tion, others were selected by leaders of the movement and in addition, the richer emigrants had their own personal retainers and indentured servants who accompanied them, bound, in consideration of transportation, to serve for a given number of years.

All early immigrants to our coast had one characteristic in common — they were adventurers, but there their characteristics divide. The Gorges people described themselves accurately to a minister from the Bay, who, in preaching, urged them to approve themselves a religious people from this consideration, viz. — "that otherwise they would contradict the main end of planting this wilderness." Whereupon a hearer, arising in the assembly, called out, "Sir, you are mistaken; you think you are preaching to the people at the Bay; our main end was to catch fish."

But the Virginia settlers and those of New England were agreed to this: that none of them liked conditions at home. Beyond question some of our New England ancestors sought business opportunities for themselves and for their descendants. Wolcott, Winthrop, Haynes, Ludlow and Hopkins were no financial dreamers. Their properties were too well invested in the home country. You recall what lay behind their decisions to remove. They were heartily sick of the political and social trend of events in England. Thomas Hooker's oration, "Farewell to England," even read in the crabbed printing of the day, appears a masterly effort. One can appreciate in reading it that Hooker was a great orator of his time. "His Sowship" as Charles Dickens called James I, had been on the throne, and that prize debauchee, George Villiers, the Duke of Buckingham — his Steenie, as James called him — was his dearest comrade and had not yet met fate from Felton's dagger. The States