort to be popular, filled their pages with myth and legend related as fact. More recent writers have contented themselves with an accumulation of facts and a narration of events, a mere dry record; and of others, the more prominent, as Bancroft, Prescott, Motley, Fiske, McMaster, and Rhodes, have each confined their efforts to *limited* periods. McMaster's seven volumes include only the period from the Revolution to the Civil War. Bancroft does not begin at the beginning of our History, and stops at the close of the Revolution,—at the birth of our nation!

The young people are supposed to learn History at school, and there the small, inaccurate, one-volume text-book at best is only a mere outline, a bare skeleton of dry facts, about as inviting to the youthful imagination as the directory of a distant city. Dates and events are learned and recited till a requisite examination can be passed for promotion. But History learned in this way is a drudge, an irksome task for most pupils, and is largely forgotten almost as soon as the text-book is laid aside. A thorough knowledge of our History can be acquired only by developing a *genuine interest* in it.

## THIS IS A HISTORY FOR THE HOME

If each pupil can have in the home a complete History, set apart for his use, written in clear, concise, direct and beautiful English; that will clothe with *living-flesh-and-blood interest* the dry skeleton text-book; that will explain the *causes* that led to certain results; that will impart to the History of our great nation the real romance attached to its marvelous career, then the study of our History will become a delight to all pupils. They will leave school with an intelligent and appreciative knowledge of the History of our nation and of the genius of our institutions, and they will thus be prepared intelligently to discharge the duties of citizenship in a *free* country!

In many European countries every family is required to have a good History of the nation. But in the twenty million families of the United States it is doubtful that any History will be found in one family out of fifty, save the one-volume text-book. And in the few families that have a History of the Country its use is sadly neglected for reasons above stated.

If the governments of European Nations find it necessary to *compel* their people to study the History of their countries, how much more important is it that a *free* and *self-governing people* should study the History of their own country.

Lecky, the historian, says: "All civic virtues, all the heroism and self-sacrifice of patriotism spring ultimately from the habit men acquire of regarding their nation as a great organic whole, identifying themselves with its fortunes in the past as in the present, and looking forward anxiously to its future destinies."

In fact, the freedom of our people and the permanence of our institutions are dependent on our intelligent knowledge and understanding of our national History, and of the genius of our institutions.

## A REALLY GREAT HISTORY CAN NOT BE WRITTEN TO ORDER

Fortunately, Dr. Elroy McKendree Avery, an able and successful educator, who had made a comfortable fortune writing successful text-books, early sensed the great need of a Patriotic History of the United States and Its People.

Rarely gifted with a literary style of writing clear, concise and beautiful English, Dr. Avery has produced a History that is not only exceptionally accurate and entirely impartial, but it is also written in a literary style that is as brilliant as it is simple and direct. The life story of the United States is lucidly and *interestingly* told, and a true portrayal of both persons and events is given—a portrayal unbiased and unprejudiced.

Dr. Avery was equally fortunate in early securing the hearty co-operation of devoted friends, who expended more than three hundred and fifty thousand dollars in assisting him to collate and verify the facts and a wealth of illustrative material that far surpasses in beauty and in authentic value anything ever before attempted in any History of any country.

It is certain that more money has been expended in the production of this History, and in reducing it to its present beautiful and permanent form, than has been expended on the production of all other histories of the United States combined.

Dr. Avery had devoted more than twenty-five of the ripest years of his life to the production of this monumental History, when his devoted friends and prospective publishers were compelled to discontinue business; and recently one of them has passed away. This enabled the managers of THE SCOUT PRESS, INC., to take over and publish the completed History as a PATRIOTIC HISTORY, on terms that make it possible to receive *advance orders, during the period of publication*, at a price *only about one-third* of its published price. The advance price has been made so low that it is hoped that the History will find a place in every American home.

## COULD NOT HAVE BEEN BETTER PLANNED FOR OUR PURPOSE

While this History had been in course of preparation for more than fifteen years when the Boy Scout movement was originated, it could not have been better planned for the purpose and use of Boy Scouts, boys in military training, and for all patriotic people.

## A HISTORIAN OF THE NEW SCHOOL

Dr. Avery represents the best of the *new school of historians* who reason from cause to effect, and who thus make History *logic*, as it rightfully should be.

A true historian must have power to place himself in the position of the characters he describes. He understands their emotions, traces the meaning and trend of their movements, realizes the conditions under which they lived, dissects their purposes, analyzes their feelings. He brings out the poetry, the romance, the adventures, the tragedy, the humor of History, and also faithfully portrays all the passions, habits and customs of the people he describes. This is the reason that History properly written affords keenest enjoyment, entertainment, and instruction; by reading it we are taught the lessons of humanity and of civilization, and we are shown that in the long run, character counts for more than any other one attribute. But History must not only be interesting, *it must also be trustworthy.*



## MOST ACCURATE AND TRUSTWORTHY

It can never be realized by the public at large what extensive research, what concentrated thought, and what unquenchable enthusiasm Dr. Avery and his collaborators have lavished upon this History of the United States, in order to secure the greatest accuracy and the broadest catholicity.

Eminent historians and History critics, having read the advance sheets, commend this History before all others.

## COMMENDED ABOVE ALL OTHERS

"An examination of Dr. Avery's work confirms the opinion which I have expressed several times before, viz, that 'Avery's History of the United States' is absolutely the best popular History of this country yet written."—PROF. WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD, Columbia University, New York City.

"Aside from my delight in handling a book that is gotten out in such style, I was pleased at a number of places in the text to note the point of view taken by Dr. Avery; it represents a great amount of research and a sane and catholic judgment."—PROF. MAX FARRAND, Department of History, Yale University.

"The way in which the book has been issued is certainly the most creditable in every way, and I shall value it as a real addition to my library."—WOODROW WILSON, Princeton University.

"I especially appreciate your effort at the utmost attainable accuracy of statement. It is a model in that respect."—PROF. THEODORE CLARKE SMITH, Williamstown, Massachusetts.

"The style is strong and moving, sustaining the interest from beginning to end. The material is well organized, well proportioned, and remarkably accurate. I do not find a single statement that can be called erroneous or a single misprint."—PROF. F. H. HODDER, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.

"I do not hesitate to pronounce the 'Avery History' the best exhaustive American History for the general reader that has yet seen the light."—PROF. H. W. ELSON, Ohio University, Athens, Ohio.

"I am much struck with the calm, dignified style, and with the care and thought bestowed upon the presentation of facts. The illustrations are remarkably profuse, and most admirably done. Indeed, the entire mechanical and artistic appearance far out-distances any other American History."—DR. REUBEN GOLD THWAITES, Secretary State Historical Society, Madison, Wisconsin.

"I have read the volumes through. The 'Avery History' meets the wants of both the average reader and of the scholar more nearly than any other work. Dr. Avery certainly has hit the happy medium in presenting the facts fully and at the same time limiting the discussions to the essential points."—PROF. GEORGE FREDERICK WRIGHT, Oberlin College, author of "The Ice Age," etc.

"I have never found so much gratification in a new book. The artistic perfection of the volume formed a steady source of esthetic enjoyment. I was even more impressed, however, by first, the charming literary style, second, the strong command of facts; and third, the clear acumen and sound sense cropping out both in the body of the book and in the taking side-titles."—W J MCGEE, chief of Division of Exhibits, Department of Anthropology, St. Louis Exposition, and chief of same department, Smithsonian Institution.

"It deserves to be recorded as the History of our country. The material is selected with admirable discrimination. I know of no historical writer more felicitous in style. \* \* \* I regard it as the best History of the United States."

—HON. E. O. RANDALL, Editor of Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly.  
"I regard it as by far the most complete and best illustrated History of the United States ever published, and I recommend it as such for home use and for public libraries."—WILBERFORCE BARNES, LENOX Librarian, New York Public Library.

"I have received and read with pleasure and profit the fifth volume of your 'History of the United States and Its People.'

"This History of our nation, in typography, illustration, arrangement, scope and accuracy approaches perfection. I am personally familiar with your successful endeavors to secure accuracy regarding the naval operations and movements of John Paul Jones.

"My son, aged nine, has carefully studied the illustrations of the books and part of the text of the five volumes issued, and declares that they are the best books he has ever seen.

"Your volumes are used as standard reference books in this library."—CHARLES W. STEWART, Superintendent of Library and Naval War Records, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

"*The narrative is clear, correct and most readable.* Dr. Avery has met the controverted points of American history with a thoroughly sane judgment. \* \* \* I have no hesitation in affirming that *in points of accuracy in reproducing the evidence of the original authorities the Avery history has distinctly surpassed its predecessors.*"—EDWARD G. BOURNE, Professor of History, Yale University.

## BEST ADAPTED FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

While this great History is so highly commended by eminent historians, librarians and professors of History in our great Universities and Colleges, it should be noted that the text is *read with appreciation by a boy of nine years*, who says: "It is the best book I have ever seen."

The great wealth of beautifully colored maps and illustrations, and the pleasing, lucid, simple style, make this History most alluring to young people, as well as old, and best adapted for the use of boys from the age of ten to eighteen, during which period they are eligible as Boy Scouts, and the period in which their characters are formed.

## WILL DEVELOP A PATRIOTIC CITIZENRY

It is in childhood and in youth that the mind is most receptive and plastic, and the memory is most retentive. Put this History into the hands of our youth, to read, to study and to delight in; and as they grow up to manhood and maturity their minds will be stored with a knowledge of our History, their souls will be imbued with a fervid love of country, a noble, patriotic devotion, and lofty ideals of civic virtue. Then let no man fear for the security and permanence of our institutions. When our government is entrusted to such men, we may well feel assured that our "Government formed of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

## MAPS AND ILLUSTRATIONS MOST VALUABLE AND BEAUTIFUL

The Patriotic History of the United States is the most richly endowed from a mapping and illustrative point of view, that has ever been published, either of our own or of any other country.

### MAPS OF COLONIES

Infinite pains have been taken with the mapping in order to secure extreme accuracy. Maps have been drawn and engraved, then subjected to the criticism of experts as to their accuracy. Then, if not absolutely perfect, they were rejected or modified, redrawn and reengraved. Accuracy regardless of cost has been our motto in mapping as in text and illustrations.

### MAPS OF MILITARY OPERATIONS

Between sixty and seventy maps—in five colors—serve to show the movements of the troops during the Revolutionary War. The sketching for many of these maps was done by a West Point Instructor, who worked on them more than a year, and by Mr. David Maydole Matteson of Cambridge.

### MAPS OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

The John Paul Jones' maps consist of a series of five, and show not only the cruises but also the sea fights of this intrepid patriot-commander. The making and verifying of these maps involved long and careful research and much expense.

Parts of the log of the "Bon Homme Richard" were plotted from the original records now in the Naval War records library at Washington. Mr. Charles W. Stewart, the librarian, Mrs. Annie H. Eastman, assistant librarian, and two other professors at the Naval Academy did very considerable work in the making of these maps, which took two years to prepare.

### MAPS OF SIEGES

The map of the siege of Quebec is a striking example of the extreme care and enormous labor given to the securing of accuracy.

More than a month of preliminary work was spent in planning the reproduction of this map, proofs of which, when ready, were sent to Colonel William Wood, author of "The Fight for Canada," to Colonel Crawford Lindsay of the Canadian Artillery, and to Doctor Doughty, the Dominion Archivist. These gentlemen corrected the proofs and suggested changes. When the finished engraved proofs were finally submitted to them after two and one-half



years of work, they considered the map, as Colonel Wood expressed it, "quite inhumanly perfect." The cost of the engraving of this one map was more than \$500, though these gentlemen made no charge for their services. It is printed in eight colors.

## ILLUSTRATIONS

The illustrations are truly informing in every sense of the word, and have been selected not so much for adornment alone as for that and instructiveness combined. They have been faithfully reproduced from originals and consist of reproductions of famous historical portraits, paintings, pictures, ships, furniture, charts, rare prints, title pages, plans, statues, buildings, documents, facsimiles of famous signatures, together with elaborate and artistic head and tailpieces. A Frontispiece appears in each of the volumes, richly reproduced in color, with plate-mark, accompanied by a facsimile signature of the person portrayed.

This History of the United States is as unique in its wealth of illustrative material as it is in accuracy, and every map and illustration, even when printed in many colors, occurs in its proper place in the text, which is true of no other book published.

## TYPOGRAPHY

The type is made from a set of punches discovered a few years ago in France—punches that had not been used until recently for more than two hundred years. Not only is it most legible but it is also exceptionally beautiful.

## THE PAPER

The paper is of a very fine quality, manufactured expressly for the Patriotic History of the United States after long experimenting. It possesses that proper soft, velvety tone, which proves restful to the eye and also enables the printer to get the best possible typographical results. Twice new requirements arose, after a lot had been made, and in each instance the entire lot was discarded and a new supply manufactured.

## THE BINDING

The volumes are of octavo size,  $6\frac{3}{4} \times 9\frac{3}{4}$ , and each contains about 450 pages. The volumes are bound in crash buckram, in keeping with the Boy Scout or military uniform.

## A MOST EXPENSIVE BOOK TO MANUFACTURE

Every page of this magnificent History is passed through the press several times, as it requires several distinct and separate printings to reproduce the beautifully colored maps and illustrations that occur in every signature.

If this History were published and sold through the usual channels it could not be purchased for several times the price at which it is now offered. It is really *De Luxe* in character, but none too good for *our boys*, who are to be our future citizens, and on whom our liberty and our future peace and prosperity must and will depend.

### THE LOW PRICE FOR LIMITED TIME ONLY

We have made this remarkably low price, which can be afforded for a limited time only, in order that every Boy Scout, every boy in military training, and his friends may procure sets of the History.

### PROCEEDS TO DEVELOP THE BOY SCOUT ORGANIZATION AND MILITARY TRAINING

A liberal commission is paid to the individual Boy Scouts and boys in military training for taking the orders and distributing the volumes. This will enable each Boy to earn and pay for a set for himself, to defray his expense in the organization of the Boy Scouts, or in military training, and to add to the dollar in the bank.

### HOW TO GET IT

To those who place their orders now, the boy who takes the order, will deliver a *volume regularly once in two months*. The expense is only about four cents a day. This amount placed in the penny savings-bank, in the home, will pay for the volumes as published and delivered.

### ITS PRICELESS VALUE IN THE HOME

An examination of the following specimen pages, selected impartially from numerous volumes, will convince the reader that the Boy Scouts, and boys in military training, are supplying at almost a *nominal price* not only the most beautiful but the *most valuable* set of books ever offered to the American people;—a set of books that in other hands would be sold at a very high price, and would find its way into the homes of only the wealthiest people,—a set of books that will do more to Americanize the rising generation—native born as well as foreign—than any other factor.

By this means the Boy Scouts, and boys in military training, will accomplish their greatest national benefaction, in the development of a citizenry intelligently informed, and inspired with heroic zeal and patriotic devotion to the most lofty ideals of civic duty.

THE SCOUT PRESS INC.

