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Kulturně-historický průvodce Novou Anglií

New England's cultural and historical guide

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Lukáš Vokatý

Děkuji Mgr. Kateřině Dvořákové za odborné vedení, za cenné rady a připomínky, které mi poskytovala při zpracování této bakalářské práce.

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Anotace bakalářské práce:
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Cílem mé bakalářské práce je vytvořit přehledného průvodce po severovýchodní části Spojených států amerických zvané Nová Anglie.

Práce je rozdělena do šesti hlavních oddílů, z nichž každý je dále rozdělen na stručně sepsanou historickou část a na část zabývající se jistou zajímavostí typickou pro každý stát Nové Anglie. V první kapitole je popsána historie státu Massachusetts a blíže pak hlavní město Boston. Druhý oddíl pojednává o státu Connecticut a o několika historických městech na jeho pobřeží. Dále se zaměřuji na stát Rhode Island a jeho přírodní dominantu, záliv Narragansett. Ve čtvrté části píš o státu New Hampshire. Pátá kapitola se zabývá státem Vermont a především pak výrobou javorového sirupu. A konečně závěrečný šestý oddíl je věnován státu Maine a jeho dominantě, majákům.

Abstract of bachelor thesis:

New England's cultural and historical guide

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The aim of my bachelor thesis is to create a well-arranged guide to New England, the northeastern part of the United States of America.

The thesis is divided into six main sections. Each section is further divided into a historical summary and a part about a dominating feature of each state of New England. The first chapter describes the history of Massachusetts and takes a closer look at the capital city, Boston. The second section is about the state of Connecticut and about a few historical cities lying on its coast. The next part is about the state of Rhode Island and its main natural feature, the Narragansett Bay. The fourth section informs about the state of New Hampshire. The fifth chapter describes the history of Vermont and mainly deals with the production of maple syrup. And finally, the last part gives information about the state of Maine and the lighthouses of Maine, its dominating feature.

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Introduction

New England is located in the northeastern part of the United States of America and consists of Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine. This area was the cradle of the American Revolution and it kept its revolutionary spirit, when in the 19th century, New England became the center of the anti-slavery movement.

I did not get to the topic of my bachelor thesis by accident. I was willing to write about New England ever since I stepped on the American soil for the first time. My plane landed in Boston and I was about to spend a whole summer in the state of Maine. The three hour trip from Boston, Massachusetts to the city of Bath in Maine was unforgettable. The wonderful country with deep woods, wildlife and people, that were always willing to help you, whenever you got into trouble. I spent four months in Maine and was very lucky because I had the opportunity to travel a lot around the state and also the whole New England.

This thesis chronologically describes the states of New England in the following order: Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine. History of each state is described in the first part of each chapter, while the second part informs about the state's specific feature. The chapter about Massachusetts describes its capital, Boston. The part about Connecticut depicts in a more extensive way the history of the state and three coastal cities, which played an important role in the American Revolution. The third chapter about Rhode Island focuses on the area of the Narragansett Bay and its role in the forming of the state. Last three chapters describe New Hampshire's natural feature, the White Mountain National Forest, Vermont with the making of maple syrup, and Maine with its typical lighthouses.

My aim is to create a guide to the area by using my own experience with the places I have seen and visited and in this thesis I write about the places the way I remember them.

1 Massachusetts

1.1 History of Massachusetts

1.1.1 Early settlement and Puritan Colonies

The settlement of Massachusetts begins in 1620 with the arrival of the Pilgrims on the Mayflower. Before the Pilgrims, the shore of Massachusetts was only a place for fisherman to stop and repair their ships before setting off on the sea again. The Pilgrims landed at a point they named Plymouth after the port of Plymouth from which they set off for their trip. They were heading to Jamestown, Virginia but hunger and spreading diseases forced the captain to end their trip at Plymouth. The Pilgrims survived the first winter and the colony prospered under the lead of William Bradford, a former weaver from London. Other Englishmen soon established fishing and trading posts nearby from which the most important one, Salem, was founded in 1626. Salem, under the lead of John Endecott of the New England Company, became the center of a Puritan colony.

1.1.2 The Puritan Colonies

In 1629 the New England Company was reorganized as the Massachusetts Bay Company after receiving a more secure patent from the crown, and only a year later John Winthrop led the first large Puritan migration from England which consisted of almost 900 settlers on 11 ships. The newly founded town of Boston supplanted Salem as capital of the colony, and Winthrop replaced Endecott as governor. The “Bay Colony” was governed without dependence on England for the next 50 years and the settlers founded the General Court to administrate the laws of the colonies.

The colony was a thoroughgoing Puritan theocracy, in which clergymen enjoyed great political influence. The status of freeman was restricted only to church members,

and the colony was regarded as a place of God's will on earth. Newcomers from England kept arriving and the area was soon full of smaller villages.

The early Puritans were primarily agricultural people and a small merchant class was forming slowly. Most of the settlers lived in villages, with their privately owned fields lying beyond their houses. Most of the villages had the same look with houses grouped around the common, a small piece of land the whole community took care of. The dominant structure on the common was the meetinghouse, where the pastor, the most important figure in the community, held services and where town meetings were held. Only male property holders who were also church members were allowed to participate in the meetings. The meetinghouse also served as first school.

The Puritans were for everyone to have the ability to study the Bible and they promoted the development of educational facilities. The Boston Latin School was founded in 1635, a year later Harvard was established, and a law was passed requiring elementary schools in every town of 50 or more families. These schools were open to everyone and this step is considered the beginning of popular education in the United States.

The relations between the Native Americans and the Puritans cannot be described as friendly and the colonies were facing constant attacks. The fights resulted into the Pequot War in 1637 after which the four Puritan colonies of Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Connecticut and New Haven, formed the New England Confederation, the first union of American colonies. The New England Confederation's relations with King Charles II were similar to those with the Native Americans. He canceled the charter of Massachusetts Bay Colony because the colony had violated the terms of the charter and repeatedly evaded or ignored royal orders by operating an illegal mint, establishing religious rights and discriminating the Anglicans.

1.1.3 A New Royal Colony

In 1691, a new charter united Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, and Maine into the single royal colony of Massachusetts. This charter abolished church membership as a test for voting, although Congregationalism remained the established religion. Anxiety spread over the loss of the original charter and it contributed to the witchcraft panic that

reached its peak in Salem in the summer of 1692. Nineteen persons were hanged and one crushed to death in the famous Salem witch trials for refusing to confess to the practice of witchcraft. The trials ended abruptly when colonial authorities became alarmed at their excesses.

In the mid-18th century the Massachusetts colony was no more the small agricultural colony. Fish, lumber, and farm products were exported in a lively trade carried by ships built in Massachusetts and manned by local seamen.

1.1.4 American Revolution

The sovereignty and growing strength and influence of the colony was not something England was happy to see. The Massachusetts superior court issued a law that ordered the colonists to have all their work and trades controlled by England. In 1761, James Otis opposed this law, arguing that this action violated the natural rights of Englishmen and was therefore void. He thus helped set the stage for the political controversy which, coupled with economic grievances, culminated in the American Revolution.

