

# DOWNLOAD PDF CONTINUATION OF THE HISTORY OF THE PROVINCE OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY

## Chapter 1 : History of Massachusetts - Wikipedia

*Continuation of the history of the province of Massachusetts Bay: from the year [to ]. With an introductory sketch of events from its original settlement Volume 1 [John Adams Library (Boston Public Librar] on theinnatdunvilla.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers.*

For its first governor they chose Sir William Phips. Phips came to Boston in to begin his rule, and was immediately thrust into the witchcraft hysteria in Salem. He established the court that heard the notorious Salem witch trials , and oversaw the war effort until he was recalled in Economy[ edit ] Concerning Evil Spirits Boston, by Increase Mather The province was the largest and most economically important in New England , and one where many American institutions and traditions were formed. Unlike southern colonies, it was built around small towns rather than scattered farms. The westernmost portion of Massachusetts, the Berkshires, were settled during the three decades following the end of the French and Indian War , largely by Scots. Sir Francis Bernard, the Royal Governor, named this new area The largest settlement in Berkshire County was Pittsfield, Massachusetts , founded in Newspapers became a major communications system in the 18th century, with Boston taking a leading role in the British colonies. Five Boston newspapers presented a full range of opinions during the coming of the American revolution. In Worcester, printer Isaiah Thomas made the Massachusetts Spy the influential voice of the western settlers. Most farming towns were largely self-sufficient, with families trading with each other for items they did not produce themselves; the surplus was sold to cities. Great quantities of cod were exported to the slave colonies in the West Indies. Most other manufactured products were imported from Britain or smuggled in from the Netherlands. Banking[ edit ] In , the Massachusetts Bay Colony became the first to issue paper money in what would become the United States, but soon others began printing their own money as well. The demand for currency in the colonies was due to the scarcity of coins, which had been the primary means of trade. Paper money quickly became the primary means of exchange within each colony, and it even began to be used in financial transactions with other colonies. The ban proved extremely harmful to the economy of the colonies and inhibited trade, both within the colonies and abroad. By , however, the colony recalled its paper currency and transitioned to a specie currency based on the British reimbursement in gold and silver for its spending in the French and Indian wars. The large-scale merchants and Royal officials welcomed the transition but many farmers and smaller businessmen were opposed. Boston responded, launching naval expeditions against Acadia and Quebec in both wars. The fortress was returned to France at the end of the war, angering many colonists who viewed it as a threat to their security. Disasters[ edit ] Boston was hit by a major smallpox epidemic in Some colonial leaders called for use of the new technique of inoculation, whereby a patient would get a weak form of the disease and become permanently immune. Puritan minister Cotton Mather and physician Zabdiel Boylston led the drive for inoculation, while physician William Douglass and newspaper editor James Franklin led the opposition. The first pulsations of the ground were followed for about a minute of tremulous motion. Next came a quick vibration and several jerks much worse than the first. Houses rocked and cracked; furniture fell over. Holyoke, of Salem , wrote in his diary that he "thought of nothing less than being buried instantly in the ruins of the house. The ocean along the coast was affected; ships shook so much that sleeping sailors awoke, thinking they had run aground. In Boston, the earthquake threw dishes on the floor, stopped clocks, and bent vane-rods on churches and Faneuil Hall. New springs appeared, and old springs dried up. Subterranean streams changed their courses, emptying many wells. The worst damage was to chimneys. In Boston alone, about a hundred were leveled; about fifteen hundred were damaged, the streets in some places almost covered with fallen bricks. Falling chimneys broke some roofs. Many wooden buildings in Boston were thrown down, and some brick buildings suffered; the gable ends of twelve or fifteen were knocked down to the eaves. Despite the danger and many narrow escapes, no one was killed or seriously injured. Aftershocks continued for four days. For example, each governor was ordered to enact legislation for providing permanent salaries

