

ROYAL GOVERNOR SIR EDMUND ANDROS





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SIR EDMUND ANDROS

1637

December 6, Wednesday (Old Style): [Edmund Andros](#) was born in [London](#). He would grow up as a page in the royal household, learning to be a loyal flunky and not learning how to avoid being a royal pain in the arse.

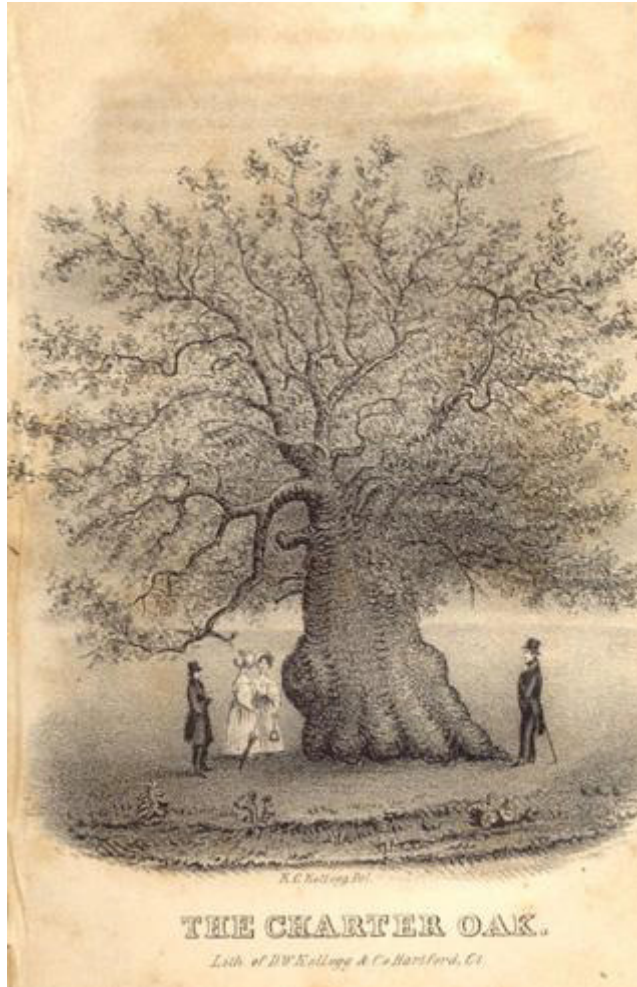
FIGURING OUT WHAT AMOUNTS TO A “HISTORICAL CONTEXT” IS WHAT THE CRAFT OF HISTORICIZING AMOUNTS TO, AND THIS NECESSITATES DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN THE SET OF EVENTS THAT MUST HAVE TAKEN PLACE BEFORE EVENT E COULD BECOME POSSIBLE, AND MOST CAREFULLY DISTINGUISHING THEM FROM ANOTHER SET OF EVENTS THAT COULD NOT POSSIBLY OCCUR UNTIL SUBSEQUENT TO EVENT E.

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1662

King [Charles II](#) considerably granted to Connecticut a royal charter, the one which in 1687 would need to be safeguarded from confiscation by [Sir Edmund Andros](#) on behalf of the current monarch of England by its being hid inside the celebrated hollow Charter Oak of Hartford.



Here is a depiction of that ancient oak, as it would appear to John Warner Barber in 1836 twenty years before

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it would blow down in a storm:

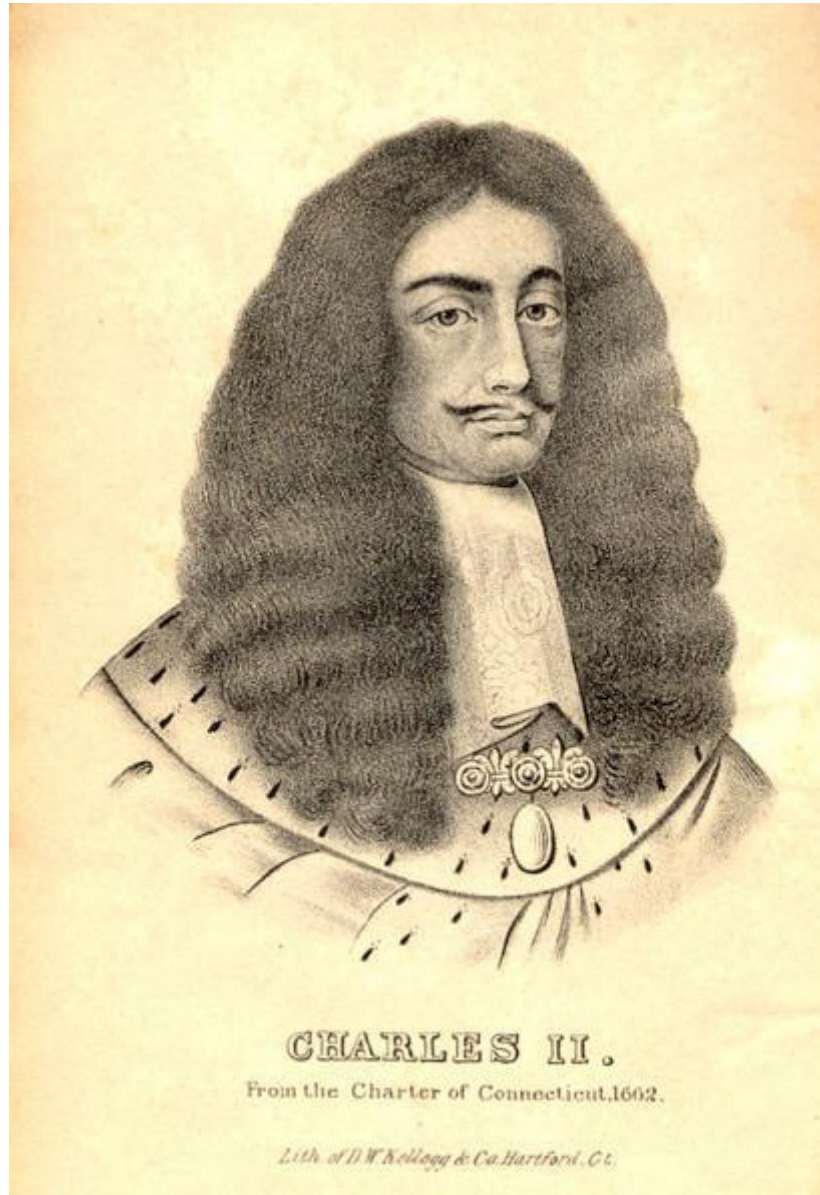


King Charles II also considerably granted in this year, to a “Company of Royal Adventurers trading to Africa” the membership of which extended to the Queen Dowager and the Duke of York, a charter to carry on an

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international trade in black slaves from the coast of Africa.



W.E. Burghardt Du Bois: Sir John Hawkins's celebrated voyage took place in 1562, but probably not until 1631¹ did a regular chartered company undertake to carry on the trade.² This company was unsuccessful,³ and was eventually succeeded by the "Company of Royal Adventurers trading to Africa," chartered by Charles II. in 1662, and including the Queen Dowager and the Duke of York.⁴ The company contracted to supply the West Indies with

1. African trading-companies had previously been erected (e.g. by Elizabeth in 1585 and 1588, and by James I in 1618); but slaves are not specifically mentioned in their charters, and they probably did not trade in slaves. Cf. Bandinel, ACCOUNT OF THE SLAVE TRADE (1842), pages 38-44.
2. Chartered by Charles I. Cf. Sainsbury, CAL. STATE PAPERS, COL. SER., AMERICA AND W. INDIES, 1574-1660, page 135.
3. In 1651, during the Protectorate, the privileges of the African trade were granted anew to this same company for fourteen years. Cf. Sainsbury, CAL. STATE PAPERS, COL. SER., AMERICA AND W. INDIES, 1574-1660, pages 342, 355.
4. Sainsbury, CAL. STATE PAPERS, COL. SER., AMERICA AND W. INDIES, 1661-1668, § 408.