In Massachusetts a bitter struggle developed between the governor, Thomas Hutchinson, and the anti-British party in the legislature led by Samuel Adams, John Adams, James Otis, and John Hancock. Several laws were issued by Britain such as the Tea Act which brought on the Boston Tea Party in 1773 when the colonists, led by Samuel Adams, threw 45 tons of tea into the waters of Boston harbor. The rebellious colonials were punished for this with the Intolerable Acts, which troops under General Thomas Gage were sent to enforce. As a reaction to the military power sent to Massachusetts the First Continental Congress was held at Philadelphia where the colonies agreed to unite against the British army. The mounting tension in Massachusetts exploded in April 1775, when General Gage decided to make a show of force. But the Massachusetts militia was warned and engaged the British force at Lexington and Concord. Patriot militia from other colonies hurried to Massachusetts, where, after the battle of Bunker Hill on the 17th June 1775, George Washington took command of the patriot forces.

The British remained in Boston until the next year, when General William Howe and his soldiers evacuated the town. British troops never returned, but Massachusetts soldiers were kept busy elsewhere fighting for the independence of the colonies. In 1780 a new constitution was ratified by direct vote of the citizenry.

Victorious in the Revolution, the colonies faced depressing economic conditions. Independence had closed the old trade routes within the British Empire but new ones were soon created and trade with China became especially lucrative. European wars at the beginning of the 19th century at first further stimulated maritime trade but later led to interference with American shipping and to avoid war with England, the United States put an embargo on the trade with England. With English manufactured goods shut out, the United States had to begin manufacturing on their own, and the infant industries that sprang up after 1807 tended to concentrate in New England, and especially in Massachusetts. The war came anyway in 1812, and it was extremely unpopular in New England but it had an unexpectedly favorable effect on the economy of Massachusetts. The industries founded before the war were financed by money made in shipping and they grew rapidly, transforming the character of the commonwealth and its people.

Massachusetts became an early center of the American textile industry, mainly thanks to the techniques for textile manufacturing that was smuggled out of England. The water power of the Merrimack River became the basis for Lowell's cotton textile industry. Agriculture, on the other hand, went into a sharp decline because Massachusetts could not compete with the new agricultural states of the West. Many of Massachusetts farmers either turned to work in the new factories or moved to the West.

1.1.5 Immigration and Present Massachusetts

After the Civil War, Massachusetts, with other northern states, experienced rapid industrial expansion. Massachusetts capital financed many of the nation's new railroads, especially in the West. Although people continued to leave the state for the West, labor remained cheap and plentiful as European immigrants kept arriving into the state. The Irish, oppressed by the British, began arriving even before the Civil War, and they continued to land in Boston for years to come. After them came French Canadians,

arriving later in the 19th century and, in the early 20th century, Portuguese, Italians, Poles, Slavs, Russian Jews, and Scandinavians. Also from the British Isles came the English, the Scots, and the Welsh. Of all the immigrant groups, the Irish came to be the most influential, especially in politics. Their Roman Catholic religion and their faith in democracy definitely set them apart from the old native citizens. Thanks to the Irish is today's Boston one of the most European-looking cities in the USA. After World War II, Massachusetts kept its industrial face but the textile manufacturing was slowly falling behind as the electronics industry boomed in the Boston area. Growth in the computer and electronics sectors helped Massachusetts prosper during the second half of the 20th century and it still did not reach its peak as the economy keeps growing thanks to the growth of small high-tech companies (ATTACHMENT A, pict. A-1).

1.2 Boston

Boston is the capital of Massachusetts and, with 589 141 inhabitants, the largest city in New England. The city was founded in 1630 and is one of the oldest cities in the United States (ATTACHMENT A, pict. A-2).

Boston was founded by Puritan colonists from England and was a cultural and business center from its very beginning. The first American public school (Boston Latin School) and America's first college (Harvard College) were founded here. The city played a significant role in the American Revolution and kept its importance throughout the centuries.

Today's Boston is a multicultural center with many sightseeing places. The best way how to explore everything important is to book a hotel and spend a few days in the city. To take the Freedom Trail is a good way to see all the historical places. The Trail is a line on the ground made from red bricks, which leads through the city and gives you complex information at every historical place such as the Massachusetts State House, the site of the Boston Massacre, USS Constitution or the Bunker Hill Monument.

Boston is called the most European-looking city in USA and it is a wonderful experience to walk through the changing streets of the city, from the straight broad streets of the downtown area to the narrow crooked streets of Little Italy and

Chinatown. If one really is interested in sampling the atmosphere of the town, the best decision is to take a walk or a guided “duck” tour on board of the typical amphibian car with the logo of a duck on the side. Everything in Boston is within walking distance, so taking a walk is a nice way of spending the day. Ideal place to start exploring the city is the Prudential Center, the highest building in Boston. On the topmost floor, there is a lookout tower and if you are lucky and the sky is clear, you can observe the whole city as if it was lying on the palm of your hand. Looking west, you will see the main sporting facility in the town, Fenway Park. The stadium, second oldest still-operated stadium in America, is the home of the Boston Red Sox baseball team. The Red Sox have won the Baseball World Series in 2004 and did so after 86 years. Baseball is the number one sport in Boston and the people of the city take it almost as a religion. Other major teams in Boston are the ice hockey Boston Bruins team and basketball Boston Celtics. The football team of New England Patriots plays its home games on the Gillette Stadium in nearby Foxboro, 10 minutes away from Boston’s center.

If you walk east from the Prudential Center, you will explore Newbury Street, the city’s best known shopping area. Both sides of the street are lined with shops and if you have enough time and money, you can spend the whole day visiting all the boutiques. Further east lies the George Washington Park with the equestrian statue of the first American president. George Washington Park is a part of the Boston Common, a vast city green, also called “the Green Heart of Boston.” Many people relax in the park during the day and some companies even hold their meetings here.

Behind the park starts Chinatown with all its little shops spread along the narrow crooked streets. If you walk through Chinatown, you will find yourselves in Little Italy, namely at the Boston Town Hall behind which lies the New England Aquarium. The aquarium is definitely worth a visit and you can spend hours exploring the underwater life. From the aquarium you can see the USS Constitution and behind it on the horizon appears the Bunker Hill Monument.

On the Internet, there is plenty of information about Boston and maybe this short paragraph will start your interest in this wonderful city. I’m glad I had the opportunity to spend a lot of time in the area and hopefully will get to see it again some day.

2 Connecticut

2.1 History of Connecticut

Shortly after the settlement of Massachusetts, the people started looking for other places to search and moved westward from their own barren coast to the fertile valley of Connecticut River. This area was discovered by Adrian Block and a new colony was soon growing on the river banks.

The father of Connecticut was Thomas Hooker, who had been driven from Great Britain by persecution. He had arrived at Boston, in 1632, in the same ship which brought the other known priest, Joseph Cotton. Cotton became the Puritan pastor in Boston, and Hooker at the neighboring village of Newtown, nowadays Cambridge. Hooker was not only a powerful preacher; his ideas of statesmanship were of the most modern time. Governor Winthrop of Massachusetts, on the other hand, was an aristocrat to the core. His vision was a government of the many lead by the few, and it was him who influenced the colony from Massachusetts Bay to slowly create freemen out of the citizens, and to limit the right to vote for the members of the Church. Hooker could not agree with this. A sharp controversy had arisen between him and the governor of Massachusetts.

He wrote to Winthrop: "In matters which concern the common good, a general council chosen by all, to transact business which concern all, I conceive most suitable to rule and most safe for relief of the whole."

This was modern democracy at its best, nor was the sentiment ever exceeded by the author of the Declaration of Independence. It was thanks to this disagreement with the rulers of Massachusetts that led Hooker to dreams of traveling farther into the wilderness and founding another colony. Some people believe that there was another cause for this desire. Hooker was disturbed by the fact that he had been surpassed in winning public attention by his rival, John Cotton. Cotton, the pastor at Boston, was the main clergyman and religious oracle of the colony; while Hooker who was conscious of equal power and eloquence believed that the irrelevance of the town in which he lived,

away from Boston, in the middle of an unfertile region, had much to do with reducing his influence. But Hooker was a man of spotless character and his ambition to extend his influence was an ambition to do good.

