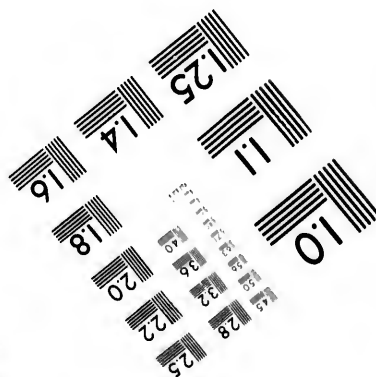
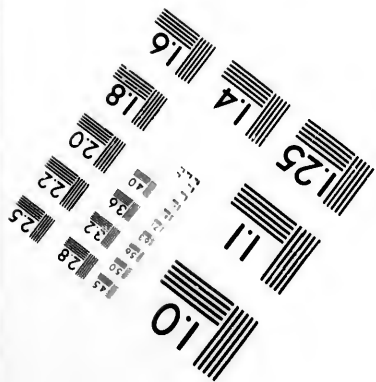
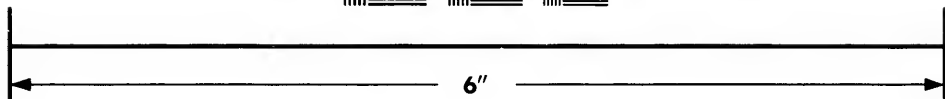
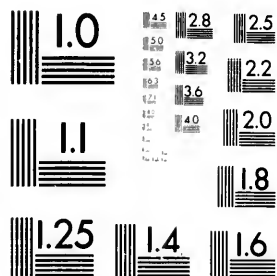


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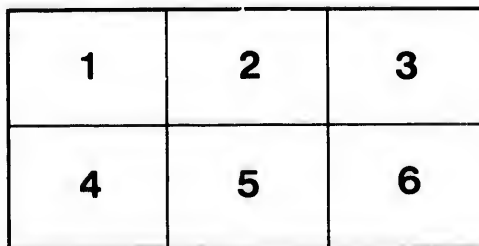
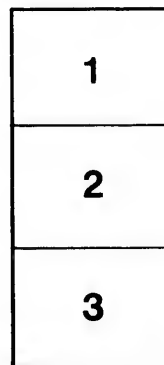
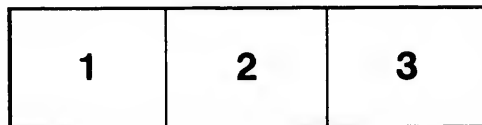
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H

AUTH

HISTORY OF THE UNITED  
STATES IN RHYME

BY

ROBERT C. ADAMS

AUTHOR OF "THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND IN RHYME," "ON BOARD THE  
'ROCKET,' " ETC.

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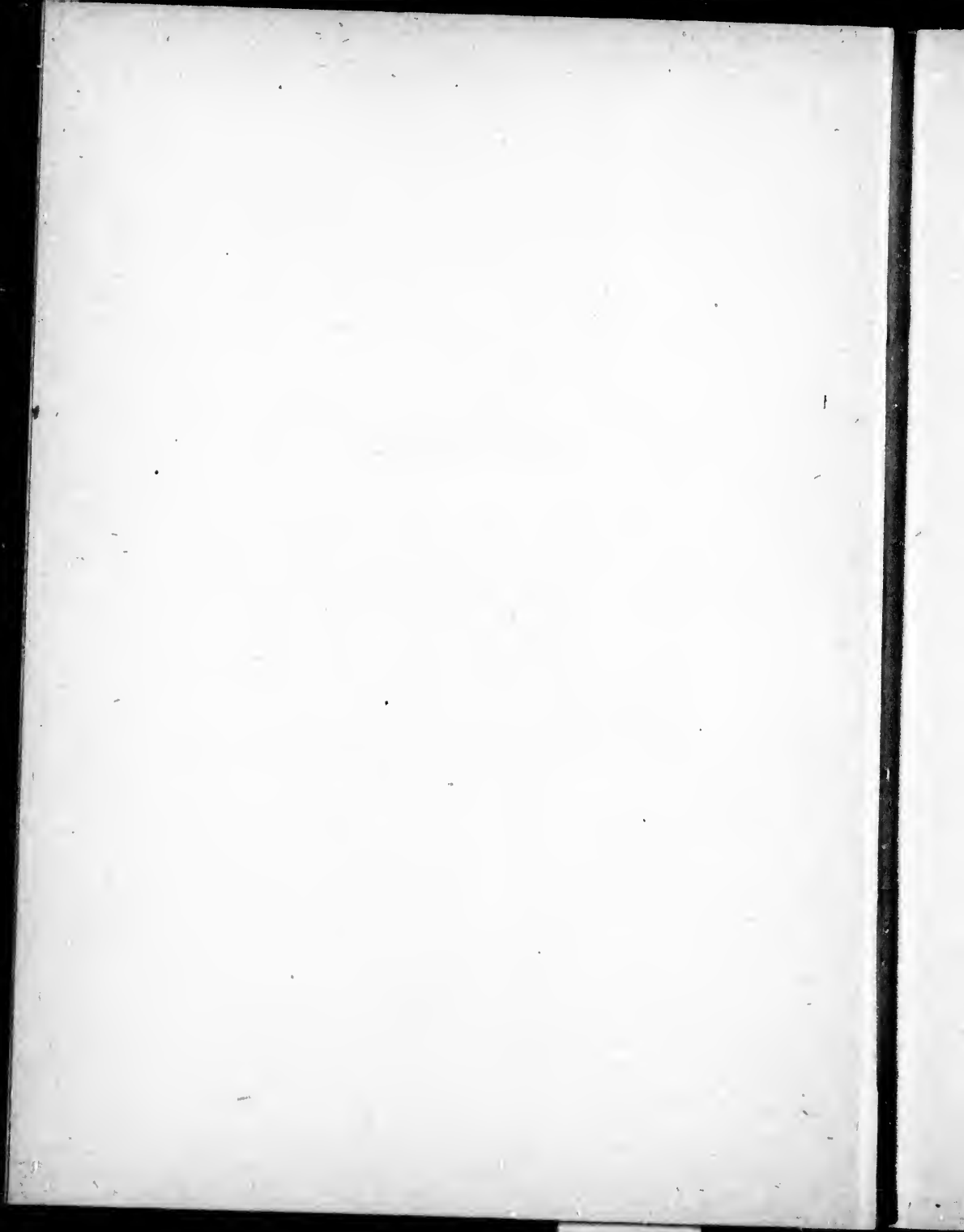
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## PREFACE.

This History of the United States  
'Tis not pretended higher rates  
Than Bancroft, Barnes or Lossing!  
But to the student pressed for time,  
This condensation clothed in rhyme  
'Tis hoped will prove a blessing.





HISTORY OF THE UNITED  
STATES IN RHYME.