SPECIMEN PAGES

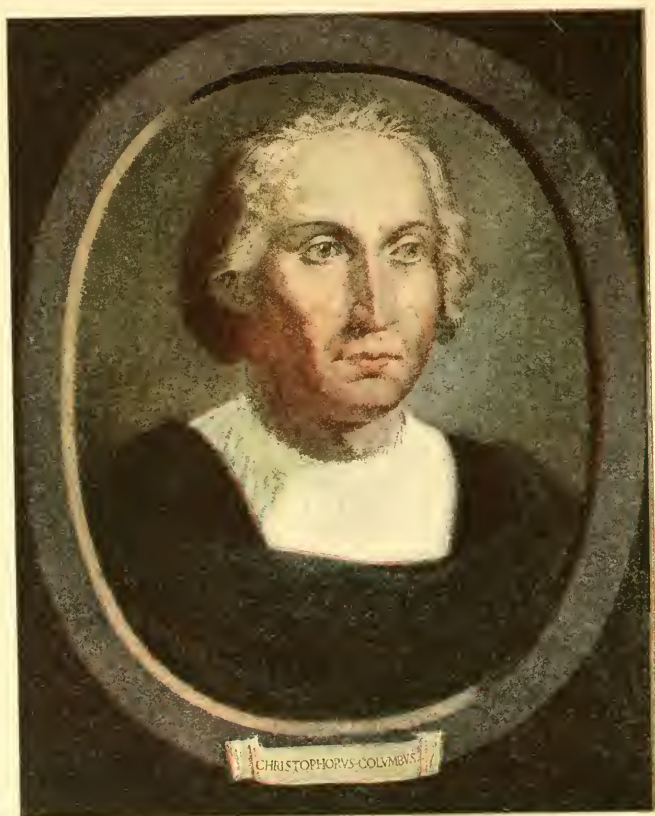
FROM

THE PATRIOTIC  
HISTORY OF THE  
UNITED STATES  
AND ITS PEOPLE

—  
AVERY







*Handwritten signature or mark, possibly 'L. S.'*

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.S. A .S.  
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THE PATRIOTIC  
HISTORY OF THE  
UNITED STATES  
AND ITS PEOPLE

FROM THEIR EARLIEST RECORDS TO  
THE PRESENT TIME

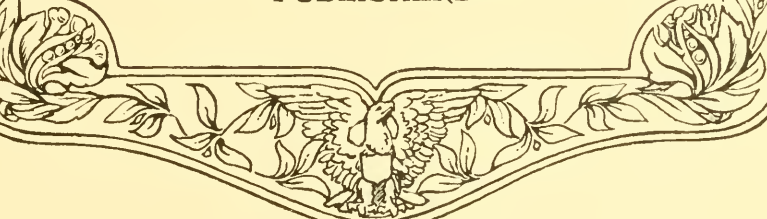
*BY*

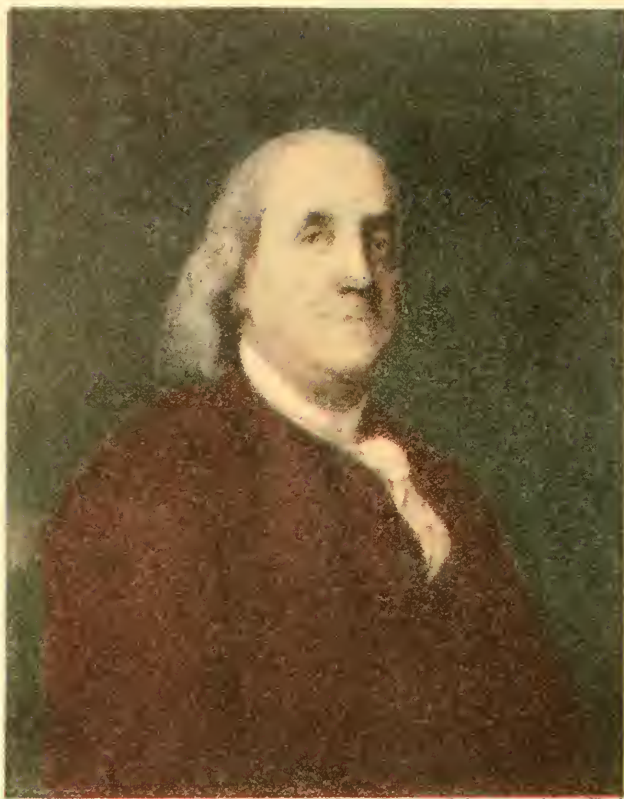
ELROY MCKENDREE AVERY

IN TWELVE VOLUMES  
VOLUME I



NEW YORK · PHILADELPHIA  
THE SCOUT PRESS, INC.  
PUBLISHERS





*B. Franklin*



I DEDICATE THESE VOLUMES  
TO

THE YOUNG MEN AND THE  
YOUNG WOMEN  
OF AMERICA

MAY THEY THEREIN GATHER SHEAVES OF  
FORTITUDE AND WISDOM THAT SHALL  
HELP TO MAKE THEM WORTHY OF

*Their Fathers and Their Mothers*

MAY ALL THEIR DAYS BE DAYS OF  
PLEASANTNESS AND ALL THEIR NIGHTS  
BE PEACE BUT, IF THE SUPREME TEST  
SHALL COME, MAY IT FIND

*The United States and Its People*

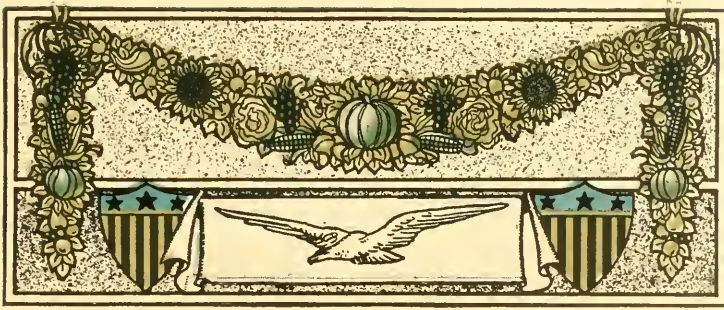
IN EVERY WAY PREPARED—READY FOR  
THE FORGE AND THE HEAT IN WHICH  
SHALL THEN BE SHAPED THE NEW  
ANCHORS OF THEIR HOPE

ELROY M. AVERY

CLEVELAND, 1916



Thomas Jefferson



## P R E F A C E

**T**HIS volume is the beginning of an attempt to tell the story of the men and measures that have made the United States what it is. History is

An orchard bearing several trees  
And fruits of several taste.

In this work, I have tried to meet the wants of men and women of general culture rather than those of professional historical students. Whatever may have been thought a generation ago, it is now admitted that such a design is entirely legitimate. For instance, Professor Marshall S. Brown says that “the work of familiarizing the general reader with the history of his own country and of inciting him to further study of that history is as useful and necessary as that of investigation for the benefit of a limited number of specialists.” This general reader lacks leisure and, in some cases, inclination to dig among the original sources of historical knowledge, but he knows that he has rights to be respected and needs to be met. July, 1901

My purpose, thus frankly avowed, explains why I have made no effort to provide “a mere collection of data for contingent reference, no more intended to be read than a table of logarithms,” and why I have avoided frequent citations of authorities in the form of foot-notes. The general reader finds such notes distracting and, therefore, prefers that they be omitted. If now and then he finds that his appetite grows by that on which it feeds, he will find suggestions for supple-



mentary reading in the bibliographical appendix to this and to each of the succeeding volumes.

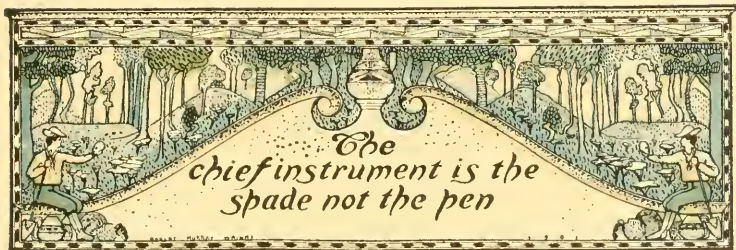
Moreover, I have tried to narrow the gulf between special and popular thinking, to avoid either running into "a cold intellectualism that seems to be heading straight for the poverty and decay that must always follow the separation of the brain from the heart," or feeding "a popular taste that is daily accommodating itself to an æsthetic and intellectual pabulum that would have seemed to our forefathers, at best, a sad waste of time."

The researches and discussions of the last quarter-century have thrown a new light on many parts of our early history. I venture to hope that some of this illumination may be reflected from these pages. To secure accuracy, I have not spared honest, earnest effort which in many cases sent me to the original sources. But I have tried not to attempt the impossible. An eminent historian says that no longer does any one try to write a complete history of America from the sources, and that each man now assumes that he may begin on the foundations laid by somebody else.

I hereby acknowledge my deep obligation to many helping friends. Common fairness demands that special mention should be made of the assistance given by Otis T. Mason in the preparation of the second chapter, by James Mooney in the preparation of the twenty-second chapter, by George Frederick Wright in the revision of the first chapter, and by Frederick W. Hodge, Adolph F. A. Bandelier, Frank H. Hodder, and George P. Winship in the revision of various parts of the work, especially those relating to the Spanish explorations, and by my wife from beginning to end.

ELROY M. AVERY

Cleveland, September, 1904



# C H A P T E R I

## T H E F I R S T A M E R I C A N S

IT is well known that, in 1492, Christopher Columbus sailed from Spain and discovered a new world in which he found a barbarian race. It is not generally understood that, prior to this, the western hemisphere had been visited by Europeans. Yet it has been claimed that the first families of this continent died out thousands of years before the traditions of the red man were begun, and it is difficult to doubt that more than one wanderer from the Old World rested on the soil of the New before Columbus was born.

America has a history that is prehistoric. Concerning its primitive people, problem rises after problem. Of these problems, two tower above the others—age and origin. Were the first Americans autochthons or immigrants? If immigrants, whence came they and when? Where did they live and how? Was there ever, in any portion of the continent, a superior and mysterious race that vanished before the occupancy of the land by the red men whom Columbus found?

The Two  
Problems

Some of these problems are being solved; some perhaps never will be solved. Not long ago, men seemed not to know how to study them. They walked over ancient remains, and guessed and wondered as they wandered. What little was known about the shell-heap people, the mound-builders, the cliff-dwellers, and the pueblo tribes served only as a starting-point for archaeological speculation; scientific research was unborn. Now,

The Two  
Methods

men do not stand upon tumuli and dream; they excavate and know. The two methods are typical of yesterday and today.

A New  
Science

For many years students have been gathering data and arranging facts. Much has been learned and some safe generalizations have been made; further facts and fuller information are needed for the complete solution sought. The proper study of this remote past lies in the realm of prehistoric archæology, a recent science with important lessons at some of which it will be well to glance.

Drainage  
Systems



The Ouiatchouan Falls

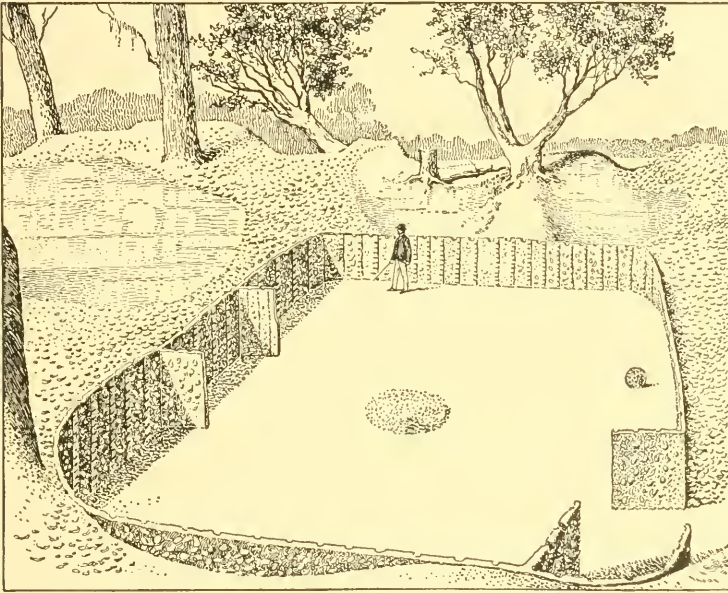
The region of the great lakes and the country thence northward to the Arctic Ocean is a region of small lakes also. Waterfalls abound, and many streams are mere alternations of rapids and pools. The tendency of a stream below its pool is to cut its channel deeper and thus to drain the pool, while the tendency of the stream above is to fill it with mud and sand. In the course of time, under the operation of these causes, the pool will disappear. Similarly, the tendency of waterfall and rapids is to deepen the channel by the power of erosion; and, in time, they will do so until the slope

of the stream is gentle and its current slow. Hence the conclusions that a stream the course of which is interrupted by lakes is either a young stream or that nature has recently put obstructions in its path, and that a stream with cascades and waterfalls and rapids is laboring at an unfinished task. South of the Ohio River such lakes and cataracts are rare; in British America and the northern United States they are very numerous. In the south, the drainage system is mature; in the north, it is young and immature. Let us seek an explanation of these facts.

of pottery in strata near the surface. Some of his conclusions are that the shell-heaps are by no means contemporary, that some were abandoned long before others were begun, and that the beginning of the oldest far antedates the coming of the white man. The evidence seems to show that in the shell-heap period, the aborigines of Florida acquired the art of making pottery.

In 1898, Mr. Moore found a remarkable domiciliary mound on the southeast end of Little Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina. The mound was about four-

An Unique  
Specimen



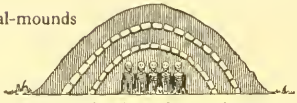
Mound on Little Island, South Carolina

teen feet high with an elliptical base the north and south diameter of which measured one hundred and fifty feet and the east and west diameter about one hundred feet. On the mound were pine-trees, some of them large, and live-oaks of moderate size. Excavation exposed the clay walls of a quadrilateral enclosure nearly thirty-five by forty feet. The walls were a little more than four feet high, and were supported by upright posts that projected



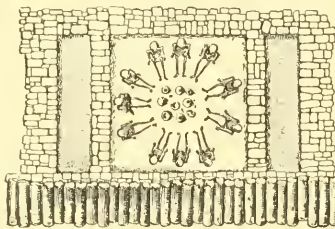
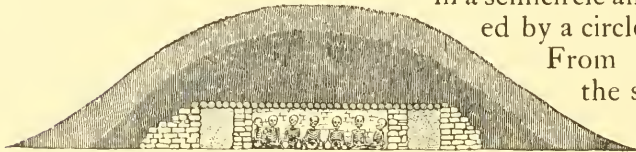
diameter. The bottom of this pit was covered with an inch of fine chocolate-colored dust. Then came a cavity a foot high in the center, over which the sand-filling was arched. Above the sand and on the level of the surface-soil was a little mound in which were found the bones of fifteen or twenty persons, in a heap without order or arrangement. Mingled with the bones were charcoal and ashes. The bones were charred, and some were glazed with melted sand. Above this mound (marked 2 in the figure) were a layer of clay or mortar mixed with sand and burned to a brick-red color, and another layer two feet thick and composed of calcined human bones, mingled with charcoal, ashes, and a reddish-brown mortar-like substance burned as hard as pavement brick. Above this was the external layer of soil and sand about a foot thick.

Burial-mounds



Section of a Burial-mound

A burial-mound on the bank of the Mississippi River near Davenport, Iowa, shows a like stratified structure. Beneath successive layers of earth and stone was a nucleus in which were found skulls (and fragments of bones) lying in a semicircle and each surrounded by a circle of small stones.



Vertical and Horizontal Sections of a Burial-mound

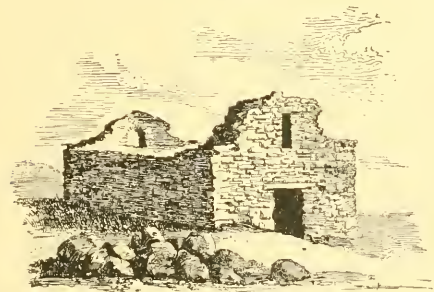
From the position of the skulls and bones, it was evident that these bodies had been buried in a sitting posture. Accompanying the skeletons were two copper axes, two small hemispheres of copper and one of silver, a bear's tooth, and an arrow-head. There was no evidence of the use of fire in the burial ceremonies. All of

the mounds of the group to which this belongs are conical and of comparatively small size, varying from three to eight feet in height.

Bjarni Herjulfson had been borne on the cold current that sets southward from the arctic circle and flows through the narrowed channel between Iceland and Greenland. By reason of two physical conditions, in combination with the restless activity of the tenth-century Northmen, Bjarni had sighted the American coast and sailed along the shores of Newfoundland and Labrador to Greenland. He made no landing on the continent.

Near the end of the century, Leif Ericson (i.e., Leif the son of Eric) sailed from Greenland to Norway and found that King Olaf had accepted the Christian religion and was forcing it upon his people with true Moham-

medan zeal. It was about this time that the king sent word that, if all the Norsemen inhabiting Iceland did not at once become Christians, he would kill every one of them he could lay hand upon. Leif was converted with the rest and, on his return to Greenland, took a priest of the new faith with him. Greenland became a Christian land and her people built Christian churches. The ruins



Ruins of the Church at Katortok

of one of these, known as the Katortok church, still remain.

Inevitably, the story of the land that Bjarni had seen was much discussed in the Greenland homes. Among



Map of Bjarni's Course

Leif Ericson,  
999



## C H A P T E R V I

### PRINCE HENRY THE NAVIGATOR

*They that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters; these see the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the deep.—PSALM cvii.*

Profit and  
Progress

**T**HE wondrous story that, in the latter part of the thirteenth century, the Venetian, Marco Polo, had told of Kublai Khan, and of Mangi and Cathay (China) with their countless cities, teeming wealth, and indescribable magnificence, had aroused the curiosity and kindled the avarice of the western world. The growing wealth and luxury of the age had made an increasing demand for the costly merchandise of India, and the great cities of Italy had fattened on the traffic. But the pathway to the gorgeous East lay through wide deserts and hostile countries. Portugal and Castile, far removed from the devious



Marco Polo

route of this profitable commerce, were almost forced to turn their eyes to the western ocean and to seek therein new paths and new domains. The drain of coin from the west to the east had doubled the purchasing power of silver and gold in Europe, and some readjustment

kindle enthusiasm. These children of a teeming fancy 1 4 9 8  
 were destined to be placed side by side with the soberer  
 statements of Americus Vespucius, and thus to make it



Columbus at the Island of Margarita

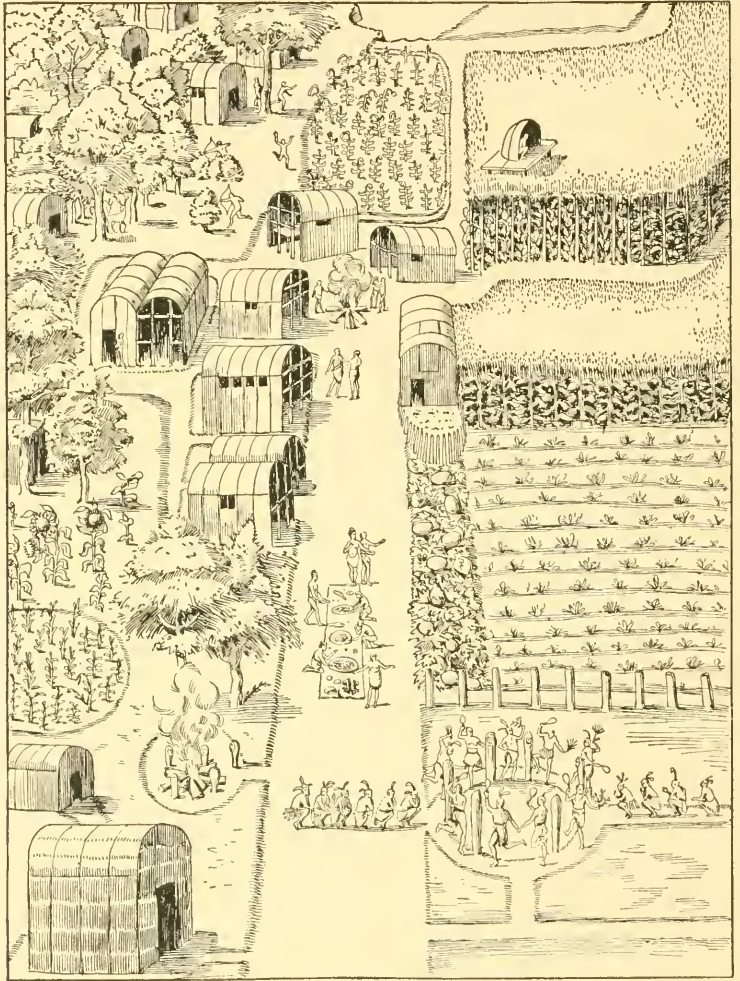
more easy to rob the great discoverer of his right to fix  
 his name upon a world that he had found.