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three thousand slaves annually; but contraband trade, misconduct, and war so reduced it that in 1672 it surrendered its charter to another company for £34,000.⁵ This new corporation, chartered by Charles II. as the "Royal African Company," proved more successful than its predecessors, and carried on a growing trade for a quarter of a century.

“HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE” BEING A VIEW FROM A PARTICULAR POINT IN TIME (JUST AS THE PERSPECTIVE IN A PAINTING IS A VIEW FROM A PARTICULAR POINT IN SPACE), TO “LOOK AT THE COURSE OF HISTORY MORE GENERALLY” WOULD BE TO SACRIFICE PERSPECTIVE ALTOGETHER. THIS IS FANTASY-LAND, YOU’RE FOOLING YOURSELF. THERE CANNOT BE ANY SUCH THINGIE, AS SUCH A PERSPECTIVE.

5. Sainsbury, CAL. STATE PAPERS, COL. SER., AMERICA AND W. INDIES, 1669-1674, §§ 934, 1095.

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1674

As part of the Treaty of Westminster, the Dutch returned Nieuw-Amsterdam to the English. [Edmund Andros](#), the new English governor over the colonies of New-York and New Jersey, restored Governor for Life [Thomas](#)



[Mayhew](#)'s unconditional authority over [Martha's Vineyard](#) and [Nantucket Island](#). The Governor for Life promptly fined or punished many of his more prominent critics, and many left the islands. Governor Mayhew's "reign" was not to end until he died on March 25th, 1682. His grandson, Matthew, would have learned the lesson well, and would get himself appointed "Chief Magistrate" — a position in which he would be able to exercise nearly as total an authority as had his grandfather, but without nearly so great a hassle.

Edmund Andros

YOUR GARDEN-VARIETY ACADEMIC HISTORIAN INVITES YOU TO CLIMB ABOARD A HOVERING TIME MACHINE TO SKIM IN METATIME BACK ACROSS THE GEOLOGY OF OUR PAST TIMESLICES, WHILE OFFERING UP A GARDEN VARIETY OF COGENT ASSESSMENTS OF OUR PROGRESSION. WHAT A LOAD OF CRAP! YOU SHOULD REFUSE THIS HELICOPTERISH OVERVIEW OF THE HISTORICAL PAST, FOR IN THE REAL WORLD THINGS HAPPEN ONLY AS THEY HAPPEN. WHAT THIS SORT WRITES AMOUNTS,



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**LIKE MERE “SCIENCE FICTION,” MERELY TO “HISTORY FICTION”:
IT’S NOT WORTH YOUR ATTENTION.**



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1675

July 8, Thursday (Old Style): During 1674, the separate existence of the colony of Connecticut had been being threatened by the new governor of the colony centered on Manhattan Island, [Major Edmund Andros](#), Governor Sir Edmund, exercised by the fact that his Long Islanders were in rebellion against the Duke of York and by the fact that the people in Connecticut had been encouraging them in this rebellion, had written Governor John Winthrop, Jr. to convey a claim that King Charles II recognized the Connecticut River as constituting the eastern boundary of his jurisdiction. This claim was not in accord with the charter that the Connecticut colony had been granted in 1662, so it had been ignored. On this day, therefore, a number of armed ships under the command of Major Andros appeared off the shore of Saybrook, Connecticut. The governor of New York was going to lean on them, and was going to lean on them hard. (Andros's efforts would be to no avail. His ships would sail back. It had come to nothing.)

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Edmund Andros' in a cursive script.

NEVER READ AHEAD! TO APPRECIATE JULY 8TH, 1675 AT ALL ONE MUST APPRECIATE IT AS A TODAY (THE FOLLOWING DAY, TOMORROW, IS BUT A PORTION OF THE UNREALIZED FUTURE AND IFFY AT BEST).

1678

[Edmund Andros](#) was knighted.



**“NARRATIVE HISTORY” AMOUNTS TO FABULATION,
THE REAL STUFF BEING MERE CHRONOLOGY**



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1681

[Governor Sir Edmund Andros](#) was recalled.



NOBODY COULD GUESS WHAT WOULD HAPPEN NEXT



1684

October 23, Thursday (Old Style): In a dispute with the mother country over taxes and jurisdiction, the 1629 charter of the Massachusetts Bay Colony was revoked by Edward Randolph, and King Charles II appointed Joseph Dudley to assume control. A new charter, including tolerance for non-Puritans, would be forced upon the New Englanders. Dudley's first act would be to create a Commission of the Peace, to keep order, and his second would be to free the burglar John Collier from the Salem jail — this Collier fellow was simply too unscrupulous, and too useful to government, to be allowed to languish in idleness. Under the next king, James II, Massachusetts and its surrounding colonies would become a royal dominion, and a new governor, [Sir Edmund Andros](#), would be designated to act as the king's man.



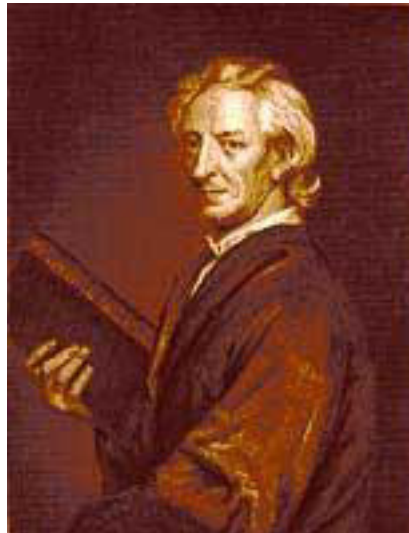
[John Evelyn](#)'s diary entry for this day was in part as follows:



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I dined at Sir Stephen Foxes with the Duke of Nor[t]humberland another of his Majesties natural sonn, by that strumpet Cleaveland: He seemed to be a Young gent, of good capacity, well bred, civile, & modest, had ben newly come from Travell, & had made his Campagne at the siege of Luxemburg, Of all his Majesties Children, (of which he had now 6 Dukes) this seemed the most accomplished, and worth the owning; he is likewise extraordinary handsome & perfectly shaped: what the Dukes of Richmond, & St. Albans, base sonn of the Dutchesse of Portsmouth a French Lasse, and of Nelly, the Comedian & Apple-woma[n]s daughter, will prove their youth dos not yet discover, farther than that they are both very pretty boys, & seeme to have more Witt than [most of] the rest:



NO-ONE'S LIFE IS EVER NOT DRIVEN PRIMARILY BY HAPPENSTANCE



1686

[Daniel Gookin](#) had been among those active in the resistance movement which ultimately had caused (or enabled) [King James II](#) to abrogate the New England colonial charters.

In this year [Sir Edmund Andros](#) returned to America in an abortive attempt to impose a kind of supercolony, this time as the governor of something which as to be known as “The Dominion of New England” which was initially to include all the New England colonies and later would extend itself to cover in addition New York and New Jersey.



Andros’s imposition of Episcopalian worship in the Old South Meetinghouse in Boston, his vigorous enforcement of the Navigation Acts, his requirement that landholders take out new land patents, and his limitations upon town meetings and rights of local taxation would arouse sharp resentment in colonial America. When news of the 1688 overthrow of the monarch would reach [Boston](#), the colonists would revolt, deposing and imprisoning this royal representative. Returned to England, he would be tried and immediately released.

Edmund Andros

LIFE IS LIVED FORWARD BUT UNDERSTOOD BACKWARD?
— NO, THAT’S GIVING TOO MUCH TO THE HISTORIAN’S STORIES.
LIFE ISN’T TO BE UNDERSTOOD EITHER FORWARD OR BACKWARD.