In 1636, which was the year of the founding of the city of Providence and of Harvard College, Hooker migrated on foot with his entire congregation to the Connecticut Valley, driving their cattle before them. Here they found a post of Plymouth men and Dutch traders from the Hudson; but Hooker ignored both and began building the town of Hartford. And so he laid the foundations of a new commonwealth. New towns of Windsor and Wethersfield were soon built by the congregations from Dorchester and Watertown that followed the example of Hooker. And within a year, eight hundred people had found their way into the valley.

The government of Connecticut was a provisional one and was under a commission from Massachusetts. This only lasted for a year, when the three towns with the scattered settlers around united and formed a little independent republic; and here, in a modest legislative hall, with no flare of trumpets, occurred one of the greatest events of early American annals - the production of the first written constitution in history that really created a government. This constitution, known as the Fundamental Orders, came up with little that was new. It modeled a government following the example of Massachusetts. The main departures from the constitution of Massachusetts were, that a governor could not serve for two successive terms and especially that no religious test was required for obtaining citizenship. The Orders created a General Court with legislative, judicial, and administrative powers, while local town government had already moved from the mother colony. It provided for a representative government; but sixty years passed before Connecticut had a bicameral legislature. No mention whatever was made by the Fundamental Orders of the British government or any allegiance to the king. Here, on the banks of the Connecticut river, was one of the birthplaces of modern democracy, with the needful elements of a nationality; here was a federal government, a prototype in miniature of the present government of the United States, which is today, as Mr. Fiske says, "in lineal descent more nearly related to that of Connecticut than to that of any of the other thirteen colonies."

This constitution was in force for one hundred and eighty years and underwent only a few changes. John Haynes became the first governor of Connecticut and the city of

Springfield which was founded about the same time remained a part of Massachusetts. Meanwhile John Winthrop, son of the Massachusetts governor, built a fort at the mouth of the Connecticut River, which he named Saybrook, after Lord Say and Lord Brook, under whose authority he acted.

A lot more important however was the founding of the New Haven colony in 1638. Reverend John Davenport and Theophilus Eaton, a wealthy merchant from London, led a company of emigrants, mostly from Massachusetts, and founded a camp on the northern shore of Long Island Sound. Here under a great oak Davenport spoke about the Scriptures, saying that the people were led forth into the wilderness to be tempted; and here they set up their government with the Mosaic Law as their code adapted to the conditions, and with the closest union of Church and State. Eaton was voted as governor and was annually reelected by the people of New Haven for many years.

The towns Milford, Guilford, and Stamford soon came into existence and they united with New Haven, all taking the name of the New Haven Colony. Thus the river valley and the northern shore of the sound gradually became colonized by Puritan settlers. These two newborn colonies came near being destroyed in their beginnings. There has been a double danger for the new colony- from the Dutch and from the Indians. The Dutch of New Amsterdam claimed the Connecticut Valley and for many years there was unceasing strife between them and the English settlers, when in the end, the new settlers succeeded in driving out the former Dutch people.

But the greatest danger came from the Indians. The infant settlements had little chance fighting the Indians fitfully and so the opened conflict, called The Pequot war, started. The Pequot war was the first Indian war in New England's history. The Pequot Indians had murdered a trader from Virginia on the Connecticut River which forced John Endicott to march against them with a body of soldiers. The Indians refused Endicott's requirement to give up the guilty ones and as a consequence Endicott burned a few of their towns and destroyed their crops. The next spring the fight broke forth in earnest. The Pequots, who had been murdering settlers during the winter, made every effort to enlist the powerful Narragansetts but their tries to start the alliance were prevented by Roger Williams. A company of about eighty white men, accompanied by about three hundred Indian allies of the Narragansett and Mohegan tribes, surprised the enemy in their fort at daybreak and slew more than six hundred Indians while seven

hundred escaped. A few months later another battle was fought and the Pequot power was utterly broke. The chief, Sassacus, escaped to New York with a few followers and was afterward murdered by one of his own men. Thus the whole tribe was practically exterminated and for forty years afterward New England was free from Indian wars.

The people of Connecticut lived on their land for many years without any title to it except what they had from the Indians. But in 1662 the younger Winthrop secured a royal agreement for Connecticut from Charles II. It was the most liberal that had yet been given because the only restriction was that the laws should not conflict with the laws of England. This agreement was similar to that of Massachusetts, to which the king objected. One object in granting it, as in the case of Rhode Island, was to encourage rivalries to Massachusetts. The agreement included also the New Haven Colony, but that colony sternly resisted, and at length consented to become a part of Connecticut only when there was danger of New Haven being absorbed by New York. But many of the New Haven people emigrated to northern New Jersey rather than come under the rule of Connecticut. John Winthrop, as his father had been in Massachusetts, now became the leading man in the colony and he held the office of governor for many years. After the serious trouble with King James II and with Andres, Connecticut, still retaining its liberal agreement, was free from royal interference, and for a long period it was the most peaceful and happy of all the English colonies in America (ATTACHMENT B, pict. B-1).

2.2 Connecticut's coast

While traveling around New England, I had an opportunity to see many beautiful places and towns along the Connecticut coast and inland and I would like bring their interesting features and historical meaning closer to general public.

Connecticut's coast, with many of its towns, including some of the state's oldest villages, shows the long seafaring history. The nineteenth-century Industrial Revolution, which transformed much of southern New England, mostly bypassed the fishing and whaling villages along the southeastern Connecticut coast. Instead, industry developed inland at the fall line of the region's rivers that generated power for mills and factories.

2.2.1 Stonington

This once-busy town, settled in 1640s, figured prominently in early Connecticut history when the local militia repelled British naval attack during both the Revolution and the War of 1812. Stonington, at one time the third largest town in the state, was a commercial center at its zenith. Stonington's streets were crowded with seamen, whalers, and sailors and lined with buildings, warehouses and houses of wealthy merchants and sea captains. Ships based here sailed all around the globe, including the *Betsy*, the first American ship to circumnavigate the world. Antarctica was discovered by Captain Nathaniel Parker who sailed from Stonington in 1820. The town was also an early railroad center with passengers arriving from Boston and departing for New York on ferries.

Today's Stonington still keeps its colonial charm with cobblestone streets and many Federal and Greek Revival-style homes.

2.2.2 Groton

Groton is one of the larger cities in this area. The town was originally part of the Pequot Plantation founded in 1646 by John Winthrop Jr. Later, in 1705, it was given the name Groton. During the American Revolution Groton was the site of the only major battle in Connecticut, fought at Fort Griswold. This battle was one of the most savage and brutal fights of the war. When Groton was attacked by two British regiments, 165 men were sent to defend Fort Griswold, a 4 meters high stone fort overlooking the Thames River. The fort was surrounded, but the defenders refused to surrender. The British force of 800 began a determined attack but was repulsed several times before breaking into the fort. The British, with 50 men killed and 150 wounded, suffered high casualties, while only three patriots were killed. The defenders surrendered and laid their weapons down. But the British soldiers, angry after the brutal battle, massacred eighty-eight of the surrendered Americans.

Today's Groton is famous as the "submarine capital of the world." The town, with America's largest submarine base, is also the birthplace of the first nuclear-powered submarine, the USS Nautilus, in 1954.

