

1: History of the Massachusetts Bay Colony,

The Province of Massachusetts Bay was a crown colony in British North America and one of the thirteen original states of the United States from It was chartered on October 7, by William III and Mary II, the joint monarchs of the kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Hutchinson was also the author of *The History of the Colony and Province of Massachusetts-Bay*, the most important contemporary history of the colony, and his account of the currency reform is one of the most interesting and informative we have. Hutchinson refers to himself in the third person in this passage, but the author of the account and the speaker of the house are one and the same. In reforming the currency, Hutchinson cooperated with Governor Shirley. Douglass, author of the *Discourse*, was a spokesman for this faction. Popular attitudes towards Hutchinson have fluctuated greatly over time. Because he served as the last royal Governor of Massachusetts, and thus became a symbol of royal authority, he went - in his own lifetime - from being one of the most admired men in the Bay colony to being one of the most despised. In the 19th century, Hutchinson was rehabilitated, as hard money historians looked upon him as a hero for his leadership in returning Massachusetts to a specie standard, and ending inflation in Massachusetts. Some 20th century historians have suggested that Hutchinson was involved in a disreputable scheme to profit from the currency reform. This innuendo has appeared in so many recent histories that it has displaced the 19th century view of Hutchinson as the hero of the episode. The charge seems to have originated as a result of honest mistakes made by 20th century historians in the interpretation of contemporary documents. Hutchinson, who was then speaker of the house of representatives, imagined this to be a most favorable opportunity for abolishing bills of credit, the source of so much iniquity and for establishing a stable currency of silver and gold for the future. About two million two hundred thousand pounds would be outstanding in bills in the year One hundred and eighty thousand pounds sterling at eleven for one which was the lowest rate of exchange with London for a year or two before, and perhaps the difference was really twelve for one, would redeem nineteen hundred and eighty thousand pounds, which would leave but two hundred and twenty thousand pounds outstanding, it was therefore proposed that the sum granted by parliament should be shipped to the province in Spanish milled dollars and applied for the redemption of the bills as far it would serve for that purpose, and that the remainder of the bills should be drawn in by a tax on the year This would finish the bills. For the future, silver of sterling alloy at 6s. This proposal being made to the governor he approved of it as founded in justice and tending to promote the real interest of the province, but he knew the attachment of the people to paper money and supposed it impracticable. The speaker, however, laid the proposal before the house, where it was received with a smile and generally thought to be an Utopian project and, rather out of deference to the speaker, than from an apprehension of any effect, the house appointed a committee to consider of it. The committee treated it in the same manner but reported that the speaker should be desired to bring in a bill for the consideration of the house. When this came to be known abroad, exceptions were taken and a clamour was raised from every quarter. The major part of the people, in number, were no sufferers by a depreciating currency, the number of debtors is always more than the number of creditors, and although debts on specialties had allowance made in judgments of court for depreciation of the bills, yet on simple contracts, of which there were ten to one specialty, no allowance was made. Those who were for a fixed currency were divided. Some supposed the bills might be reduced to so small a quantity as to be fixed and stable and, therefore, were for redeeming as many by bills of exchange as should be thought superfluous; others were for putting an end to the bills, but in a gradual way, otherwise it was said a fatal shock would be given to trade. This last was the objection of many men of good sense. Douglass, who had wrote well upon the paper currency and had been the oracle of the anti-paper party was among them and, as his manner was with all who differed from him, discovered as much rancor against the author and promoters of this new project as he had done against the fraudulent contrivers of paper money emissions. THE bills, it was said had sunk gradually in their value from 6s. But the creditors and debtors would not be the same in one instance in a thousand, and where this was not the case the injury was the same, to oblige any one to pay more as to receive less than was justly due. Others were for exchanging the

bills at a lower rate than the then current price of silver. The inhabitants had given credit to the government, when silver was at 30s. Two of the representatives of Boston urged their being exchanged at 30s. To draw over some of this party, concessions were made and the bills were exchanged at 50s. THE house, although upon some occasions exceptions are taken to motions and proceedings which come before them as not being in parliamentary form, yet are not strict in conforming to some of the most useful rules of parliament. A bill or motion is not only referred from one session to another, but a bill, after rejecting upon a second or third reading, is sometimes taken up and passed suddenly the same session. They have an order of the house, that when any affair has been considered, it shall not be brought before the house again the same session unless there be as full a house as when it was passed upon. This, if observed, would still be liable to inconvenience as any designing person might take an opportunity upon a change of faces, the number being as great as before, suddenly to carry any point, but even this rule, like many other of what are called standing orders, is too frequently by votes, on particular occasions, dispensed with, which lessens the dignity of the house. IT seems to be of no consequence to the prerogative whether the currency of a colony be silver or paper, but the royal instructions from time to time for preventing a depreciating currency, caused meerly by a gracious regard to the interest of the people, had generally engaged what was called the country party in opposition to them and in favor of paper 1. It was the case at this time. However, the next morning, two members of the house 2 zealous adherers to this party and who had been strong opposers of the bill, came early to the house to wait the coming of the speaker and, in the lobby let him know, that although they were not satisfied with several parts of the bill yet they were alarmed with the danger to the province from the schemes of those persons who were for a gradual reduction of the bills and, by that means, for raising the value of the currency without any provision for the relief of debtors and, therefore, they had changed their minds and, if the bill could be brought forward again, they would give their voice for it, and others who had opposed it would do the same. The speaker, who had looked upon any further attempt to be to no purpose, acquainted them that he did not think it proper to desire any of the favorers of the bill to move for a reconsideration of it, inasmuch as it had been understood and agreed in the house the day before, that if upon a full debate had, the bill should be rejected, no further motion should be made about it. The provision made in this act for the exchange of the bills and for establishing a silver currency was altogether conditional and depended upon a grant of parliament for reimbursement of the charge of the Cape Breton expedition. This being at a distance and not absolutely certain, the act had no sudden effect upon the minds of the people, but when the news of the grant arrived the discontent appeared more visible, and upon the arrival of the money there were some beginnings of tumults, and the authors and promoters of the measure were threatened. The government passed an act with a severe penalty against riots, and appeared determined to carry the other act for exchanging the bills into execution. The apprehension of a shock to trade proved groundless; the bills being dispersed through every part of the province, the silver took place instead of them, a good currency was insensibly substituted in the room of a bad one, and every branch of business was carried on to greater advantage than before. The other governments, especially Connecticut and Rhode Island, who refused, upon being invited, to conform their currency to the Massachusets, felt a shock in their trade which they have not yet recovered. The latter had been the importers, for the Massachusets, of West India goods for many years, which ceased at once. New Hampshire, after some years, revived its business and increased their trade in English goods, which formerly they had been supplied with from the Massachusets. Perhaps, they have rather exceeded. The aversion, in the common people, to a silver and gold currency, had occasioned several tumultuous assemblies in and near the town of Boston. The paper, they said, was not worth hoarding, but silver and gold would all fall to the share of men of wealth, and would either be exported or hoarded up, and no part of it would go to the labourer, or the lower class of people, who must take their pay in goods, or go without. In a short time experience taught them, that it was as easy for a frugal industrious person to obtain silver, as it had been to obtain paper; and the prejudice in the town of Boston was so much abated, that when a large number of people from Abingdon [Abington], and other towns near to it, came to Boston, expecting to be joined by the like people there, they were hooted at, and insulted by the boys and servants, and obliged to return home disappointed. The assembly being then sitting, it was thought proper to pass an act for preventing riots, upon the plan of the act of