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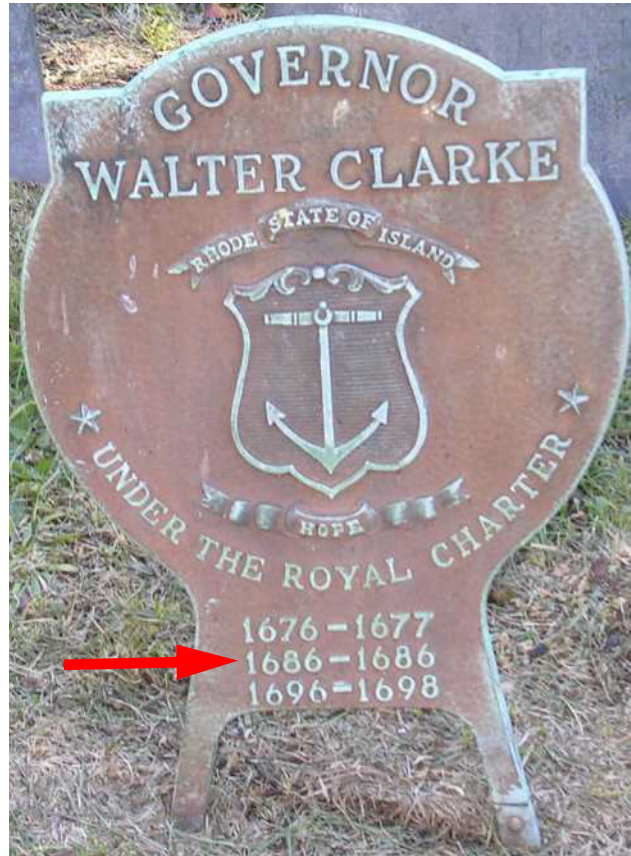
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In [Rhode Island](#), the deputy governor, Friend [Walter Clarke](#), was again elected governor, until the Charter superseded him by [Royal Governor Sir Edmund Andros](#) (but he would be restored to office in 1689).



When Sir Edmund demanded the colony's charter document, Governor Clarke asked for delay "until a fitter season."

Sir Edmund Andros assumed authority over the Colony by appointment from Great Britain, and there were no sessions of the General Assembly, but affairs of State were conducted by officers of his selection till 1691, as herewith given:



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Rhode Island Members of Sir Edmund Andros' 1st Council,
held at Boston:

John Coggeshall,
Richard Arnold,
Walter Clarke,
Walter Newbury,
John Alborough.



[READ EDWARD FIELD TEXT](#)

**THE TASK OF THE HISTORIAN IS TO CREATE HINDSIGHT WHILE
INTERCEPTING ANY ILLUSION OF FORESIGHT. NOTHING A HUMAN CAN
SEE CAN EVER BE SEEN AS IF THROUGH THE EYE OF GOD.**



ROYAL GOVERNOR SIR EDMUND ANDROS

SIR EDMUND ANDROS

During the interruption in government caused by [King James II](#)'s abortive effort to merge the Massachusetts Bay settlements under [Royal Governor Sir Edmund Andros](#), the [Huguenots](#) would manage to establish a

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Edmund Andros'.

French congregation of 45 families in the southeastern part of [East Greenwich](#) (for instance, the Mawney family, whose name in France had been "Le Moigne"). Purchasing some 5000 acres of Narragansett land from the Atherton Land Company, they allotted their farms, planted trees and hedgerows, and began raising crops. There would be friction, however, with their English-speaking neighbors in [Rhode Island](#), over meadows and hay, and the French would remain only until 1691.

READ EDWARD FIELD TEXT

In the autumn of 1686 about forty-five of these French families had come to Rhode Island, and on November 4 had purchased of the Atherton proprietors a large tract of land in the northern part of Kingstown. Here two dozen dwellings were soon erected, lands were cultivated, and a church established. Hardly was the settlement begun when the refugees unwittingly became involved in the bitter dispute over the Narragansett lands that had been so long in progress. In July 1687, some residents of East Greenwich and of Kingstown forcibly carried off forty loads of hay from the Frenchmen's meadows. The Huguenot minister immediately hurried to Boston to make complaint before Governor Andros. When summoned to explain their proceedings, the Greenwich men asserted that the lands in question had been laid out to them nine years before by the Rhode Island government. Andros, unable to make any final decision upon the case, ordered that the cut hay should be equally divided between the English and the French. Although no further encroachment was made upon the settlement during Andros's rule, the precedent thus set was followed a few years later, this time with more harmful results. In the summer of 1691 some inhabitants of East Greenwich, evidently of the more rude and lawless portion of the population, subjected the Huguenots to many annoyances and indignities. Monsieur Ayrault, the old French doctor, thus quaintly refers to their afflictions: "We were molested by the vulgar sort of the people, who, flinging down our fences, laid open our lands to ruin, so that all benefit thereby we were deprived of. Ruin looked on us in a dismal state, our wives and children living in fear of the threats of many unruly persons." He describes how finally the ill treatment became so pronounced that his companions were compelled to flee from the colony, thus being "forced away from their lands and houses, orchards and vineyards." Rhode Island has been accused, and perhaps justly, of not doing enough to repress such disorderly proceedings. There was some justice in the claim of the East Greenwich men that the Atherton proprietors had unscrupulously sold to the



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refugees a tract of land to which Rhode Island had the prior claim; but the claimants should have sought retribution by legal means and not taken the law into their own hands. We can excuse to a certain extent the Westerly participants in the broils and frays upon the southwest border, but the injuries inflicted upon these inoffensive Huguenots can only be condemned as hasty and willful. The Rhode Island legislators, although evidently disapproving of these actions, were either too indifferent or else too familiar with such disorders to repress the persecutors with the arm of the law.

[King James II](#) banned the first [New York](#) House of Representatives and prohibited printing presses. The colony's new Charter of Liberties was disallowed. The Crown established the Dominion of New England, covering all lands from New Jersey to Maine.

Businessman Stephanus Van Cortlandt would be appointed mayor of New-York for this and each of the following 2 years. A new seal was granted to the city, bearing one beaver, one windmill, one flour barrel, one cross — and two Indians.

“MAGISTERIAL HISTORY” IS FANTASIZING: HISTORY IS CHRONOLOGY

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June 3, Thursday (Old Style): [Royal Governor Sir Edmund Andros](#) replaced Joseph Dudley in Massachusetts as that colony became part of the Dominion of New England.



THE FUTURE IS MOST READILY PREDICTED IN RETROSPECT





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1687

Dominion of New England: Connecticut and then New York and New Jersey were added; [Royal Governor Sir Edmund Andros](#) antagonized colonists by taxes, Anglicanism, and arbitrary rule.⁶

THE FUTURE CAN BE EASILY PREDICTED IN RETROSPECT



6. The name of Governor Andros was pronounced “Ahndroos,” almost as in “Andrews,” rather than “And Rose.”

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[Royal Governor Sir Edmund Andros](#) attempted, but failed, to mediate a dispute in [Rhode Island](#) over meadows and hay between the French-speaking Huguenots in the southeastern part of [East Greenwich](#) and their English-speaking neighbors.



- 1687 The palace of Versailles, near Paris, finished by Louis XIV.
- 1688 The Revolution in Great Britain begins; November 5, King James abdicates; and retires to France, December 3.
- 1689 King William and Queen Mary, daughter and son-in-law to James, are proclaimed, February 16.
- Viscount Dundee stands out for James in Scotland, but is killed by general Mackey, at the battle of Killycrankie; upon which the Highlanders, wearied with repeated misfortunes, disperse.
- The land-tax passed in England.
- The toleration act passed in ditto.
- Several bishops are deprived for not taking the oath to king William.
- William Fuller, who pretended to prove the prince of Wales spurious, was voted by the commons to be a notorious cheat, impostor, and false accuser.
- 1690 The battle of the Boyne gained by William against James in Ireland.
- 1691 The war in Ireland finished by the surrender of Limerick to William.
- 1692 The English and Dutch fleets, commanded by admiral Russel, defeat the French fleet off La Hogue.
- 1693 Bayonets at the end of loaded muskets first used by the French against the Confederates in the battle of Turin.
- The duchy of Hanover made the ninth electorate.
- Bank of England established by king William.
- The first public lottery was drawn this year.
- Massacre of Highlanders at Glenco, by king William's troops.
- 1694 Queen Mary dies at the age of 33, and William reigns alone.
- Stamp duties instituted in England.
- 1696 The peace of Ryswick.
- 1699 The Scots settled a colony at the isthmus of Darien, in America, and called it Caledonia.
- 1700 Charles XII. of Sweden begins his reign.