*DISCOVERIES.*

About the year ten hundred two,  
So Iceland's legends say,  
Norwegians saw America  
From Greenland to Cape May.  
Four hundred years of silence came,  
The Northmen's trips had ceased,  
When Europe's enterprise sought out  
The commerce of the East,  
In Christopher Columbus' day,  
A Genoese by birth,  
Who, studying navigation, guessed  
The roundness of the earth,

A. D.  
1002.

And said that Asia might be reached  
By sailing to the West:  
Spain's Ferdinand and Isabel  
Gave means to make the test.  
They fitted out two caravels,  
Columbus bought a third,  
Aug. 3, 1492. And sailed from Palos, in old Spain,  
With sixscore men on board.  
When seventy days of fruitless search  
Had wearied out his crew,  
Oct. 12, 1492. Columbus saw San Salvador  
In fourteen ninety-two.  
When Cuba, San Domingo's shore,  
And smaller isles were seen,  
He carried back to Spain next year  
The tidings to the Queen.  
John Cabot gained from Henry Seventh  
A patent to explore,  
And with his son Sebastian found  
July 3, 1497. The coast of Labrador.

Sebastian fourteen ninety-eight

A second voyage made,

And searched to Carolina's shore,

1498.

For purposes of trade.

He afterwards found Hudson's Bay,

1517.

And when King Henry died,

For Spain he voyaged to Brazil,

1526.

And saw La Plata's tide.

Columbus Orinoco saw,

Aug. 10, 1498.

In fourteen ninety-eight,

But rivals sent him home in chains,

To gratify their hate.

The Queen released him, and he sailed

Once more the westward way,

But ere returning she had died

And enemies held sway.

Columbus, suffering from neglect,

At Valladolid died;

May 20, 1506.

His bones beneath Havana's soil,

In Cuba, now abide.

*History of the United States in Rhyme.*

He made four voyages in all,  
Formed settlements abroad,  
But never knew the magnitude  
Of what he had explored.  
Discoveries were concealed by Spain,  
And jealous rivals hurled  
Such calumnies, Columbus lost  
The naming of a world.  
Americus Vespuccius,  
A Florentine, made claim  
That he discovered the New World,  
And thus it bears his name.  
He sailed to South America  
In fourteen ninety-nine,  
And, five years later, made reports  
That favored his design.  
Cortereal, for Portugal,  
Six hundred miles or more  
Of North America explored,  
And off to slavery bore

1499.

1504.

Some fifty of the Indians.

In this unholy strife,

Upon a second rash attempt,

1501.

He forfeited his life.

The Frenchmen came to Newfoundland

1504.

To fish, in fifteen four,

They named Cape Breton and explored

The great St. Lawrence shore.

Some voyagers saw Yucatan,

And, fifteen hundred ten,

Balboa with a colony

Encamped at Darien.

1510.

In fifteen thirteen, he the great

Sept. 29, 1513.

Pacific Ocean spied,

And took possession for old Spain,

Of all its boundless tide.

Juan Ponce De Leon, fifteen twelve,

The Fount of Youth to gain,

Discovering Florida, was made

April 6, 1512.

Its governor by Spain.

1521. But when he came to settle there,  
The Indians defied  
The Spaniards, who to Cuba fled,  
Where Ponce de Leon died.
1517. Then Cordova found Mexico:  
1518. Grijalva searched anew,  
1519-21. And Cortes conquered Mexico,  
1531. Pizarro took Peru.
1520. De Ayllon, seeking Indian slaves,  
From San Domingo sailed  
To Carolina for his prey ;
1525. A second voyage failed.
1523. John Verrazani sailed from France,  
In fifteen twenty-three,  
And leaving Carolina reached  
1524. The fiftieth degree.
1528. Narvaez went to Florida  
New settlements to form ;  
In crazy boats he fled to sea,  
And perished in a storm.

De Soto, Cuba's governor, 1539-41.

Came next with crowded ranks;  
He marched three thousand miles, and died  
On Mississippi's banks.

One half of his six hundred died,  
The rest resolved to flee,

And, failing to escape by land,  
Built boats and reached the sea.

Jacques Cartier, in thirty-four, 1534.

Two ships took out from France,  
And made attempt in Canada  
French glory to advance.

Next year he made a second trip,  
And on St. Lawrence day, 1535.

Explored the Gulf that took this name  
And up its stream made way.

The vessels anchored at Quebec,

And, taking boats, he came  
To Hochelaga's Isle, and gave  
To Montreal its name.



- Again, in fifteen forty-one,  
1541. He voyaged to Quebec,  
And near the village built a fort,  
The Indians to check.  
He left ere Roberval appeared,  
Who, sent out by the King  
1542. To act as viceroy, sailed again  
Disheartened, in the spring.  
1542. Cabrillo, fifteen forty-two,  
Explored by Spain's command,  
From Acapulco, steering north,  
Along the Western land.  
Coligny, Admiral of France,  
A place of refuge planned  
For persecuted Huguenots  
Within the Western land.  
A squadron under Ribault sailed  
1562. And reached Port Royal Bay;  
A colony of twenty-six  
Decided there to stay.

To honor Charles the Ninth, the land  
Was Carolina styled;

But failing to receive supplies,  
They left the Western wild.

Another expedition came,

Led by Laudonniere,

To the St. John's, in Florida,

1564.

And built a fortress there.

This rousing Spanish jealousy,

Melendez brought a crew,

Who, settling at St. Augustine,

1565.

Nine hundred Frenchmen slew.

A fiery Gascon named De Gourges,

In anger crossed the seas,

Secured two hundred prisoners

And hung them to the trees.

He fled, and Spain retained the land;

St. Augustine thus rates

The oldest town existing now

Within the United States.

1576-77.

For gold, and northwest passages  
To reach East Indian trade,  
Three unsuccessful voyages  
By Frobisher were made.

1578-80.

In seventy-nine, Sir Francis Drake  
Passed California's coast;  
And John de Fuca, later on,  
Still further search could boast.  
Sir Humphrey Gilbert for his queen  
Made claim to Newfoundland;

1583.

His little vessel of ten tons  
Went down with all its band.

1584.

Then Walter Raleigh for himself,  
With patents to explore,  
Sent Amidas and Barlow out  
To Carolina's shore.  
The land was called Virginia  
By England's virgin queen,  
And Raleigh, knighted, sent more ships  
To settle his demesne.

Sir Richard Grenville led the fleet 1585.

And founded Roanoke;

But Indian hostility

They managed to provoke,

And after suffering much distress,

Were eager to forsake

The colony, and go on board

The ships of Francis Drake. 1586.

They scarce had sailed when ships arrived

With bountiful supplies;

And Grenville landed fifteen men

To hold the enterprise.

Then Raleigh sent more emigrants

With Governor White, who found 1587.

The bones of all the fifteen men

Exposed upon the ground.

Returning home to get supplies,

He left a hundred there,

Among whom was the first born child

They called Virginia Dare.

1590. Three years elapsed before John White  
The settlement regained;  
The colony had disappeared,  
No vestige then remained.  
Sir Walter sent five different times,  
But never found a trace;  
'Tis thought they joined the Indians,  
And mingled with their race.
1602. Gosnold, in sixteen hundred two,  
Explored and named Cape Cod;  
1603. Then Martin Pring, and Weymouth next,  
1605. Maine's territory trod.

*VIRGINIA.*

The chartered London Company,  
A settlement to form,  
Sent Newport out to Roanoke,  
But, driven by a storm,  
He found the Bay of Chesapeake,  
Up the James River came,

May twenty-third, in sixteen seven;

May 23, 1607.