parliament known by the name of the Riot Act, except that the penalty is changed from death, to other severe and infamous punishment. From an aversion to a silver currency, the body of the people changed in a few months, and took an aversion to paper, though it had silver as a fund to secure the value of it. A sufficient quantity of small change could not be procured in England, when the grant made by parliament was sent to America. The assembly, therefore, ordered a deposit to remain in the treasury, of three thousand pounds in dollars, and issued small paper bills of different denominations, from one penny to eighteen pence; and every person, possessed of them to the amount of one dollar or any larger sum, might exchange the bills at the treasury for silver upon demand. The whole sum was prepared, but a small part only was issued, and scarcely any person would receive them in payment, choosing rather a base coin imported from Spain, called pistorines, at 20 per cent. From the first introduction of paper money, it had been the practice of government to issue bills for publick charges, and to make a tax for the payment of the sum issued, in future years, into the treasury again. The bills being all exchanged by the silver imported from England, and provision made by law, that no bills of credit should ever after pass as money, there was a difficulty in providing money for the immediate service of government, until it could be raised by a tax. Few people, at first, inclined to lend to the province, though they were assured of payment in a short time with interest. The Treasurer, therefore, was ordered to make payment to the creditors of government in promissory notes, payable to the bearer in silver in two or three years, with lawful interest. This was really better than any private security; but the people, who had seen so much of the bad effects of their former paper money, from its depreciation, could not consider this as without danger, and the notes were sold for silver at discount, which continued until it was found that the promise made by government was punctually performed. This was the era of publick credit in Massachusetts Bay. Return to Table of Contents Footnotes 1. From to some, and generally all the Town Members, were considered as of the Country Party, and he of the Court. Mr Allen and Mr Tyng particularly were very opposite to him.

2: The History of the Province of Massachusetts-Bay

MDCCLXVII. 2 p. l., iv, p [v.3] The history of the province of Massachusetts Bay from the year , until June / by Mr. Hutchinson, late governor of that province. Vol. III.

Several enterprising men at that time purchasing from the Council of Plymouth a tract of land for the purpose of settling. During the same year, the purchasers sent one Mr. John Endicott , with one hundred colonists, to begin a settlement, which they effected at Salem, previously called by the Indians Naumkeak. The settlement of Massachusetts Bay, like the Colony of Plymouth , was commenced by non-conformists, for the purpose of enjoying greater religious liberty in matters of worship. Among the most active in this enterprise were Mr. White; the latter a pious and active minister of Dorchester, England. The tract purchased extended three miles north of the Merrimack River, and three miles south of Charles River, and east and west from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Endicott, being in the country, was appointed the first governor. In June, two hundred additional settlers arrived, bringing with them horses, sheep and goats, and large stores of necessaries. A part of these emigrants, not being pleased with the situation of Salem commenced the settlement of Mishawam, or Charlestown. The following year, , it being judged reasonable that a colony should be ruled by men residing in the plantation, the proprietors agreed that the charter and powers of government, conferred by it, should be transmitted from London to the colony in America. Accordingly, this was done, the officers of government being in the first instance chosen by the company in England. The excellent John Winthrop was chosen governor, and Thomas Dudley deputy governor; Isaac Johnson, Sir Richard Saltonstall, and others, to the number of eighteen, were chosen assistants. Governor Winthrop was accompanied to Massachusetts by nearly three hundred families, or fifteen hundred souls many of whom were distinguished for their quality, as well as their intelligence and piety. This company designed to settle at Charlestown; but the prevalence of a fatal sickness previous to their arrival, imputed to the badness of the water, induced many of the emigrants to form other settlements, some at Dorchester, others at Roxbury and Watertown. Governor Winthrop, with some of the most distinguished gentlemen of the company, hearing of an excellent spring of water at Shawmut, established themselves there, and erected a few cottages. This was the commencement of Boston, which for a short time was called by the English as Tri-Mountain. On the arrival of Governor Winthrop, who continued from this time to his death the head and father of the colony, he found the plantation in a distressed and suffering state. In the preceding autumn the colony contained about three hundred, inhabitants; eighty of these had died, and a great part of the survivors were in a weak and sickly state. Their supply of corn was not sufficient for more than a fortnight, and their other provisions were nearly exhausted. In addition to these evils, they were informed that a combination of various tribes of Indians was forming for the utter extirpation of the colony. Their strength was weakness, but confidence was in their God, and they were not forsaken. Many of the planters who arrived this summer, after long voyages, were in a sickly state, and disease continued to rage through the season. By the close of the year, the number of deaths exceeded two hundred. Among these were several of the principal persons in the colony. Higginson, the venerable minister of Salem, spent about a year with that parent church, and was removed to the church in glory. His excellent colleague, Mr. Skelton, did not long survive him. Johnson, one of the assistants, and his lady, who was a great patroness of the settlement, died soon after their arrival. Of the latter an early historian observes, "She left an earthly paradise, in the family of an earldom, to encounter the sorrows of a wilderness, for the entertainments of a pure worship in, the house of God; and then immediately left that wilderness for the heavenly paradise. Few of the houses which had been erected were comfortable, and the most of them were miserable coverings. Unused to such severities of climate, the poor people suffered severely from the cold. Many were frozen to death. The inconveniences of their accommodations increased the diseases which continued to prevail among them. But their constancy had not yet been brought to the last trial. During the continuance of the severe season, their stock of provisions began to fail. Those who wanted were supplied by those who possessed, as long as any remained. A poor man came to the governor to complain, and was informed that the last bread of his house was in the oven. Many subsisted upon shell fish, ground-nuts, and acorns, which, at that season, could not