After sailing northwest for four days, Columbus  
 sighted Haiti about fifty leagues west of the new capital  
 that, in honor of their father, Bartholomew had named  
 Santo Domingo. The admiral sent a messenger over-

Espanola  
 August 19



1586 three ships laden with supplies and also made vain search  
 1587 for the colony that he had planted. To protect the



An Indian Village

rights of England, Grenville left fifteen men with supplies for two years.

In the following spring, the still hopeful Raleigh prepared a new colony. John White and twelve associates

Roanoke  
 Reestablished

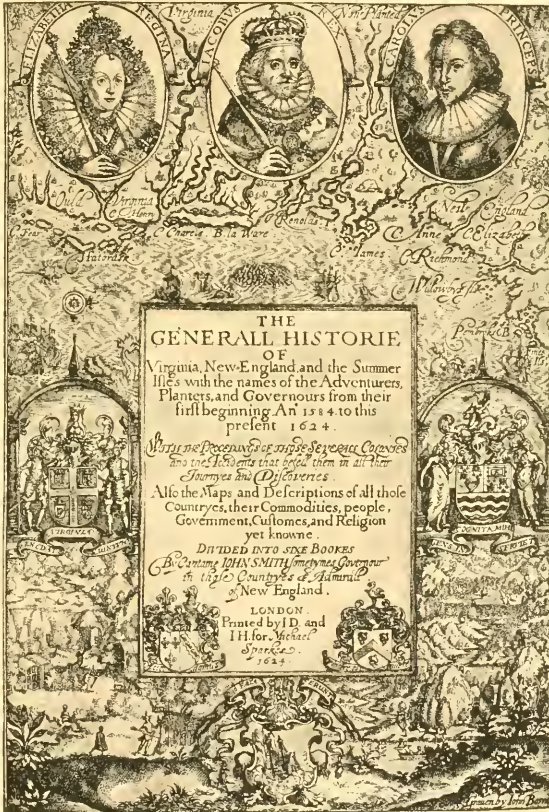
many of the later historians refuse to accept it. Like the story of the apocryphal voyage of Vespucci, it has not been absolutely disproved and is not without able and valiant defenders.

On his return to Jamestown, Smith was arrested, indicted under the Levitical law for allowing the death of two of his men, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged. "But it pleased God to send Captain Newport unto us the same evening." The "John and Francis" had arrived from England with the "first supply," about

The First  
Supply

January 2-12

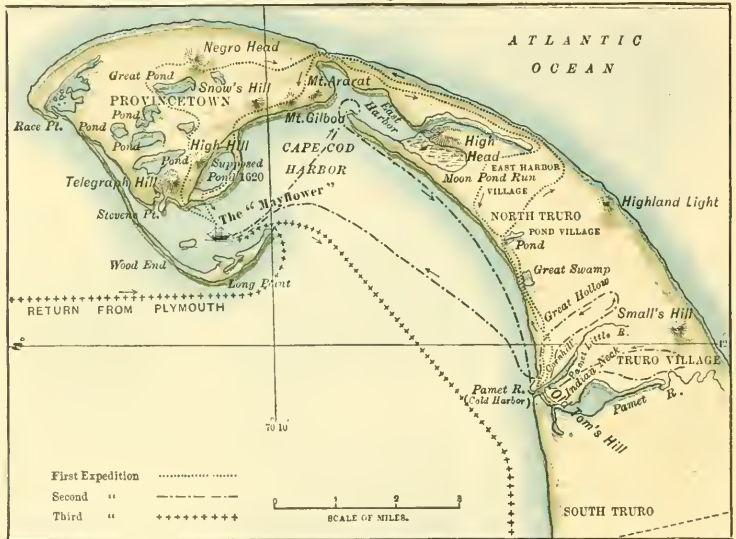
seventy additional settlers. As the ship came to her destination on Saturday evening, the immigrants did not land until Monday morning. Newport immediately liberated Wingfield and Smith; "also by his comyng was prevented a parliament which ye newe counsailor, Mr. Recorder [Archer] intended



Title-page of Smith's *Generall Historie*

theat to summon." The colony had been reduced to forty persons, and these were nearly starved; the hunger

1620 then wooded shores of Cape Cod were seen. As the Pilgrims' patent was for Virginia and not for New England, they turned toward the south, "to find," says Bradford, "some place about Hudson's river for their habitation." It has been charged, apparently with little reason, that, through collusion with the Dutch, Captain Jones treacherously forced a change of destination. It is now pretty certain that the depravity of the captain and the prejudices of the Dutch had less to do with the determination of the landing-place than did the vagaries of the Gulf Stream, the dangers of the Massachusetts



Map of Cape Cod Harbor

coast, and the political sagacity of the forefathers. At all events, after standing southward half a day, the "Mayflower" turned back, doubled the cape, and found a resting-place in what is now the harbor of Provincetown, "the only windward port within two hundred miles where the ship could have lain at anchor for the next month unvexed by the storms which usher in a New England winter." As the passengers looked back upon what they had endured and the dangers that they had escaped, it seemed that "a sea voyage was an inch of hell."

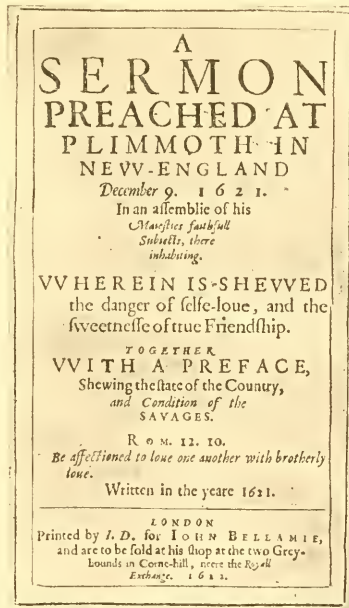
Saturday, November 11-21



seed-time and harvest, the country was explored as far as Boston Harbor. Winslow and Hopkins went on an embassy to Massasoit and recognized his friendly disposition and the squalor of Indian life. When some of the subjects of Massasoit formed a conspiracy against their sachem, Standish and a dozen men promptly marched against the recalcitrants. There was no fighting but, as a result of the demonstration, nine sachems came into Plymouth and acknowledged themselves to be the loyal subjects of King James. 1 6 2 1

The summer was prosperous, the harvest was abundant. Then was had the first of those New England autumnal feasts, "now kept with gladness in the homes, and with worship in the churches, all the way from Plymouth to the Golden Gate." With statesmanlike hospitality, Massasoit and several score of his people were feasted for three days. A few days later, the "Fortune" brought Robert Cushman and thirty-five recruits. Cushman brought a new patent, the first granted by the council for New England. This oldest existing Plymouth document, issued in the name of John Pierce, one of the London adventurers and his associates, superseded the unused Wincob patent. It conveyed a tract of land to be selected by the planters, allowed a hundred acres to be taken up for every emigrant, provided fifteen hundred acres for public buildings, and conferred self-governing powers. It fixed no territorial limits and, unfortunately, never was confirmed by the crown. In the following

Thanksgiving Day



November 10-20

The Pierce Patent

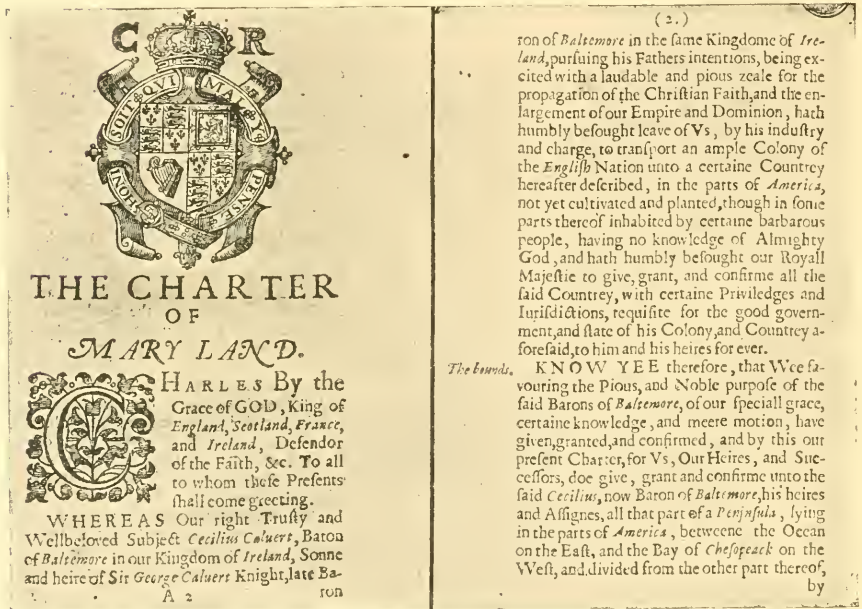
June 1-11

Title-page of Cushman's Sermon at Plymouth



1632  
The Charter

The limits of the grant were clearly defined, and included parts of Pennsylvania and West Virginia and all of what is Maryland and Delaware. The government was of a type familiar in England, but (excepting that of the short-lived Avalon) new in America. The lord proprietor might coin money, grant titles of nobility (except such as were then in use in England), create courts, appoint judges, pardon criminals, and, in brief, exercise all the royal rights, privileges, and prerogatives that had



The First Two Pages of the First Appearance in Print and in Translation of the Maryland Charter

ever been enjoyed by any bishop of Durham within his county palatine, "that independent, self-governing fief on the northern border of England which until 1536 remained outside the control of the kings of England and formed a petty state by itself." These powers undoubtedly exceeded any others conferred by the English crown upon any subject. While the charter thus created a hereditary, provincial, constitutional monarchy, with powers unprecedentedly great, the rights that it secured

John Fiske and other historians that at Charles Town the bucaniers found an open port and a hearty welcome is vigorously denied by later historical writers of South Carolina, one of whom informs me that “hundreds of records in South Carolina prove [said reports] to be absolutely false.”

Governor West now found himself surrounded by political difficulties of increased severity. The inhabitants of Berkeley County were warmly opposed to the injustice of the parliamentary apportionment. The first fundamental constitu-

tions had provided for the tenure of land for the rental of a penny an acre “or the value thereof.” When, in clear violation of the contract, payment of quit-rent in money was demanded and the settlers urged that money was scarce and proffered the merchantable produce of the land, the proprietors replied, “We insist to sell our lands in our own way.” When the proprietors ordered that the third set of the fundamental constitutions should be put in practice, even the grand council protested. Recognizing the impossibility of obeying his instructions without incurring the enmity of the colonists, Governor West became disheartened and gave up his office. The council chose Morton as governor and, in September, 1685, the proprietors sent him a commission.



Exit Governor West

Engraved Title-page of the first Dutch Edition of Esquemeling, 1678

1 6 8 1  
The  
Pennsylvania  
Grant

The royal grant conveyed a domain larger than Ireland, one of the greatest ever given by an English king to an individual, and the repository of unimagined natural resources. The new province was to extend from the Delaware River westward through five degrees of longitude, "the said lands to bee bounded on the North by the beginning of the three and fortieth degree of Northern latitude, and on the South, by a Circle drawne at twelve miles distance from New Castle Northwards and Westwards unto the beginning of the fortieth degree of Northerne Latitude and then by a streight Line west-



George Fox's Watch-seal and  
Wax Impression Thereof



wards, to the Limitt of Longitude above menconed." The boundaries thus described were ambiguous in more respects than one. The northern line was designated as "the beginning of the three and fortieth degree" and elsewhere in the same charter as "the three and fortieth degree." Did this mean the forty-third parallel of northern latitude or the southern edge of the zone between the forty-second and the forty-third parallels? The former interpretation (on which Penn later insisted) would have thrown Albany, modern Troy, and Buffalo into Pennsylvania. The southern boundary question was still more complicated. If "the beginning of the three and fortieth degree" really signified the forty-second parallel, then, of course, "the beginning of the fortieth degree" would mean the thirty-ninth parallel. Such an interpretation would give the western shore of Delaware Bay and the head of Chesapeake Bay to Penn, who sadly needed ports



March with a woeful story of mishaps. He set out again in April with his brother and a score. He returned with only eight of the twenty and found the colony reduced from one hundred and eighty to forty-five.

1685  
1687

No relief came from France and, in January, 1687, La Salle set out again with sixteen men to seek at his Fort Saint Louis help for the remnant of his colony in Texas. Then came quarrels, the murder of the leader, and the killing of the two assassins. Some of the survivors worked their way to the fort on the Illinois and thence to Canada and



March 19

*The Murder of Monr. de la Salle*

Murder of La Salle

France. The French king could not be induced to send relief to the colony in Texas and the Spaniards sent to capture it heard a story of smallpox and slaughter. A full decade went by before France made any effort to take up the work anew.

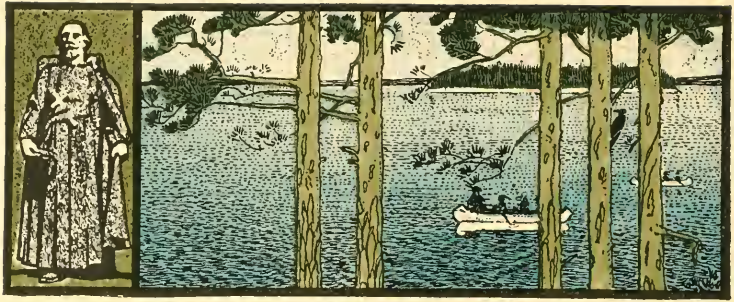
De La Barre, Frontenac's successor, was so plainly *denonvilles* overmatched by Dongan in New York that, in 1685, Denonville

De La Barre  
and  
Denonville

Autograph of Denonville

was sent to Quebec as governor. To frustrate English plans, Denonville ordered Duluth with fifty men to the Detroit River where he built a picket fort near the site of Fort Gratiot. To the





# C H A P T E R I X

## THE FRENCH EXPLORATION OF THE WEST

1 6 3 4  
1 6 8 9  
The English  
Frontier

AT the end of the seventeenth century, the American frontier had been pushed from the Atlantic seaboard just beyond the "fall line," where the streams leave their rocky beds and, by a series of rapids or falls, enter deeper channels. At this line fish love to linger, navigation has to stop, and water-power becomes available to industry; hence, pre-Columbian village sites, post-Columbian trading posts, and modern cities and railways.



But while the English colonists were thus appropriating the Atlantic seaboard, the

Commodore Knowles's fleet in Nantasket Harbor.

A 1747  
I 748

press-  
g a n g  
sent to  
Boston  
tomake  
good  
t h i s  
l o s s  
seized  
whom



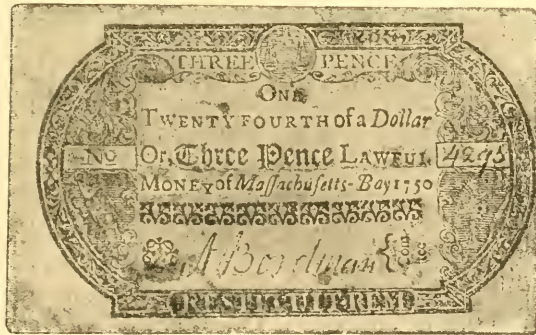
November 17,  
1747

Autograph of Commodore Charles Knowles

they would and bore them off—unwilling recruits for the royal navy. This was an outrage not to be tolerated in the American metropolis. Shirley was frightened by what he called the “mobbishness” of the people, and officers of the fleet who happened to be on shore were seized and held as hostages. In the end, Knowles released most of those who had been impressed and, to the great joy of the people of Boston, put to sea.