Thus Jamestown took its name.

Gosnold, projector of the plan,

And half the settlers died;

The rulers proving weak and bad,

John Smith was wisely tried.

He organized the colony,

But, travelling through the land,

Was captured, and two men were slain

By savage Indian bands.

Condemned to die, his life was saved

By Pocahontas' love,

Who, clinging to his neck, detained

The clubs that swung above.

The settlement was reinforced

With idle gentlemen;

An accident made Smith go home;

Disaster followed then;

And as the starving colonists

Were sailing far away,

- Lord Delaware with full supplies  
1610. Arrived within the bay.  
1611. Then Gates came out with working men,  
Prosperity returned ;  
1613 Fair Pocahontas married Rolfe ;  
Powhatan's love was earned.  
By emigration every year,  
The State was firmly planted ;  
1621. King James, in sixteen twenty-one,  
A constitution granted.

*NEW ENGLAND — MASSACHUSETTS.*

- The Plymouth Company resolved  
New lands abroad to gain ;  
An unsuccessful settlement  
1607. George Popham made in Maine.  
1614. In sixteen fourteen, brave John Smith  
The region well explored,  
And, naming it New England, sailed  
To spread its fame abroad.

He came to form a colony  
With sixteen men next year,  
But, captured by French pirates, lost 1615.  
His ship and all its gear.  
The persecuted Puritans  
Away from England fled ;  
John Robinson, in sixteen eight, 1608.  
His faithful followers led  
To Leyden, where they formed a church  
And heard Dutch sailors tell  
Of favored lands across the sea,  
Where they in peace might dwell.  
An embassy, to England sent,  
Got leave to colonize,  
And London merchants furnished means  
To purchase their supplies.  
Although the *Speedwell's* courage failed,  
The *Mayflower* spread her sails  
At Plymouth, with a hundred souls, Sept. 6, 1620.  
And braved the Atlantic gales.



They sailed nine weeks and safely reached  
The harbor of Cape Cod,  
Rejoicing in a land that gave  
Freedom to worship God.

They gathered in the cabin there,  
A constitution wrote,  
And made John Carver governor,  
By universal vote.

They set their feet on Plymouth Rock,  
1620. December twenty-second,  
In sixteen twenty; from this date  
The settlement is reckoned.  
The governor and nearly half  
Of all the little nation,  
Ere summer came had lost their lives  
Through sickness and privation.

1621. Their hopes were dull, when Samoset,  
An Indian chief, appeared,  
And shouting, "Welcome, Englishmen!"  
Their drooping spirits cheered.

A treaty, formed with Massassoit,  
For fifty years was kept;  
And Bradford thirty years was made  
The ruler's place to accept.  
A colony, at Weymouth formed,  
Aroused the Indian foe;  
Miles Standish to the rescue came 1623.  
In time to avert the blow.  
John Endicott, with five score men, 1628.  
To Salem came to stay,  
And there he formed the colony  
Of Massachusetts Bay.  
Next year "three godly ministers" 1629.  
Two hundred settlers brought  
From England, and on Charlestown Neck  
A residence they sought.  
John Winthrop fifteen hundred brought,  
In sixteen hundred thirty,  
And Boston, with its neighboring towns, 1630.  
Was settled by this party.

1635. Three thousand settlers came one year,  
Among them Henry Vane,  
1636. Who served a year as governor  
And sailed for home again.  
The Puritans most highly prized  
The freedom they had bought,  
But yet denied to other men  
The liberty of thought.  
In Salem, Roger Williams preached  
That rulers had no right  
To dictate in religious things,  
Man's conscience is his light.  
1635. He, banished, fled to wintry wilds  
Where savages abounded;  
Canonicus then gave him land;  
1637. Rhode Island thus was founded.  
Anne Hutchinson's peculiar creed  
Caused Boston much dissension;  
1637. Imprisonment, then banishment,  
Were meted by convention.

New England's colonies were joined, 1643.  
In sixteen forty-three,  
Except Rhode Island, which had failed  
With Plymouth to agree.  
Ten Quakers, who had crossed the sea,  
Were back to England shipped, 1656.  
But others came, and, for their faith,  
Were hanged, imprisoned, whipped.  
But when the persecutions ceased, 1661.  
The Quaker zeal was staid,  
And seconding John Eliot's work,  
They gave the Indians aid.  
Good Massassoit kept the peace,  
By English growth made sore,  
His son the friendly treaties broke,  
And waged King Philip's war. 1675.  
New England's fiercest Indian tribes  
This wrathful chieftain led,  
And fearful slaughter raged a year,  
Till Church cut off his head. 1676.

Two judges, who condemned Charles First,  
Were sheltered in the land;  
1660. This brought a Navigation Act  
From Charles the Second's hand.  
It favored England in their trade,  
And hindered foreign barter,  
1683. And Charles, to gain control, annulled  
The Massachusetts charter.  
1686. James Second all New England's States  
A royal province made,  
1686. Sir Edmund Andros was sent out  
The government to aid.  
But when King James had lost his throne,  
This tyrant went to jail,  
1689. And Boston's patriots sent him home,  
With fifty more, by sail.  
In three years more Sir William Phipps  
1692. Was sent his place to fill;  
New England's colonies remained  
A royal province still.

Belief in witchcraft cursed the land 1692.  
In sixteen ninety-two;  
Wise Cotton Mather and great men  
Declared the doctrine true.  
In Salem persecution raged,  
In jail were hundreds flung,  
By torture fifty-five confessed,  
And twenty folks were hung.

*NEW YORK.*

The Dutch sent Henry Hudson out, 1609.  
Who came to New York Bay,  
And up the river Hudson made  
For sixty leagues his way.  
In sixteen thirteen Adrian Block 1613.  
First Hell Gate's passage made;  
And many ships then came to seek  
The fur and peltry trade.  
The Dutch East India Company, 1623.  
In sixteen twenty-three,

Sent thirty families of Walloons  
With May across the sea.

These people were French Protestants  
Who into Holland fled;

1625. Eight families formed Albany,  
The rest at Brooklyn stayed.

In twenty-six came Minuit,  
Dutch power to augment;

The Indians sold Manhattan Isle,  
Ten acres for a cent.

Fierce warfare with the Indians  
Gave twenty years of care;

1655. The Dutch by force of arms subdued  
The Swedes of Delaware.

1664. An English fleet arrived in port,  
In sixteen sixty-four,

Demanding for the Duke of York  
Surrender of the shore.

The Council yielded up the place  
Against Stuyvesant's pleas;

The English flag above New York  
Then floated on the breeze.

The Dutch, in sixteen seventy-three, 1673.  
Through treason gained the town;  
But gave it, after sixteen months,  
Again to England's crown.

The tyranny of governors  
Made Leisler take the rule,  
Whom Sloughter most unjustly hung, 1691.  
By liquor made a fool.

Against West India pirate craft  
They sent out Captain Kidd, 1699.  
Who hoisted up the pirate's flag,  
"And wickedly he did."

In politics the Democrats  
Were led by Rip Van Dam, 1732.  
And party strife, for many years,  
Kept passions in a flame.