have been procured but with utmost difficulty. In consideration of their perilous condition, the sixth day of February was appointed a day of public fasting and prayer, to seek deliverance from God. On the fifth of February, the day before the appointed fast, the ship *Lion*, which had been sent to England for supplies, arrived laden with provisions. She had a stormy passage, and rode amidst heavy drifts of ice after entering the harbor. These provisions were distributed among the people according to their necessities, and their appointed fast was exchanged for a day of general Thanksgiving. Early in , two important rules were adopted at a meeting of the electors in General Court, namely, 1 That the freemen alone should have the power of electing the governor, deputy governor and assistants, and 2 that those only should be made freemen who belonged to some church within the limits of the colony. This latter rule would not be tolerated at the present day. It was repealed in In , a still more important change was effected in the mode of legislation. The settlements had become so numerous and extended, that the freemen could not, without great inconvenience, meet and transact the public business in person. It was therefore ordered that the whole body of the freemen should be convened only for the election of the magistrates; who, with deputies to be chosen by the several towns, should have the power of enacting the laws. The trading corporation had become a representative democracy. Both received office at the hands of the people; but the former were elected by the freemen of the colony, the latter by the towns. The two bodies used to meet in convention; but the assistants claimed and exercised the right of a separate negative vote on all joint proceedings. At last, in , a remedy was found for this long and disturbing evil, by dividing the court in their consultations; the magistrates and the deputies each constituting a separate branch, and each possessing a negative on the proceedings of the other. Thus commenced the separate existence of the democratic branch of the Legislature, or House of Representatives. In the autumn of , Roger Williams was banished from the colony, for publishing novel opinions, which were deemed seditious and heretical, both by ministers and magistrates. He seems to have denied the right to possess the lands of the Indiana by virtue of any patent from the king, or any deed from a company, without their consent. He also maintained that an oath should not be tendered to an unregenerate man; and, that no Christian could lawfully pray with such, though it were a wife or child. But while on these and other points Mr. Williams was over scrupulous, and even at fault, the principal accusation against him, and the chief cause of his banishment, was his distinguishing doctrine, that the civil power has no control over the religious opinions of men; a doctrine which at the present day no man would venture to deny, and which shows that in this respect Mr. Williams was far in advance of the age. The banishment of Mr. Williams was doubtless a great wrong. But it is not necessary to impeach the motives of the pilgrim fathers. They acted from a sincere but misdirected desire to uphold the government and the church, both of which they truly believed in danger. Soon after his banishment, Mr. Williams removed, and laid the foundation of Rhode Island. During the same year, , three thousand new settlers were added to the colony; among whom were Reverend Hugh Peters, a minister of great energy and popular eloquence, and Henry Vane, afterwards Sir Henry Vane, a young man distinguished for his intelligence and integrity. By his correct deportment and winning manners, the latter so won upon the colonists, that the year following they elected him governor; an "unwise choice," states an s historian; "for neither the age nor the distinction of Vane entitled him to the honor. During his administration, the celebrated Anne Hutchinson , a woman of great eloquence and enthusiasm, advanced certain mystical doctrines, one of which was the monstrous doctrine that the elected saints might be assured of their salvation, however vicious their lives might be. Many embraced her views and supported her cause; among whom were Governor Vane, and Messrs. Governor Winthrop, and a majority of the churches, however, deemed her sentiments heretical and seditious. Great excitement for a time prevailed among the people; conferences were held, fasts observed; and, at length, a general synod was called, by which her opinions were condemned, and she and some of her adherents were banished from the colony. Failing to be reelected, Governor Vane returned the following year to England. Hutchinson sought an asylum among the Dutch, near New York, where she and her family, except one daughter, were some time afterwards massacred by the Indians. As many of the pilgrims were persons of liberal education, they were able to appreciate the importance of learning to the rising commonwealth, as among its surest safeguards. As early as , therefore, the General Court had laid the foundation of a public school or college, by the appropriation of four hundred pounds; and which, the next year, was located at

Newtown. In , Reverend John Harvard , a pious minister of Charlestown, dying, left to the institution upwards of three thousand dollars. In consideration of this liberal benefaction, the General Court gave to the institution the name of "Harvard College;" and, in memory of the place where many of the first New England settlers had received their education, that part of Newtown in which the college was located received the name of "Cambridge. The articles of this confederation, which had been agitated for three years, were signed May, To this union the colonies were strongly urged by a sense of common danger from the Indians, and by the claims and encroachments of the Dutch at Manhattan, New York. By those articles, each colony retained its distinct and separate government. No two colonies might be united into one, nor any colony be received into the confederacy, without the consent of the whole. Each colony was to elect two commissioners, who should meet annually, and at other times if necessary, and should determine "all affairs of war and peace, of leagues, aids, charges, and numbers of men for war," etc. Upon notice that any colony was invaded, the rest were immediately to dispatch assistance. This union subsisted more than forty years, until the charters of the colonies were either taken away or suspended by James II and his commissioners. In , Rhode Island petitioned to be admitted to this confederacy, but was denied, unless she would be incorporated with Plymouth, and lose her separate existence. This she refused, and was consequently excluded. The effects of this union on the New England colonies were, in a high degree, salutary. On the completion of it, several Indian sachems, among whom were the chiefs of the Narragansett and Mohegan tribes, came forward and submitted to the English government. The colonies, also, became formidable, by means of it, to the Dutch. This union was also made subservient to the civil and religious improvement of the Indians. Prior to this period, Mr. Mayhew and the devoted John Eliot had made considerable progress towards modernizing the Indians , and converting them to Christianity. They had learned the Indian language, and had preached to the Indians in their own tongue. Upon a report in England of what these men had done, a society was formed for propagating the Gospel among the Indians, which sent over books, money, etc. The Indians, at first, made great opposition to Christianity; and such was their aversion to it, that, had they not been over-awed by the United Colonies, it is probable they would have put to death those among them who embraced it. Such, however, were the ardor, energy and ability, of Messrs. Mayhew and Eliot, aided by the countenance and support of government, and seemingly blessed by Providence, that, in , there were ten towns of converted Indians in Massachusetts. With the history of Massachusetts, the early history of New Hampshire and of the Province of Maine, is intimately connected.

3: Province of Massachusetts Bay - Wikipedia

The History of the Colony and Province of Massachusetts-Bay Mr. Hutchinson, who was then speaker of the house of representatives, imagined this to be a most favorable opportunity for abolishing bills of credit, the source of so much iniquity and for establishing a stable currency of silver and gold for the future.