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**ESSENCES ARE FUZZY, GENERIC, CONCEPTUAL;
ARISTOTLE WAS RIGHT: ALL TRUTH IS SPECIFIC, PARTICULAR.**



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[Ipswich](#) granted to itself the birthright to be forever known (within its town borders :-) as The Birthplace of



American Independence, as its citizens protested a tax that [Royal Governor Sir Edmund Andros](#) attempted to impose on the Bay colony. The Ipswich residents were led by the Reverend John Wise in the making of this protest, arguing that as Englishmen they could not abide taxation without representation. They were of course jailed and fined for such action, but in 1689 Andros would be called back to England and the colonists would receive a fresh charter from the new sovereigns, King William and Queen Mary.



One of the things that the people of the Massachusetts Bay Colony held against Sir Edmund was that he had been, at the Boston Town House, tolerating the celebration of [Christmas](#) — the Puritan colonists having no tolerance for such Papist drunkenness.

In about this year Rachel Clinton was being brought before an Ipswich court on an accusation of [witchcraft](#),

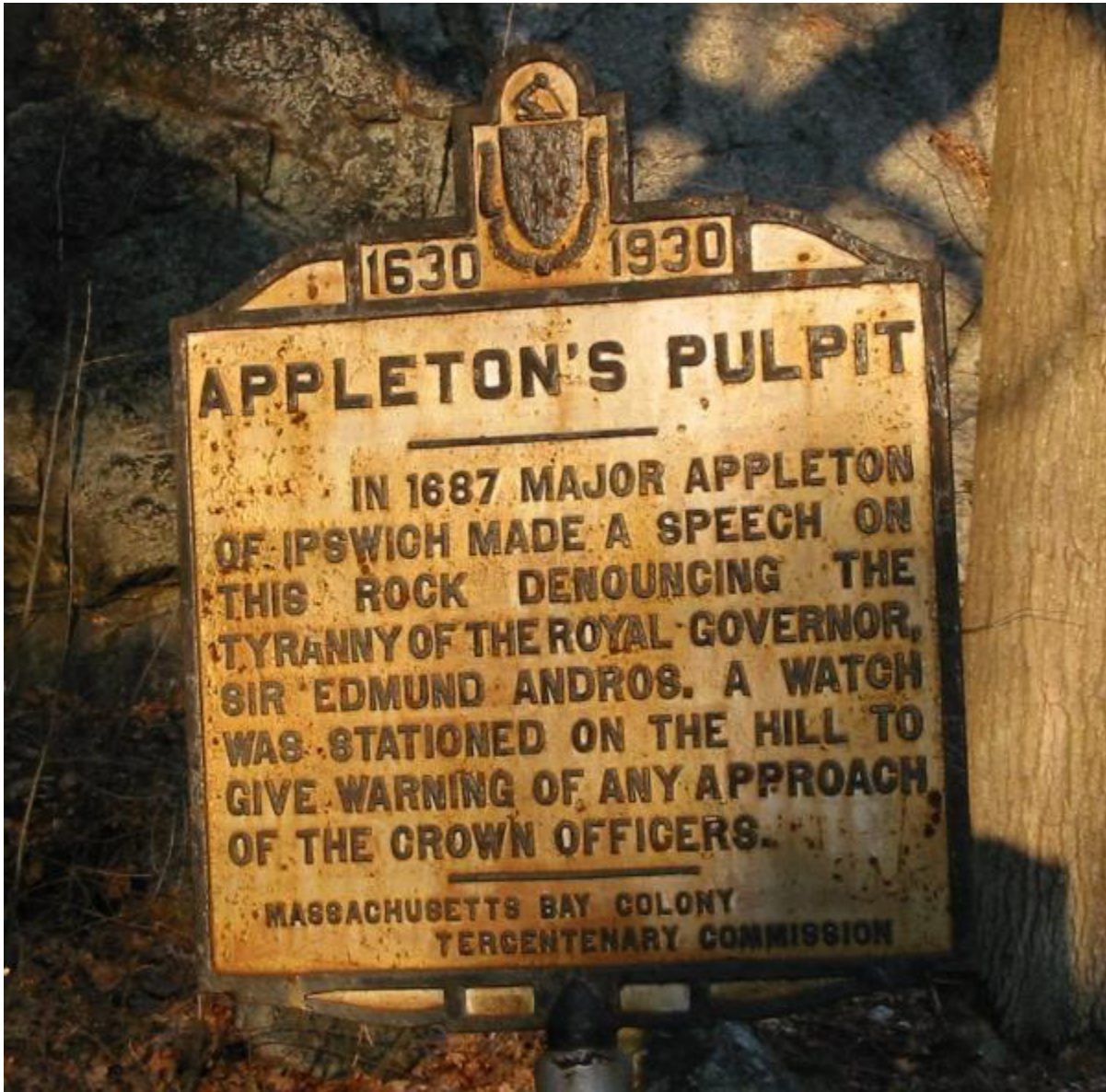
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but we don't have a record that there was any further action.



**ESSENCE IS BLUR. SPECIFICITY,
THE OPPOSITE OF ESSENCE,
IS OF THE NATURE OF TRUTH.**

January: On the command of [Royal Governor Sir Edmund Andros](#), [Friend Walter Clarke](#) accepted a place in the general council for New England and allowed the government of [Rhode Island](#) to be dissolved. He would continue his functions under the royal commissioner.

Sir Edmund Andros

November: A [St. Helena slave](#) named Peter was burned alive in the presence of the other slaves, for poisoning his master — each other slave having been obliged to fetch some of the kindling.

ST. HELENA THE HISTORIC

When [Royal Governor Sir Edmund Andros](#) returned from Connecticut to [Rhode Island](#), [Friend Walter Clarke](#) received him with courtesy and turned the seal of the colony over to him to be destroyed — but he had sent the colony's charter document to his brother asking that it be concealed in some locale unknown to himself.



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It is better to have hired Men to till your Land. Negroes cost from twenty to forty Pistoles, according as they are skilful or robust; there is no Danger that they will leave you, nor hired Help likewise, for the Moment one is missing from the Town, you have only to notify the Savages, who, provided you promise them Something, and describe the Man to them, he is right soon found. But it happens rarely that they quit you, for they would know not where to go, there being few trodden roads, and those which are trodden lead to English Towns or Villages, which, on your writing, will immediately send back your Men. There are Ship-captains who might take them off; but that is open Larceny and would be rigorously punished. Houses of Brick and Frame can be built cheaply, as regards Materials, but the Labor of Workmen is very dear; a Man cannot be got to work for less than twenty-four Pence a Day and found.

... Pasturage abounds here. You can raise every Kind of Cattle, which thrive well. An Ox costs from twelve to fifteen Crowns; a Cow, eight to ten; Horses, from ten to fifty Crowns, and in Plenty. There are even wild ones in the Woods, which are yours, if you can catch them. Foals are sometimes caught. Beef costs two Pence the Pound; Mutton, two Pence; Pork from two to three Pence, according to the Season; Flour fourteen Shillings the one hundred and twelve Pound, all bolted; Fish is very cheap, and Vegetables also; Cabbage, Turnips, Onions and Carrots abound here. Moreover, there are Quantities of Nuts, Chestnuts and Hazelnuts wild. These Nuts are small, but of wonderful Flavor. I have been told that there are other Sorts which we shall see in the Season. I am assured that the Woods are full of Strawberries in their Season. I have seen Quantities of wild Grapevine, and eaten Grapes of very good Flavor, kept by one of my Friends. There is no Doubt that the Vine will do very well; there is some little planted in the Country, which has grown. There is Difficulty in getting the European Vine. If some little could be had, much more would be planted. Those who mean to come over thence, should strive to bring with them of the best.

... The Rivers are full of Fish, and we have so great a Quantity of Sea and River Fish that no Account is made of them. There are here Craftsmen of every Kind, and particularly Carpenters for the building of Ships. The Day after my Arrival, I saw them put into the Water one of three hundred Tons, and since, they have launched two others somewhat smaller.



