man present who proved to be a London barrister, distinguished for his archaeological researches and himself a member of an ancient Somerset family. The barrister thought the remark addressed to him and suddenly turned and exclaimed, "What, Wolcotts! Why, if those men had remained here in England they would be our Dukes and Lords today." I am not so sure. If they had survived Marston Moor and Naseby, they might have died on the scaffold under Charles II.

It is now almost three centuries since the Dorchester company decided to remove. Massachusetts Bay? There were ten thousand people there. Whole villages were emigrating from England. The Church State was the ideal of the Bay leaders but in actual operation it shook the nerves of most of the members of the Watertown, Dorchester and Newtown plantations. Theocratic disputes coming to the fore in the Bay from 1630 to 1636 were disturbing. John Endicott's almost treasonable act in cutting the Cross of St. George from the British ensign must have annoyed Master Wolcott mightily. Endicott got the notion into his head that the Cross was a Papal symbol. The debate went on among the magistrates and ministers until it was finally stopped by Thomas Hooker's report as umpire. He ruled that the Cross of St. George had as little to do with the Roman Church as the Lion and Unicorn have to do with a modern menagerie.

Roger Williams' declarations that the immigrants had no real title to the soil also must have annoyed Master Wolcott. Williams changed his mind afterwards when he was trying to secure a charter in 1643 when Parliament controlled London and Charles was in the field. The charter cost Williams about eighteen months of strenuous effort, but he also had eighteen months graduate study, as it were, with lead-