The feeling aroused by this incident was not lessened by the terms of the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle whereby England gave back the hard-won Louisburg for far-away Madras. This surrender of the fruit of a conquest

Louisburg  
Restored to  
France  
October 7-18,  
1748



Massachusetts Three-penny Bill, 1750

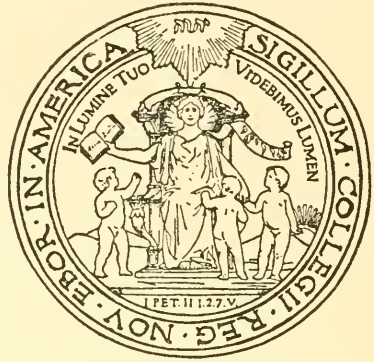
largely won by the colonists was grievous for Massachusetts men to bear. A year later, however, a salve was found for the Massachusetts hurt

when parliament voted that the various colonies should be reimbursed for their expenses in the expedition against Louisburg. Two hundred and seventeen chests

1746 error, he took an oath that bound him to maintain the  
 1756 prerogatives of the king.

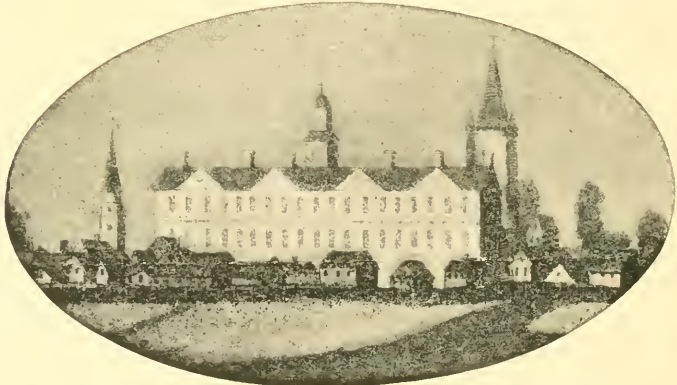
King's  
 College

In 1746, the provincial assembly passed an act authorizing a lottery in aid of a college and, in 1751, named ten trustees to take charge of the moneys raised for that purpose. The Reverend Samuel Johnson was chosen president in 1753; on the seventeenth of July, 1754, he began the instruction of the first class in the vestry-room of the school-house of Trinity Church. On the thirty-first of October in the same year, the institution, "King's College,"



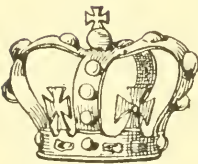
Seal of King's College from 1754 to 1775

the institution, "King's College,"



King's College in 1760

received a royal charter. In 1755, the trustees of Trinity Church decided to the college a large plot of land and, on the twenty-third of August, 1756, the corner-stone of the first building was laid in what was subsequently the block bounded by College Place, Barclay, Church, and Murray streets—at that time a beautiful situation with surroundings of groves and green fields and a fine view of the



Crown on Flag-staff of  
 King's College

Potomac. In 1747, George took up his residence at Mount Vernon with his brother Lawrence who had married Anne, the daughter of Sir William Fairfax, manager of the great estate of his cousin, Thomas, sixth Lord Fairfax.

Lord Fairfax, a grandson of Lord Culpeper, had inherited more than five million acres in Virginia. He was a graduate of Oxford and had written for Addison's *Spectator*. To a somewhat eccentric disposition, disappointment in love had added a desire for seclusion, so that, in 1745, he had left England for his Virginia domain. Lord Fairfax soon made the acquaintance of George Washington and

was so well impressed by the boy of sixteen that, in 1748, he sent him to survey certain of his lands beyond the Blue Ridge. On the favorable report of the young surveyor, Lord Fairfax took up his residence at Greenway Court, a manor of ten thousand acres on the Shenandoah River, about twelve miles southeast of the present town of Winchester. Washington was a frequent visitor at Greenway Court and, from its owner and those about him, gained a knowledge of men and manners that was to exercise a profound influence upon his character and career. Through Fairfax's favor he obtained a commission as a public surveyor of Culpeper County. This entitled his surveys to a place in the county office; they are still held in high esteem for their completeness and accuracy.

For three years, the young man "roughed it" on the border, strengthening his physique against stress of days to come, learning much of Indian and of Indian trader,



Lord Fairfax

Silver Bowl used at Christening of George Washington

Major Washington





## C H A P T E R I X

### THE CAMPAIGN OF 1758— THE CAPTURE OF LOUISBURG

The  
“Impregna-  
ble” Fortress

**A**FTER Louisburg had been restored to France by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, great sums were furnished by the French government for repairing and strengthening it. But much of the money was embezzled and the fortress, though the strongest in French or British North America, had decided weaknesses. The original plan had not been carried out; the circumference of the walls was so great that an enormous garrison was required to man them; there was high ground outside the walls and not far away; and the mortar used was so poor that the masonry crumbled under the action of frost and rain.

Its Garrison

In the spring of 1758, the commandant of the fortress was the Chevalier de Druccour, a brave officer whose patience had been sadly worn by the difficulties and vexations of the four years that he had spent there. The garrison consisted of four battalions of French regulars, twenty companies of Canadians, and two companies of artillery, aggregating about thirty-eight hundred men, of whom about twenty-nine hundred were able to bear arms. In addition to these were a body of armed inhabitants and a band of Indians, while in the harbor lay a fleet of five ships of the line and seven frigates carrying five hundred and forty-four guns, and about three thousand men. The fortress mounted two hundred and nineteen cannons and seventeen mortars and there were

vessels were run upon the beach and many of them were floated off only after their cargoes and guns had been thrown overboard. Of all the vessels fitted out this year for the destitute and hard-pressed colony, few arrived at their destination. Sea power, the decisive factor in many great conflicts, was beginning to turn the scale in this.



1759  
Pitt in Power

Thanks to William Pitt, a new spirit was abroad in the British empire. In the last campaign, British arms had won some successes in America, the French had been driven from the Guinea coast while, in Germany, the king of Prussia had held his own. When parliament met late in November, England was aglow with enthusiasm.



Uniform of British Soldier of the Forty-eighth Regiment of Foot, 1742-84

Pitt was omnipotent. "Our unanimity is prodigious," wrote Horace Walpole. "You would as soon hear a 'No' from an old maid as from the House of Commons." Despite the unprecedented expense, the war was to be carried on more vigorously than ever. Financial aid was to be sent to King Frederick; the British navy was to continue to capture more French vessels and to threaten the French coast; the colonial possessions of France were to be wrested from her and her commercial aspirations crushed.

Pitt's Plan for  
the Campaign  
in America

Pitt intended that the heaviest blow should be struck in America. The operations there were to be along two lines, which were eventually to meet in cooperation. An army of twelve thousand men under Wolfe and a fleet consisting of one-fourth of the British navy were to ascend

three thousand men, broke up their camp at the Point of Orleans, leaving Major Hardy with some marines to hold that post, and were ferried across the north channel of the river. Before day-break, they landed at L'Ange Gardien, a short distance below the mouth of the Montmorency. They met with little resistance and began to fortify themselves on the plateau above. It has often been pointed out that the three separate English camps



July 9

might have been attacked and defeated in detail, but an English

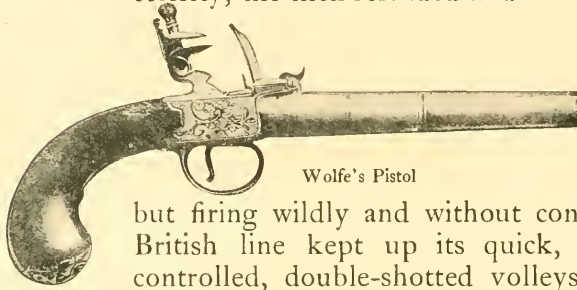
fleet was near at hand and thus made less the dangers of division. Moreover, Montcalm had determined on a policy of wearing out his assailants and would not be tempted into an abandonment of it. From his new position, Wolfe hoped to be able to cross the Montmorency, to drive the French out of the Beauport lines, and closely to invest Quebec. Confident of the superior discipline of his troops, he also hoped that the enemy would attack him. Lévis, who commanded the French left, was anxious to make such an attack, but the more cautious Montcalm said: "Let him amuse himself where he is; if we drive him off, he may go to some place where he can do us harm."

Montcalm's estimate of Wolfe's new position was correct. Although the English were now within musket-shot of the extreme French left, they were well cut off. Below the feathery falls, two hundred and fifty feet in height, the river was broad and shallow and could be waded

The Dividing  
Line



1759 crash, the English poured in their first volley, sweeping down the French by hundreds. With precision and celerity, the men reloaded and moved twenty paces to the



Wolfe's Pistol

front. Again they poured in their volley and "then followed a short, but deadly fire-fight; the French fighting gallantly,

but firing wildly and without concentration; whilst the British line kept up its quick, intense, but perfectly controlled, double-shotted volleys." Soon the French line began to waver. The English dashed in with the bayonet; the Highlanders with the claymore; in a few moments the French army was a disorderly mob in wild flight for safety, "driven, with a prodigious slaughter, into the town and their other intrenchments on the other side of the River St. Charles." A French officer who was present says: "Our troops gave the first fire, the British the second, and the affair was over. Our right took to their heels, our center ran away after them and drew along the left, and so the battle was lost in less time than I am telling the story." In less than ten minutes the fate of a continent had been decided. Although not included in Creasy's famous list, Quebec was one of the decisive battles of the world.

Wolfe  
Wounded

Before the main French attack began, Wolfe, while on a visit to the left, had been hit in the wrist, but he tied the wound up with his handkerchief and kept on. As he passed the center, another bullet struck him in the groin, but he kept on, pouring out his spirit, says a grenadier officer, "in animated exhortations and fiery eloquence, which spring from that deep emotion which none but warriors can feel" and "none but heroes can utter." Just as the final charge began, a third bullet passed through one of his lungs; half-stunned by the shock, he staggered and was carried to the rear and seated on the ground. There the staff surgeon and a favorite servant

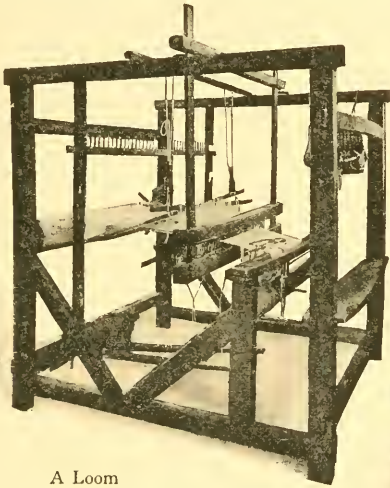
and the supply of labor is consequently scanty, manufacturing is likely to languish. So it was in the colonies. I 7 6 3

Still, a great many articles that now are ordinarily purchased were then made at home. The northern farm was almost as self-sufficient as was the mediæval manor. Many families produced all the clothing, furniture, etc., that they used. In short, the man of that day was a jack-

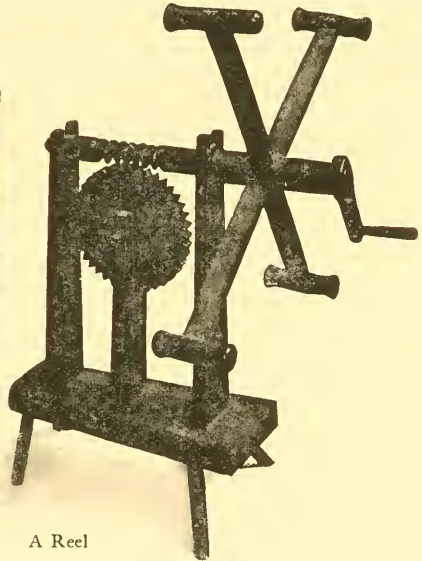
of-all-trades who could turn his hand to almost anything,



A Boy's Shoe, worn previous to the Revolution

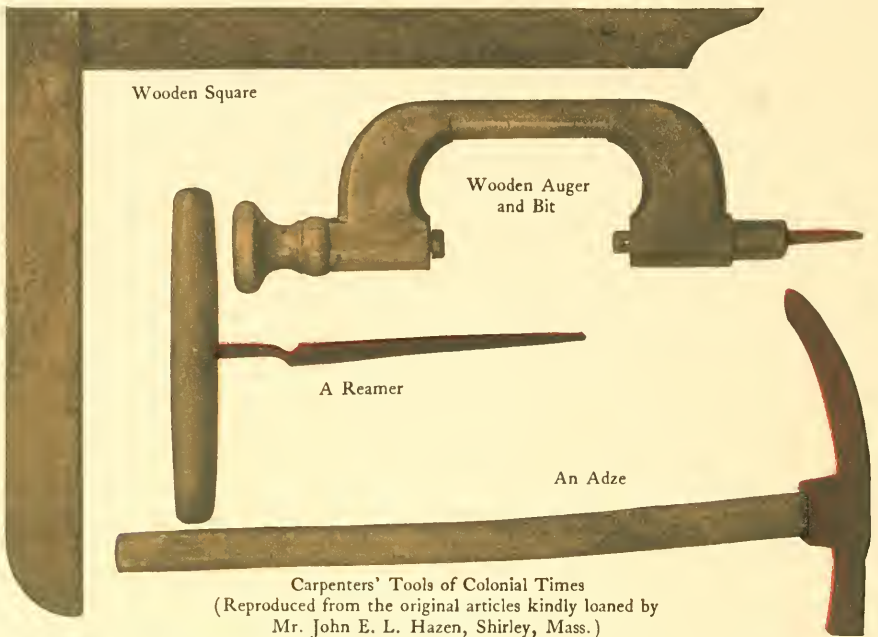


A Loom



A Reel

from making a wooden rake to building a house. Despite repressive English legislation and the dearth of labor, there was, especially in the North, considerable manufacturing on the larger scale. Thus there were fulling-mills in several of the colonies, and iron-works were in existence in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and elsewhere. Burnaby tells us that, in 1758, sixty thousand dozen pairs of thread stockings, worth a dollar a pair, were made at Germantown. The distillation of rum from West India



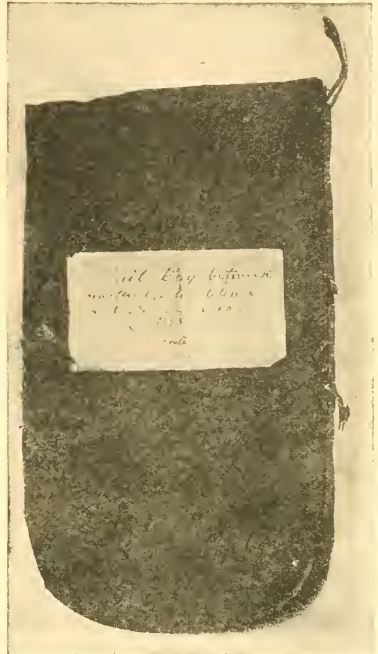
1763 molasses was an important New England industry, as will be more fully explained a few pages further on. There were perhaps fifty colonial printing-presses, and the production of naval stores, leather, and other articles gave employment to many.

Ship-building

Of all manufactures, however, ship-building was perhaps the most important. In 1769, three hundred and eighty-nine vessels of an aggregate of twenty thousand tons burden were launched. Of this number, Massachusetts built one hundred and thirty-seven; Connecticut, fifty; New Hampshire, forty-five; Rhode Island, thirty-nine; Virginia, twenty-seven; Pennsylvania, twenty-two; Maryland, twenty; and New York, nineteen. It was generally remarked, however, that American vessels did not last as long as did those built in Europe. For this, two reasons were assigned: one was that American timber was naturally less durable than European; the other, that the spirit of haste, even then noticeable in America, did not allow sufficient time for the timber to become seasoned.

ered in the city of New York in a single day. News 1763 traveled very slowly. It took nineteen days to carry the Lexington and Concord story to Savannah.

Of course, there were great differences in social conditions and methods of living. Some of the very wealthy lived in stately mansions and made a brave display of fine furniture, plate, and china, had many



Leather Mail Bag, carried between Hartford, Middletown, and New Haven, in 1775



*Wanton*

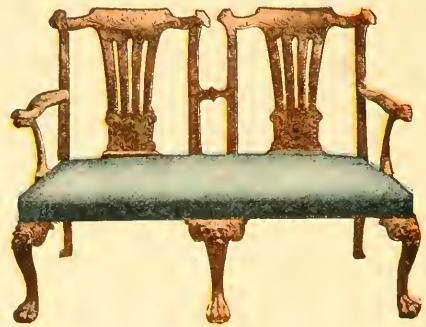
Joseph Wanton, the Tory Governor of Rhode Island

liveried servants, kept London-made coaches and chariots, dressed magnificently in silks and satins, and created a fair imitation of English "society." Still their luxury fell far below the luxury of to-day; even the richest did not enjoy many of what are now regarded as necessities of life. Most of those who lived on the border, and much of the country was border, as well as many

Social Life



1763 who lived elsewhere, dwelt in log cabins, dressed in buckskin and homespun, lived on a rude plenty of game and "hog and hominy," and enjoyed such relaxations as log-rollings, husking-bees, and shooting-matches.



John Hancock's Double Chair



A Fire Bucket

Domestic Life

The great mass of the people were neither rich nor poor, and lived sober, industrious, laborious lives. In New England and in the middle colonies, even the men who had acquired wealth usually kept themselves in the working class.