The people feared the "Negro Plot," 1741.  
To burn New York for gold,



And nearly eighty colored folks  
Were hanged, or burned, or sold.

MARYLAND.

Lord Maryland secured a grant  
Beyond Potomac's shore ;  
1634. The persecuted Catholics,  
In sixteen thirty-four,  
From England to St. Mary's came  
In search of toleration,  
1635-45. And Maryland was opened to  
The oppressed of every nation.  
Dissension came, and Clayborne twice  
Against the crown rebelled ;  
The Protestants unjustly used  
The powers that they held.  
In civil wars and party strifes  
The time was largely spent,  
1715. Until the fourth Lord Baltimore  
Secured the government.

*CONNECTICUT.*

The river of Connecticut  
Was found by Adrian Block, 1614.  
In sixteen fourteen, and the Dutch  
Its trading chances took.  
Earl Warwick got a grant of land, 1630.  
Expressed in current notion,  
"From Narragansett River to  
The great Pacific Ocean."  
He soon transferred his interest 1634.  
To Say-and-Seal and Brooke,  
Who towards the region's settlement  
Some active measures took.  
In sixteen hundred thirty-three  
Holmes' colony was made 1633.  
At Windsor; Steele then brought a band 1635.  
Who near to Hartford stayed.  
A hundred more, from Boston, joined 1636.  
Their friends the following year,

*History of the United States in Rhyme.*

- “The light of Western Churches” styled,  
Good Hooker gave them cheer.
1636. John Winthrop built the Saybrook fort,  
And made a colony there,  
Determined that these fertile lands  
The Dutchmen should not share.
1637. The Pequod War distressed the land,  
And thirty men were slain;  
The Narragansetts were induced  
As allies to remain  
By Roger Williams, and they joined  
The troops of Captain Mason,  
Inflicting on the Pequod tribe  
Complete extermination.
- John Davenport, with London friends,  
1638. Arranged New Haven’s site;  
Church members were the only men  
Who held the voter’s right.
1662. A Royal Charter was obtained  
In sixteen sixty-two;

The Colonies of Connecticut

A bond of union drew.

When Andros came with sixty men,

The charter to revoke,

Brave Captain Wadsworth hid it safe 1687.

Within the "charter oak."

*DELAWARE.*

The Dutch came out to Delaware 1631.

In sixteen thirty-one,

But savages destroyed them all

Before a year was gone.

Then Swedes established colonies 1638.

In sixteen thirty-eight;

But Dutch and English finally,

Secured the little State.

*NEW JERSEY.*

New Jersey's settlement was made 1664.

In sixteen sixty-four,

- And Carteret and Berkeley both  
 The landed titles bore.
1676. West Jersey passed within the hands  
 Of Quakers and of Penn,  
 Until in seventeen hundred two,
1702. It joined the East again,  
 And both were subject to New York  
 Till seventeen thirty-eight,
1738. When Governor Lewis Morris ruled  
 New Jersey separate.

*THE CAROLINAS.*

1663. Lord Clarendon and seven friends,  
 In sixteen sixty-three,  
 Secured the Carolina lands  
 From Charles the Second — free.  
 The colonies of Albemarle  
 And Carteret were formed;  
 To Charleston's genial settlement  
 Both Dutch and Huguenots swarmed.

In seventeen hundred twenty-nine  
A separation came; 1729.  
Then Carolina, North and South,  
The royal rule proclaim.

*PENNSYLVANIA.*

Good William Penn, in eighty-two, 1682.  
Brought out a chartered right,  
And bargained fairly with the Swedes  
For Philadelphia's site.  
He paid respect to Indian tribes,  
And treated them as men;  
The Indians in turn resolved  
"To live in love with Penn."  
He went to England to reside 1684.  
In sixteen eighty-four,  
But came again in ninety-nine, 1699.  
Remaining two years more.  
His heirs controlled the government.  
Till revolution came;

1779.     The State of Pennsylvania  
          Then paid them for their claim.

*GEORGIA.*

1733.     Good General Oglethorpe came out,  
          In seventeen thirty-three,  
          And at Savannah formed a home,  
          Where debtors might be free.

*KING WILLIAM'S WAR.*

          King William's costly war with France  
          For seven years was waged,  
1689.     Canadian, French, and Indian bands  
          The colonists enraged.  
1690     Schenectady, and other towns,  
          These foes attacked and burned ;  
          The colonists were then aroused,  
          And warfare was returned.  
1690.     Port Royal, in Acadia,  
          Was plundered by a fleet,

But forces sent to Canada  
Encountered sore defeat.

*QUEEN ANNE'S WAR.*

Queen Anne's War made with France  
and Spain, 1702.  
In seventeen hundred two,  
Awoke the French and Indian  
Hostilities anew.  
The town of Deerfield was destroyed, 1704.  
And all the frontier flamed;  
Port Royal, by the colonists seized,  
Annapolis was named. 1710.  
South Carolina fruitlessly 1702.  
Attacked St. Augustine;  
A British fleet and troops were sent  
To Boston by the Queen,  
And led by Walker made attempt 1711.  
Again to take Quebec:



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Eight ships were lost, nine hundred men  
All perished in the wreck.

*KING GEORGE'S WAR.*

For thirty years repose was had,  
Till seventeen forty-four,  
When France and England broke the peace  
1744. And caused King George's War.  
The English captured Louisburg,  
But gave it back again,  
And failing to make boundaries,  
Let cause of war remain.

*THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.*

1754. This brought the French and Indian War,  
Disputed lands to gain,  
Which sixteen million dollars cost,  
And thirty thousand men.  
1755. Defeat was met at Fort du Quesne,  
And Braddock lost his life;

George Washington then showed his skill,  
Retreating from the strife.  
In fifty-eight he led the attack 1758.  
Retrieving this disgrace,  
And Pittsburg, named for William Pitt,  
Now stands upon the place.  
Crown Point, Ticonderoga, both 1759.  
Were yielded by the foe,  
Niagara was then obtained 1759.  
By Johnson and Prideaux.  
Acadia and Louisburg, 1757.  
With all Cape Breton's isle,  
Were gained; and Wolfe secured Quebec, 1759.  
Expiring with a smile.  
The Paris treaty closed the war, 1763.  
In seventeen sixty-three,  
And England held the continent  
Across from sea to sea.  
The thirteen colonies progressed  
In wealth and population,

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Opressions of the parent land  
Aroused their indignation.

Their manufactures were suppressed,  
All foreign trade prevented,  
And taxes laid by parliaments,  
Where none were represented.

Their homes were searched by officers  
With Writings of Assistance:

James Otis gave the trumpet call  
That roused the first resistance.

1765. The Stamp Act stirred the populace,  
And mobs defied the law;

The Sons of Liberty combine'd,  
And home-made clothes they wore.

The English merchants losing trade,  
1766. The Stamp Act was repealed;

Then William Pitt and Edmund Burke  
Their love of right revealed.