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To come into this Country, you should embark at London, whence a Ship sails every alternate Month. The fittest Season to embark is the End of March; or, the End of August and Beginning of September are the true Seasons, more especially because it is neither too warm nor too cold, and you are then no longer in the Season of the Calms, which are frequent in Summer, and which cause Vessels to spend four Months passing thence. Beyond the Fact that the Heats often occasion Sickness on board, there are no Fatigues to undergo, when one has by him good Store of Refreshments and of all Kinds. It is well, too, to have a Surgeon on the Ship on which you take Passage, as we had on ours. In Regard to the Dangers, Care must be taken to embark on a good Vessel, equipped with an ample Crew and with Cannon, and well provided with Victual, above all, that Bread and Water are not lacking. As for the Route, I have said sufficient above; there is no Danger except in nearing the Land, and on the Banks of Sand found on the Way. We took Soundings in two Places off Cape Sable, which is near Port-Royal or Acadia, where we found ninety Fathoms. At that Time we were only twenty Leagues from Land; we stood off, and came upon St. George's Bank, which is eighty Leagues from Boston, and there found one hundred Fathoms. From that Point, we took no more Soundings, for three Days after we sighted Cape Coot, which is twenty Leagues from Boston towards the South, and on the Morrow we arrived at Boston, after having fallen in with a Number of very pretty Islands that lie in Front of Boston, most of them cultivated and inhabited by Peasants, which form a very fine View. Boston is situated at the Head of a Bay possibly three or four Leagues in Circumference, shut in by the Islands of which I have told you. Whatever may be the Weather, Vessels lie there in Safety. The Town is built on the Slope of a little Hill, and is as large as La Rochelle. The Town and the Land outside are not more than three Miles in Circuit, for it is almost an Island; it would only be necessary to cut through a Width of three hundred Paces, all Sand, which in less than twice twenty-four Hours would make Boston an Island washed on all Sides by the Sea. The Town is almost wholly built of wooden Houses; but since there have been some ravages by Fire, building of Wood is no longer allowed, so that at this present writing very handsome Houses of Brick are going up. I ought to have told you, at the Beginning of this Article, that you pay in London for Passage here twenty Crowns and twenty-four if you prefer to pay in Boston, so that it is better to pay here than in London; you have one Crown over, since one hundred Pounds at London, are equal to one hundred and twenty-five here, so that the twenty Crowns one must pay at London are twenty-five Crowns here, by reason of the twenty-five per cent., and twenty-four is all one has to pay here; this Increase in the Value of Money is a great Help to the poor Refugees, should they bring any....



ALERT



ROYAL GOVERNOR SIR EDMUND ANDROS

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1688

April 7, Saturday (Old Style): The Massachusetts churches sent the Reverend Increase Mather to England to petition for the renewal of the Massachusetts charter.

[Royal Governor Sir Edmund Andros](#) was given a new commission by [King James II](#), making him governor of a “Dominion of New England” consisting of the “United Colonies” of New England, New York and New Jersey.

[READ THE FULL TEXT](#)

Under this new arrangement, [Friend Walter Clarke](#) was appointed to the governor’s council to represent [Rhode Island](#). When this Royal Governor would be overthrown, this colony would resume its separate charter government, but Friend Walter, carefully not being to blatant about resuming his former post, would for the first ten months allow the deputy governor to fill in for him.

1688. Constables: Sam’l Whipple, Gideon Crawford, Ephraim Pierce, Providence.
Nicholas Cotterill, Joseph Stanton, Haversham.
James Carder, John Rhodes, Warwick.
Jeremiah Smith, Thomas Durfee, John Keas, Portsmouth.
William Gardiner, Rochester.
George Cook, James Towne.
William Rathbone, New Shoreham.
Nathaniel Coddington, Shubael Painter, Benjamin Sherman, Newport.
Sealer at Portsmouth: Robert Lawton.



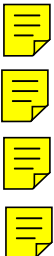
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There is here no Religion other than the Presbyterian, the Anglican, Anabaptist, and our own. We have not any Papists, at least that are known to us....

In Regard to acquiring Land, that which is taken up in the Noraganzet Country costs twenty Pounds sterling per hundred Acres Cash down, and twenty-five on Time, for three Years; but Payment is not made because it is not known whether that Country will remain in the Hands of the Proprietors, wrongly thus called, or belong to the King. Until this Matter be decided, no Payment will be made; in all Cases one cannot be obliged to pay more than the Price above mentioned, and in accordance with the Terms of Contract approved before the Town-mayors. We are even assured that if the King holds the Land, the Price will be Nothing, or at least very little, the Crown contenting itself with a small seignorial reservation, so that one can sell and let, the Property being one's own. The Nicmock Country is the private Property of the President, and Land there costs Nothing. I do not yet know the Quantity they give to each Family; some Persons have told me, from fifty to one hundred [Acres], according to Families.... It rests with those who wish to take up Land to take it in one of the two Countries on the Seashore, or in the Interior. The Nicmock Country is in the Interior, and twenty Leagues from Boston, and an equal Distance from the Sea, so that, when they wish to send or receive Anything from Boston, it must be carted. There are little Rivers and Ponds around this Settlement, fruitful in Fish, and Woods full of Game. M. Bondet is their Minister. The Inhabitants are as yet only fifty-two Persons. The Noraganzet Country is four Miles from the Sea, and consequently it has more Commerce with the Sea Islands, as Boston [two words illegible], and the Island of Rodislan, which is only ten Miles away. This Island, they tell me, is well-settled, and with a great Trade, which I know of my own Knowledge. There are at Noraganzet about one hundred Persons; M. Carré is their Minister.

... You can bring with you hired Help in any Vocation whatever; there is an absolute Need of them to till the Land. You may also own Negroes and Negresses; there is not a House in Boston, however small may be its Means, that has not one or two. There are those that have five or six, and all make a good Living. You employ Savages to work your Fields, in Consideration of one Shilling and a half a Day and Board, which is eighteen Pence; it being always understood that you must provide them with Beasts or Utensils for Labor.



ALERT
ALERT
ALERT
ALERT



ROYAL GOVERNOR SIR EDMUND ANDROS

SIR EDMUND ANDROS

This Town carries on a great Trade with the Islands of America and with Spain. They carry to the Islands Flour, Salt Beef, Salt Pork, Cod, Staves, Salt Salmon, Salt Mackerel, Onions, and Oysters salted in Barrels, great Quantities of which are taken here; and for their Return they bring Sugar, Cotton Wool, Molasses, Indigo, Sago and Pieces of [illegible]. In the trade with Spain, they carry only dried Fish, which is to be had here at eight to twelve Shillings the Quintal, according to Quality; the Return Cargo is in Oils, Wine and Brandy, and other Merchandise which comes by Way of London, for Nothing can be imported here, coming from a foreign Port, unless it has first been to London and paid the half Duty, after which it can be transported here, where for all Duty one-half per cent is paid for Importation, since Merchandise for Exportation pays Nothing at all.

... You must disabuse yourself of the Impression that Advantages are here offered to Refugees. It is true that in the Beginning some Subsistence was furnished them, but at Present there is a Need of some for those who shall bring Nothing. At Nicmock, as I have before said, Land is given for Nothing, and at Noraganzet it must be bought at twenty to twenty-five Pounds Sterling the Hundred Acres, so that whoever brings Nothing here, finds Nothing. It is very true that Living is exceedingly cheap, and that with a little one can make a good Settlement. A family of three or four Persons can make with fifty Pistoles a fine Settlement; but it needs not less than that. Those who bring much, do well in Proportion.

... One can come to this Country, and return the same as in Europe. There is the greatest Liberty, and you may live without any Constraint. Those who desire to come into this Country, should get themselves naturalized (*fridanniser*) in London in order to be free to carry on Business in any sort of Merchandise, and to trade with the English Islands, without which they cannot do so.

[Subsequent letter report:] ... I forgot to tell you that there is here [Noraganzet] a Temple of Anabaptists, for as to the other Sects of which I spoke in my Report concerning Noraganzet, it is only for that Country and not for Boston, for we have here no religions other than the Anglican, the Presbyterian, the Anabaptists and our own [Huguenot]. As for Papists, I have discovered since being here eight or ten, three of whom are French and come to our Church, and the others are Irish; with the Exception of the Surgeon who has a Family, the others are here only in Passage.