2.2.3 New London

Along the west bank of the Thames River, opposite Groton, lies New London. The town was originally settled in 1646 by a group of forty Puritan families from Massachusetts led by John Winthrop Jr. It was named for London, England, and to keep that theme, the newcomers appropriately renamed the Monhegan River, the Thames River (ATTACHMENT B, pict. B-2). New London quickly prospered with West Indies trade in sugar and rum. During the Revolutionary War New London was the base for pirates who worked for the government by seizing and capturing enemy ships. England, irate by the constant attacks, sent 32 ships and an army of 1700 soldiers against New London and Groton. This attack led not only to the Fort Griswold massacre but also to the burning and destruction of much of New London. The town became a leading whaling port between 1784 and 1909. The whale wealth built Whale Oil Row, a line of four Greek Revival mansions built in 1830.

Today's New London is home to the U.S. Coast Guard Academy and prospers mostly from tourism.

2.2.4 Mohawk State Forest

The last area I've visited and would like to mention is the Mohawk State Forest. One of Connecticut's best woodland preserves spreads across the slopes of Mohawk Mountain in central Connecticut. The natural park protects some unique ecosystems, including a 8 square kilometers black spruce bog. Although similar bogs are common in northern New England, they are rarities this far south. A short boardwalk trail explores the bog. Also in the forest is the Mohawk Ski Area, Connecticut's largest ski and snowboard area.

The interesting thing about this area is the number of all the towns named Cornwall – Cornwall, Cornwall Bridge, Cornwall Center, Cornwall Hollow, West Cornwall and East Cornwall, all lie in one small area.

3 Rhode Island

3.1 History of Rhode Island

The first colony in Rhode Island was founded at today's city of Providence in 1636. It was founded by Roger Williams who purchased the land from the Narragansett Indians. Williams was forced to flee Massachusetts because of persecution and so in his new settlement, he tried to establish a policy of religious and political freedom. Other leaders, following Williams's example, founded similar settlements on either sides of the Narragansett Bay shortly after. Freedom of worship was what these communities had in common and so they decided to unite, and were granted a royal charter by King Charles II of England in 1663. This agreement authorized freedom of religion and provided Rhode Island with a greater degree of self-government than any other colony in the New World.

The growth of farming and sea trading became profitable businesses in the 1700s and they brought prosperity to Rhode Island. Providence and Newport were one of the busiest ports in the New World. Rhode Island, despite making profit from the slave trade, was the first colony that prohibited the importation of slaves.

Rhode Island had great impact on the Revolutionary War. At the start of the war, Rhode Islanders were among the first colonists to take action and fight against British rule by attacking British vessels. On May 4, 1776, Rhode Island was the first colony to renounce allegiance to Great Britain and declare independence. Although no major battles took place in the state, soldiers from Rhode Island and the states regiments participated in every major campaign of the war. Many citizens of Rhode Island such as General Nathanael Greene, General George Washington's right hand and second-in-command officer, and Commodore Esek Hopkins, Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Navy, are among the many well know as military leaders and heroes. Rhode Island holds another primacy. In the Battle of Rhode Island, the first Black regiment fought for America against the British.

Rhode Island kept its independent spirit even at the end of the Revolutionary War. It was the last of the 13 original colonies to ratify the U.S. Constitution, demanding that the Bill of Rights, which guarantees individual liberties and rights, be added.

Industrial growth began in Rhode Island with the end of the Revolution when in 1793, Samuel Slater's mill in Pawtucket became America's first successful water-powered cotton mill. From this success, the Industrial Revolution in America began. In addition, by 1824, Providence became one of the chief industrial cities in New England thanks to the founding of American jewelry industry by Nehemiah and Seril Dodge. Gorham Manufacturing Company, one of the leading industrial companies of the 19th century was founded by Jabez Gorham, jeweler and silversmith from Connecticut. The town of Gorham near Portland, Maine was named after him.

With increasing industrialization, Rhode Island's cities expanded with growing immigration. New citizens came from many European countries such as Great Britain, Ireland and mostly Italy, but also from French Canada. The influence of Italian people is still strong in Rhode Island nowadays. Over the years, as these workers became assimilated into Rhode Island's industrial structure, a tradition of manufacturing skill and excellence developed that is still an important asset for the state's economy (ATTACHMENT C, pict. C-1).

3.2 The ocean state

Rhode Island, nicknamed the Ocean State, is the nation's smallest state. More than 20 percent of Rhode Island is consumed by Narragansett Bay, a wide slice of water reaching across the state that is split in two rough halves by three major islands, Aquidneck, Conanicut and Prudence. State's premier natural feature is the twisting shoreline of the bay, which stretches for more than 480 kilometers and in this part of my work I would like to concentrate on the historical towns spread around the Narragansett Bay.

3.2.1 Along Narragansett Bay

The western part of the bay is well known for its beautiful beaches which are usually full of tourists and local people during most of the year. The best is Scarborough State Beach. The center of this area is the resort town of Narragansett Pier. The town was popular in the late 19th century, with luxurious hotels and the famed Narragansett Casino. This Las Vegas-styled casino was built in 1883, but was destroyed by fire in 1900. The casino offered many attractions such as tennis courts, bowling alleys, a rifle range and even its own theater. The only building that escaped the fire was a castle-like mansion named The Towers, thanks to its original architectonical look. On the north side of town are a couple of beaches, including the Narragansett Town Beach and the Narragansett Indian Monument. This 7 meters high sculpture weighs 4500 kilograms and is curved from the trunk of a huge Douglas fir.

This area along the west coast of Narragansett Bay was the site of many of many of the large Rhode Island plantations that prospered in the 16th and 17th century. America's most famous 18th century portrait painter, Gilbert Stuart, was born on one of the farms in this area. Stuart painted famed Americans, including Presidents John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Thomas Jefferson and George Washington. The best known of Stuart's portraits is the one of George Washington, which appears on the face of the one-dollar bill.

3.2.2 Newport

Newport is one of the most beautiful and historic cities in the state. The city lies on the Aquindeck Island and is connected with the land by the Newport Bridge and the Jamestown Bridge. The city was settled in 1639 by religious dissenters from Massachusetts and the city soon acquired a reputation as a place of tolerance, welcoming Quakers, Jews, and religious outcasts from the northern colonies. Newport grew thanks to the sea trade, shipping goods and livestock from the American colonies to Europe, including horses, wool, and rum. It was rum that put Newport at the corner of the infamous Triangle Trade between Newport, west Africa and West Indies.

Newport rum was traded for black slaves in Africa, who in return were traded in the Caribbean for sugar and molasses to make more rum in Newport.

Newport's strategic location and trade also made it an important site in the Revolution. The British captured and occupied the city from 1776 to 1779, when the colony's French allies liberated it. Many people were killed or ran away and many buildings were destroyed during the occupation and it took almost one century for the city to recover. In the late 19th century, Newport became a favorite resort for rich people, who built many huge mansions on the beaches. Today's Newport is on one of the world's yachting capitals (ATTACHMENT C, pict. C-2).

3.2.3 The Flying Horse Carousel

In the town of Watch Hill is located the state symbol of American folk art, the Charles I.D. Looff Carousel, also known as the Crescent Park Carousel. It is the oldest continuously operating merry-go-round carousel in the United States. The carousel was built in 1867 and was finally set up permanently in Watch Hill in 1879, after traveling with a carnival for over ten years. The interesting thing about this carousel is that it has no wooden deck. The hand-carved, hand-painted horses are suspended from above and give the illusion of flying. The carousel features 56 hand-carved jumping horses, 6 stationary horses, 4 chariots, and a camel. It's impossible for an adult to take a ride on it, though, as only children whose feet do not touch the ground when seated are allowed.

