

of sight before the advance of the English Christianity, the English Civilization, the English ideas of liberty and law. It is futile for the Church of Rome to lay claim to the possession of the territory of the United States on the ground that much of our soil "has been fertilized by the sweat and blood of (Roman) Catholic explorers, founders of colonies, and missionaries." The work of the Latin peoples and the Church of Rome in the development of our nationality was swept away before the incoming of a purer faith and a nobler race. Again we assert—and history bears out and verifies the claim we make—that we, the people of the United States, owe nothing, so far as the development of our nationality, the growth of our Christianity are concerned, to Spain, nothing to France, nothing to Rome††.

#### APPENDIX IV.

##### THE PURITAN ELEMENT IN OUR NATION-MAKING.

In some of the critiques on the inaccurate and distorted Associated Press reports of this discourse, I have been charged with ignoring the alleged contribution to our nation-making of the Puritans, who sought, not to establish either freedom, civic or religious, or free institutions, but a theocracy and the theocratic ideas and principles of Judaism. The doughty burghers of New Amsterdam, whose business in the new world was commercial, rather than political or institutional; the patient and industrious Swedes on the Delaware, who came from their homes in Northern Europe to have in new lands the opportunities for prosperity and development denied them in their native Sweden, gave little, if anything, to the shaping of our institutions. I am reminded of the Scotch-Irish, of Western Pennsylvania, and the Highlanders, of North Carolina; of the "Pilgrims of Maryland," the Pennsylvania Dutch in the middle states, and the Swiss and Salzburger in South Carolina and Georgia, but I am speaking, in treating of the Genesis of our institutions and the founding of the nation, of a period earlier than that of the coming of any one of these immigrations. It is an historic fact, unpopular though it may be regarded in some quarters, that the founding of our

†† "Four Centuries of Conflict." Perry (pp. 27-29).