ALERT



SIR EDMUND ANDROS

ROYAL GOVERNOR SIR EDMUND ANDROS

1689

April 18, Thursday (Old Style): As the American colonies boiled with rumors that [King James II](#) was about to strip them of their liberties, the King's hand-picked governor of New England, Sir Edmund Andros, marched his troops menacingly through Boston. His purpose was to crush any thought of colonial self-rule. To everyone present, the future looked grim. Just at that moment, or so it has been said, seemingly from nowhere there appeared on the streets "the figure of an ancient man" with "the eye, the face, the attitude of command." His manner "combining the leader and the saint," the old man planted himself directly in the path of the approaching British soldiers and demanded that they stop. "The solemn, yet warlike peal of that voice, fit either to rule a host in the battlefield or be raised to God in prayer, were irresistible. At the old man's word and outstretched arm, the roll of the drum was hushed at once, and the advancing line stood still." Inspired by this single act of defiance, the people of Boston roused their courage and acted. Young men ran through the streets of the South End of Boston, alerting residents to the fact that North Enders were assembling on Copp's Hill to take up arms against them in a revolt against [Royal Governor Sir Edmund Andros](#), and the South Enders assembled to resist this on the 45 acres of the Common. (Did [Waldo Emerson](#)'s terminology "the Bigenders vs. the Littleenders" originate in this almost-civil-war?) Elisha Cooke, Sr. led Bostonians in overthrowing the rule of Royal Governor Edmund Andros, who in March 1687 had converted the Old South Meeting House of [Boston](#) into an Anglican Church. Within the day Andros was deposed and jailed, the liberty of Boston saved, and the corner turned on the colonial Glorious Revolution. "Who was this Gray Champion?" Nathaniel Hawthorne would ask near the end of this story in his TWICE-TOLD TALES. Who indeed? No one knew, except that he had once been among the fire-hearted young Puritans who had first settled New England more than a half century earlier. Later that evening, just before the old priest-warrior disappeared, the townspeople saw him embracing the 85-year-old [Simon Bradstreet](#), a kindred spirit and one of the few original Puritans still alive. Would the Gray Champion ever return? "I have heard," Hawthorne would add, "that whenever the descendants of the Puritans are to show the spirit of their sires, the old man appears again."

April 19, Friday (Old Style): As part of [Royal Governor Sir Edmund Andros](#)'s being placed under detention in Fort William on Castle Island, the [Concord](#) militia marched into [Boston](#).

Clark's Island was seized from this royal governor's supporters in the Clark family.

The government was under the direction of the arbitrary Sir Edmund Andros from 1687 to 1689. He became so unpopular, however, that the people, assembling in [Boston](#) in April 1689, seized and confined him. A company went from [Concord](#) under Lieut. John Heald. In this state of affairs, the wishes of the people, in relation to the government, were solicited and Concord voted, May 22, "for the old authority chosen and sworn in the year 1686 with the deputies then chosen and sent to the Court to resume their places." The new province charter was soon after obtained.⁷



ROYAL GOVERNOR SIR EDMUND ANDROS

SIR EDMUND ANDROS

April 22, Monday (April 12, Old Style): In 1688 the 2d wife of [King James II](#), Mary, a Catholic, had produced a son, and to the British Parliament, a Protestant body, the Stuart dynasty seemed destined henceforth to be Catholic. The Parliament had therefore declared that James had abdicated his throne and had acclaimed [William, Prince of Orange](#) and James's oldest daughter, [Mary](#), Protestants, to be rightful joint sovereigns of England. James II had shortly before sent a court dogsbody and good-ol'-buddy, [Sir Edmund Andros](#), to the New World colonies to organize a new centralized royal authority, to be known as the Dominion of New England. By 1688 this new collective included the New Hampshire, Plymouth, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Providence Plantations, New-York, and East Jersey and West Jersey colonies. During this month, the residents and militia of [Boston](#) had rebelled. On this day a native of Boston, Samuel Prince, wrote to inform his father-in-law, the last governor of New Plymouth, Thomas Hinckley, of their recent activities:

I knew not any thing of what was intended, till it was begun; yet being at the north end of the town, where I saw boys run along the street with clubs in their hands, encouraging one another to fight, I began to mistrust what was intended; and, hasting towards the town-dock, I soon saw men running for their arms: but, ere I got to the Red Lion, I was told that Captain George and the master of the frigate was seized, and secured in Mr. Colman's house at the North End, and, when I came to the town-dock, I understood that Boolifant and some others with him were laid hold of; and then immediately the drums began to beat, and the people hasting and running, some with and some for arms, Young Dudley and Colonel Lidgit with some difficulty attained to the Fort. And, as I am informed, the poor boy cried very much; whom the Governor sent immediately on an errand, to request the four ministers, Mr. Joylife, and one or two more, to come to him at the Fort, pretending that by them he might still the people, not thinking it safe for him at that time to come to them; and they returned him the like answer. Now, by this time, all the persons whom they concluded not to be for their side were seized and secured, except some few that had hid themselves; which afterwards were found, and dealt by as the rest. The Governor, with Palmer, Randolph, Lidgit, West, and one or two more, were in the Fort. All the companies were soon rallied together at the Town House, where assembled Captain Wintrop, Shrimpton, Page, and many other substantial men, to consult of matters; in which time the old Governor came among them, at whose appearance there was a great shout by the soldiers.

Soon after, the king's jack was set up at the Fort, and a pair of colors at Beacon Hill: which gave notice to some thousands of soldiers on Charlestown side that the controversy was now to be ended; and multitudes would have been there, but that there was no need. The frigate, upon the tidings of the news, put out all her flags and pennants, and opened all her ports, and with all speed made ready for fight, under the command of the lieutenant – swearing that he would die before she should be taken; although the captain sent to him, that if he shot one shoot, or did any hurt, they would kill him, whom they had already seized. But he, not regarding that, continued under those resolutions all that day. Now, about four of clock in the afternoon, orders were given to go and demand the Fort; which

7. [Lemuel Shattuck's 1835 A HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF CONCORD:...](#) Boston: Russell, Odiorne, and Company; Concord MA: [John Stacy](#)
(On or about November 11, 1837 [Henry Thoreau](#) would indicate a familiarity with the contents of at least pages 2-3 and 6-9 of this historical study.)



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hour the soldiers thought long for: and, had it not been just at that nick, the Governor and all the crew had made their escape on board the frigate – a barge being sent for them. But the soldiers, being so near, got the barge. The army divided, and part came up on the back side of the Fort, and part went underneath the hill to the lower battery, or sconce, where the red-coats were; who, immediately upon their approach, retired up the Fort to their master, who rebuked them for not firing at our soldiers, and, as I am informed, beat some of them. One of them, being a Dutchman, said to him, "What the Devil should I fight against a thousand men?" and so ran into the house. When the soldiers came to the battery, or sconce, they presently turned the great guns about, and mounted them against the Fort, which did much daunt all those within; and were so void of fear, that I presume, had they within the Fort been resolute to have lost their lives in fight, they might have killed an hundred of us at once – being so thick together before the mouths of their cannons at the Fort, all loaden with small shot: but God prevented it. Then they demanded a surrender; which was denied them till Mr. West and another should first go to the Council, and, after their return, we should have an answer whether to fight or no.

And accordingly they did: and, upon their return, they came forth, and went disarmed to the Town House; and from thence, some to the close jail, and he under a guard in Mr. Usher's house. The next day, they sent the two colonels to demand of him a surrender of the Castle, which he resolved not to give: but they told him, if he would not give it presently under hand and seal, that he must expect to be delivered up to the rage of the people, who doubtless would put him to death; so leaving him. But he sent and told them that he would, and did so; and so they went down, and it was surrendered to them with cursing. So they brought them away, and made Captain Fairwether commander in it. Now, by this time that the men came back from the Castle, all the guns, both in ships and batteries, were brought to bear against the frigate – which were enough to have shattered her to pieces at once – resolving to have her. But as it is incident to corrupt nature to lay the blame of our evil deeds anywhere rather than on ourselves, so Captain George casts all the blame now upon that devil Randolph; for, had it not been for him, he had never troubled this good people. So, earnestly soliciting that he might not be constrained to surrender the ship – for, by so doing, both himself and all his men should lose their wages, which otherwise would be recovered in England – giving leave to go on board, and strike the topmasts, close up the ports, and bring the sails ashore; and so they did. The country people came armed into the town in the afternoon, in such rage and heat, that it made us all tremble to think what would follow: for nothing would pacify them but he must be bound in chains or cords, and put in a more secure place; and that they would see done ere they went away, or else they would tear down the house where he was to the ground. And so, to satisfy them, he was guarded by them to the Fort. And I fear whether or no the matter of settling things under a new Government may not prove far more difficult than the getting from under the power of the former, except the Lord eminently appear in calming and quieting the

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New England Colours



FLAG OF NEW ENGLAND, UNDER SIR EDMUND ANDROS.