On colors, paper, glass and tea  
1767. New taxes soon were laid,

And Boston had to tolerate  
    An English Board of Trade.  
Then England sent some soldiers out,  
    And passed the Mutiny Act,  
Which ordered colonists to provide  
    All things the soldiers lacked.  
Two regiments, with General Gage, 1768.  
    On Boston town were quartered;  
The State Street massacre took place; March 5, 1770.  
    Three citizens were slaughtered.  
The rising of the populace  
    Filled England with alarm;  
By taking duties off of goods,  
    She sought to undo the harm.  
But just to keep the principle,  
    The tax was kept on tea,  
And Boston's patriots emptied out Dec. 16, 1773.  
    A portion in the sea.  
Of Massachusetts, General Gage 1774.  
    The governor was made.

1774. The Boston Port Bill then was passed,  
Which closed its foreign trade.  
A Continental Congress held,  
In seventeen seventy-four,  
In Philadelphia, resolved  
The English acts to ignore.  
New York, Virginia, and the South  
Were filled with freedom's breath,  
And echoed Patrick Henry's cry  
For liberty or death.  
Eight hundred men were sent by Gage  
For arms at Concord stored;  
The famous ride of Paul Revere  
Soon spread the news abroad.
- April 19, 1775. The minute men at Lexington,  
Opposed the advancing host:  
The British fired on the band,  
And eight good lives were lost.  
At Concord they destroyed the stores  
And hastily returned,

For all the country was aroused ;  
Each man for vengeance burned.  
From houses, fences, trees and rocks  
The musket bullets sped,  
And near three hundred men were lost,  
As home the soldiers fled.

Ticonderoga and Crown Point  
Americans secured.

1775.

And large supplies of stores and guns  
Much needed, were procured.  
A second congress met to raise  
An army for the land :

George Washington was authorized  
To take the chief command.

Near twenty thousand fighting men  
Surrounded Boston soon,

And battle raged at Bunker Hill  
The seventeenth of June.

June 17, 1775.

The British twice fled down the hill,  
But on the third attack,

The ammunition being spent,  
They drove the "Yankees" back.

Dec. 31, 1775. Montgomery attacked Quebec,  
But fell when first they fired;  
They wounded Arnold, Morgan seized,  
-The rest in spring retired.

The Heights of Dorchester were armed  
By colonists at night,

March 17, 1776. The English under General Howe  
To Halifax made flight.

Eleven months they'd Boston held,  
While troops besieged 't round;  
They pillaged houses, rifled shops,  
Profaning "holy ground."

The English fleet to Charleston sailed,

June 28, 1776. And on Fort Moultrie fired;  
The Southern guns replied so well,  
The shattered ships retired.

July the fourth, in seventy-six,

July 4, 1776. Was passed the Declaration

That made the united colonies  
An independent nation.  
The English, with the brothers Howe,  
Embarked to seize New York;  
They numbered thirty thousand men,  
All eager for the work.

The battle of Long Island brought Aug. 27, 1776.  
The patriots sore defeat;  
In fog, they made escape, while Howe  
Was waiting for the fleet.

The British followed to New York,  
And Washington was found  
At Harlem Heights. They moved their troops  
His army to surround,  
But Washington withdrew in part  
His forces to White Plains,  
Where soon the British general  
Important victory gains.

The Hessians took Fort Washington, Oct. 28, 1776.  
And lost a thousand men, Nov. 16, 1776.



But gained two thousand patriots  
To fill their prison pen.  
The troops across New Jersey's land  
With Washington made flight ;  
They crossed the ice-filled Delaware  
In boats, on Christmas night ;

Dec. 26, 1776. At Trenton killed some Hessian troops,  
Secured a thousand more,  
And safe re-crossed the Delaware ;  
Their loss was only four.

Again he crossed the Delaware,  
At Trenton took his post,  
Jan. 3, 1777. On Princeton made a night attack ;  
The foe three hundred lost.  
The Howes, with eighteen thousand men,  
Embarked for Chesapeake ;  
And Washington departed South,  
The enemy to seek.  
He placed eleven thousand men  
In camp on Brandywine,

And stood at Chad's Ford to oppose  
The enemy's design.

The Hessians met them at the front,  
Cornwallis in the rear ;

The patriot troops were put to flight ;      Sept. 11, 1777.  
Their losses were severe.

Pulaski and brave La Fayette  
Displayed their valor well,

But British numbers won the day,  
And Philadelphia fell.      Sept. 25, 1777

Then Washington, at Germantown,  
Led on a bold attack,      Oct. 4, 1777.

And though almost victorious,  
The patriots fell back.

The British fleet and army gained  
The forts of Delaware ;

To Valley Forge the patriots marched,  
For winter to prepare.

Burgoyne's ten thousand soldiers took      June, 1777.  
The forts on Lake Champlain,

Aug. 16, 1777. But General Stark, at Bennington,  
Resolved to die or gain.

Sept. 19 & Oct. 7. Two fights at Saratoga brought  
The British woeful fates;

Oct. 17, 1777. Burgoyne surrendered up his troops  
And sword to General Gates.

The British, in Connecticut,

1777. The town of Danbury burned;

Sag Harbor, burned by Colonel Meigs,  
The injury returned.

The Continental soldiers strove

With hunger, sickness, cold,

And forty paper dollars bought

One dollar's worth in gold.

By Franklin's efforts was secured

The sympathy of France,

Who sent a fleet and soldiers out

The patriot cause to advance.

June 28, 1778. At Monmouth, General Clinton's troops  
Were putting Lee to flight,

Then Washington led back the men,  
And Clinton left at night.

The French and English navies met  
Off Narragansett Bay;

July 29, 1778.

A fight was thwarted by a storm  
That drove the ships away.

The massacre of Wyoming,  
Enacted in July,

July 3, 1778.

By tory troops and savages,  
Description would defy.

The British troops in Georgia took  
Savannah and Augusta,

Dec. 29, 1778.

And Prevost's force to Charleston marched,  
But, met by Lincoln's muster,

April 27, 1779.

They hastily retraced their steps,  
Retreating to Savannah,

May 12, 1779.

And Lincoln followed in the fall,  
Allied with France's banner.

Attack was made; a thousand men  
And brave Pulaski fell;

Oct. 9, 1779.

The French refused their further aid,  
Although they'd fought so well.

Connecticut's most noted towns

July, 1779.

By Tryon were invaded,  
Who, though he burned or plundered each,  
His clemency paraded.

Eight hundred men to Stony Point

July 15, 1779.

Were led by General Wayne,  
By strategy and night attack  
The fortress they regain.

The atrocities of Wyoming

Severely were repaid

By Sullivan, who led his troops

Aug., 1779.

Upon a vengeful raid.  
He burned some forty villages  
Among the famed Six Nations;  
But Indian hatred fiercer grew,  
By all these tribulations.

American success was great,

With ships and privateers;

About five hundred British ships

Were captured in three years.

Paul Jones went cruising with his fleet,

Along the English coast,

And conquered the *Serapis* there,

Sept. 23, 1779.

But *Bon Homme Richard* lost.

Then Clinton came to Charleston's siege,

Which forty days it bore,

Till Lincoln had to yield his troops

May 12, 1780.

As prisoners of war.

The British made marauding trips,

Through Carolina's lands,

Which Marion, Sumter, Pickens, Lee,

Resisted with their bands.