In the South, however, the well-to-do led easier lives and devoted more time to social functions and to such sports as cock-fighting, fox-hunting, fishing, shooting, and horse-racing.

In reply to a question as to how the Virginia planters of the old régime spent their time, Thomas Jefferson once said: "My father had a devoted friend, to whose house he would go, dine, spend the night, dine with him again on the second day, and return to Shadwell in the evening. His friend, in the course of a day or two, returned the visit and spent the same length of time at his house. This occurred every week; and thus, you see, they were together four days out of the seven." With their household duties and the care of numerous



A Lamp used about 1775



An Old-time Umbrella

the request that he would, in person, present it to the king. In April, the command of the troops in Boston devolved upon Alexander Mackay, colonel of the sixty-fifth regiment and a member of parliament. Mackay soon went to England, leaving the command to Lieutenant-colonel Dalrymple.

The Massachusetts general court met at the end of May. Boston was garrisoned by royal troops and two cannons commanded the approach to what is now the old state house, where the sessions of the court were held.

Free Representatives and Military Duress

1769



View of the Old State House, Boston, 1791, from Washington Street

A committee of the house of representatives was promptly appointed to ask for the removal of the soldiers. "An armament by sea and land investing this metropolis," they declared, "and a military guard with cannon pointed at the door of the state house where the assembly is held, are inconsistent with that dignity and freedom with which they have a right to deliberate, consult, and determine. They expect that your excellency will, as his majesty's representative, give effectual orders for the removal of the above-mentioned forces by sea and land out of this port



The Bloody Massacre on the Streets of Boston, March 5, 1770, engraved and colored by Paul Revere  
 Reproduction in facsimile (reduced) by special permission from a copy of the original  
 kindly loaned by the Essex Institute, Salem, Massachusetts

1770 officer and twelve men to protect the sentinel and the custom-house, himself following soon after. When he arrived, he found the guard surrounded by a mob armed with clubs; members of the mob pressed up almost to the muzzles of the guns and even threw snow in the



The oration was at once vehement and prudent, suggesting much, yet avoiding anything that could be called treason. For example, this: "Even the sending of

I 7 7 5  
Warren's  
Patriotic  
Prudence

troops to put these acts in execution is not without advantages to us. The exactness and beauty of their discipline inspire our youth with ardor in the pursuit of military knowledge. Charles the Invincible taught Peter the Great the art of war. The battle of Pultowa convinced Charles of the proficiency Peter had made."



*Jos Warren*

And this: "If

it appears that the only way to safety is through fields of blood, I know you will not turn your faces from your foes, but will undauntedly press forward until tyranny is trodden under foot, and you have fixed your adored Goddess Liberty fast by a Brunswick's side on the American throne." While Warren was speaking, an officer on the pulpit stairs held up some bullets in his open palm. The speaker quietly dropped his handker-



1775 more than an inchoate mass, loosely organized, poorly equipped, and ill supplied with powder. The authority of Ward was recognized by the contingents from other colonies by courtesy only. For the work in hand, a stronger organization was necessary. Elbridge Gerry had already written, with the approval of Warren, to the Massachusetts delegates in the continental congress, that the Massachusetts leaders would "rejoice to see this way the beloved Colonel Washington."

Howe,  
Clinton, and  
Burgoyne

The loyalists, meantime, were divided between hope and fear. The large reinforcements reported to be on the way from England were anxiously awaited. On the twenty-fifth of May, the troops and three general officers

arrived. On the departure of the generals from London, an irreverent rhymester had sung:

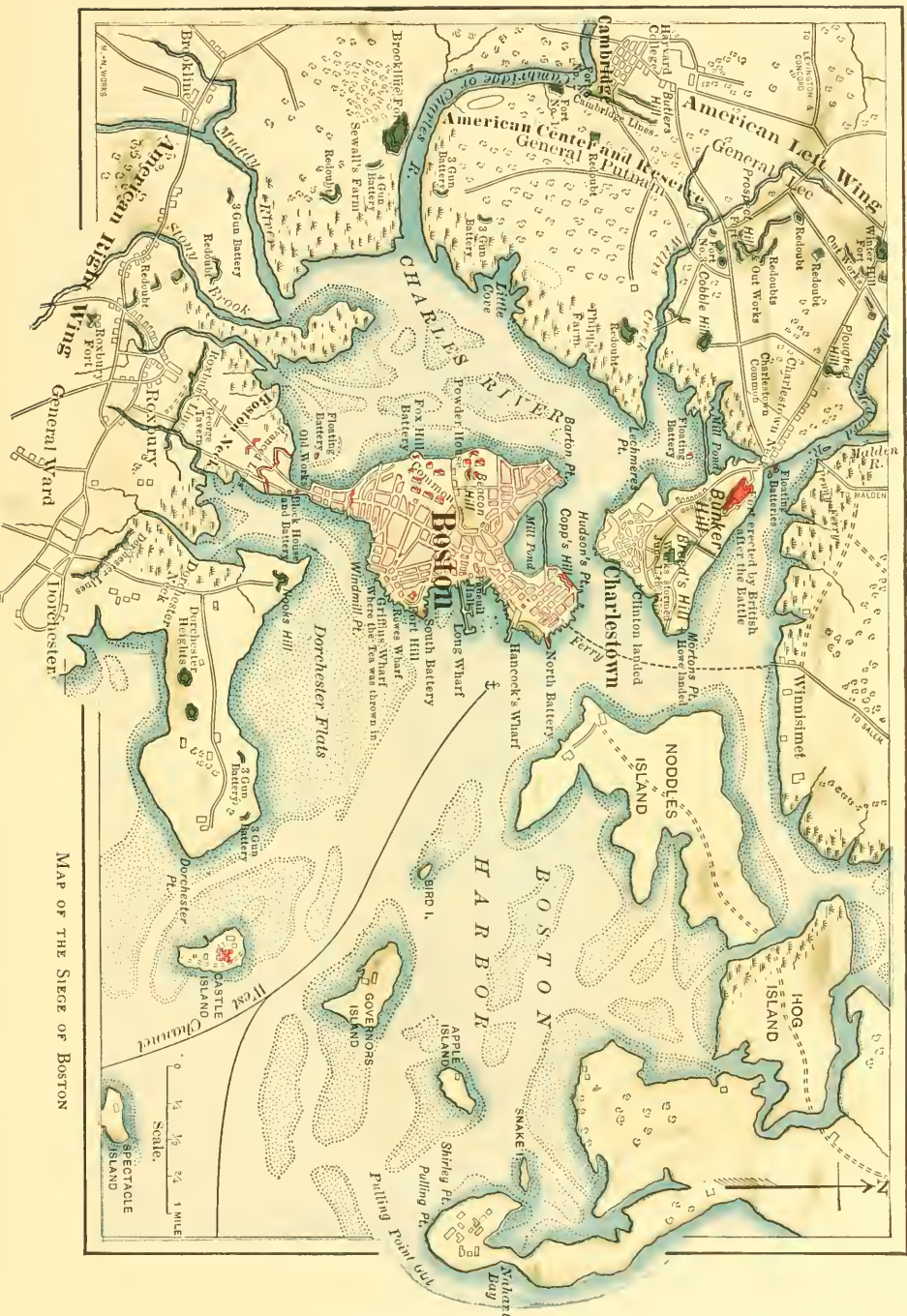
Behold! the "Cerberus" the  
Atlantic plough,  
Her precious cargo, Burgoyne,  
Clinton, Howe,  
Bow! wow! wow!



John Burgoyne

With the reinforcements, Gage's army numbered about ten thousand men. The committee of safety decided to remove the live stock from the islands in the harbor and Gage undertook to secure the hay on Grape Island, near Weymouth. These foraging expeditions brought on

lively skirmishes, in one of which the British lost some men, twelve swivels, and a sloop, besides the sheep and cattle that Putnam had set out to get. Chief-justice



MAP OF THE SIEGE OF BOSTON

1775 the British loss at Bunker Hill and the unexpected resistance of the Americans made the enemy cautious and the dreaded movement from Boston was not attempted.

In Boston  
July 16

The condition of the inhabitants of Boston was acute. "Their beef is all spent," wrote Mrs. Adams, "their malt and cider all gone. All the fresh provisions they can procure, they are obliged to give to the sick and wounded. . . . No man dared now to be seen talking to his friend in the street. They were obliged to be within, every evening, at ten o'clock, according to martial law; nor could any inhabitant walk any street in town after that time, without a pass from Gage. He has ordered all the molasses to be distilled up into rum for the soldiers." So great were the difficulties of subsistence that eventually General Gage had to consent to the departure of many of the inhabitants.

Meantime, the continental army was growing in size and efficiency. In the first six weeks of Washington's command, there was an increase of nearly twenty-four hundred. Among the recruits were Captain Daniel Morgan's riflemen from Virginia. If the discipline of the New England troops had been a disappointment to Washington, the appearance of Morgan's men was not less so to General Thomas who thought and said that "the army would be as well off without them." The fringed hunting-shirts of the Virginians provoked the mirth of the New Englanders, and, on one occasion, the men came to blows. Hearing of the disturbance, Washington mounted his horse, rode post-haste to the scene of disturbance, "threw the bridle of his horse into his servant's hands, and, rushing into the thickest



Morgan's Virginia Rifleman



Pass, two or three miles still beyond. Unfortunately, Greene, who was a capable officer and familiar with the situation, was prostrated by the prevailing fever; on the twentieth of August he was succeeded by Sullivan. On the twenty-fourth, Washington placed



1776



Private of Artillery, Continental Line  
(From original drawing by Harry A. Ogden)



Coat of Arms of Israel Putnam

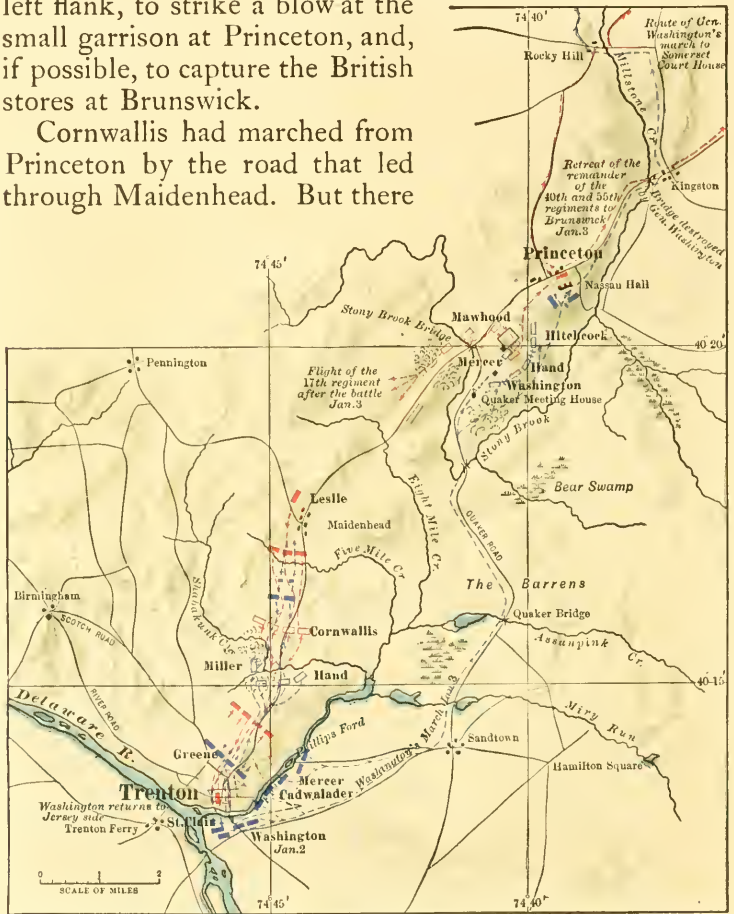
Putnam in command; on the twenty-fifth, he sent him written instructions; on the twenty-sixth, he crossed over to the island and made a personal inspection of the intrenchments and the outposts. Putnam was devoted, honest, and courageous, but he knew almost nothing of the arrangements for defense and little of scientific warfare. He can hardly be said to have exercised general command on the day of the battle that was at hand.



1777 be so strong that Washington could hardly hope to hold his position. If he should try and fail, his army would be destroyed and the American revolution would be at an end. The council approved a plan to march around the British left flank, to strike a blow at the small garrison at Princeton, and, if possible, to capture the British stores at Brunswick.

Out of the Tight Place

Cornwallis had marched from Princeton by the road that led through Maidenhead. But there



Map of Washington's Advance and the Battles of Trenton and Princeton

was the Quaker road, less used and longer by several miles. The Americans began intrenchments within hearing distance of the enemy and kept the fires burning brightly. About one o'clock, the patriot army, excepting about

hood on a visit, soon arrived with several hundred militia and a desperate fight followed. Arnold had two horses shot under him. When the first horse fell and the rider was extricating his feet from the stirrups, a Tory called upon him to "Surrender!" "Not yet," answered Arnold, as, freeing himself, he drew a pistol, shot the Tory, and escaped through whizzing bullets to the woods. The British made their way to their convoy with a loss of about forty killed, many wounded, and some captured. Trevelyan, an English historian, says: "It was Lexington over again, in every particular, except that at Lexington the Royal forces had been commanded by a man of honour."

While at Baltimore, congress had appointed five new major-generals, Stirling, Mifflin, Saint Clair, Stephen, and Lincoln, passing over Arnold who was senior brigadier. The pretext for this strange proceeding was that Connecticut already had two major-generals and ought not to have another, but the real reason lay deeper. Horatio Gates's intrigue was aided by New England hostility to Schuyler. As Schuyler's conspicuous friend, Arnold was disliked by Schuyler's enemies, and by others he was blamed for the disasters of the northern campaign. Arnold was incensed by the injustice of congress, but, soothed by Washington, he consented to remain in the army and to serve under those who lately were his inferiors. After the Tryon raid, congress gave him a fine horse and a major-general's commission, but did not restore him to his relative rank.

At the beginning of 1776, the union flag of thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, with the crosses of Saint George and Saint Andrew had been unfurled in the camp

The Imperfect  
Righting of a  
Great Wrong  
February 19



The First  
Flag

The First Flag of the Union (a reconstruction)

1777 or New York attacked. Washington at once sent one of his aides, Colonel Alexander Hamilton, to report the conclusion of the council to congress and to seek its decision on the matter. Congress promptly approved the decision, but, on the following day, word was received that immediately changed the plan of operations.



Pulaski

*A Hamilton*

Leaving the British fleet at sea, we turn our attention for a moment to three European officers who, in the summer of 1777, entered the service of the young republic. Count Casimir Pulaski was a native of Poland whose estates had been confiscated; outlawed and with a price upon his head, he escaped to Turkey and thence

passed to France where he met Franklin. As a result of this meeting, Pulaski came to America, became a member of Washington's staff, and, on the fifteenth of September, was appointed commander of the cavalry with the rank of major-general. As the native officers would not be reconciled to the orders of a foreigner who could speak little English and whose ideas of discipline and tactics differed widely from their own, Pulaski resigned

his command in March, 1778. By authority of congress, he then recruited, chiefly at Baltimore, three companies of cavalry armed with lances and three companies of light infantry—a corps that became famous under the name of Pulaski's legion.

Another officer was the "Baron" Johann de Kalb, a native of Bayreuth who had risen to the rank of brigadier general in the French army. He had

taken part in the Seven Years' war and, in 1768, was sent to America as the secret agent of the French government. In 1777, he agreed with Deane to join the continental army, came to America with Lafayette, and was made a major-general. Both Pulaski and Kalb were to give their lives to the cause in which they now embarked.

The third officer was the Marquis de Lafayette, not yet twenty years of age, the possessor of a large fortune, the husband of a charming wife, and one of a family that for centuries had been distinguished in French history. In August, 1775, while stationed at Metz as a captain of artillery, he heard the duke of Gloucester, brother of the English king, give an account of the American revolt. Before he left the table, he resolved to offer his services to America. At Paris, he found grave and unexpected difficulties; France was not ready to take action that might result



1777

Kalb

*The Baron de Kalb*

September 15

Lafayette



1777 capital, the army advanced without delay to Wilmington. About this time came cheering news from Stark at Bennington, of

which more in a later chapter.

On the day that Washington arrived at Wilmington, the British, eighteen thousand strong, landed a few miles below the head of Elk [Elkton]. On the third of September, they drove back Maxwell's picked corps. It has been claimed that, while passing through Philadelphia, some of the Delaware troops had secured flags made in accord-

Howe's  
Advance  
toward the  
Brandywine



*Lafayette*

ance with the statute of the fourteenth of June and that, in this skirmish near Coochs bridge, the stars and stripes were first under fire. Of this there is no definite proof, only a presumption. It is possible, perhaps probable, that the new flag was displayed then and there, but it is known (and knowledge is more conclusive than presumption) that the stars and stripes had been used in action a month before at Fort Schuyler, as will be explained more fully in the next chapter. In seeking

August 3

While Greene was advancing on Lime-kiln road, General Stephen of his command heard the firing at Chew's house. Stephen seems to have been so drunk that he abruptly left his line of march and, following the sound of battle, struck the rear of Wayne's brigade. In the fog and smoke, each party mistook the other for the British. Confused by this attack, Wayne's brigade fell back two miles, uncovering Sullivan's flank and forcing him to retreat. From Philadelphia, Cornwallis brought up English battalions, Hessian grenadiers, and a squadron of dragoons on the double quick. The day was lost and Washington gave orders to retreat. At Whitmarsh, Wayne posted a battery on the hill and checked the pursuit. The American loss was nearly eleven hundred. The British loss was five hundred and twenty-one, including General Agnew. Greene's delay and management have been much blamed and much defended.