(FROM A DRAFT IN THE BRITISH STATE PAPER OFFICE)
NEW ENGLAND PAPERS - VOL. 4 PAGE 223



ROYAL GOVERNOR SIR EDMUND ANDROS

SIR EDMUND ANDROS

disturbed spirits of people, whose duty certainly now is to condescend, comply, and every way study for peace. So prays the assured well-willer to New England's happiness,
S.P.

Counsellor Clark writ a very grateful letter to Mr. Bullifant, intimating what a faithful friend he had been to said Bullifant, and withal desiring said Bullifant, that if there should news come out of England of a change, which he hoped in God it never would (as to Government), that said Bullifant would do him the favor as to send him word with expedition, that so he might make his escape, living so dangerously in the midst of his enemies, who were even ready to devour him; and the merchants have gotten this pamphlet, and resolve forthwith to print it. —Farewell!

In the diary of [John Evelyn](#), we see:

April 12, Monday (Old Style): *I went the next day afternoone [with the B[ishop] of St. Asaph] to visite my L[ord] of Canterbery at Lambeth, who had excused himselfe from officiating at the Coronation, (which the Bishop of Lond[on] performed assisted by the A[rch]B[ishop] of Yorke) we had much private & free discourse with his Grace, concerning severall things, relating to the Church, there being now a Bill of Comprehension to be brought to the Commons from the Lords: I urg'd that when they went about to reforme some particulars in the Liturgie, Church discipline, Canons &c: The Baptising in private Houses, without necessity, might be reformd: as likewise the Burying dead bodies so frequently in the Churches: The one proceeding merely from the pride of [the] Women, bringing that into Custome, which was onely indulged in case of imminent danger: & out of necessity, during the Rebellion and persecution of the Cleargy, in our late Civil Warres &c: The other from the Avarice of the Minister, who made in some opulent parishes, almost as much of permissions to bury in the chancels & churches, as of their livings, and were paid with considerable advantage & gifts, for baptising in Chambers:*

To this the two Bishops, heartily assented: and promised their indeavors to get it reformed: utterly disliking both practice[s], as novel, & undecent: We discoursed likewise concerning the greate disturbance & prejudice it might cause should the new oath (now upon the anvile) be imposed upon any, save such as were in [new] office; without any retrospect to such as either had no office; or had ben long in office, who likely had some scrupules about taking a new othe, having already sworn fidelity to the Government, as established by Law: and this we all knew to be the case of my L[ord] Arch Bishop & some other worthy persons, who were not so fully satisfied with the Conventions abdicating the late K James, To whom they had sworn alegiance &c: So I went back to Whit hall, & thence home:


K[ing] James now certainly in Ireland; with the Marshall d'Aveaux, whom he made a Pr[ince] Counselor, who immediatly caused the King to remove the protestant Counselor[s] (some whereoff it seemes had continued to sit) telling him that his Master the K of France would never assist him, if he did not immediatly do it: by which tis apparent how this poore Prince is menag'd by the French:

Scotland declare for K[ing] William & Q[ueen] Mary, with the Reasons of their laying K James aside [not as Abdicating but forfeiting his right by maladministrat[ion], the particulars mentioned] which being published, I repeate not: proceeding with much more caution & prudence than we did; who precipitated all things to the great reproch of the Nation, but all that was plainly menaged by some crafty, ill principled men: The new Pr[ince] Council having a Republican Spirit, & manifestly undermining all future Succession of the Crown, and prosperity of the Church of England: which yet, I hope, they will not be able to accomplish so soone as they hope: though they get into all places of Trust and profit:



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 May 22, Wednesday (Old Style): Former Governor [Sir Edmund Andros](#) having surrendered, the representatives of 54 towns met in [Boston](#) and Governor [Simon Bradstreet](#) and his Assistants, who had been chosen in 1686, provisionally resumed their offices. This government would endure until the arrival of the new charter in 1692.

The government was under the direction of the arbitrary Sir Edmund Andros from 1687 to 1689. He became so unpopular, however, that the people, assembling in [Boston](#) in April 1689, seized and confined him. A company went from [Concord](#) under Lieut. John Heald. In this state of affairs, the wishes of the people, in relation to the government, were solicited and Concord voted, May 22, "for the old authority chosen and sworn in the year 1686 with the deputies then chosen and sent to the Court to resume their places." The new province charter was soon after obtained.⁸

8. [Lemuel Shattuck's 1835 A HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF CONCORD;....](#) Boston: Russell, Odiorne, and Company; Concord MA: [John Stacy](#)
(On or about November 11, 1837 [Henry Thoreau](#) would indicate a familiarity with the contents of at least pages 2-3 and 6-9 of this historical study.)

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1692

[Sir Edmund Andros](#) served as governor of Virginia.





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1693

During this year and the next, [Sir Edmund Andros](#) would serve as governor of [Maryland](#).

Edmund Andros

1704

During this year and the two succeeding years, [Sir Edmund Andros](#) would serve as governor of the island of Guernsey.



Edmund Andros



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1714

February 24, Wednesday (1713, Old Style): [Edmund Andros](#) died in London.



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1774

January 19, Wednesday: The British government had recently, in the [Québec Act](#), granted religious rights to French-Canadian [Catholics](#) and their [Jesuit](#) priests — religious rights not inferior to those of Canada’s Protestants. Rumor had it that King James of England was plotting to return all of England to the control of Rome and that his Royal Governor, [Sir Edmund Andros](#) (the original Edmund Andros of the American colonies had died in London in 1714, so presumably this is a grandson or something like that), was plotting to hand the colonies of New England over to French Catholics in order to destroy their Protestant colonial freedom. Bearing in mind that their revered Founding Father, the Reverend [Peter Bulkeley](#), had long ago warned them about the scarlet whore of Rome, bearing in mind that the successor to his son the Reverend Edward Bulkeley, their Reverend Joseph Estabrook, had instructed one of his church deacons to heave one of their communion plates across the room, smashing it, because it was inscribed “IHS” and even worse was marked with a cross and 3 nails of the crucifixion, which he took to be Papist symbolism, the people of Concord, in Town Meeting assembled, approved a proclamation in regard to liberty of conscience, that in Concord town:

“there should be liberty of conscience to all Christians ([Papists](#) excepted).”