Many colonists lived in fairly crude structures, including dugouts , wigwams , and dirt-floor huts made using wattle and daub construction. Construction improved in later years, and houses began to be sheathed in clapboard , with thatch or plank roofs and wooden chimneys. These houses were the precursors to what is now called the saltbox style of architecture. The group leaders would also be responsible for acquiring native title to the lands that they selected. Outside a town center, land would be allocated for farming, some of which might be held communally. Farmers with large plots of land might build a house near their properties on the outskirts of the town. Church services might be held for several hours on Wednesday and all day Sunday. Puritans did not observe annual holidays, especially Christmas , which they said had pagan roots. Marriage and family life[edit] Many of the early colonists who migrated from England came with some or all of their family. Infant mortality rates were comparatively low, as were instances of childhood death. Older widows would also sometimes marry for financial security. It was also normal for older widowed parents to live with one of their children. Due to the Puritan perception of marriage as a civil union, divorce did sometimes occur and could be pursued by both genders. Sex outside of marriage was considered fornication if neither partner was married, and adultery if one or both were married to someone else. Fornication was generally punished by fines and pressure to marry; a woman who gave birth to an illegitimate child could also be fined. Adultery and rape were more serious crimes, and both were punishable by death. Rape, however, required more than one witness, and was therefore rarely prosecuted. Sexual activity between men was called sodomy , and was also punishable by death. Women were almost exclusively responsible for seeing to the welfare of the children. Children were baptized at the local meeting house within a week of being born. Names were propagated within the family, and names would be reused when infants died. If an adult died without issue, his or her name could be carried on when the siblings of the deceased named children in his memory. Towns were obligated to provide education for their children, which was usually satisfied by hiring a teacher of some sort. The quality of these instructors varied, from minimally educated local people to Harvard-educated ministers. Government[edit] The structure of the colonial government changed over the lifetime of the charter. The Puritans established a theocratic government with the franchise limited to church members. Winthrop, Dudley, the Rev. John Cotton, and other leaders zealously sought to prevent any independence of religious views, and many with differing religious beliefs— including Roger Williams of Salem and Anne Hutchinson of Boston, as well as unrepentant Quakers and Anabaptists— were banished. By the mid-17th century Massachusetts Bay Colony had grown to more than 20,000 inhabitants. Its first meeting in America was held in October 1630, but it was attended by only eight freemen. The deputies learned of the provisions that the general court should make all laws, and that all freemen should be members of the general court. They then demanded that the charter be enforced to the letter, which Governor Winthrop pointed out was impractical given the growing number of freemen. The parties reached a compromise, and agreed that the general court would be made up of two deputies elected by each town. A legal case was brought about the separation of the council of assistants into an upper house of the general court. Judicial appeals were to be decided by a joint session, since otherwise the assistants would be in the position to veto attempts to overturn their own decisions. Laws and judiciary[edit] In 1780, the colony formally adopted the Massachusetts Body of Liberties , [60] written or compiled as its first code of laws by Nathaniel Ward. These included sleeping during church services, playing cards, and engaging in any number of activities on the Sabbath. The lower courts were also responsible for issuing licenses and for matters such as probate. Juries were authorized to decide questions of both fact and law, although the court was able to decide in the event that a jury failed to reach a decision. For example, the "ordeal of touch" was used in 1726, in which someone accused of murder is forced to touch the dead body; if blood appears, the accused is deemed guilty. This was used to convict and execute a woman accused of murdering her newborn child. She was hanged in

for murdering her daughter, as the common law of Massachusetts made no distinction at the time between insanity or mental illness and criminal behavior. In 1692, one of the most notable instances was English Quaker Mary Dyer who was hanged in Boston for repeatedly defying a law banning Quakers from the colony. Executions ceased in 1697 when King Charles II explicitly forbade Massachusetts from executing anyone for professing Quakerism. Certain businesses were quick to thrive, notably shipbuilding, fisheries, and the fur and lumber trades. As early as 1630, ships built in the colony began trading with other colonies, England, and foreign ports in Europe. Many colonial authorities were merchants or were politically dependent on them, and they opposed being required by the crown to collect duties imposed by those acts. The fishery was important enough that those involved in it were exempted from taxation and military service. Some income-producing activities took place in the home, such as carding, spinning, and weaving of wool and other fibers. Bridges were fairly uncommon, since they were expensive to maintain, and fines were imposed on their owners for the loss of life or goods if they failed. Consequently, most river crossings were made by ferry. Notable exceptions were a bridge across the Mystic River constructed in 1633, and another over the Saugus River in 1638, whose upkeep costs were subsidized by the colony. On several occasions, it passed laws regulating wages and prices of economically important goods and services, but most of these initiatives did not last very long. The colony set standards governing the use of weights and measures. Items of personal adornment were frowned upon, such as lace and costly silk outerwear in particular. Many of the colonists came from the county of Lincolnshire and East Anglia, northeast of London, and a large group also came from Devon, Somerset, and Dorset in the southwest of England. These areas provided the bulk of the migration, although colonists also came from other regions of England. They brought with them apprentices and servants, the latter of whom were sometimes in indentured servitude. In the following years, most of the immigrants came for economic reasons; they were merchants, seamen, and skilled craftsmen. Following the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, the colony also saw an influx of French Protestant Huguenots. During the period of the charter colony, small numbers of Scots immigrated, but these were assimilated into the colony. Some Indians captured in the Pequot War were enslaved, with those posing the greatest threat being transported to the West Indies and exchanged for goods and slaves.

Geography of Massachusetts The Massachusetts colony was dominated by its rivers and coastline. Major rivers included the Charles and Merrimack, as well as a portion of the Connecticut River, which has been used to transport furs and timbers to Long Island Sound.

Northern boundary of Massachusetts The colonial charter specified that the boundaries were to be from three miles north of the Merrimack. The colony also claimed additional lands by conquest and purchase, further extending the territory that it administered. The southeastern boundary with the Plymouth Colony was first surveyed in 1641 and accepted by both colonies in 1642. This was found not to be the case and, in 1643, Governor Endicott sent a survey party to locate the northernmost point on the Merrimack. When extended eastward, this line was found to meet the Atlantic near Casco Bay in present-day Maine. Following this discovery, the colonial magistrates began proceedings to bring existing settlements under their authority in southern New Hampshire and Maine. In 1644, the colony purchased the claims of the Gorges heirs, gaining control over the territory between the Piscataqua and Kennebec Rivers.

4: Hutchinson: History of Massachusetts Bay

Page - Resolved, that the first adventurers and settlers of this, his majesty's colony and dominion, brought with them, and transmitted to their posterity and all other his majesty's subjects since inhabiting in this his majesty's said colony, all the privileges, franchises, and immunities, that have, at any time, been held, enjoyed and possessed, by the people of Great Britain.