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for crown officials, but the legislature refused to do so, using its ability to grant stipends annually as a means of control over the governor. Gage was the last British governor of Massachusetts, and his effective rule extended to little more than Boston. Boston campaign Massachusetts was a center of the movement for independence from Great Britain, earning it the nickname, the "Cradle of Liberty". Colonists here had long had uneasy relations with the British monarchy, including open rebellion under the Dominion of New England in the s. His first victory was the Siege of Boston in the winter of 1776, after which the British were forced to evacuate the city. Boston Massacre[ edit ] Boston Massacre Boston was the center of revolutionary activity in the decade before, with Massachusetts natives Samuel Adams, John Adams, and John Hancock as leaders who would become important in the revolution. Boston had been under military occupation since 1768. When customs officials were attacked by mobs, two regiments of British regulars arrived. They had been housed in the city with increasing public outrage. In Boston on March 5, 1770, what began as a rock-throwing incident against a few British soldiers ended in the shooting of five men by British soldiers in what became known as the Boston Massacre. The incident caused further anger against British authority in the commonwealth over taxes and the presence of the British soldiers. Boston Tea Party[ edit ] Main article: Boston Tea Party Boston Tea Party One of the many taxes protested by the colonists was a tax on tea, imposed when Parliament passed the Townshend Acts, and retained when most of the provisions of those acts were repealed. With the passage of the Tea Act in 1773, tea sold by the British East India Company would become less expensive than smuggled tea, and there would be reduced profitmaking opportunities for Massachusetts merchants engaged in the tea trade. On December 16, 1773, when a tea ship of the East India Company was planning to land taxed tea in Boston, a group of local men known as the Sons of Liberty sneaked onto the boat the night before it was to be unloaded and dumped all the tea into the harbor, an act known as the Boston Tea Party. September Main article: They closed the port of Boston, the economic lifeblood of the Commonwealth, and reduced self-government. Local self-government was ended and the colony put under military rule. The Patriots formed the Massachusetts Provincial Congress after the provincial legislature was disbanded by Governor Gage. The suffering of Boston and the tyranny of its rule caused great sympathy and stirred resentment throughout the Thirteen Colonies. On February 9, 1775, the British Parliament declared Massachusetts to be in rebellion, and sent additional troops to restore order to the colony. With the local population largely opposing British authority, troops moved from Boston on April 18, 1775, to destroy the military supplies of local resisters in Concord. Paul Revere made his famous ride to warn the locals in response to this march. The city was quickly brought under siege. The British won the battle, but at a very large cost, and were unable to break the siege. The British made a desperate attempt by using biological weapons against the Americans by sending infected civilians with smallpox behind American lines but this was soon contained by Continental General George Washington who launched a vaccination program to ensure his troops and civilians were in good health after the damage biological warfare caused. Soon after the Battle of Bunker Hill, General George Washington took charge of the rebel army, and when he acquired heavy cannon in March 1776, the British were forced to leave, marking the first great colonial victory of the war. Ever since, "Evacuation Day" has been celebrated as a state holiday. Massachusetts was not invaded again but in the disastrous Penobscot Expedition took place in the District of Maine, then part of the Commonwealth. Trapped by the British fleet, the American sailors sank the ships of the Massachusetts state navy before it could be captured by the British. John Adams was a leader in the independence movement and he helped secure a unanimous vote for independence and on July 4, 1776, the United States Declaration of Independence was adopted in Philadelphia. Soon afterward the Declaration of Independence was read to the people of Boston from the balcony of the State House. Massachusetts was no longer a colony; it was a state and part of a new nation, the United States of America. We, therefore, the people of Massachusetts, acknowledging, with grateful hearts, the goodness of the Great Legislator of the Universe, in affording us, in the course of His Providence, an opportunity, deliberately and peaceably, without fraud, violence or surprise, on entering into an Original, explicit, and Solemn Compact with each other; and of forming a new Constitution of Civil Government, for Ourselves and Posterity, and devoutly imploring His

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direction in so interesting a design, Do agree upon, ordain and establish, the following Declaration of Rights, and Frame of Government, as the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Bostonian John Adams , known as the "Atlas of Independence", was an important figure in both the struggle for independence as well as the formation of the new United States. John Adams The new constitution[ edit ] Massachusetts was the first state to abolish slavery. The new constitution also dropped any religious tests for political office, though local tax money had to be paid to support local churches. People who belonged to non-Congregational churches paid their tax money to their own church, and the churchless paid to the Congregationalists. Baptist leader Isaac Backus vigorously fought these provisions, arguing people should have freedom of choice regarding financial support of religion. Adams drafted most of the document and despite numerous amendments it still follows his line of thought. He distrusted utopians and pure democracy, and put his faith in a system of checks and balances; he admired the principles of the unwritten British Constitution. He insisted on a bicameral legislature which would represent both the gentlemen and the common citizen. Above all he insisted on a government by laws, not men. Still in force, it is the oldest constitution in current use in the world. The economy of rural Massachusetts suffered an economic depression after the war ended. Merchants, pressured for hard currency by overseas partners, made similar demands on local debtors, and the state raised taxes in order to pay off its own war debts. Efforts to collect both public and private debts from cash-poor farmers led to protests that flared into direct action in August Rebels calling themselves Regulators after the North Carolina Regulator movement of the s succeeded in shutting down courts meeting to hear debt and tax collection cases. By the end of a farmer in western Massachusetts named Daniel Shays emerged as one of the ringleaders, and government attempts to squelch the protests only served to radicalize the protestors. In January Shays and Luke Day organized an attempt to take the federal Springfield Armory ; state militia holding the armory beat back the attempt with cannon fire. A private militia raised by wealthy Boston merchants and led by General Benjamin Lincoln broke the back of the rebellion in early February at Petersham , but small-scale resistance continued in the western parts of the state for a while. The event led nationalists like George Washington to redouble efforts to strengthen the weak national government as necessary for survival in a dangerous world. Massachusetts, divided along class lines polarized by the rebellion, only narrowly ratified the United States Constitution in

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## Chapter 2 : Continuation of the History of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, From the Year

*Continuation of the History of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, From the Year , Vol. 1: With an Introductory Sketch of Events From Its Original Settlement (Classic Reprint) Paperback - June 10,*

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

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His successor Thomas Pownall oversaw the colonial contribution to the remainder of the war, which ended in North America in 1765. 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 1780; 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 1780. 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

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resolved by King George II in 1763, when he ruled that the border between the two provinces follows what is now the border between the two states. Surveys in the 1750s 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 1786 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 1790 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 1784, but not surveyed until 1790. The 1786 Treaty of Hartford saw Massachusetts relinquish that claim in exchange for the right to sell it off to developers.

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## Chapter 3 : Catalog Record: The history of the province of Massachusetts | Hathi Trust Digital Library

*Continuation of the history of the province of Massachusetts Bay: from the year [to ]. With an introductory sketch of events from its original settlement.*

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

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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

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[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.

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## Chapter 4 : History of the Colony & Province of Massachusetts-Bay, Vol. II, Hutchinson, Mayo | eBay

*Continuation of the history of the province of Massachusetts Bay, from the year With an introductory sketch of events from its original settlement Minot, George Richards Published by Printed by Manning & Loring ().*

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:

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## Chapter 7 : Hutchinson: History of Massachusetts Bay

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