Early in October, Washington's army was in camp north of the Schuylkill, on Perkiomy Creek and near Pennybecker Mill, whence it advanced until, early in November, it was at Whitmarsh. On the nineteenth of October, Howe moved his army from Germantown into the city where he was really in a state of siege with provisions cut off by land, and his brother's fleet held at a distance by the defenses of the Delaware. Two days later, Donop led his Hessians into New Jersey; an assault upon Fort Mercer at Red Bank, then commanded by Colonel Christopher Greene, resulted in a severe repulse of the besiegers, the mortal wounding of Colonel Donop, and the destruction of two of Admiral

I 7 7 7  
The Day  
is Lost

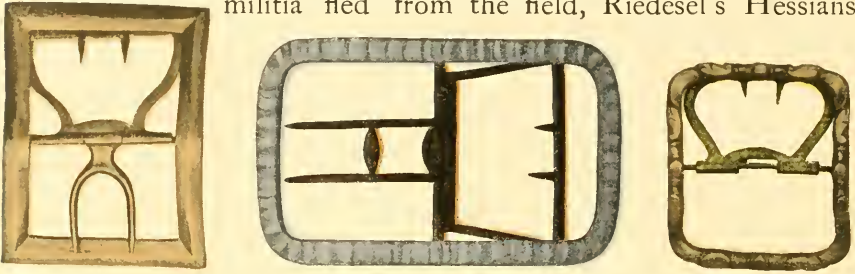


Private, Seventeenth Light Dragoons (British), 1763-86  
(From original drawing by Harry A. Ogden)

Operations on  
the Delaware

October 22

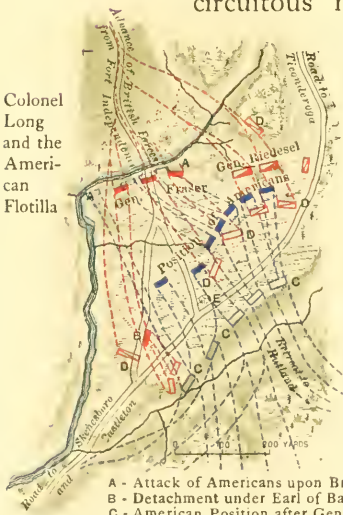
1777 British regulars attacked Warner and a sharp engagement followed. Hale's regiment of New Hampshire militia fled from the field, Riedesel's Hessians



Soldiers' Belt Buckles (Brass, Silver, and Copper) found in Camp at Fort Ticonderoga  
(Reproduced directly from the originals kindly loaned by Mr. Silas H. Paine)

arrived opportunely, and Warner was forced to retreat to Rutland with a loss of forty killed and more than two hundred wounded and taken captive. The subsequent capture of Colonel Hale and his fugitive militia raised the American loss to more than three hundred. With the remnant of his command, Saint Clair made a circuitous march of more than a hundred miles and arrived at Fort Edward on the twelfth.

On the seventh, the British fleet overtook the fugitive flotilla at the wharves at Skenesboro. Two of the galleys surrendered, the rest were blown up by their crews; bateaux, mills, storehouses, and stockade were burned; according to the official report to General Schuyler, "not one earthly thing was saved." Colonel Long and his detachment fled by land toward Fort Anne, pursued by the ninth regiment of British foot under Lieutenant-colonel John Hill. On the eighth, there was a sharp engagement in which Colonel Long's ammunition gave out. In consequence of this, Fort

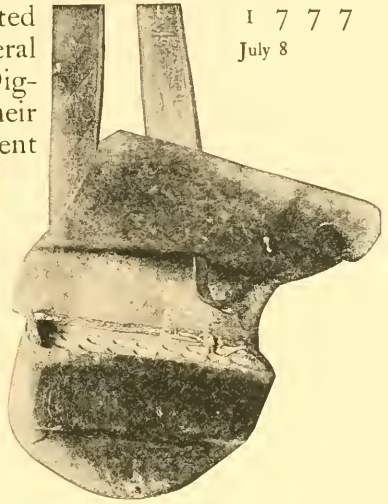


Colonel Long and the American Flotilla

- A - Attack of Americans upon British Advance Corps
- B - Detachment under Earl of Balcarres
- C - American Position after Gen. Riedesel arrived
- D - British Position after the action
- E - House in which wounded were cared for
- American Forces
- British Forces
- German Auxiliaries

Map of the Battle of Hubbardton

Anne was burned and Long then retreated to Fort Edward where he joined General Schuyler. In his *Journal*, Lieutenant Digbys says: "At that action, the 9th took their colours, which were intended as a present to their Colonel Lord Ligonier.



1 7 7 7  
July 8

Cartridge Box used during the Revolution  
(From collection of Mr. Harry A. Ogden)

They were very handsome, a flag of the United States, 13 stripes alternate red and white [with thirteen stars], in a blue field representing a new constellation." If we could accept this entry as correct, it would establish the eighth of July, 1777, as the date of the first flying of the stars and stripes in battle. But it appears that news of the enactment of the flag statute of the fourteenth of June was not received at Albany until the thirty-first of July and it seems



Two Flags of the Second New Hampshire Regiment taken by the British at Fort Anne  
(Now in possession of Colonel George W. Rogers, of Wykeham, Burgess Hill, Sussex, to whom we are indebted for permission to reproduce these, and through whose kind assistance we obtained colored photographs from which the above were engraved)



1777 General Benjamin Lincoln, who had been sent by Schuyler into New England to raise troops, was hovering in Burgoyne's rear eager to pounce with his two thousand men upon Ticonderoga; Stark, now a major-general, sent word that he was on his way with the surviving heroes of Bennington; smaller bands of well-armed patriots were busy with Burgoyne's communications; a few days more and Arnold would be back from the Mohawk with his eight hundred jubilant volunteers and reinforcements from the Tryon County militia. The army in Burgoyne's front had already been strengthened by thousands of volunteers and by Nixon's and Glover's brigades and Morgan's Virginia riflemen that Washington had sent from his own insufficient force. Schuyler had fairly retrieved his reputation and held the confidence of the ten thousand men whom he could put in line when the shock of battle came.

Gates  
Supersedes  
Schuyler



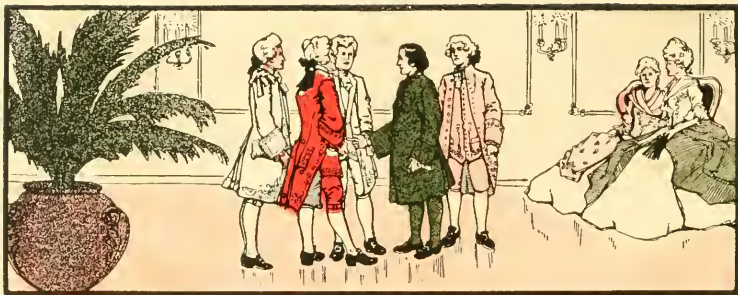
General Horatio Gates

Even the fathers of the republic had their jealousies and rivalries that did much to lessen the effectiveness of the army. Congress made generals at its will and replaced them at its pleasure, and sometimes was controlled by party spirit and sectional jealousy rather than by merit. We have seen how Arnold and Stark had thus been wronged, but nowhere else were the mischievous effects of political "pull" as vividly portrayed as in the command of the northern department. Wooster, Thomas, Sullivan, Schuyler, and Gates had come and gone in quick succession, leaving Schuyler in command



THE SURRENDER OF BURGoyNE

Reduced reproduction of Trenchard's famous caricature of 1781.



## C H A P T E R V

### FOREIGN RELATIONS AND THE FRENCH ALLIANCE

Vergennes

THE Seven Years' war had weakened and humiliated France but had not destroyed the pride of her people or the determination of her statesmen to regain what had been lost. With unrelenting energy, her great minister, Choiseul, strengthened the French navy, and watched for a weak spot in England's armor. Louis XV. died in

1774 and was succeeded by his grandson, Louis XVI., a youth of good intentions and feeble will. The new prime minister was the comte de Maurepas, but Maurepas was old and the department of foreign affairs was in the hands of Charles Gravier, comte de Vergennes, who was possessed by two absorbing ideas—to restore France to what he considered her rightful rank and to humble England.

Early in 1776, Vergennes laid before the king a memorial on foreign affairs suggesting that "all means should be employed to render the next campaign as animated as possible and to procure advantages to the Americans." But the kings of France and Spain were



Beaumarchais

Louis XVI.

(From painting by Duplessis, in Versailles Gallery, Paris)



dwelling." The wives of other general officers followed the example of Mrs. Washington by joining their husbands in the winter camps.

Thomas Conway was the decorated Irish colonel of a French regiment who had come to America and, as a brigadier-general, had taken part in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. In the latter part of 1777 and in spite of Washington's disapproval, he was made a major-general and assigned to duty as inspector-general of the army, thus "jumping" several who were his seniors by commission. Embittered by Washington's opposition and endowed with a gift for making trouble, he became one of the leaders of "an intrigue which rumbled and spluttered below the surface of affairs all through that ill-famed winter." Just how definite the conspiracy was is a matter of doubt, but it is certain that a few aspiring and dissatisfied men like Conway, Gates, Mifflin, and the paroled Lee, desired to effect a change in the



Martha Washington  
(From Stuart's painting in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston)

*Thos. Conway*

Autograph of Thomas Conway

in the hope that it would inure to their benefit. Just who was to succeed Washington is also a matter of doubt. Most writers on the subject have assumed that Washington's successor would have been Gates, then fresh from Saratoga and laurel-crowned, but Lafayette always believed that Charles Lee was to have been the man. It is probable that the "conspirators" had not agreed on this point themselves and that there was no definite conspiracy; simply dissatisfaction and a willingness to get rid of Washington.

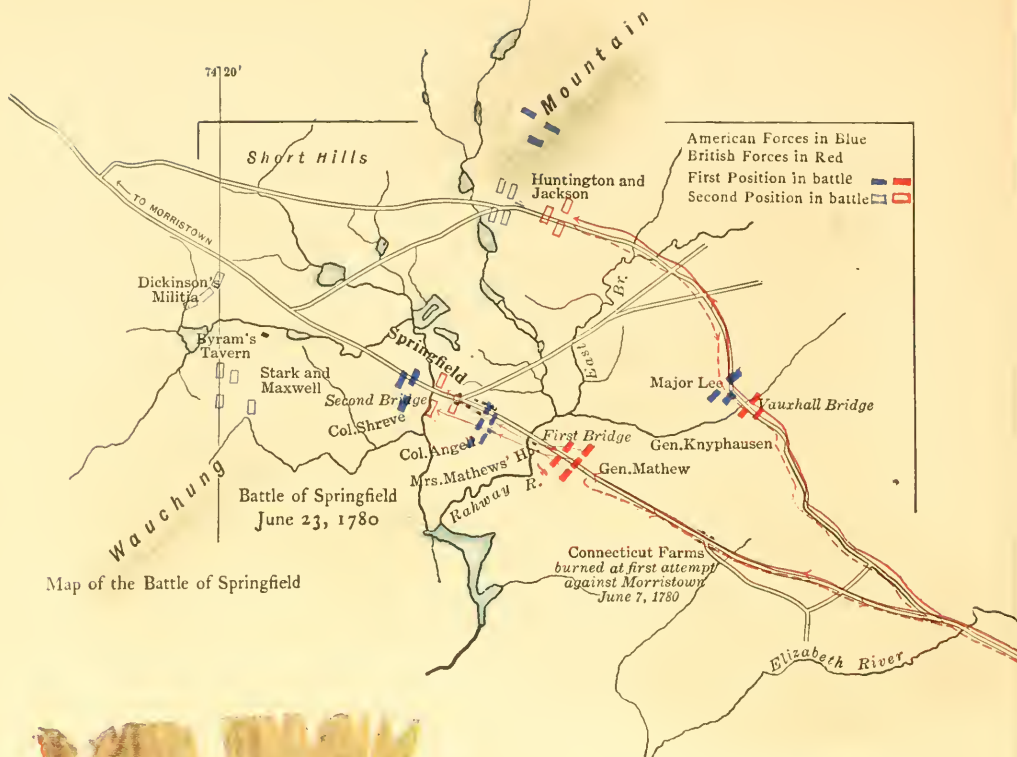
The Conway Cabal

A Blessing in Disguise

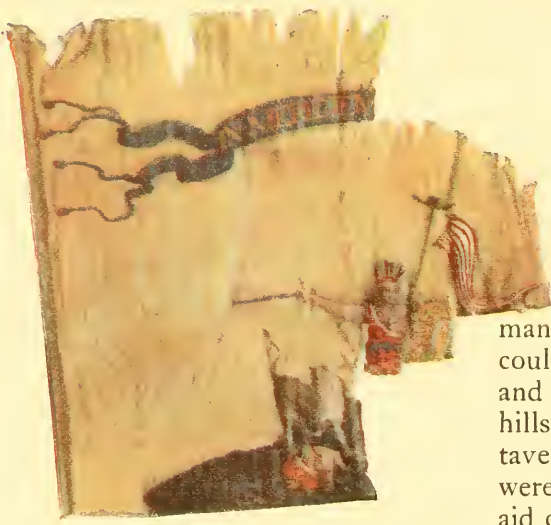
Through the influence of the dissatisfied, congress created a board of war and transferred to it some of the



74120'



Map of the Battle of Springfield



Webb's Third Connecticut Regiment Flag used during the Revolutionary War  
 (Now owned by The Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, by whose courteous permission it is reproduced in colors in facsimile of its present appearance)

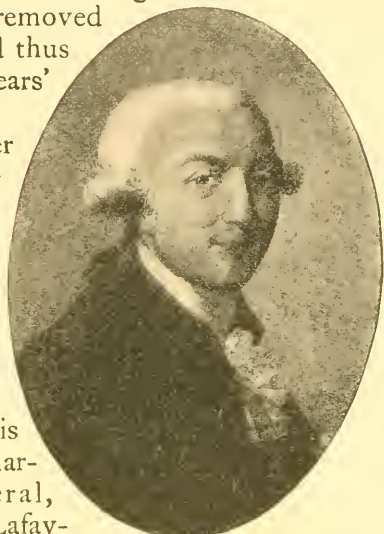
tion, "Put Watts into them, boys." On the other road, the British were checked at the bridge by Major Lee's cavalry covered by Colonel Ogden's regiment. Greene, who was in command, soon found that he could not hold so long a line and took post on a range of hills in the rear of Byram's tavern where the two roads were nearer together so that aid could be sent from one to the other. He thus was able to detach Webb's regiment under Lieutenant-colonel Huntington, and Colonel Henry Jackson's regiment with one

piece of artillery. The advance of the British was 1780 checked and Springfield was burned; at midnight, Clinton's army crossed to Staten Island, removed the bridge of boats behind them, and thus relieved New Jersey of her five years' warfare.

