

Delaware. John Campanius, the first Lutheran clergyman in the colonies, arrived in 1643 and proceeded not only to instruct the colonials but also to reach out to the Indians...reducing their language and translating Luther's catechism. The Swedish work did not prosper and was taken by force by the Dutch in 1654.

Under the Dutch the great spiritual work was done through Frelinghuysen, 1739, etc., and through the Presbyterian Tennants. In 1746 the College of New Jersey (Princeton) was founded and in 1766 Queen's College (Rutgers) came into being...both having in view the role of training ministers and other servants for the church and the work of God.

New Jersey also received a fair share of Quakers and much of the anti-slavery movement began in that place.

(3) Pennsylvania

As far as a colony goes, Pennsylvania was founded rather late . Charles II in 1681 cancelled a family debt by giving a giant land-grant charter to Penn and the latter determined to found a colony where good men could work out the leading of the Spirit in a "holy experiment". The colonial land was purchased by Penn from the Indians and resold to Quaker settlers and by October 1682 Penn had laid out the city of Philadelphia and opened the gates of the new colony. Quakers surged in great numbers to Pennsylvania and many other under-privileged groups with them. Penn soon discovered that "good men" did not always act as he thought they would and his own disillusionment with their conduct was great...religion often becoming an incidental nuisance. But the colony became home to religious groups with considerable numbers including Quakers, Moravians, Palatinates, Mennonites and lesser bodies like the Schwenkfelders. In 1748 the first Lutheran synod was formed (under the leadership of H.M. Muhlenberg) and the Roman Catholic missions were begun in 1733. The inception of the University of Pennsylvania came in 1751 (1755) and of all the colonial universities it was the only one not committed to a religious order. The colony in the 1740's was the stamping ground of Whitefield and one of the most fruitful of the revival areas. I will say a lot more in class...this syllabus is not supposed to go into details anyway.

(4) Maryland

The Maryland charter was granted to Lord Baltimore (Cecil Calvert) in 1632. He was of Roman persuasion and sought to open the colony particularly for Romanists although he was careful to allow freedom to protestants as well. Calvert succeeded in obtaining Jesuit missionaries to reach out to the Indian community. His work was politically troubled as the problems in England were compounded through the commonwealth and the restoration