4 New Hampshire

4.1 History of New Hampshire

In 1622, the Council of New England granted the territory between the Merrimac River and the Kennebec to John Mason, who had been governor of New Foundland before. The first white settlement named Little Harbor was founded a year later at the mouth of the Piscataqua River which is the natural border between today's New Hampshire and Maine. A few years later Edward Hilton, a fish merchant from London, founded Dover six miles up against the stream of the river. Soon after Dover was founded, Hilton was joined by several other families and later by many more settlers from Massachusetts. Others were coming from England. A company of settlers lead by Captain Neal left England when they heard about the newly inhabited land. They arrived at the mouth of the Piscataqua and founded today's city of Portsmouth which was then called Strawberry Bank. Governor Neal spent several years exploring the forest. He met John Wheelwright who had been banished from Massachusetts and helped him with the founding of Exeter, a town between the Piscataqua and Merrimac. Because all these little towns had no stable government and were each independent of the others, constant fights and discord were appearing almost every day, so in 1639 the towns united. For another forty years New Hampshire was a part of Massachusetts until they were separated by the king in 1679. New Hampshire became a royal province with its council named by the Crown.

New Hampshire grew very slowly for many years because of the heirs of John Mason. They claimed the right to the land and did not want to give it to the settlers that were looking for a new home. The constant disputes were repelling the home-seekers for almost hundred years when the province of Hew Hampshire purchased the land claims from the Mason heirs. This step led to a huge amount of immigrants that were coming to New Hampshire mostly from England. In 1719 a colony of Scotch-Irish immigrants settled in New Hampshire and founded the town of Londonderry, so named from the city in Ireland from which they came. These people soon began an industry

which they brought with them from Ireland, the raising of flax and manufacturing of linen goods. The goods soon became famous over all New England.

After the middle of the eighteenth century a bitter dispute arose between New Hampshire and New York concerning the territory lying west of the Connecticut River, both colonies claiming it. One of New Hampshire's governors had laid out about one hundred and forty townships in this disputed region. These were called the "New Hampshire Grants." But in 1765 the king decided the contest in favor of New York, and when the governor of that colony ordered the settlers, now several thousand in number, to repurchase their lands, they rose in rebellion. Led by Ethan Allen and Seth Warner, both afterward famous in the War of the Revolution, the "Green Mountain Boys" fought off the New York officers, and in 1777 they declared the "New Hampshire Grants" an independent state under the name of Vermont. Fourteen years later Vermont became the first of the states, aside from the original thirteen, to enter the Union. I will mention these facts in the chapter about Vermont (ATTACHMENT D, pict. D-1).

4.2 White Mountain National Forest

White Mountains are the prominent feature of New Hampshire and I think they deserve to be mentioned in my thesis. Nothing else is as specific for New Hampshire as this mountain range with its highest peak, Mt. Washington.

4.2.1 The Forest

New Hampshire's White Mountain National Forest is the largest National Forest in New England and it annually attracts more visitors than Yellowstone and Yosemite combined.

In the end of 18th century, the timber harvested in northern New Hampshire was heavily priced and so the state sold almost all of its public woods to timber companies. Luckily, the citizens of New Hampshire soon realized that their state was quickly being destroyed. On 1st March 1911, President Taft signed the Weeks Act, which authorized

the government to purchase land for protection and to operate the land as national forest. The White Mountain National Forest soon became one the biggest National Forest in USA.

The White Mountain National Forest offers a huge variety of active relaxation for everyone. Everything from hiking, swimming and camping, to skiing and snowboarding is available for the guests.

The most popular region of the National Forest is the Presidential Range with its many peaks named after the American Presidents. The most famous of all is Mount Washington.

4.2.2 Mount Washington

Mount Washington (ATTACHMENT D, pict. D-2), with 1917 meters, is the tallest peak in the northeast. It is well known for its changeable weather. The mountain holds the record for directly measured wind speed, at 372 kilometers per hour. This speed was recorded in 1934. In 2004, the weather observation on top of the mountain registered a temperature of -75°C which lasted for a period of 71 hours.

The main observation building on top of the mountain is designed to withstand 480 kilometers per hour winds. The rest of the buildings must be chained to the mountain in order to keep them stable.

All these aspects make Mount Washington one of the most inhospitable places on planet Earth.

5 Vermont

5.1 History of Vermont

The name “Vermont” is derived from the Green Mountain range. “Ver” from the French word for green and “mont” for mountain. This range runs thru the central part of the state from north to south and is the most prominent natural feature of the state.

Vermont was first settled by the French people, who were traveling south from Canada. Namely it was Samuel de Champlain, a French explorer who came to Vermont in 1609. Vermont’s place names, such as Calais, Montpelier and Lake Champlain reflect the role of the French people in the early development of the area. Before the French came, the land was inhabited by the Native American Abenaki tribe for over 10 000 years.

As a few French military settlements were established and later abandoned during the 17th century, the area became primarily a guarded thoroughfare between the English colonies to the south and French and Native American settlements to the north. The first British settlement was founded and named Fort St. Anne. This camp laid near Canada, on Isle La Motte in the middle of Lake Champlain. In 1724, the first permanent European settlement in Vermont was established by Massachusetts colonists at Fort Dummer, near the present Brattleboro. By the time of the American Revolution, the English colonies from Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire and New York extended their boundaries into Vermont which caused the arrival of more British settlers into the Vermont territory. All of these colonists, especially those from New Hampshire and New York, laid claim to Vermont. But in the 18th century, their land grants overlapped, which ended in a period of confusion. The people from Vermont did not embrace the arrival of new colonists and several rebellious acts took place in Vermont in the uneasy years that lead to the American Revolution. Interesting about it is, that the rebellious attacks were not against the British soldiers, but against the province of New York. Probably the most famous of all rebellious groups were the “Green Mountain Boys”. These colonists were originally from New Hampshire and were organized by

Ethan Allen in 1770. They became famous thanks to attacking Vermont settlers who had their land titles issued from New York. The fights between the New Yorkers and the “Green Mountain Boys” ceased when information of the American Revolution reached the area. These news made the rivals fight together against the British enemy and this act showed the rest of the colonists that they should really all cooperate and the Revolution should truly be a united American cause and as a result, in 1775, Ethan Allen and his companions took control over Forts Ticonderoga and Crown Point, important British forts in northern Vermont. The unity of the state contributed to becoming an independent republic and in 1791, Vermont joined the Union as the 14th state.

This step had many consequences; mostly it showed in the number of people arriving to the state. Vermont’s population almost doubled in the following decade. Small, self-sufficient communities, populated by people from other New England states and from New York, were developing slowly. The possibilities for export and import of people and goods vastly expanded with the connection of railroads in the middle of the 19th century. With railroad came an economic boom and many of Vermont’s small towns started to grow rapidly. Large numbers of non-English speaking people, especially Italian stone workers, arrived among other immigrants. The immigration of people from Italy gave a specific look to many of Vermont’s towns. Thanks to the railroad, Vermont’s industry, business, agriculture and population prospered and this tendency lasted into the break of the 19th and the 20th century. The role of Vermont in the Union slowly grew during this period and Chester A. Arthur and Calvin Coolidge, two natives of Vermont, became President.