Then Gates marched South, the losing cause

At Camden to regain;

Cornwallis put his troops to flight,

Aug. 16, 1780.

And brave De Kalb was slain.

West Point was nearly yielded up

By Benedict Arnold's treason,

- Sept. 23, 1780. But Major André's captors learned  
The secret just in season.  
Bad Arnold, by a messenger,  
Was warned in time to fly.  
Good André rules of war condemned,  
Oct. 2, 1780. They hung him as a spy.  
Nat Greene succeeded General Gates,  
And Tarleton was defeated  
Jan. 17, 1781. At Cowpens, by the Southern troops,  
With Morgan. They retreated,  
Jan. & Feb. 1781. And joined by Greene, the feeble band  
Virginia safely gain;  
Cornwallis followed, but the streams  
Were swollen by the rain.  
When rested, Greene resumed the war,  
March 15, 1781. At Guilford Court House fought,  
Where, though the British gained the day,  
The field was dearly bought.  
In South Carolina Greene gave help,  
Sept. 8, 1781. At Eutaw Springs gave fight,

That led the British troops to leave  
For Charleston in the night.

The traitor Arnold led a force  
To gratify his hate,

And burned and plundered brutally

Jan., 1781.

Within Virginia's State.

Cornwallis taking Arnold's place

Destroyed ten millions' worth;

May and June,  
1781.

Against his forts at Yorktown marched

The forces from the North,

Who, led by Washington, encamped

About twelve thousand strong,

Americans and Frenchmen joined,

A brave and hearty throng.

They fired ships with red-hot shells,

And forts were battered down;

Cornwallis, seeing no escape,

Surrendered up the town.

Oct. 19, 1781.

His seven thousand troops marched out,

Gave up the arms they bore,



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And all the patriots gladly hailed  
The closing of the war.  
A year the British Charleston held,  
Prepared for warlike work,  
Two years their soldiers occupied  
1783. Savannah and New York.  
Lord North, by English sentiment,  
His ministry resigned;  
Sept. 3, 1783. In Paris, seventeen eighty-three,  
The terms of peace were signed.  
The struggle left America  
With poverty distressed,  
1787. But Shay's rebellion at the North  
By Lincoln was suppressed.  
The thirteen States had through the war  
Preserved confederation;  
They met at Philadelphia now  
To form themselves a nation.  
In seventeen hundred eighty seven  
Sept. 17, 1787. They framed the Constitution,

Which came in force in eighty-nine 1789.

By general resolution.

Electors of the United States

In unity arose;

George Washington for President, 1789.

With glad acclaim they chose.

By Alexander Hamilton

Financial laws were made,

With duties on imported goods

And on the spirit trade.

The latter made the whiskey men

Against the law rebel, 1794.

And fifteen thousand men came out

The malcontents to quell.

Two armies in the West both failed

The Indians to restrain,

Until their country was laid waste 1794.

Before mad Anthony Wayne.

Affairs of state were well controlled

In Washington's eight years,

And treaties were with England made,  
With Spain and with Algiers.  
1797. John Adams, by the Federalists,  
Was President elected ;  
The alien and sedition laws  
His government effected.  
America fell out with France,  
And many insults bore ;  
Napoleon gained the Consulship,  
1800. And wisely saved a war.  
Dec. 14, 1799. "The Father of his Country" died  
In seventeen ninety-nine ;  
The homage of the land was paid  
Around Mount Vernon's shrine.  
1801. The wise and brilliant Jefferson,  
The "Sage of Monticello,"  
Was chosen by Republicans,  
John Adams' term to follow.  
Then fifteen millions, paid to France,  
1803. Louisiana bought ;

And Hamilton with Aaron Burr 1804.  
His deadly duel fought.  
The war with Tripoli occurred 1803-05.  
That pirate dues might cease;  
Bombardment of the port secured  
Desired terms of peace.  
While French and English were at war,  
Americans carried cargo,  
The *Leopard* took the *Chesapeake*, 1807.  
And Congress made Embargo. Dec. 22, 1807.  
Republicans as candidate  
James Madison selected,  
And after Jefferson's two terms  
He too was twice elected.  
The British roused the Indian tribes,  
Who made attack by night,  
At Tippecanoe, on Harrison, Nov. 7, 1811.  
But suffered in the fight.  
The seamen of America  
By England were impressed;

- Their ships were seized and all resolved  
These wrongs should be redressed.  
A shot against the *President*  
May 16, 1811. Was fired by *Little Belt*,  
But civil answer was returned,  
When the frigate's guns were felt.  
The War of Eighteen Hundred Twelve  
June 19, 1812. With England was declared,  
And armaments on land and sea,  
With vigor were prepared.  
The British, under General Brock,  
Advanced to take Detroit,  
Aug. 16, 1812. And Hull surrendered up the place,  
Disgraced by this exploit.  
Another failure was sustained,  
Oct. 13, 1812. Attacking Queenstown Heights;  
But these disgraces were retrieved  
By brilliant naval fights.  
Aug. 19, 1812. The *Constitution*, Captain Hull,  
Subdued the *Guerriere*;

- The *Wasp* shot off the *Frolic's* crew,      Oct. 18, 1812.  
    Until her decks were bare.
- The *Macedonian* struck her flag      Oct. 25, 1812.  
    To Commodore Decatur;
- And Bainbridge took the *Java* next,      Dec. 29, 1812.  
    And burned her three days later.
- The daring Yankee privateers  
    Excited British fear,  
For quite three hundred merchant ships  
    Were captured in a year.
- The armies sent to Canada  
    Returned without success;
- But Perry's vessels, on the Lakes,      Sept. 10, 1813.  
    Brought Stars and Stripes redress.
- The Indians joined the British troops,  
    And fought both South and West;
- Tecumseh's death, at River Thames,      Oct. 5, 1813.  
    Their savage zeal depressed.
- The *Hornet* took the *Peacock*, brig,      Feb. 24, 1813.  
    And sank her by her cannon;

- June 1, 1813. But Lawrence, in the *Chesapeake*,  
Fell victim to the *Shannon*.  
The British ships made ravages  
Along the Southern coast,  
And many of the citizens  
Their homes and fortunes lost.
- July 5, 1814. Scott won the fight at Chippewa,  
July 25, 1814. And also Lundy's Lane;  
McDonough took the British fleet,  
Sept. 11, 1814. That fought on Lake Champlain.
- Aug. 24, 1814. The British captured Washington,  
Sept. 12, 1814. But failed at Baltimore;  
They captured ships and plundered towns  
Along the Northern shore.  
December twenty-fourth, at Ghent,
- Dec. 24, 1814. A treaty settled peace;  
Jan. 8, 1815. But Jackson won New Orleans' fight  
Before the war could cease.  
To fill the Presidential chair,  
1817. Monroe two terms was sought;

Missouri Compromise was made	March 3, 1820.
And Florida was bought.	1819.
John Quincy Adams next in turn	1825.
Four years secured the seat;	
Protective tariffs were enforced,	
And brought about defeat.	
Then Andrew Jackson served eight years,	1829.
And put down "Nullification;"	1832.
He let the victors share the spoils	
In office by "rotation."	
By limiting the public Bank,	1833.
All commerce was distressed;	
In Black Hawk's War, the Indians	1832.
Were conquered in the West.	
The Seminoles, in Florida,	
By Osceola led,	
For years maintained a bloody war;	
They slaughtered Major Dade.	Dec. 28, 1835.
Van Buren, by the Democrats,	1837.
Was chosen for a term;	