It was chartered on October 7, by William and Mary, the joint monarchs of the kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland. The modern Commonwealth of Massachusetts is the direct successor; Maine is an independent state, and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are Canadian provinces. The name Massachusetts comes from the Massachusett, an Algonquian tribe. Background Colonial settlement of the shores of Massachusetts Bay began in with the founding of the Plymouth Colony. Other attempts at colonization took place throughout the s, but expansion of English settlements only began on a large scale with the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in and the arrival of the first large group of Puritan settlers in Over the next ten years there was a major migration of Puritans to the area, leading to the founding of a number of new colonies in New England. By the s the number of colonies had stabilized at five: Massachusetts Bay was the most populous and economically significant, housing a sizable merchant fleet. The colonies at times struggled against the local Indian population, which had suffered a serious decline in population most likely at the hands of infectious diseases brought over by European traders and fishermen prior to the arrival of the first permanent settlers. The latter war was also costly to the colonists of New England, putting a halt to expansion for several years. Massachusetts and Plymouth were both somewhat politically independent from England in their early days, but this situation changed after the restoration of Charles II to the English throne in Charles sought closer oversight of the colonies, and to introduce and enforce economic control over their activities. The Navigation Acts passed in the s were widely disliked in Massachusetts, where merchants often found themselves trapped and at odds with the rules. However, many colonial governments, Massachusetts principally among them, refused to enforce the acts themselves, and took matters one step further by obstructing the activities of the Crown agents themselves. The religiously conservative Puritan rulers of Massachusetts also refused to tolerate the Church of England, and yet at the same time were intolerant of other religious groups, banishing Baptists and executing Quakers who defied their banishment. These issues and others led to the revocation of the first Massachusetts Charter in When James was deposed in the Glorious Revolution, Massachusetts political leaders conspired against Andros, arresting him and other English authorities in April This led to the collapse of the Dominion, as the other colonies then quickly reasserted their old forms of government. The Plymouth colony had never had a royal charter, so its governance had always been on a somewhat precarious footing. Massachusetts, however, was placed into constitutional anarchy by the uprising. Although the colonial government was reestablished, it no longer had a valid charter, as a result of which some opponents of the old Puritan rule refused to pay taxes, and engaged in other forms of protest. Provincial agents traveled to London where Increase Mather, representing the old colony leaders, petitioned new rulers William and Mary to restore the old colonial charter. When King William learned that this might result in a return to the predominantly entrenched religious rule, he refused. Instead, the Lords of Trade decided to solve two problems at once by combining the two colonies. Accordingly on October 7, , they issued a charter for the Province of Massachusetts Bay, and appointed Sir William Phips its governor. Provincial charter The new charter differed from the old one in several important ways: Although the effect of this change has been subject to debate among historians, there is significant consensus that it greatly enlarged the number of men eligible to vote. The second major change was that senior officials of the government, including governor, lieutenant governor, and judges, were appointed by the crown instead of being elected. The governor had veto power over laws passed by the General Court, as well as over appointments to the council. These rules differed in important ways from the royal charters enjoyed by other provinces. The most important were that the General Court now possessed the powers of appropriation, and that the council was locally chosen and not appointed by either the governor or the Crown. A third reason for the changes may have been to reduce the deadly influence of

religious superstition in the colony, as evidenced by the Salem Witch Trials, which also occurred in . In the aftermath of the revolt against Andros, colonial defenses had been withdrawn from the frontiers, which then repeatedly were raided by French and Indian forces from Canada and Acadia. Massachusetts Governor Joseph Dudley organized the colonial defenses, and there were fewer raids than in the earlier war. Dudley also organized expeditions against Acadia, a haven for French privateers, in and , and requested support from London for more ambitious efforts against New France. In Massachusetts raised troops for an expedition against Canada that was called off, and again in , when Port Royal, the Acadian capital, was finally captured. Because of the wars, the colony had issued paper currency, whose value was constantly in decline, leading to financial crises. This led to proposals to create a bank that would issue notes backed by real estate, but this move was opposed by Governor Dudley and his successor, Samuel Shute. Dudley and Shute, as well as later governors, engaged in fruitless attempts to convince the general court to fix salaries for crown-appointed officials. The issues of currency and salary were both long-lived issues over which governors and colonists fought. The conflict over salary reached a peak of sorts during the short-lived administration of William Burnet. He held the provincial assembly in session for six months, relocating it twice, in an unsuccessful attempt to force the issue. In the early s the Abenaki of northern New England, encouraged by French intriguers but also concerned over British encroachment on their lands, resumed raiding of frontier communities. Many Abenakis retreated from northern New England into Canada after the conflict. In the s Governor Jonathan Belcher, a native son, disputed the power of the legislature to direct appropriations, vetoing bills that did not give him the freedom to disburse funds as he saw fit. This meant that the provincial treasury was often empty. Belcher was, however, permitted by the Board of Trade to accept annual grants from the legislature in lieu of a fixed salary. Under his administration the currency crisis flared again. This resulted in a revival of the land bank proposal, which Belcher opposed. His political opponents intrigued in London to have him removed, and the bank was established. Its existence was short-lived, for an act of Parliament forcibly dissolved it. This turned a number of important colonists including the father of American Revolutionary War political leader Samuel Adams against crown and Parliament. The next twenty years were dominated by war. However, much to the annoyance of New Englanders, Louisbourg was returned to France at the end of the war in . Governor Shirley was relatively popular, in part because he managed to avoid or finesse the more contentious issues his predecessors had raised. He was again militarily active when the French and Indian War broke out in . Raised to the highest colonial military command by the death of General Edward Braddock in , he was unable to manage the large-scale logistics the war demanded, and was recalled in . His successor, Thomas Pownall, oversaw the colonial contribution to the remainder of the war, which ended in North America in . Hutchinson, a Massachusetts native who served for many years as lieutenant governor, authorized the quartering of British Army troops in Boston, which eventually precipitated the Boston Massacre on March 5, . Gage was at first well-received, but the reception rapidly became worse as he began to implement the so-called Intolerable Acts, including the Massachusetts Government Act, which dissolved the legislature, and the Boston Port Act, which closed the port of Boston until reparations were paid for the dumped tea. The port closure did great damage to the provincial economy, and led to a wave of sympathetic assistance from other colonies. The royal government of the Province of Massachusetts Bay existed de facto until early October , when members of the General Court of Massachusetts met in contravention of the Massachusetts Government Act and established the Massachusetts Provincial Congress. Although Governor Gage continued an essentially military rule in Boston, the provincial congress had effective rule in the rest of the province. The British evacuated Boston on March 17, , ending the siege and bringing the city under rebel control. On May 1, the provincial congress adopted a resolution declaring the province to be independent of the crown; this was followed up by the United States Declaration of Independence on July 4, declaring the independence of all of the Thirteen Colonies. Provincial politics According to Thomas Hutchinson, who wrote the first major history of colonial Massachusetts, the politics of the province was dominated by three major factions. This is in distinction to most of the other colonies, where there were two factions. This faction became a vital force in the Patriot movements preceding the revolution. Nonexpansionists, exemplified by Hutchinson and the Oliver family of Boston, were more circumspect,