The world’s economy underwent many changes in the beginning of the 20th century and it influenced Vermont’s viability with the global market becoming more competitive. Vermont has lost or experienced a decline in many aspects of his economy, such as farming and milling. But on the other hand, economy of the state became stronger thanks to tourism. Vermont is one of the main skiing destinations in northeastern USA and tourism is the most important part of Vermont’s economy (ATTACHMENT E, pict. E-1).

5.2 The production of Maple syrup

Vermont's main feature is the production of maple syrup. The making, known as "sugaring", takes place at the end of winter. The best time for the sap to flow is, when the weather alternates between freezing and thawing. The best weather for sugaring in Vermont usually starts in March, and normally lasts for about six or seven weeks. Traditional or modern methods of making the syrup are used but regardless of them, all sugarmakers follow the same principles; after collecting sap from the trees, water is removed, mostly by boiling, to concentrate the sap into syrup. Nothing is added and only pure water is removed.

5.2.1 Maple sap

The whole process starts with maple sap. Maple sap contains a small quantity of sugar sucrose. The concentration of sucrose in sap ranges from 1% to over 4%. Usually it is about 2%. The unique maple flavor is given by enzymes and other materials from the tree that are also present in very small quantities.

Sap is collected from so called "tapholes", holes drilled into the trunk of the tree. It takes good skill to drill the holes without doing damage to the tree. A sugar maple takes 40 years to reach the optimal size only after this time, one or two tapholes can be drilled. The sap does not just run down the bark, but a plastic or metal spout is fitted into each hole. It only goes inside the tree for a short distance and conducts the sap into a bucket. When the weather conditions are right, the sap will start dripping from the hole. When it's cold, water is drawn into the roots from the soil and this causes a small suction in the wood. With increasing temperatures, the wood starts to thaw, the sap is under pressure and emerges from the taphole.

5.2.2 Collecting sap

5.2.2.1 Buckets

In Vermont, you might find small sugarmakers who collect sap from 100 tapholes, or huge companies who work with around 40,000 tapholes. The area with tapped trees is called “sugarbush.” Smaller traders use the traditional method of collecting sap; hanging a bucket on a metal spout. The bucket is slowly filled with sap and needs to be emptied into a gathering tank few times a day. This method is still used by many sugarmakers, especially by those that have enough labor to empty the buckets or where plastic tubing is not practical because the trees are too spread.

5.2.2.2 Tubing

Tubing is a more common method today. The principle is simple. Sap is collected with a network of plastic tubes that bring the liquid to a large collection tank so that there is no need to walk around the sugarbush. Small diameter tubing runs from tree to tree, joining larger tubes called pipeline, or mainline, which conducts the sap downhill toward the tank. The flow of sap is usually increased by attaching a vacuum pump to the tubing. This keeps the sap moving and it is still cold and clear when it reaches the sugarhouse. The use of vacuum also increases sap yield from each hole. The negative thing about tubing is its susceptibility to leaking. Most tubing systems are left in the woods year round and it takes a lot of time to maintain the system before the start of the sugaring season. A lot of damage is caused by animals and by fallen branches. This continues through the whole sugaring season, when it is necessary to constantly check the whole system for any leaks that might appear.

5.2.3 The sugarhouse

No matter what means of transport are used, the sap finally ends up at the sugarhouse. The sugarhouse is the building where the evaporator is located, along with other equipment that may be used for syrup making. Some sugarhouses (ATTACHMENT E, pict. E-2) are quite small while others are large and modern and usually contain, in addition to the syrup making equipment, a large kitchen for canning syrup and making other products, such as maple candy.

5.2.4 Boiling the sap

The sap must be boiled as soon as it arrives at the sugarhouse because warm sap breaks down and as a result, darker, stronger tasting syrup will be made. If the sap is not boiled soon enough, it begins to spoil. The boiling takes place in an evaporator, which consists of rectangular metal pans that sit on a large base called an arch, where the heat source is located. The size of the evaporator depends on the number of trees in the sugarbush and may be as small as 0,5 meter wide by 1,5 meter long, or as large as 2 meters x 6 meters. Oil is broadly used by sugar makers as a heat source instead of firewood. Oil is more convenient and its use means less work as the sugarmakers do not have to prepare firewood. In any case, a very hot fire is needed to evaporate water from the sap.

5.2.5 Last steps

Once the process of boiling is done, there are several more steps before maple syrup is stored. First, it is checked for the proper content of sugar with an instrument called a hydrometer. The hydrometer floats in a cup of syrup, and at certain point when the density of the syrup is correct it is supposed to balance. After this, a gritty substance called “sugar sand” or “niter” must be removed by filtering. Sugar sand is a natural, harmless material made of minerals from the maple tree that precipitate in the syrup pan as the sap is boiled. To get rid of the sugar sand, the hot syrup is pushed by a pump

through a filter press. It comes out clear and with a golden color, ready to be consumed, or packaged. Now the syrup is taste tested and color graded, to determine which of the Vermont grades will be on the label. There are five different grades of Vermont maple syrup – Fancy, Medium, Amber, Dark Amber and B. At this point the hot syrup is stored in steel barrels, to be opened later for repacking into small retail containers.

5.2.6 “Liquid gold”

The creation of maple syrup is something worth experiencing. While visiting a sugar house, the owner will let you taste and purchase syrup and other maple products. Sugarmakers are very proud of their operations and are usually pleased to point out to visitors the many features, some of which may be unique and of their own invention, that are involved in the process of “Vermont’s liquid gold”.

6 Maine

6.1 History of Maine

6.1.1 Colonization of Maine

The region's earliest inhabitants were descendants of Ice Age hunters and later on Native Americans, especially the Micmacs and the Abnakis tribes. It was hard to find any information about these early inhabitants so I've decided to move on to the 17th century.

The first settlement in Maine was established by the Plymouth Company at Popham in 1607, the same year of the settlement at Jamestown, Virginia. But because the Popham colony did not survive the harsh Maine winters, Jamestown is regarded as America's first permanent settlement. Many English settlements were established along the coast of Maine in the oncoming years but inclement climate and constant Indian attacks forced many settlers to move west to later New Hampshire. The area of Maine and New Hampshire was first known as Laconia and it was granted to Captain John Mason and Sir Ferdinando Gorges by the council for New England in 1629. In the same year the two proprietors divided their possessions, Mason receiving the part that became New Hampshire, and Gorges the eastern part, which was called Maine. In 1639 Gorges received a royal charter for Maine from Charles I, from Piscataqua to the Kennebec River and one hundred miles inland. Maine was later sold to Massachusetts and became the District of Maine, and under this name it was governed for nearly one hundred and fifty years, when in 1820, Maine was admitted into the Union as a state.

6.1.2 Revolutionary War

A year after the Boston Tea Party of 1773, Maine staged its own version of that incident when a group of men burned a shipment of tea stored at York. This was not the first case of rebellion in Maine as the people of Falmouth, today's Portland, several times attacked the British tax collectors. But the incident at York was the last major case of rebellion until open warfare finally erupted at Lexington and Concord. Hundreds of Maine men actively joined the struggle for independence and the province saw plenty of action during the Revolution. In 1775, British warships under the command of Captain Henry Mowatt shelled and burned Falmouth. This act should have punished the residents for their opposition to the Crown but it only increased Maine's willingness to fight for independence.

