

its seal ; admitted five of its inhabitants into his legislative council ; and assumed the administration ¹.

Many of the inhabitants of Roxbury, in Massachusetts, received from the government the grant of a tract of land, in the southern part of the colony, for a settlement, which was named Woodstock ².

Samuel Lee, a dissenting minister of London, of great learning and reputation, came to New England ³.

The first episcopal society was formed in Boston ; and the service of the Common Prayer book introduced ⁴.

A small

¹ Ibid. 279. When Andros demanded the Charter of Clarke, the late governor of Rhode Island, he promised to deliver it "at a fitter season." Ibid. 421.

² Hutchinson, ii. 204. Bounded south by Woodward and Saffery's line.
³ Sewall, MS. Diary. He was settled in the ministry at Bristol, not long after his arrival ; but he did not continue there "much above three years." Soon after the Revolution, he embarked for England ; but the ship, in which he took passage, was taken by a French privateer, and carried into St. Maloes in France. His family being sent thence into England, without his knowledge, and he, by the king's order, detained ; he fell into a fever, and died in a few days, *Ætat*. LXIV. He well understood the learned languages ; spoke Latin fluently and elegantly ; was well versed in all the liberal arts and sciences ; "was a great master in physic and alchemy ; and no stranger to any part of polite or useful learning." Calamy's Continuation of Account of Ejected Ministers, i. 53—56. Among the MSS. preserved in the British Museum, there is one of Samuel Lee, entitled "Answer to many Queries relative to America, chiefly to the Natural Productions and Diseases. 1690." Biblioth. Americ. 30.

⁴ Coll. Hist. Soc. iii. 259. The service was introduced before the arrival of Andros. Randolph was active in promoting it. Judge Sewall writes in his Diary : "August 5, [1686,] William Harrison the bodice maker is buried, which is the first that I know of buried with the Common Prayer Book in Boston. He was formerly Mr. Randolph's landlord." "August 21. Mr. Randolph and Mr. Bullivant were here. Mr. Randolph mentioned a contribution toward building them a church, and seemed to goe away displeased because I spake not up to it." Andros, on the day of his arrival, applied for the use of one of the churches in Boston. Judge Sewall (ib.) having mentioned, that the governor and counsellors took the oaths at the Town house (remarking, that the "governour stood with his hat on when oaths given to counsellors"), writes : "It seems [he] speaks to the ministers in the Library about accommodation as to a meeting house, that might so contrive the time, as one house might serve two assemblies." "Dec. 21. There is a meeting at Mr. Allen's of the Ministers and four of each Congregation, to consider what answer to give the Governour ; and it was agreed, that could not with a good conscience consent that our meeting houses should be made use of for the Common Prayer worship." "March 22, 1686-7. This day his Excellency views the three meeting houses. 23. The Governour sends Mr. Randolph for the keys of our meeting house [Old South,] that may say prayers there. Mr. Eliot, Frary, Oliver, Savage, Davis, and myself wait on his excellency, show that the land and house is ours, and that we can't consent to part with it to such use ; exhibit