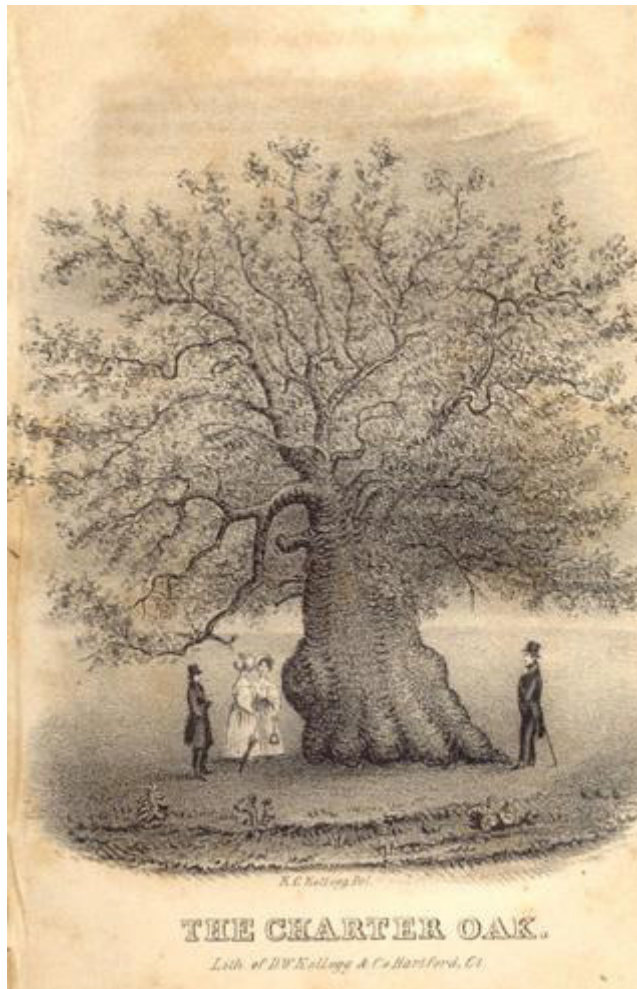
ANTI-CATHOLICISM

SIR EDMUND ANDROS

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1818

➔ Connecticut abandoned the idea of governing itself any longer by the royal charter which had been granted to it by King Charles II in 1662, which in 1687 had been safeguarded from confiscation by [Sir Edmund Andros](#) by its being hid inside the hollow Charter Oak of Hartford. Here is a depiction of that tree in its most magnificent idealization:



And here, by way of radical contrast, is a depiction of the reality of that ancient oak, as it would appear to John



ROYAL GOVERNOR SIR EDMUND ANDROS

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Warner Barber in 1836 twenty years before it would blow down in a storm:



One of the things that this political decision meant was that free black citizens would no longer be allowed to cast ballots in the state. (In 1822 [Rhode Island](#) would follow Connecticut in this.)



SIR EDMUND ANDROS

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1836



December: According to [John Warner Barber](#), this is what Connecticut's "Charter Oak" looked like during this winter:⁹



9. This had been the hollow tree in which the royal charter granted by King Charles II in 1662 had been secreted in 1687, to safeguard it from confiscation by [Sir Edmund Andros](#) as agent of the current monarch. In a storm in 1856, this aged tree would be blown down.

HDT

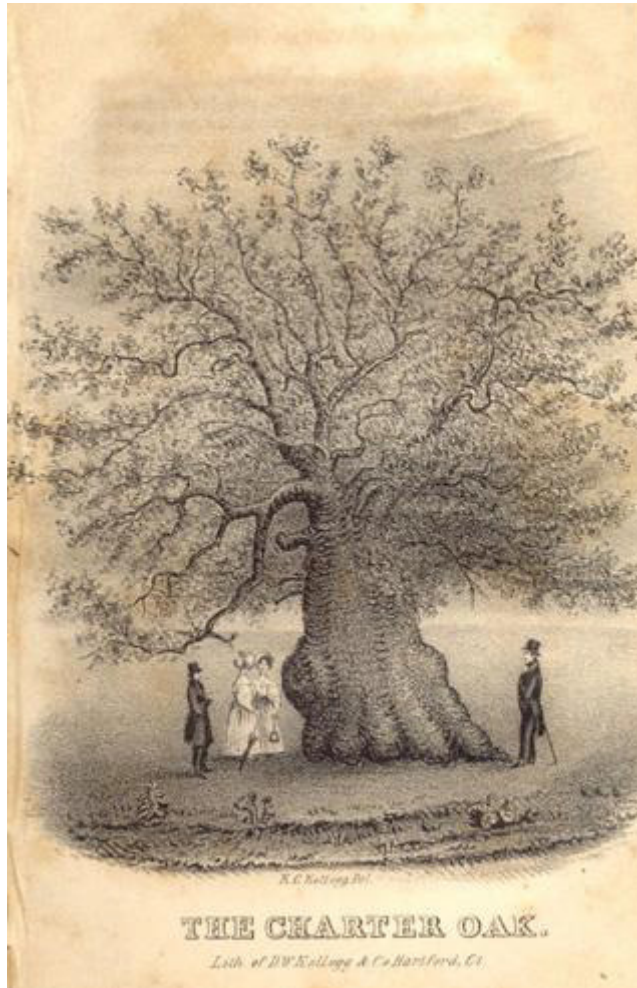
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SIR EDMUND ANDROS

It was a sad remnant of its historical self:



1856

May: In a storm, the famous Charter Oak of Hartford was blown down, and a chapter of Connecticut history came to an end. John Warner Barber had made a drawing of that famous tree some 20 years before, in 1836:

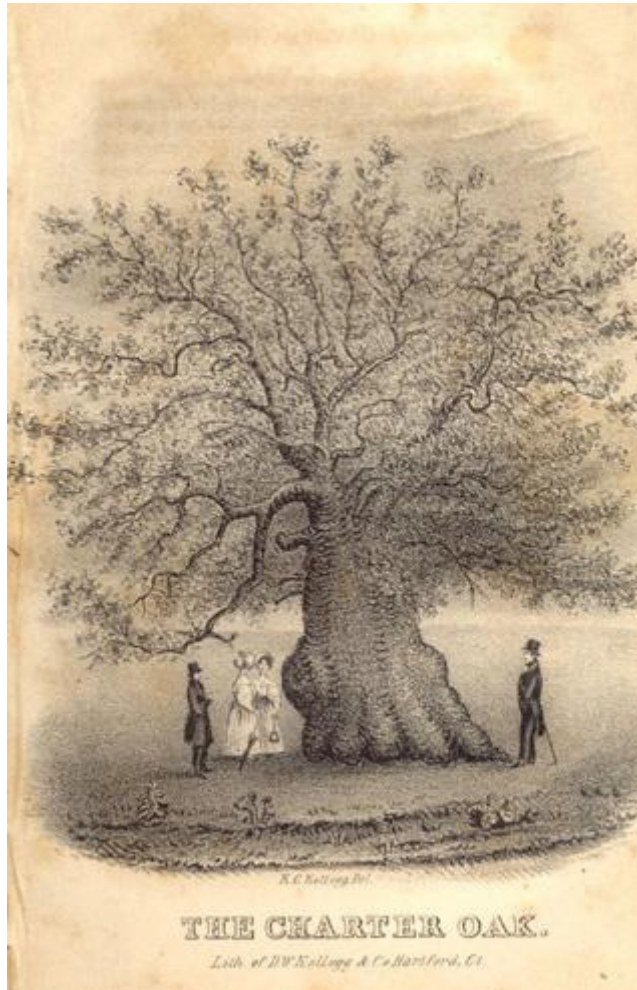


The hollow tree had been famous because the royal charter granted by King Charles II in 1662 had been secreted in it in 1687, to safeguard this paper from confiscation by [Sir Edmund Andros](#) as agent of the current

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monarch.





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"It's all now you see. Yesterday won't be over until tomorrow and tomorrow began ten thousand years ago."

- Remark by character "Garin Stevens"
in William Faulkner's INTRUDER IN THE DUST



Prepared: November 9, 2015



ROYAL GOVERNOR SIR EDMUND ANDROS

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ARRGH AUTOMATED RESearch REPORT

GENERATION HOTLINE



This stuff presumably looks to you as if it were generated by a human. Such is not the case. Instead, someone has requested that we pull it out of the hat of a pirate who has grown out of the shoulder of our pet parrot "Laura" (as above). What these chronological lists are: they are research reports compiled by ARRGH algorithms out of a database of modules which we term the Kouroo Contexture (this is data mining). To respond to such a request for information we merely push a button.



SIR EDMUND ANDROS

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Commonly, the first output of the algorithm has obvious deficiencies and we need to go back into the modules stored in the contexture and do a minor amount of tweaking, and then we need to punch that button again and recompile the chronology – but there is nothing here that remotely resembles the ordinary “writerly” process you know and love. As the contents of this originating contexture improve, and as the programming improves, and as funding becomes available (to date no funding whatever has been needed in the creation of this facility, the entire operation being run out of pocket change) we expect a diminished need to do such tweaking and recompiling, and we fully expect to achieve a simulation of a generous and untiring robotic research librarian. Onward and upward in this brave new world.

First come first serve. There is no charge.
Place requests with <Kouroo@kouroo.info>. Arrgh.