- A crisis came in thirty-seven —  
1837.       A great financial storm.  
1837-38.     Rebellion in the Canadas  
              An English war fomented ;  
              The "Northeast Boundary" fanned the flame,  
              But bloodshed was prevented.  
1841.       The Whigs elected Harrison,  
April 4, 1841.     Who served a month and died ;  
              And Tyler, the Vice-President,  
              Was called on to preside.  
              He vetoed measures of the Whigs ;  
1842.       Rhode Island quelled sedition ;  
              The Southern Ocean was explored  
1842.       By Wilkes' Expedition ;  
1844.       The "Anti-Renters," in New York,  
              By force of arms were quelled ;  
1845.       The Mormons, out of Illinois,  
              By riots were expelled.  
1845.       The Democrats elected Polk,  
              Though Whigs supported Clay ;

Both Oregon and Texas formed

The questions of the day.

The Northwest Boundary Line was fixed,

And Texas was annexed;

1845.

But Mexico still claimed this State,

And thus to war was vexed.

Then Taylor marched to Rio Grande,

At Palo Alto fought;

May 8, 1846.

Resaca de la Palma too,

May 9, 1846.

A brilliant victory brought.

He gained the day at Monterey,

Sept. 24, 1846.

And Buena Vista won,

Feb. 23, 1847.

Though Santa Anna bravely fought

Till setting of the sun.

New Mexico was quickly gained

By General Kearney then,

And California was won

By John C. Frémont's men.

Then Winfield Scott took Vera Cruz;

March 29, 1847.

Through several fights he bore

- Sept. 14, 1847. The Stars and Stripes to Mexico,  
Feb. 2, 1848. And treaty closed the war.  
1846. Wilmot's Proviso aimed to keep  
All slavery from new States;  
This roused the people North and South  
To violent debates.  
In forty-eight a workman found  
1848. The California gold;  
And thousands flocked from all the lands  
Where'er the tale was told.  
1849. The Whigs now Zachary Taylor chose,  
July 9, 1850. Who died the following year;  
And Millard Fillmore occupied  
The Presidential chair.  
Domestic slavery now became  
The question of the day,  
1850. And compromises were secured  
By Webster and by Clay.  
The "fillibusters" made attempts  
For Cuba's annexation;

But Lopez met defeat and death,  
And roused Spain's indignation.  
The Democrats now gained the day,  
Electing Franklin Pierce ; 1853.  
The Kansas and Nebraska Bill May, 1854.  
Made slavery conflicts fierce.  
Ten millions, paid to Mexico,  
Arranged the boundary line,  
And Perry's visit caused Japan  
Trade privilege to assign. 1854  
Buchanan next was President, 1857.  
And during his four years,  
Discussions upon slavery  
Excited general fears.  
Some Northern States opposed the law  
That fugitives returned ;  
John Brown an insurrection made, 1859.  
And Southern anger burned.  
When Abraham Lincoln gained his place, 1861.  
Seven Southern States seceded, Dec. 20, 1860.

- Feb. 4, 1861. And organized Confederate States,  
By Jefferson Davis headed.
- April 12, 1861. Fort Sumter yielded; Northern blood  
April 19, 1861. In Baltimore was shed;  
Virginia was the battle ground  
To which the troops were led.  
The Northerners sustained defeat
- July 21, 1861. At the Battle of Bull Run;  
1861. At Carthage, Wilson's Creek, Ball's Bluff,  
The South more victories won.  
The North some minor battles gained,  
Gave Border States their aid,  
And off the seaports of the South  
Their ships maintained blockade.  
Commissioners, from Southern States,  
Nov. 8, 1861. Were seized on board the *Trent*;  
When England made remonstrances,  
Apologies were sent.
1862. Fort Henry and Fort Donaldson,  
With Island Number Ten,

Shiloh and Murfreesborough's fights,  
Were won by Northern men.  
Antietam's indecisive fight Sept. 17, 1862.  
Made Lee's command fall back;  
And thus protected Washington  
From danger of attack.  
The *Monitor* whipped the *Merrimac*, March 19, 1862.  
Preventing great defeat;  
New Orleans was forced to yield April 25, 1862.  
To Farragut with his fleet;  
Confederate victories were won  
By Jackson and by Lee;  
Then Lincoln's Proclamation came, Jan. 1, 1863.  
That made the negroes free.  
The South at Chickamauga won, Sept. 20, 1863.  
And Chancellorsville was gained; May 3, 1863.  
In Charleston, spite of all attacks,  
The Southern troops remained.  
The Northern forces Vicksburg gained, May, 1863.  
And Chattanooga's height; Nov. 25, 1863.

- July 1-3, 1863. The three days' fight at Gettysburg,  
Turned Lee's advance to flight.
- May, 1864. The Wilderness, and other fields,  
Were won by General Lee,  
Nov., 1864. But Sherman made his famous march  
Through Georgia to the sea,  
And Northern armies gained success  
Throughout the South and West,  
While "on to Richmond" General Grant  
With firm persistence pressed.  
Through Carolina Sherman marched,  
Feb. 17, 1865. Columbia was taken ;  
Feb. 18, 1865. And Charleston threatened in the rear.  
By Southerners was forsaken.  
On April third, in sixty-five,  
April 3, 1865. Lee out of Richmond fled,  
April 9, 1865. And on the ninth surrendered up  
The troops he'd bravely led.  
This civil war, they estimate,  
Three thousand millions cost,

And on both sides, 'tis probable.

A million lives were lost.

A second term as President

To Lincoln was secured;

Booth killed him by a pistol shot,

April 14, 1865.

When peace was just assured.

Then Andrew Johnson measures took

The Union to restore;

He freely pardoned all the South,

Except the chief in war.

But Congress, favoring sterner plans,

His vetoes set aside;

With "carpet-bag" and negro rule

The Southern States were tried.

Impeachment of the President

1868.

Failed only by one vote;

The "Freedman's Bureau," "Civil Rights,"

Were measures of great note.

Atlantic Cable then was laid,

July, 1866.

Alaska's lands were bought;

1867.



1868. A treaty was with China made ;  
In Canada Fenians fought.
1869. Now Grant became the President ;  
Two terms his valor earned ;  
Pacific Railroad crossed the land ;  
Prosperity returned.
- Oct. 8, 1871. Great fires in Chicago raged,  
Nov. 9, 1872. In Boston and the West ;  
The threatening "Alabama Claims,"  
Geneva's Board redressed.
1873. Financial crisis came again,  
Through railroads' bad condition ;  
In Philadelphia was held  
Centennial Exhibition.
1876. The votes securing Tilden's seat,  
Conflicting questions raise ;  
Electoral commission finds  
One extra vote for Hayes.
1877. A railroad strike 'gainst lower pay,  
Produced the Pittsburg riot ;

A hundred lives were sacrificed,  
Before restoring quiet.  
Five millions and a half were paid  
As fishery award; 1878.  
And specie payments through the land  
Were finally restored.  
Then Garfield was made President, 1881.  
But fell by Guiteau's hand; July 2, 1881.  
And Arthur filled the vacant place, Sept. 26, 1881.  
As ruler of the land.