In the following month, the chevalier de Ternay with a French fleet and the count de Rochambeau with about six thousand troops arrived at Newport. Fleet and troops had been sent largely through the efforts of Lafayette

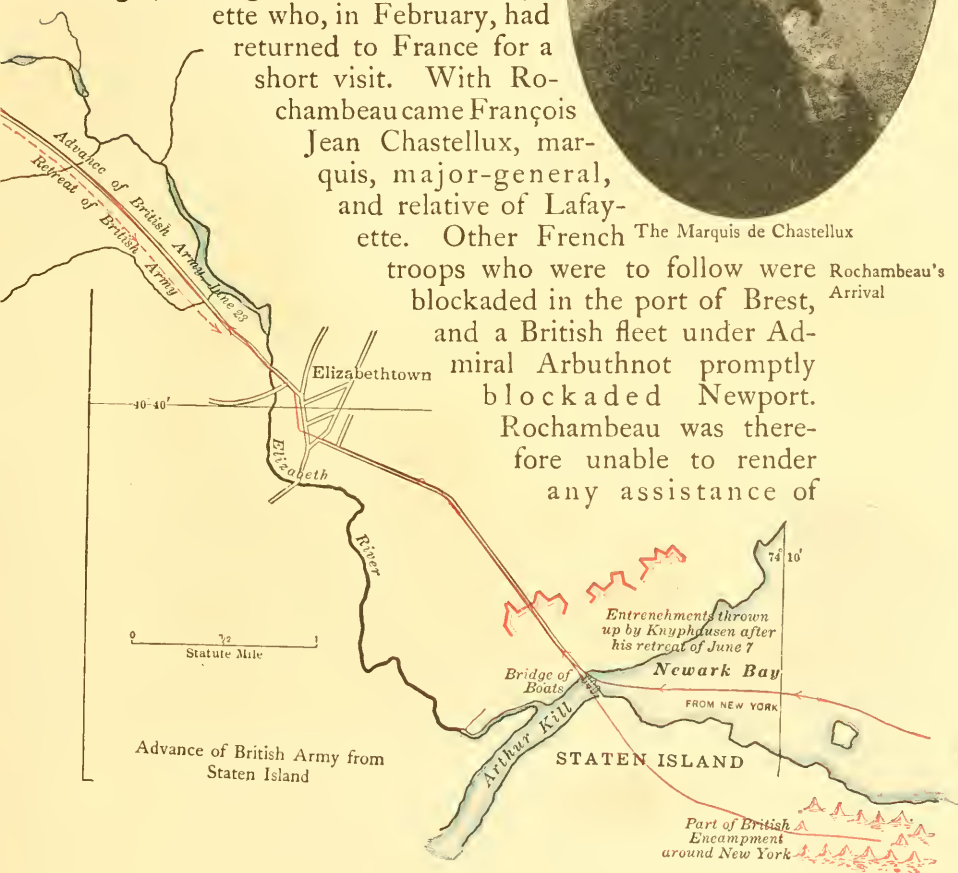
who, in February, had returned to France for a short visit. With Rochambeau came François

Jean Chastellux, marquis, major-general, and relative of Lafayette. Other French



The Marquis de Chastellux

troops who were to follow were blockaded in the port of Brest, and a British fleet under Admiral Arbuthnot promptly blockaded Newport. Rochambeau was therefore unable to render any assistance of



Rochambeau's Arrival

1780 Some of his sons rose to high rank in the British service and one died a lieutenant-general. Still, his later life was bitter. In comparative poverty, he died in London, in 1801. During these years, his wife remained devoted to him and he repaid her with an undivided affection. He rarely referred to his treason, but tradition says that when death drew near he called for his American uniform and the epaulets and



André's own Sketch of Himself

With Clearer  
Vision



Mrs. Benedict Arnold

sword-knot that Washington had given to him. "Let me die in my old American uniform, the uniform in which I fought my battles. May God forgive me for ever putting on any other!"

For generations, the hatred of "the traitor Arnold" rendered it impossible for Americans to do justice to Arnold, the superb soldier. At Saratoga stands a tall obelisk with four arched niches in its sides. In one niche is the bronze effigy of Gates; in another, that of Schuyler; in the third, that of Morgan; the fourth is vacant—an emptiness that speaks eloquently of one who, but for one false step into which he was driven by hatred and injustice and his own moral weakness, would be regarded today as the greatest of the four.

IN CONGRESS.

1777  
1778

The DELEGATES of the UNITED STATES of *New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia,* TO

*John Paul Jones, Esquire.*

WE, reposing especial Trust and Confidence in your Patriotism, Valour, Conduct, and Fidelity, DO, by these Presents, constitute and appoint you to be

~~of the armed~~ ~~called the~~ *Captain* in the ~~Service~~ *Navy* of the United States of North-America, fitted out for the Defence of American Liberty, and for repelling every hostile Invasion thereof. You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the Duty of *Captain*

by doing and performing all manner of Things thereunto belonging. And we do strictly charge and require all Officers, Marines and Seamen under your Command, to be obedient to your Orders as *Captain*

And you are to observe and follow such Orders and Directions from Time to Time as you shall receive from this or a future Congress of the United States, or Committee of Congress for that Purpose appointed, or Commander in Chief for the Time being of the Navy of the United States, or any other your superior Officer, according to the Rules and Discipline of War, the Usage of the Sea, and the Instructions herewith given you, in Pursuance of the Trust reposed in you. This Commission to continue in Force until revoked by this or a future Congress.

DATED at *Philadelphia* *October 10<sup>th</sup> 1776*

*By Order of the CONGRESS,*

*John Hancock*

PRESIDENT.

ATTEST *Charles Thomson*

Facsimile of Jones's Commission as Captain

“Providence” and the “Alfred,” he took many prizes including the ship “Mellish” laden with stores for Carleton’s army. In June, 1777, being then a captain, he was given command of the “Ranger” and hoisted over her the first “Stars and Stripes” ever raised over an American warship. After his arrival in France, he obtained from a French admiral the first salute ever given to that flag by the representative of a foreign power; the ink had hardly had



The “Stars and Stripes” of the “Bon Homme Richard”

February 14, 1778



1 7 7 9 Norway, Portugal, Fayal, and Malaisia, while there were seven Maltese, and the knight of the ship's galley was from Africa."

The Cruise of  
the "Bon  
Homme  
Richard"

On the fourteenth of August, the squadron put to sea accompanied by two French privateers. The privateers and the "Cerf" soon left the squadron and did not come back. Taking occasional prizes, Jones sailed up the west coast of Ireland and came down the east coast of Scotland to beard the lion in his den. A daring scheme to seize the shipping at Leith, the port of Edinburgh, and to exact a ransom was frustrated by a gale that drove the squadron out of the Firth of Forth. By the middle of

September 17

September, Jones had captured or destroyed twenty-six vessels and spread terror along the east coast of Scotland and England. On the twenty-third of September, off Flamborough Head, he sighted a fleet of forty British merchantmen under convoy of the "Countess of Scarborough" of twenty-eight guns, and of the "Serapis," rated at forty-four but mounting fifty guns and commanded by Captain Richard Pearson.



Off  
Flamborough  
Head

Jones gave the signal for a chase and Pearson signaled for the ships under convoy to take care of themselves. Most of the merchantmen ran

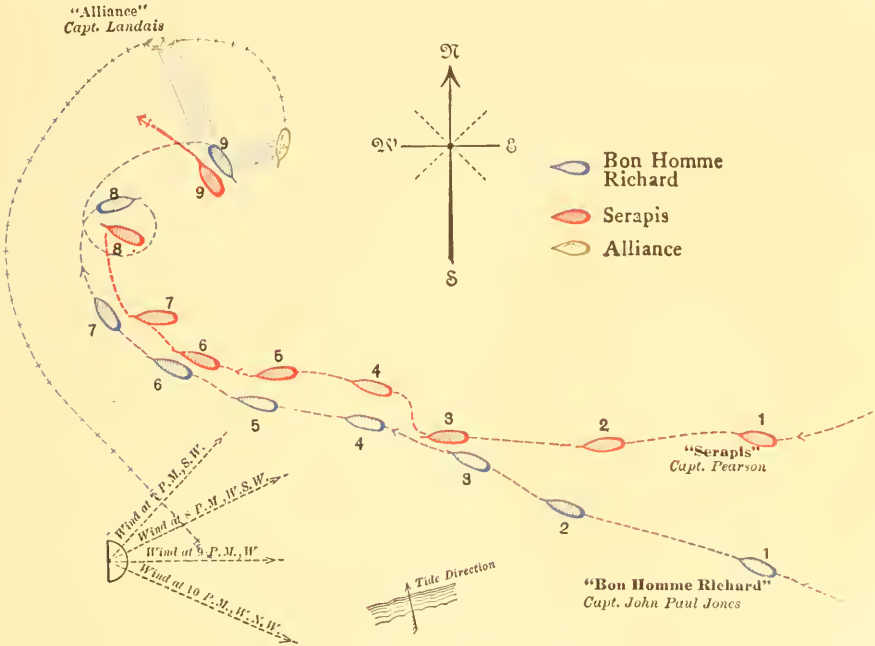
*Jones*

in shore and anchored under cover of the guns of Scarborough castle. Landais, the French captain of the "Alliance," who had been insubordinate throughout the cruise, made little or no effort to obey Jones's signals and called out to Captain Cottineau of the "Pallas" that, if the fleet was convoyed by a vessel of more than fifty guns, they must run away.

*P. Landais*

Autograph of Peter Landais

"Richard" would drift away, but the vessels swung together, head and stern, with their sides touching. The ships were so close together that the closed ports midship the "Serapis" could not be opened and the gunners there "fired their first shots through their own port-lids and blew them off." The guns of either ship were fired into the starboard ports or through the sides of the other. Men fought with pikes and pistols

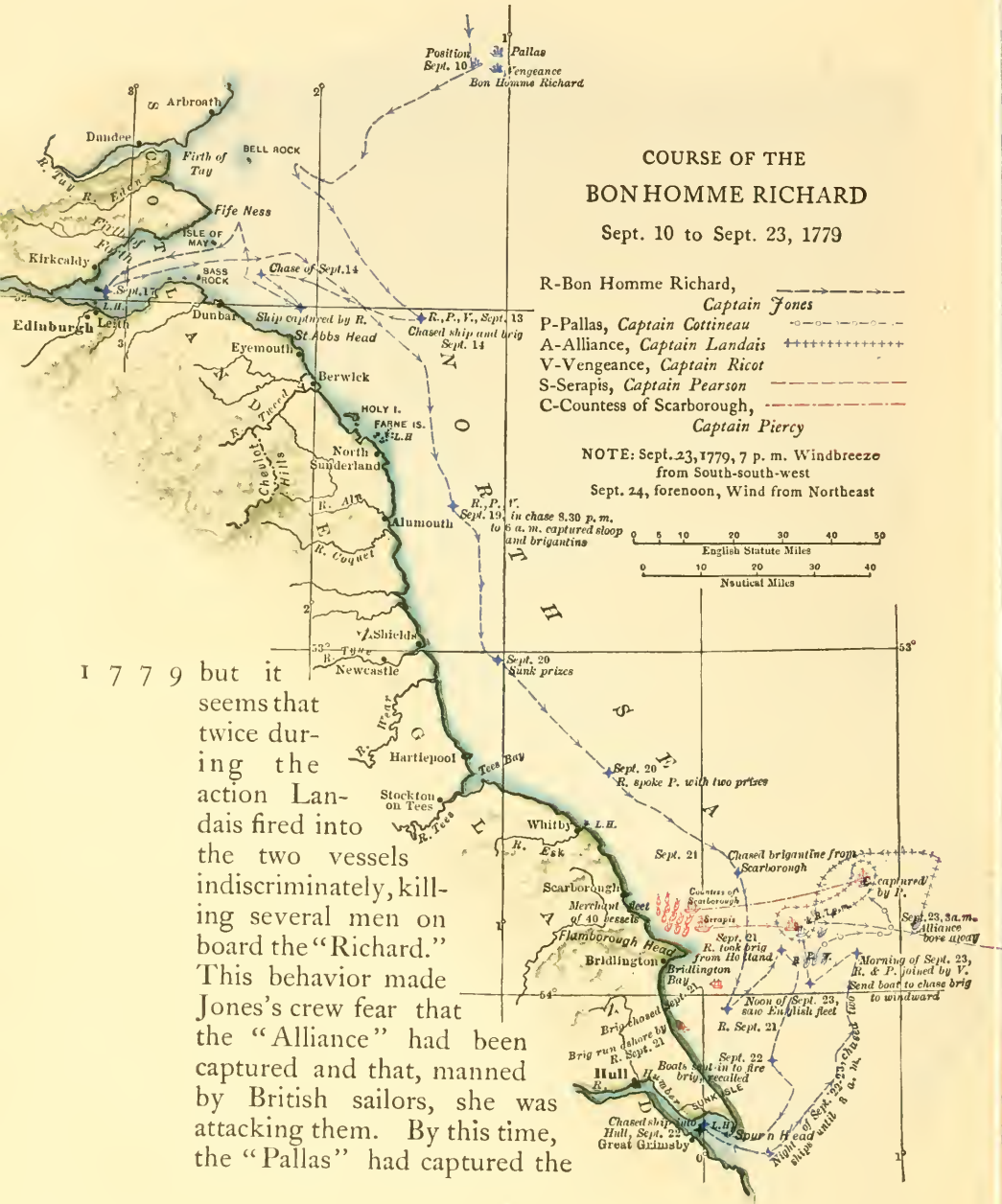


The Engagement, September 23, 1779

through the open ports, and hand-grenades were dropped from the yards of the "Richard" upon the deck of the "Serapis." The fire of the "Serapis" silenced the main-deck battery of the "Richard," but Jones kept on fighting with his 9-pounders which he helped to serve with his own hands and, with the assistance of musketry in the tops, raked the deck of the enemy fore and aft.

Meanwhile, the "Alliance" had been acting in an extraordinary manner. The facts are not entirely clear,

Captain Landais



1779 but it seems that twice during the action Landais fired into the two vessels indiscriminately, killing several men on board the "Richard." This behavior made Jones's crew fear that the "Alliance" had been captured and that, manned by British sailors, she was attacking them. By this time, the "Pallas" had captured the

“Countess,” and Cottineau asked Landais to take charge of his prize and allow him to go to the relief of Jones—a service that the latter declined. Some have thought that



“The memorable Engagement of Capt<sup>n</sup>. Pearson of the SERAPIS, with Paul Jones of the Bon Homme Richard & his Squadron, Sep. 23. 1779.”

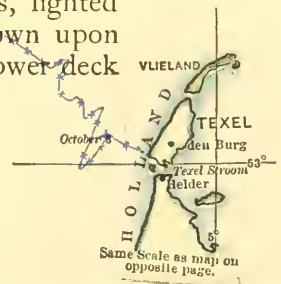
(Reproduced from a copper-plate engraving, measuring 17½ by 23 inches, engraved by John Boydell in 1780. It was dedicated to “Sir Richard Pearson Knt. whose Bravery & Conduct saved the Baltic Fleet, under his Convoy, tho’ obliged to submit to a much superior force.”)

Landais wished the “Richard” to be captured in order that he might gain the honor of taking both vessels, but Admiral Mahan is of the opinion that the strange behavior was due to physical or professional timidity.

Landais appears to have been partially insane. Upon his return to America, he was dismissed from the service.

After two hours of desperate fighting, one of the men in the “Richard’s” tops worked his way out to the end of the main-yard with a bucket of hand-grenades, lighted them one by one, and coolly dropped them down upon the deck of the enemy. In the middle of the lower deck

The Man with a Grenade





1780 king of Prussia, opposed the advances of England. Frederick, who had not forgotten

his desertion by England in 1761, brought about more friendly relations between Russia and France and covertly struck a blow at English interests.

Early in 1780, the Spanish seized some Russian ships, and Catherine ordered her navy to be prepared for active service.

In March, she proclaimed a new maritime code that enunciated the principles that neutral vessels may



Catherine II. of Russia

(From miniature in collection of the New York Public Library)

freely sail from port to port even of belligerent powers, that free ships free all goods except contraband of war, and that no port is to be considered blockaded unless the blockading force is able to make entry to the port really dangerous. "Her imperial majesty, in manifesting these principles before all Europe, is firmly resolved to maintain them. She has therefore given an order to fit out a considerable portion of her naval forces to act as her honor, her interest, and necessity may require."

The principles thus enunciated were accepted by France, Spain, and the United States. Russia, Sweden, and Denmark entered into an agreement for the mutual protection of their commerce, and the league, known as the "Armed Neutrality," was joined by the Netherlands, Prussia, the German Empire, Portugal, Turkey, and the kingdom of Naples. England's navy was more powerful than the combined navies of the leagued powers, but Russia's friendship was much desired and openly to defy the league would not be wise. At war with the United States, France, and Spain and hampered with troubles in Ireland, England was brought sharply face to face with the whole maritime power of the world.

A New  
Maritime  
Code

March 8

The Armed  
Neutrality

December



SURRENDER OF CORNWALLIS AT YORKTOWN

(Close facsimile of the original picture painted by John Trumbull in 1787. It is now in the Trumbull Gallery, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut)



WASHINGTON RESIGNING HIS COMMISSION

(Close facsimile of the original picture painted by John Trumbull in 1787. It is now in the Trumbull Gallery, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut)



his friends and neighbors and in feeling words replied to the speech of the mayor—the beginning of a chorus of praise and God-speed that rose and swelled as he

1789



Copyright, 1900, by Detroit Photographic Co.

Washington's Mansion at Mount Vernon

advanced. The road “was lined with people to see him and cheer him as he passed. In every village the people from the farm and workshop crowded the streets to watch his carriage, and the ringing of bells and firing of guns marked his coming and going. At Baltimore, a cavalcade of citizens escorted him and cannons roared a welcome. At Chester, he mounted a horse and, in the midst of a troop of cavalry, rode into Philadelphia, beneath triumphal arches, for a day of public rejoicing and festivity. At Trenton, instead of snow and darkness, and a sudden onslaught upon surprised Hessians, there were mellow sunshine, an arch of triumph, and young girls walking before him, strewing flowers in his path and singing songs of praise and gratitude.” At Elizabethtown Point, he met a committee of congress and thence was rowed to New York, followed by a long procession of barges with music and song, while the flag-bespangled ships in the harbor fired salutes in his honor. Accompanied by Governor Clinton and dressed in the familiar buff and blue,

April 23



1789 and private intercourse" and submitted it to Adams, Hamilton, Madison, and Jay, for their opinions. Adams, who had just returned from Europe, was inclined to favor a good deal of state and talked much of aides-de-camp, chamberlains, secretaries, and masters of ceremonies; but, in the main, the suggestions of all favored



Civilian Dress in 1789  
(Drawn by Mr. H. A. Ogden)

"keeping the nice line between too much reserve and too much familiarity." Ultimately, Washington decided that he would receive no general visits except on certain specified days, that official visitors should come at specified hours, and that he would return no calls. As to dinner parties, he decided not to keep open table as the president of congress had

formerly done; he would invite strangers of distinction and persons of official rank, but would accept no invitations for himself. In time, he came to have a public reception every Tuesday, while Mrs. Washington held a similar levee on Fridays.