6.1.3 Maine Statehood

After the Revolution, many settlers from Maine resented being ruled from Boston and pressed for separation from Massachusetts but the political power at the time was held by coastal merchants and they resisted the separation movement because it would negatively influence their trades with Massachusetts. They changed their minds after the War with England in 1812 when Massachusetts showed no interest in sending military protection to Maine against British raids. The separation tendency moved forward and in 1820, Maine was established as the 23rd state of the Union, with its own constitution being written one year earlier. William King, a prominent merchant and shipbuilder from Bath became Maine's first governor. Portland was selected as the state capital, but in 1832 the was moved to Augusta, a more centrally located town.

6.1.4 Economic Development

The newly established state of Maine prospered and the population had reached nearly 300 000 with 236 towns. A period of tremendous economic growth followed and a

number of important mining and manufacturing industries emerged. In addition to traditional lumbering, fishing and shipbuilding, ice harvesting and granite and lime quarrying also developed as important industries. Fishing and farming were also important, but were subject to greater economic fluctuations. The overall economic picture, although periodically disturbed by such developments as the Civil War and the Industrial Revolution, continued on a relatively prosperous course throughout the rest of the 19th century. Throughout the second half of the 20th century, Maine has struggled to find a proper balance between resource-based industrial development and environmental protection and the state had come to rely heavily on tourism and shipbuilding industry (ATTACHMENT F, pict. F-1).

6.2 Lighthouses of Maine

Maine has a very rugged coast and ships had difficulty to maneuver in its waters ever since Vikings discovered the land in the 10th century. Therefore the first settlers in the 17th century started building lighthouses to secure a safe voyage for the incoming ships. Today, Maine has 63 lighthouses spread out along over 8000 kilometers of coastline so it is not in my powers to mention and describe all the lighthouses. Nevertheless, I will attempt to provide basic information about the most important ones.

6.2.1 Boon Island Light

Another lighthouse is visible from Cape Neddick, 15 kilometers offshore lies the Boon Island Light, one of Maine's most inhospitable lighthouses. There is not much on Boon Island. No soil and no vegetation make the island an awful place to live that witnessed a cannibalism incident in 1710 when the ship named Nottingham Galley ran aground, and the survivors had no way to get to shore. The first two lighthouses on the island were swept away by blizzards so a new light was built in 1852. With 42 meters of height, it was the tallest lighthouse in Maine. The light was still manned until the Blizzard of 1978. There were two lightkeepers on the island and during the ferocious storm, the lightkeepers quarters, the supply building and the boat house were completely blown off the island. The keepers had to take shelter in the lantern room itself until they could be rescued via Coast Guard helicopter a day or two later. As the storm raged, granite blocks in the light cylinder were knocked out of the structure and thrown into the sea. After the blizzard, the light was repaired, and a large solar panel supplies power to the light today.

6.2.2 Portland Head Light

The oldest lighthouse in Maine is the Portland Head Light (ATTACHMENT F, pict. F-2) which lies south of Portland along with other historic lights of Casco Bay and Cape Elizabeth, such as Cape Elizabeth Light, Maine's most powerful lighthouse with the flashing light visible for almost 45 kilometers, and two small lighthouses in Portland Harbor, Portland Breakwater Light and Spring Point Light.

The history of Portland Head Light goes back to year 1786 when the merchants of Portland first asked Boston for a lighthouse. Construction began a year later but was quickly stopped for lack of funds. When George Washington became the first president in 1789, the federal government took over the construction and operation of lighthouses, and \$1500 were authorized by the Congress to finish Portland Head Light. The lighthouse first shone its light in 1791 and has undergone many changes since then. At first, the tower was lowered in 1813, but it was raised again fifty years later. But then in

1882, it was lowered by 6 meters again. This change lasted for only a year because it was very unpopular and so the tower was raised yet again by 6 meters. Many scars are visible on the tower today thanks to its many changes in height.

6.2.3 Kennebec River lights

After traveling north from Portland for two hours, you will arrive to Bath, the city of ships. I have spent the last two summers in this city and got to see the most interesting lighthouses in this area, the Kennebec River lights. Bath is home of the Bath Iron Works, a huge factory that produces army vessels. The vessels had to be secure on their way from and to the sea. These small lighthouses that are set along the stream of the Kennebec are supposed to lead the ships on their way to the factory. The Seguin Island Light, six miles offshore from the mouth of the Kennebec, is a part of the Kennebec River lights and is used for leading the ships to the mouth of the Kennebec.

Just north of Bath, on the next peninsula, the Boothbay Harbor region also features several nice lighthouses. Namely they are the Burnt Island Light, The Cuckolds and the Ram Island Light. The most beautiful and photogenic lighthouse in this area is the Pemaquid Point Light.

6.2.4 Pemaquid Point Light

The lighthouse was originally built during the presidency of John Quincy Adams, in 1827. The tower had to be rebuilt with double walls after ten years because the first construction was faulty. The tower is only 12 meters tall, but it is placed on a rock ledge which makes the light visible for 23 kilometers as if the lighthouse was over 20 meter in height. The lightkeeper's house is now a museum, and there is an art gallery inside. Over the years, many ships have shipwrecked on the rocks of Pemaquid's point.

A story is connected to Pemaquid's point. A British man had sailed on a ship named Angel Gabriel to America, leaving his wife in England to follow him when he established a new home. But during a storm the ship was smashed to pieces and even

though the man survived, his wife refused to follow him on such a dangerous journey. And as he was not able to sail back to England, they never saw each other again.

6.2.5 Where America's day begins

I do not intend to depict the technical features of the rest of the lighthouses because it is neither interesting nor important, so I will only describe two more interesting lights.

The Marshall Point Light at Port Clyde is very photogenic and it had appeared in many movies, namely in Forrest Gump. There is a scene of Forrest Gump running on a wooden footbridge to a small lighthouse, which is the Marshall Point Light.

And the last one I would like to mention is the West Quoddy Head Light. This lighthouse sits on the easternmost piece of USA and proudly carries the motto: *"Where America's day begins."*

Closing

In my thesis I tried to furnish more complex information about each state of New England and my aim was to create an understandable and readable guide to New England. In order not to get on the level of a publication that gives only basic information, I have decided to concentrate on only one specific feature of each of the New England's states. The chronological sorting of the states is based on the state's importance during the history of the area. Massachusetts is first because that is where the Pilgrims settled and founded the colony of Massachusetts Bay. Connecticut and Rhode Island follow, as these states were settled by runaways and explorers from Massachusetts. And the last three chapters are about New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine, since in the beginning, these states formed one huge area and were later separated into the three states we know these days.

Every section begins with the history of each state. A timeline-based chapter gives basic, and sometimes more complex, information about the states role in the history of the United States of America. Special emphasis is placed on the time of the American Revolution because New England is where the Revolution began, and on the beginnings of settlement of the area.

The second part of each section deals with one of the specifics of each state. Namely it is brief information about Boston based on a "walk" through the city. In the part about Connecticut, the towns I have visited while traveling along the coast are named and their role in the American Revolution is explained. In the case of Rhode Island and New Hampshire, I have chosen natural features, because they are the main target of visiting tourists. Finally, maple syrup and Vermont go together the same way as Maine and lighthouses do.

The advantage of my thesis, compared to other sources of information, should be its aim to concentrate on only one topic at each state.

Resumé

Cílem této bakalářské práce bylo vytvoření přehledného průvodce po Nové Anglii, severozápadní části Spojených států amerických. Svou práci jsem rozdělil do šesti oddílů, přičemž každý se dále dělí na část historickou a na část, jež se zabývá jistou zajímavostí každého státu Nové Anglie.