*SUMMARY OF COLONIES AND STATES.*

The first enduring settlement,  
Where English people stayed,  
At Jamestown, in Virginia, 1607.  
In sixteen seven was made.  
In sixteen thirteen, at New York, 1613.  
Wrecked Dutchmen built a shanty;  
To Massachusetts Pilgrims came,  
In sixteen hundred twenty. 1620.

1623. New Hampshire's lands were occupied  
In sixteen twenty-three ;
1634. In thirty-four, to Maryland,  
Came Catholics 'cross the sea.  
From thirty-three to thirty-six
- 1633-36. Connecticut was won ;
1636. In thirty-six, by William's friends,  
Rhode Island was begun.
1638. The Swedes encamped in Delaware  
In sixteen thirty-eight ;  
In sixty-four Elizabethtown
1664. Began New Jersey's State.
1664. The English navy took New York  
In sixteen sixty-four ;  
And from this time the colony  
An English title bore.  
Year sixteen hundred sixty-five,
1665. Is North Carolina's date ;  
In sixteen seventy began
1670. South Carolina's State.

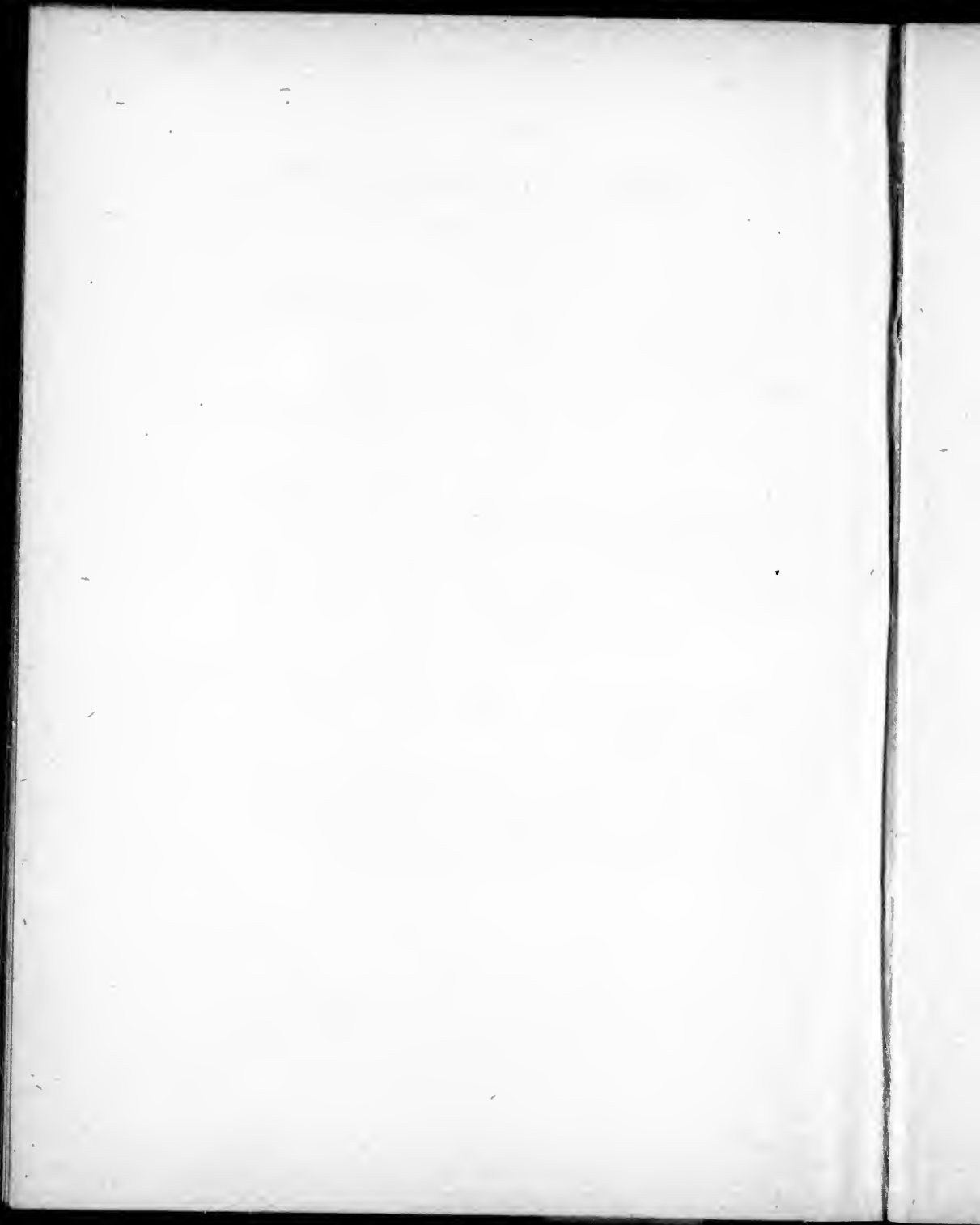
Penn came to Pennsylvania 1682.  
In sixteen eighty-two ;  
In seventeen hundred thirty-three  
To Georgia debtors go. 1733.  
These thirteen States the Union formed,  
And scarce three millions held ;  
Now thirty-eight compose the land,  
With fifty millions filled.  
Now ten large territories lie  
Around the Western border,  
And twenty-five new States have been  
Admitted in this order :  
Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee, { 1791.  
{ 1792.  
{ 1796.  
Ohio, Louisiana — { 1802.  
{ 1812.  
The latter fairly bought from France —  
The next was Indiana. 1816.  
Then Mississippi, Illinois, { 1817.  
{ 1818.  
With Alabama, Maine ; { 1819.  
{ 1820.  
Missouri and Arkansas next, { 1821.  
{ 1836.  
And then came Michigan. 1837.

*History of the United States in Rhyme.*

1845. Now Florida and Texas next,  
1846. With Iowa come on ;  
1848. }  
1850. } Wisconsin, California,  
1858. }  
1859. } Minnesota, Oregon.  
1861. }  
1863. } Then Kansas, West Virginia ;  
1864. Nevada forms a State ;  
1867. }  
1876. } Nebraska, Colorado close  
The number thirty-eight.

*THE PRESIDENTS.*

First Washington, Adams and Jefferson came ;	{ 1789. 1797. 1801.
Then Madison ; next James Monroe ;	{ 1809. 1817.
With John Quincy Adams's notable name,	1825.
Andrew Jackson, Van Buren must go.	{ 1829. 1837.
Then Harrison, Tyler and Polk took their turn	{ 1841 1841 1845.
With Taylor and Fillmore and Pierce ;	{ 1849. 1849. 1853.
Buchanan and Lincoln the honor next earn,	{ 1857. 1861.
And Johnson, through murder so fierce.	1865.
Then Grant for two terms was supreme in the land ;	1869.
And the seat was next given to Hayes ;	1877.
When Garfield had died by a murderous hand,	1881.
Then Arthur to power they raise.	1881.



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