Receptions

The president's receptions were held from three to four

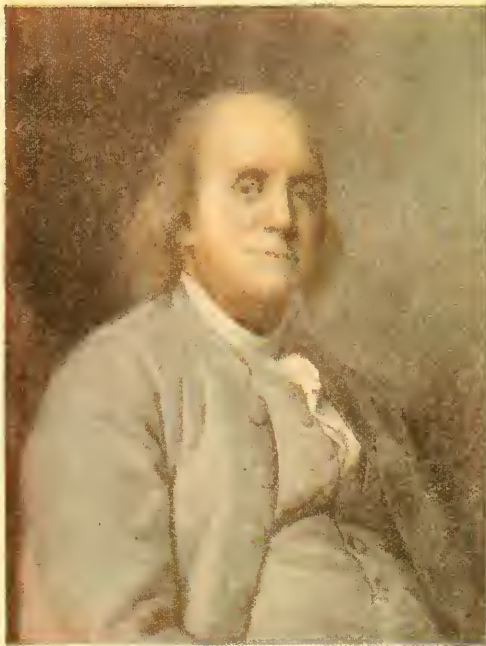
York and "praying the attention of Congress in adopting measures for the abolition of the Slave Trade; and, in particular, in restraining vessels from being entered and cleared out for the purpose of that trade" were presented to the house of representatives. The next day came a similar memorial from the Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, signed by Benjamin Franklin as president.

1790  
February 11

The memorials provoked a discussion the bitterness and vulgarity of which exceeded anything of the kind that congress had yet heard. Jackson of Georgia and Smith of South Carolina used violent language and in

unmeasured terms abused the Quakers as enemies of freedom and as spies and guides of the British armies during the late war. The names of the signers of the memorial were called over and their characters painted black upon the floor of the house. Even Franklin, then upon his death-bed, did not escape. Efforts were made to prevent even the reference of the

resolutions to a committee, but they failed. On the fifth of March, the committee reported a series of seven resolutions, of which three denied the right of congress, in certain instances, to interfere with slavery, three affirmed the right of congress to tax and regulate the slave-trade,



Benjamin Franklin

resolutions to a committee, but they failed. On the fifth of March, the committee reported a series of seven resolutions, of which three denied the right of congress, in certain instances, to interfere with slavery, three affirmed the right of congress to tax and regulate the slave-trade,

1794 to transfer Pinckney to Paris, but Jay declined to take Pinckney's place in England and James Monroe was finally selected. Monroe's instructions, written by Randolph, then secretary of state, provided that he was to "let it be seen that, in case of war with any nation on earth, we shall consider France as our first and natural ally. You may dwell upon the sense which we entertain of past services." As to Jay's negotiations, he was told that he might "declare the motives of that mission to be, to obtain immediate compensation for our plundered property, and restitution of the posts," and that Jay was

May



James Monroe

Monroe's  
Reception

to do nothing "to weaken the engagements between this country and France." Monroe was a Republican, with a Republican's sympathy for France and a Republican's belief that the terms of our treaty with France were binding on us. He naturally interpreted his instructions liberally.

Monroe arrived at Paris on the second of August, soon after the fall of Robespierre. At that time, no other nation had a representative in France and the committee of public safety hesitated to receive him. "I waited," says Monroe, "eight or ten days without progressing an iota." On the fourteenth of August, however, a decree was passed to the effect that he should "be introduced into the bosom of the Convention to-morrow at two P. M." At the appointed time, Monroe appeared, delivered a very flattering speech, presented his credentials, and "laid before the Convention the declarations of

August 15

bia," that of his own vessel. By this time, the corsairs of Algiers and of other Barbary powers had begun to seize American seamen, ships, and merchandise and to hold them for ransom money as they long had done with those of European nations. In the political chaos that followed the Revolutionary war, most of the few remaining ships of the American navy were sold. Under the new government that followed the adoption of the constitution, maritime affairs were left to the care of the secretary of war. In 1794, the English orders in council inflamed public feeling in America as related in a preceding chapter, the Barbary corsairs held more than a hundred American captives, and the dey of Algiers refused to negotiate a treaty unless all tribute that he reckoned as being in arrears was paid. Under such conditions and in opposition to a strong sentiment against a standing army or a permanent naval force, congress authorized the building of six frigates, the "Constitution," the "President," and the "United States" of forty-four guns each, and the "Chesapeake," the "Congress," and the "Constellation" of thirty-six guns each. The



Captain John Barry

secretary of war reported that these vessels "separately would be superior to any European frigate of the usual dimension." On the fifth of June, John Barry, Samuel

March 27

1794



1797 On the evening of the third of March, he gave a farewell dinner in honor of the president- and vice-president-elect. On the following day, after the inauguration of his successor,



George Washington

(From unfinished portrait by Gilbert Stuart, painted from life. Owned by the Boston Athenæum and deposited in the Museum of Fine Arts)

“it was the setting and not the rising sun . . . that drew the attention of the multitude, and as Washington left the hall there was a wild rush from the galleries to the corridors and then into the street to see him pass. He took off his hat and bowed to the people, but they followed him even to his own door, where he turned once more and, unable to speak, waved them a silent farewell.” That evening, a grand banquet was given him by the merchants of Philadelphia. When, a few days later, he set out for home to take up with almost boyish

zest the task of rescuing his affairs from the chaos into which they had fallen, he was everywhere received with enthusiasm. Says a Baltimore newspaper of the thirteenth of March: “Last evening arrived in this city, on his way to Mount Vernon, the illustrious object of veneration and gratitude, GEORGE WASHINGTON. His excellency was accompanied by his lady and Miss Custis, and the son of the unfortunate Lafayette and his preceptor. At a distance from the city he was met by a crowd of

to say if Republicans have majority. Votes carryd both ways from 1. to 6. Our 3 renegadoes make the difference." Nine days later, he wrote to Aaron Burr: "A few individuals of no fixed system at all, governed by the panic or the prowess of the moment, flap as the breeze blows against the republican or the aristocratic bodies, and give to the one or the other a preponderance entirely accidental."

In 1794, Washington had appointed John Quincy Adams minister to Holland and, in 1796, had transferred him to Portugal. Diplomatic  
Appointments

The mission to Holland thus vacated was filled by the appointment of William Vans Murray of Maryland. As the Prussian treaty of 1784 was about to expire, acting on the advice of Washington, President Adams promoted his son to the Prussian mission. In the fall of 1797, John Quincy Adams took up his residence at Berlin and William Loughton Smith, a South Carolina representative in congress, became chargé d'affaires at Lisbon. Like the measures for defense, these diplomatic establishments were opposed because of the expense involved.



John Quincy Adams

As these defensive and diplomatic measures and the possible awards against the United States under Jay's treaty involved an outlay in excess of the increasing revenues of the government, a temporary stamp-tax was

National  
Revenues

1800 but nobody will believe that poor John Fitch can do anything worthy of attention."

The  
American  
Farmer

The United States was still a nation of farmers and their methods and the life they led had improved but little. In the inland regions, the log cabin was the prevailing architectural type while, even in the older sections of the country, the houses were built with little attempt at beauty. "The plough was rude and clumsy; the sickle as old as Tubal Cain, and even the cradle was not in general use; the flail was unchanged since the Aryan exodus; in Virginia, grain was still commonly trodden out by horses." Little attention was paid to rotation of crops or to fertilization, and the care given stock was imperfect and even cruel. Here and there, however, were a few who were ready and willing to introduce

improvements. Prominent among these were Washington who was a careful student of books on agriculture, and Jefferson to whom belongs the honor of inventing the mould-board plow. For this invention, Jefferson was voted a gold medal by a French society and given many premiums and medals in America.

One of Jefferson's last official acts as secretary of state was to approve the application of Eli Whitney for



Eli Whitney

The  
Cotton-gin

a patent on a cotton-gin. Whitney was a native of Massachusetts and a graduate of Yale who had gone South to teach school; up to that time, he had never seen raw cotton or cottonseed. While at the plantation owned



## C H A P T E R      X V I

### J E F F E R S O N I A N   S I M P L I C I T Y

**I**T was a long-accepted tradition that on the fourth of March, 1801, Thomas Jefferson, president-elect of the United States, rode on horseback to the unfinished capitol, made fast his horse at a paling fence, and unattended entered the building to take the oath of office. On the Way  
The truth is that Jefferson, who was staying at Conrad's boarding-house only a stone's throw distant, walked to the capitol in his ordinary dress, escorted by a body of militia and accompanied by the secretaries of the navy and the treasury, and a number of his political friends.

As Jefferson mounted the steps of the capitol, an artillery salute was fired; as he entered the senate chamber, the members of congress stood to receive him. He was escorted to the vice-president's station, Burr, who had already been sworn in, giving up his chair to Jefferson and taking the seat at his right hand. On his left, sat John Marshall, the new chief-justice, ready to administer the oath of office. The assembled congressmen



Thomas Jefferson

In the Senate Chamber



1803 States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States." For twelve years, French and Spanish vessels coming directly from home or from colonial ports and loaded only with home or colonial products were to enter the ports of Louisiana on the same terms as vessels of the United States coming from the same ports, and French ships were always to be admitted on the footing of the most favored nation.

What We  
Bought



Talleyrand

Upon the subject of boundaries the treaty was very indefinite. When Livingston asked Talleyrand as to the eastern boundary, the minister said that he did not know, that the United States must take the territory as France received it from Spain. When pressed as to what France had received from Spain, he replied that he did not know. "You have made a noble bargain for yourselves, and I suppose you will make the most of it." Bonaparte himself told Marbois that the Americans were to be left in the dark in the matter: "If an obscurity did not already exist, it would perhaps be good policy to put one there." The treaty itself merely copied the vague words of the treaty of Ildefonso: "Louisiana with the same extent that it now has in the hands of Spain, and that it had when France possessed it; and such as it should be after the treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and other States." The cession did not include the Floridas, for these had not been ceded to France by Spain, though there was room for doubt as to whether the eastern line should be the Perdido or that of the Iberville and lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain. On the strength of LaSalle's

CONDITIONS OF THE  
SELLING CONTEST  
AND ADVICE TO BOY  
SCOUTS, BOYS IN  
MILITARY TRAINING,  
THEIR PARENTS AND  
PATRONS



## THE BOYS' FAMOUS SELLING CONTEST

**A** ROYAL Princeps Edition of The Patriotic History of the United States will be bound in royal-blue crushed Levant, with royal coats of arms, or emblems, embossed in colors on the covers.

After the conclusion of the Great War in Europe, a squad of boys, consisting of the twelve scouts, and boys in military training, who sell the most sets of the History up to the time of its completion, will be sent to Europe, at the expense of the publishers, to present a set of the Royal Princeps Edition to the heads of the governments of those countries that were most prominent in the colonization and settlement of the United States,—namely, to the Kings of England, Spain, Italy, Belgium, Norway and Sweden; to the Queen of Holland; to the Presidents of France and Switzerland; to the German Emperor and to the Czar of Russia.

The Squad, under the direction of a Scout Master, or officer, will first proceed to Washington, and one boy will present a set to the President of the United States, and receive an engrossed acknowledgment signed by the President.

Each of the other boys of the Squad will then receive an engrossed commission signed by the President, appointing him a special commissioner to present a set to one of the royal potentates mentioned above. The squad, under direction of the Scout Master, or officer, will then proceed intact to the countries mentioned above, and each boy will present the set and receive the royal signature on his commission, in acknowledgment of the gift.

These engrossed commissions, signed by the President and by the royal potentates to whom the sets are presented, will be brought back by the boy, and framed and treasured through life, and by succeeding generations, as illustrious honors well won in a fitting contest.

A special court uniform will be supplied to each successful boy, and all expenses from the time each boy leaves home till he returns to his home will be paid by the publishers.

This selling contest begins at once, and all Boy Scouts, and all boys in military training, are eligible.

THE SCOUT PRESS, INC.

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You should sign his first order, and pay for volume one, to give him the right start. Then call a friend or neighbor on the phone, and make an appointment for your son to call. Or mention the History to friends and neighbors, as you casually meet them, and express a desire to have your son take orders enough to win the First Prize of a free trip to Europe. His success in this venture is an earnest of his future success in any field in which he may engage.



# ADVICE TO BOY SCOUTS AND BOYS IN MILITARY TRAINING

## THE KEY TO SUCCESS

**B**EFORE asking your neighbor to subscribe for a set of the History, secure your father's subscription, as you can not well ask your neighbor to do for his children what your own parent has failed to do for you.

If your parents do not feel able to pay for a set, you should offer to give them the commission on your first five sales, so the set will not cost them a dollar. Then your parent will subscribe for a set. You will have the *influence* of his subscription; and you and all other members of the family will have the use of the History in your home. On this condition your father will cheerfully subscribe and thus help you to enter *successfully* on your first business enterprise.

Having secured an order from one of your parents, call on a neighbor and hand him the prospectus and say to him :

“This is the prospectus of THE PATRIOTIC HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES AND ITS PEOPLE which we are publishing. Please read carefully the first eight pages, which tell all about the scope, character and value of the History. Then examine these sample pages, and carefully read what follows. At the end you will find an order blank to fill out in duplicate. I will call for the prospectus and your order to-morrow evening.”

On receiving the order, *signed in duplicate*, sign both, as a receipt for the check or money, \$2.50, which will be handed you with the order; tear off the duplicate and hand it to your subscriber, and fold the original order and money carefully, and place them in your inside pocket. Take the prospectus to another neighbor and hand it to him with the same address. Then hasten to our representative from whom you received the prospectus and deliver to him the order and the money; for your prompt delivery of them to him involves your *honor as a Scout* or boy in military training, and your membership in the organization. Our representative will then pay you your commission. Then return to your studies or other duties. This method of procedure will take you but a few moments from home studies each day.

The prospectus is furnished to the boy free of charge; but it

should be carefully used, that it may be always neat and clean; and when not in use it should be returned promptly to our representative for use by another boy.

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We shall be best PREPARED *to preserve our liberty, peace and prosperity*, if we store our minds with knowledge of the experience of those who have gone before.

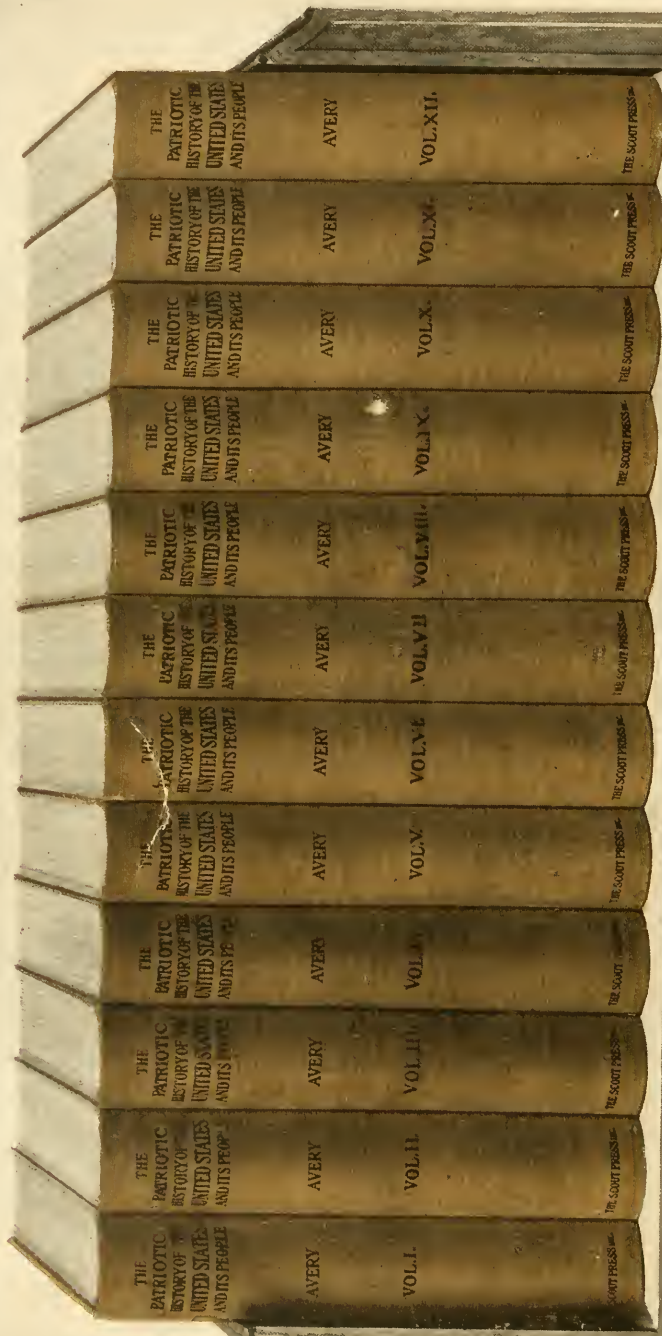
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