

In 1746 the College of New Jersey --later Princeton--was founded and in 1766 Queen's College --later 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 number of Quakers and much of the anti-slavery movement began in this colony.

(c) Pennsylvania

As far as a colony goes, Pennsylvania was founded rather late. Charles II cancelled a family debt in 1681 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." Penn was a Quaker (or at least a Quaker-sympathizer, there is some little question in this matter) and his colonial land was purchased by him from the Indians (remembering what I earlier noted on Indian land sales) and then resold to Quaker settlers. 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 came 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 to their performance. But the colony became home to religious groups with considerable numbers including Quakers, Moravians, Palatinates, Mennonites and lesser bodies such as the Schwenkfelders. In 1748 the first Lutheran Synod was formed under the leadership of Henry Melchior Muhlenberg and Roman Catholic missions were begun in 1733. The beginning of the University of Pennsylvania was 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 more about this in class...the syllabus avoids details as you can see. Penn, we must note, tried very hard to be fair with the Indians and showed great kindness and understanding of them. His successors were less concerned!

(d) Maryland

The Maryland charter was given 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, however, as the problems in England were compounded through the commonwealth and the restoration. Eventually he lost control of the colony and in 1691 a new charter was issued while in 1692 protestantism was established! Thomas Bray became the commissary in 1695 and aided the development of Anglicanism through intense missionary work.