preferring to rely on a strong relationship with the mother country. This faction would become Loyalist in the revolutionary era. The third force in Massachusetts politics was a populist faction made possible by the structure of the provincial legislature, in which rural and lower class communities held a larger number of votes than in other provinces. Its early leaders included the Cookes Elisha senior and junior of Maine, while later leaders included revolutionary firebrand Samuel Adams. Although religion did not play a major role in these divisions, nonexpansionists tended to be Anglican, while expansionists were mainly middle-of-the-road Congregationalist. Populists generally held either conservative Puritan views or the revivalist views of the First Great Awakening. Throughout the provincial history, these factions made and broke alliances as conditions and circumstances dictated. The populist faction had concerns that sometimes prompted it to support one of the other parties. Its rural character meant that when there were troubles on the frontier, they sided with the expansionists. They also tended to side with the expansionists on the recurring problems with the local money, whose inflation tended to favor their ability to repay debts in depreciated currency. These ties became stronger in the s as the conflict with Parliament grew. The nonexpansionists were composed principally of a wealthy merchant class in Boston. This alliance often rivalled the populist party in power in the provincial legislature. It favored stronger regulation from the mother country, and opposed the inflationist issuance of colonial currency. Expansionists mainly came from two disparate groups. The first was a portion of the eastern merchant class, represented by the Hancocks and Otises, who harbored views of the growth of the colony and held relatively liberal religious views. They were joined by wealthy landowners in the Connecticut River valley, whose needs for defense and growth were directly tied to property development. Although these two groups agreed on defense and an expansionist vision, they disagreed on the currency issue, with the westerners siding with the nonexpansionists in their desire for a standards-based currency. Local politics The province significantly expanded its geographic reach, principally in the 18th century. In there were 83 towns, which grew to in The character of local politics changed as the province prospered and grew. Unity of community during the earlier colonial period gave way to subdivision of larger towns. Dedham, for example, was split into six towns, and Newburyport was separated from Newbury in Town meetings also became more important in local political life. As towns grew, the townspeople became more assertive in managing their affairs, and the town selectmen, who had previously wielded significant power, lost some of their influence to the town meetings and to the appointment of paid town employees, such as tax assessors, constables, and treasurers. Geography The boundaries of the province changed in both major and minor ways during its existence. Maine was not separated until after American independence, when it attained statehood in The borders of the province with the neighboring provinces underwent some adjustment. Its principal predecessor colonies, Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth, had established boundaries with New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, but these underwent changes during the provincial period. The boundary with New Hampshire was of some controversy, since the original boundary definition in colonial charters three miles north of the Merrimack River had been made on the assumption that the river flowed predominantly west. This issue was resolved by King George II in , when he ruled that the border between the two provinces follows what is now the border between the two states. Surveys in the s suggested that the original boundary line with Connecticut and Rhode Island had been incorrectly surveyed.

5: Province of Massachusetts Bay - Academic Kids

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State History Native Americans Before the arrival of Europeans, the land that is today the state of Massachusetts was inhabited by a number of Native American tribes. These tribes spoke the Algonquian language and included the Massachusett, Wampanoag, Nauset, Nipmuc, and Mohican peoples. Some of the peoples lived in dome dwellings called wigwams, while others lived in large multiple-family homes called long houses. The Europeans brought disease with them. Pilgrims The English established the first permanent settlement in with the arrival of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. The Pilgrims were Puritans hoping to find religious freedom in the New World. With the help of the local Indians including Squanto , the Pilgrims survived the initial harsh winter. Once Plymouth was established, more colonists arrived. The Massachusetts Bay Colony was founded at Boston in Colony As more people moved in, tensions between the Indian tribes and the colonials turned to violence. The majority of the Indians were defeated. Protesting British Taxes As the colony of Massachusetts began to grow, the people became more independent minded. In , Britain passed the Stamp Act to tax the colonies in order to help pay for the military. The center for the protests against the act took place in Boston, Massachusetts. During one protest in , British soldiers fired on the colonists, killing five people. This day was called the Boston Massacre. A few years later, the Bostonians once again protested by dumping tea into the Boston Harbor in what would later be called the Boston Tea Party. In , the British army arrived in Boston. Paul Revere rode through the night to warn the colonists. Timeline - John Cabot sails up the coast of Massachusetts. Kennedy becomes the 35th President of the United States. More US State History:

6: Catalog Record: The history of the province of Massachusetts | Hathi Trust Digital Library

The history of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, from to , comprising a detailed narrative of the origin and early stages of the American Revolution by Hutchinson, Thomas, Publication date

Massachusetts Bay, however, was the most populous and economically significant, hosting a sizable merchant fleet. The colonies had struggles with some of the Indian tribes. The Navigation Acts passed in the s were widely disliked in Massachusetts, where merchants often found themselves trapped and at odds with the rules. However, many colonial governments did not enforce the acts themselves, particularly Massachusetts, [7] and tensions grew when Charles revoked the first Massachusetts Charter in . The Massachusetts colonial government was re-established but it no longer had a valid charter, and some opponents of the old Puritan rule refused to pay taxes and engaged in other forms of protest. Provincial agents traveled to London where Increase Mather was representing the old colony leaders, and he petitioned new rulers William III and Mary II to restore the old colonial charter. King William refused, however, when he learned that this might result in a return to the religious rule. They issued a charter for the Province on October 7, , and appointed Sir William Phips as its governor. Provincial charter[edit] The new charter differed from the old one in several important ways. The effect of this change has been a subject of debate among historians, but there is significant consensus that it greatly enlarged the number of men eligible to vote. The governor had veto power over laws passed by the General Court, as well as over appointments to the council. These rules differed in important ways from the royal charters enjoyed by other provinces. The most important were that the General Court now possessed the powers of appropriation, and that the council was locally chosen and not appointed by either the governor or the Crown. Colonial era[edit] In the aftermath of the revolt against Andros, colonial defenses had been withdrawn from the frontiers, which were then repeatedly raided by French and Indian forces from Canada and Acadia. Massachusetts Governor Joseph Dudley organized the colonial defenses, and there were fewer raids than previously. Dudley also organized expeditions in and against Acadia, a haven for French privateers , and he requested support from London for more ambitious efforts against New France. In , Massachusetts raised troops for an expedition against Canada that was called off; troops were again raised in , when the Acadian capital of Port Royal was finally captured. This led to proposals to create a bank that would issue notes backed by real estate, but this move was opposed by Governor Dudley and his successor Samuel Shute. Dudley, Shute, and later governors fruitlessly attempted to convince the general court to fix salaries for crown-appointed officials. The issues of currency and salary were both long-lived issues over which governors and colonists fought. The conflict over salary reached a peak of sorts during the brief administration of William Burnet. He held the provincial assembly in session for six months, relocating it twice, in an unsuccessful attempt to force the issue. Many Abenakis retreated from northern New England into Canada after the conflict. In the s, Governor Jonathan Belcher disputed the power of the legislature to direct appropriations, vetoing bills that did not give him the freedom to disburse funds as he saw fit. This meant that the provincial treasury was often empty. Belcher was, however, permitted by the Board of Trade to accept annual grants from the legislature in lieu of a fixed salary. Under his administration, the currency crisis flared again. This resulted in a revival of the land bank proposal, which Belcher opposed. His political opponents intrigued in London to have him removed, and the bank was established. Its existence was short-lived, for an act of Parliament forcibly dissolved it. This turned a number of important colonists against crown and Parliament, including the father of American Revolutionary War political leader Samuel Adams. Louisbourg was returned to France at the end of the war in , however, much to the annoyance of New Englanders. Governor Shirley was relatively popular, in part because he managed to avoid or finesse the more contentious issues which his predecessors had raised. He was again militarily active when the French and Indian War broke out in . He was raised to the highest colonial military command by the death of General Edward Braddock in , but he was unable to manage the large-scale logistics that the war demanded and was recalled in . His successor Thomas Pownall oversaw the colonial contribution to the remainder of the war, which ended in North America in . Hutchinson was a Massachusetts native who served for many years as lieutenant governor,

yet he authorized quartering British Army troops in Boston, which eventually precipitated the Boston Massacre on March 5, 1770. By this time, agitators such as Samuel Adams, Paul Revere, and John Hancock were active in opposition to crown policies. The port closure did great damage to the provincial economy and led to a wave of sympathetic assistance from other colonies. The royal government of the Province of Massachusetts Bay existed until early October 1780, when members of the General Court of Massachusetts met in contravention of the Massachusetts Government Act and established the Massachusetts Provincial Congress which became the de facto government. The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts was agreed upon in Cambridge in October 1780 and adopted by the delegates nine months later in June 1780, to go into effect "the last Wednesday of October next". Provincial politics[edit] The politics of the province were dominated by three major factions, according to Thomas Hutchinson, who wrote the first major history of colonial Massachusetts. This is in distinction to most of the other colonies, where there were two factions. Expansionists believed strongly in the growth of the colony and in a vigorous defense against French and Indian incursions; they were exemplified in Massachusetts by people such as Thomas Hancock, uncle to John Hancock, and James Otis, Sr. This faction became a vital force in the Patriot movements preceding the revolution. Non-expansionists were more circumspect, preferring to rely on a strong relationship with the mother country; they were exemplified by Hutchinson and the Oliver family of Boston. This faction became the Loyalists in the revolutionary era. The third force in Massachusetts politics was a populist faction made possible by the structure of the provincial legislature, in which rural and lower class communities held a larger number of votes than in other provinces. Its early leaders included the Cookes Elisha Senior and Junior of Maine, while later leaders included revolutionary firebrand Samuel Adams. Populists generally held either conservative Puritan views or the revivalist views of the First Great Awakening. Its rural character meant that they sided with the expansionists when there were troubles on the frontier. They also tended to side with the expansionists on the recurring problems with the local money, whose inflation tended to favor their ability to repay debts in depreciated currency. These ties became stronger in the 1770s as the conflict grew with Parliament. These alliances often rivalled the populist party in power in the provincial legislature. They favored stronger regulation from the mother country and opposed the inflationist issuance of colonial currency. The first was a portion of the eastern merchant class, represented by the Hancocks and Otises, who harbored views of the growth of the colony and held relatively liberal religious views. They were joined by wealthy landowners in the Connecticut River valley, whose needs for defense and growth were directly tied to property development. These two groups agreed on defense and an expansionist vision, although they disagreed on the currency issue; the westerners sided with the non-expansionists in their desire for a standards-based currency. There were 83 towns in 1770; this had grown to 150 by 1780. Unity of community during the earlier colonial period gave way to subdivision of larger towns. Dedham, for example, was split into six towns, and Newburyport was separated from Newbury in 1776. As towns grew, the townspeople became more assertive in managing their affairs. Town selectmen had previously wielded significant power, but they lost some of their influence to the town meetings and to the appointment of paid town employees, such as tax assessors, constables, and treasurers. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. October Learn how and when to remove this template message The boundaries of the province changed in both major and minor ways during its existence. There was very thin soil land, and a rocky terrain. Maine was not separated until after American independence, when it attained statehood in 1789. The borders of the province with the neighboring provinces underwent some adjustment. Its principal predecessor colonies, Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth, had established boundaries with New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, but these underwent changes during the provincial period. The boundary with New Hampshire was of some controversy, since the original boundary definition in colonial charters three miles north of the Merrimack River had been made on the assumption that the river flowed predominantly west. This issue was resolved by King George II in 1731, when he ruled that the border between the two provinces follows what is now the border between the two states. Surveys in the 1770s suggested that the original boundary line with Connecticut and Rhode Island had been incorrectly surveyed. In the early 18th century joint surveys determined that the line was south of where it should be. In Massachusetts set aside a plot of land called the "Equivalent Lands"

to compensate Connecticut for this error. These lands were auctioned off, and the proceeds were used by Connecticut to fund Yale College. The boundary with Rhode Island was also found to require adjustment, and in territories on the eastern shore of Narragansett Bay present-day Barrington , Bristol , Tiverton and Little Compton were ceded to Rhode Island. The borders between Massachusetts and its southern neighbors were not fixed into their modern form until the 19th century, requiring significant legal action in the case of the Rhode Island borders. The western border with New York was agreed in , but not surveyed until The s Treaty of Hartford saw Massachusetts relinquish that claim in exchange for the right to sell it off to developers.

7: Massachusetts Bay Colony - Wikipedia

The history of the province of Massachusetts Bay, from to , comprising a detailed narrative of the origin and early stages of the American revolution.

In Hutchinson faced prosecution for practices and beliefs deemed threatening to the stability of church and commonwealth. The ministers and magistrates did not think her weekly meetings unseemly when she began them in , but revised their opinions as her audience, interpretation, and instruction of scripture changed. She also revealed that she had an inclination to mysticism. For her antinomianism beliefs against the law the magistrates exiled Hutchinson. She then moved with her family into what became Rhode Island, helping found Portsmouth there, and then on to Long Island where she and most of her children were later slain by Indians. Hutchinson, you are called here as one of those that have troubled the peace of the commonwealth and the churches here; you are known to be a woman that hath had a great share in the promoting and divulging of those opinions that are causes of this trouble, and to be nearly joined not only in affinity and affection with some of those the court had taken notice of and passed censure upon. But you have spoken divers things as we have been informed very prejudicial to the honour of the churches and ministers thereof, and you have maintained a meeting and an assembly in your house that hath been condemned by the general assembly as a thing not tolerable nor comely in the sight of God nor fitting for your sex; and notwithstanding that was cried down, you have continued the same. Therefore we have thought good to send for you to understand how things are. What have I said or done? Why for your doings, this you did harbour and countenance those that are parties in this faction that you have heard of. Your conscience you must keep, or it must be kept for you. Why do you keep such a meeting at your house as you do every week upon a set day? It is lawful for me so to do, as it is all your practices; and can you find a warrant for yourself and condemn me for the same thing? For this, that you appeal to our practice you need no confutation. If your meeting had answered to the former it had not been offensive, but I will say that there was no meeting of women alone. But your meeting is of another sort, for there are sometimes men among you. There was never any man with us. Well, admit there was no man at your meeting and that you was sorry for it, there is no warrant for your doings; and by what warrant do you continue such a course? I conceive there is a clear rule in Titus, that the elder women should instruct the younger; and then I must have a time wherein I must do it. All this I grant you, I grant you a time for it; but what is this to the purpose that you, Mrs. Hutchinson, must call a company together from their callings to come to be taught of you? Will it please you to answer me this and to give me a rule, for then I will willingly submit to any truth? If any come to my house to be instructed in the ways of God, what rule have I to put them away? But suppose that a hundred men come unto you to be instructed, will you forbear to instruct them? As far as I conceive I cross a rule in it. Very well and do you not so here? No Sir, for my ground is they are men. Men and women all is one for that, but suppose that a man should come and say, "Mrs. Hutchinson, I hear that you are a woman that God hath given his grace unto and you have knowledge in the word of God. I pray instruct me a little. I think I may. We do not call you to teach the court but to lay open yourself. Here hath been much spoken concerning Mrs. I would ask you this one question then, whether never any man was at your meeting? There are two meetings kept at their house. How; is there two meetings? Ey Sir, I shall not equivocate, there is a meeting of men and women, and there is a meeting only for women. Are they both constant? No, but upon occasions they are deferred. Do not women sometimes? Never as I heard, not one. Hutchinson hath so forestalled the minds of many by their resort to her meeting that now she hath a potent party in the country. Now if all these things have endangered us as from that foundation, and if she in particular hath disparaged all our ministers in the land that they have preached a covenant of works,. And therefore being driven to the foundation, and it being found that Mrs. Hutchinson is she that hath depraved all the ministers and hath been the cause of what is fallen out, why we must take away the foundation and the building will fall. I pray, Sir, prove it that I said they preached nothing but a covenant of works. Nothing but a covenant of works? Why, a Jesuit may preach truth sometimes. Did I ever say they preached a covenant of works, then? If they do not preach a covenant of grace clearly, then they preach a

covenant of works. No Sir, one may preach a covenant of grace more clearly than another, so I said. We are not upon that now, but upon position. Prove this then, Sir, that you say I said. When they do preach a covenant of works, do they preach truth? Yes Sir, but when they preach a covenant of works for salvation, that is not truth. I do but ask you this: I did not come hither to answer to questions of that sort. Because you will deny the thing. Ey, but that is to be proved first. I will make it plain that you did say that the ministers did preach a covenant of works. And that you said they were not able ministers of the new testament. Very well, very well. If you please to give me leave, I shall give you the ground of what I know to be true. Was the Turk antichrist only? The Lord knows that I could not open scripture; he must by his prophetic office open it unto me. So after that, being unsatisfied in the thing, the Lord was pleased to bring this scripture out of the Hebrews. He that denies the testament denies the testator, and in this did open unto me and give me to see that those which did not teach the new covenant had the spirit of antichrist, and upon this he did discover the ministry unto me and ever since. I bless the Lord, he hath let me see which was the clear ministry and which the wrong. Since that time I confess I have been more choice, and he hath let me to distinguish between the voice of my beloved and the voice of Moses, the voice of John Baptist and the voice of antichrist, for all those voices are spoken of in scripture. Now if you do condemn me for speaking what in my conscience I know to be truth, I must commit myself unto the Lord. How do you know that that was the spirit? How did Abraham know that it was God that bid him offer his son, being a breach of the sixth commandment? By an immediate voice. So to me by an immediate revelation. By the voice of his own spirit to my soul. I will give you another scripture, Jer. And after that, he did let me see the atheism of my own heart, for which I begged of the Lord that it might not remain in my heart; and being thus, he did shew me this a twelvemonth after which I told you of before. Ever since that time I have been confident of what he hath revealed unto me. You see this scripture fulfilled this day, and therefore I desire you that as you tender the Lord and the church and commonwealth to consider and look what you do. You have power over my body, but the Lord Jesus hath power over my body and soul; and assure yourselves thus much, you do as much as in you lies to put the Lord Jesus Christ from you; and if you go on in this course you begin, you will bring a curse upon you and your posterity, and the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it. What is the scripture she brings? Behold I turn away from you. But now having seen him which is invisible, I fear not what man can do unto me. Daniel was delivered by miracle. I do here speak it before the court. I look that the Lord should deliver me by his providence. I may read scripture and the most glorious hypocrite may read them and yet go down to hell. It may be so. I would have a word or two with leave of that which hath thus far been revealed to the court. I have heard of many revelations of Mr. Hutchinson I see doth maintain some by this discourse; and I think it is a special providence of God to hear what she hath said. Now there is a revelation you see which she doth expect as a miracle. She saith she now suffers, and let us do what we will she shall be delivered by a miracle. I hope the court takes notice of the vanity of it and heat of her spirit. Harvard University Press, , pp.

8: Province of Massachusetts Bay – Exequy's Blog

This new charter united the Massachusetts Bay Colony, Plymouth Colony and Maine Colony into one single colony, known as the Province of Massachusetts Bay, and called for a Royal Governor and elected assembly to be established.

9: The History of The Colony and Province of Massachusetts-bay, by Thomas Hutchinson -

The History of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, From , Comprising a Detailed Narrative of the Origin and Early Stages of the American Revolution, ed. John Hutchinson (grandson), pub-.

The foundation cases : Furman v. Georgia and Gregg v. Georgia Letters to the family Chun Rhang Yhur Jhun Volume 3 (Chun Rhang Yhur Jhun) Promoting basic motor skills 1994 Educational Opportunity Guide Trust-relationships first Sunshine on My Shoulders The Ambulatory Surgery Outpatient Services Manual: Includes Democratic virtues of the Christian right Heart of Darkness (Large Print Edition) The fellow of no delicacy Non Adhesive Binding, Vol. 3 Tower demolition! Sir Dalton and the shadow heart Note on a specimen of Diploxylon from the coal-formation of Nova Scotia Global Markets and National Interests Small change and the moneyed economy H.S. Kim 31. Childrens understanding of society (Martyn Barrett and Eithne Buchanan-Barrow). Social research methods qualitative and quantitative approaches Postwar as prelude Route map cisco tutorial Ing from paid website Seventy faces of Torah The Christmas Card Songbook The treaties of 1836 and 1855 Long, Tall Texan Weddings (Long, Tall Texans) Filetype ap physics workbook Official Price Guide to Records, 12th Edition (Twelfth Edition) Groundwork and Preliminary Considerations Women in the US labor force Matthew reilly temple Simplifying the body construction Envision math 2.0 grade 8 teachers edition Chinas Communist Revolution Hanafi namaz book english Dietary isothiocyanates: roles in cancer prevention and metabolism in rodents and humans Staying sane when youre quitting smoking Pacific shore fishing Why The World Went to War Surrounded by a wall of fire : May 23-June 8, 1863