V první kapitole popisuji stát Massachusetts. Historie Massachusetts začala roku 1620 s příjezdem prvních osadníků na lodi Mayflower. Ti sice původně mířili do Jamestownu ve státě Virginie, ale kvůli nedostatku zásob a propukajícím nemocem museli zakotvit v dnešním Massachusetts, a založili osadu Plymouth. Později se všechny kolonie spojily v jednu velkou, jež dostala jméno Massachusetts Bay. Tato velká kolonie prosperovala, cvičila vlastní armádu, razila, i když ilegálně, vlastní mince, a zavedla dokonce povinnou školní docházku. V 18. století už Massachusetts dávno nebylo žádným sdružením malých rybářských vesnic, ale živou kolonií, která se rozrůstala a nabývala na síle. To se odrazilo i v Americké revoluci, neboť ta začala právě v Massachusetts. Bostonské pití čaje z roku 1773 odstartovalo vlnu odporu proti Anglii. Válka za nezávislost nakonec skončila vítězstvím Američanů. Na konci historické části první kapitoly ještě informuji o vlivu přistěhovalců, především pak Irů, na dnešní kulturní a společenský ráz státu Massachusetts a města Boston. Kapitola o Bostonu je pojata jako cesta po městě, a snažím se v ní popsat co nejvíce zajímavých míst.

U státu Connecticut jsem historickou část kapitoly pojal poněkud odlišněji. Kladl jsem důraz na konfrontaci s Massachusetts a na důvody, jež vedly tehdejší osadníky k opuštění tohoto státu a k osidlování okolní krajiny. Důvodem byly neshody, ať už ve víře nebo v přístupu k řízení kolonie. Historická část této kapitoly je v mé práci nejobsáhlejší. Kulturní část je věnována třem městům na jihu státu Connecticut a především pak opět jejich historii a roli ve Válce za nezávislost.

Další částí mé práce je kapitola o Rhode Islandu a jeho založení Rogerem Williamsem, který byl vyhnán z Massachusetts kvůli své víře. Postupně vykládaná historie tohoto přímořského státu přechází do druhé, kulturní části této kapitoly. Věnuji se v ní hlavní přírodní zajímavosti státu, zálivu Narragansett, a také městu Newport. Rhode Island bohatl především na obchodu s otroky, které sem přivážely lodě ze

západní Afriky. Otroci byli dále přepravováni na jih, do Karibiku, kde byli vyměňováni za rum. Město Newport hrálo významnou roli ve Válce za nezávislost, neboť zde žilo mnoho pirátů, kteří bojovali na straně Američanů a potápěli a zajímali britské lodě. Město bylo nakonec Brity dobyto a téměř celé zničeno. Dnes je Newport jedním z hlavních jachtařských center světa.

Kapitola věnovaná New Hampshire začíná popisem situace, ve které se nacházeli původní osadníci. Osady v této provincii, která byly až do roku 1679 pod nadvládou Massachusetts, neměly žádné pevné zákony a většinu času mezi sebou bojovaly. Později se ale sjednotily a do tohoto státu začali přijíždět imigranti převážně z Irska, kteří pozvedli New Hampshire díky svým schopnostem a produkci kvalitních pláten. Část New Hampshire se později odloučila, a tak vznikl Vermont. V této kapitole pak ještě dále popisují Národní park White Mountains, jakožto hlavní přírodní dominantu New Hampshire. Hlavním bodem této části je hora Mt. Washington, která je proslulá výkyvy počasí a byl na ní naměřen vítr o rychlosti 372 kilometrů za hodinu.

Předposlední kapitolou je Vermont. Společně s jeho historií jsem se zaměřil především na proces výroby javorového sirupu. Tomu jsem naprosto podlehl, a proto jsem se snažil popsat postup co nejdetailněji. Jako první se navrtají do javorů tenké otvory, jejichž počet závisí na stáří stromu. Z těchto otvorů se později sbírá javorová šťáva. Buď se nechá odtéci do kbelíků zavěšených na stromě nebo je odváděna přímo z otvoru systémem plastových trubiček a trubek, to vše za pomoci vakuového čerpadla, konečně až do cukrovaru. Zde se později za složitých tepelných procesů vyrábí javorový sirup.

Zcela poslední je kapitola o Maine. Tato část pro mne má zvláštní význam, neboť jsem v Maine strávil poslední dvě léta svého života. Historická část popisuje rozpad této oblasti, které se říkalo Lakónie, na Maine, New Hampshire, a později i Vermont. Historická část popisuje aktivitu občanů Maine ve Válce za nezávislost a jejich tendenci k odtrhnutí od Massachusetts kvůli tomu, že Massachusetts odmítlo pomoci Maine, když bylo napadeno britskými vojáky. Později popisují ekonomický vzestup Maine po Občanské válce a jeho nynější zaměření převážně na turistiku. V kulturní části se věnují hlavní atrakci státu Maine, majákům. Zaměřil jsem se na pět, podle mého názoru, nejzajímavějších majáků, a pokusil se uvést jejich parametry a popsat jejich funkci.

Na závěr své bakalářské práce uvádím abecední seznam použité literatury a internetových stránek, dále pak seznam příloh. Jednotlivé přílohy obsahují mapy všech států Nové Anglie a jejich tématickou fotografii.

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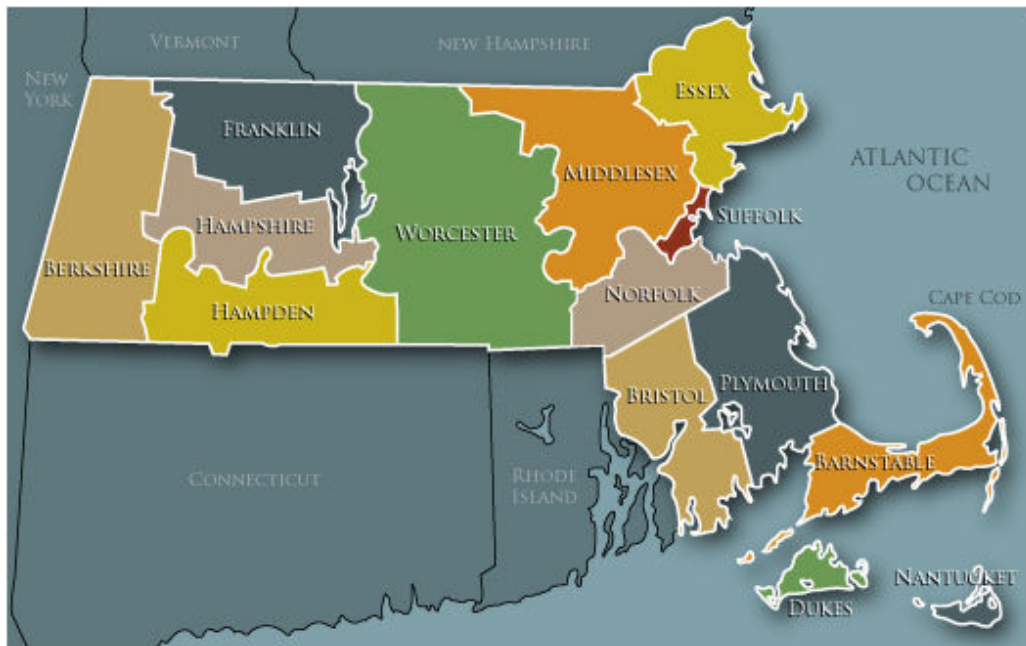
A list of attachments

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Attachment F	State of Maine
Attachment G	Detailed description of the boiling of maple sap (Eagleson, 200, p. 52)

Attachment A

State of Massachusetts

Pict. A-1 Map of Massachusetts



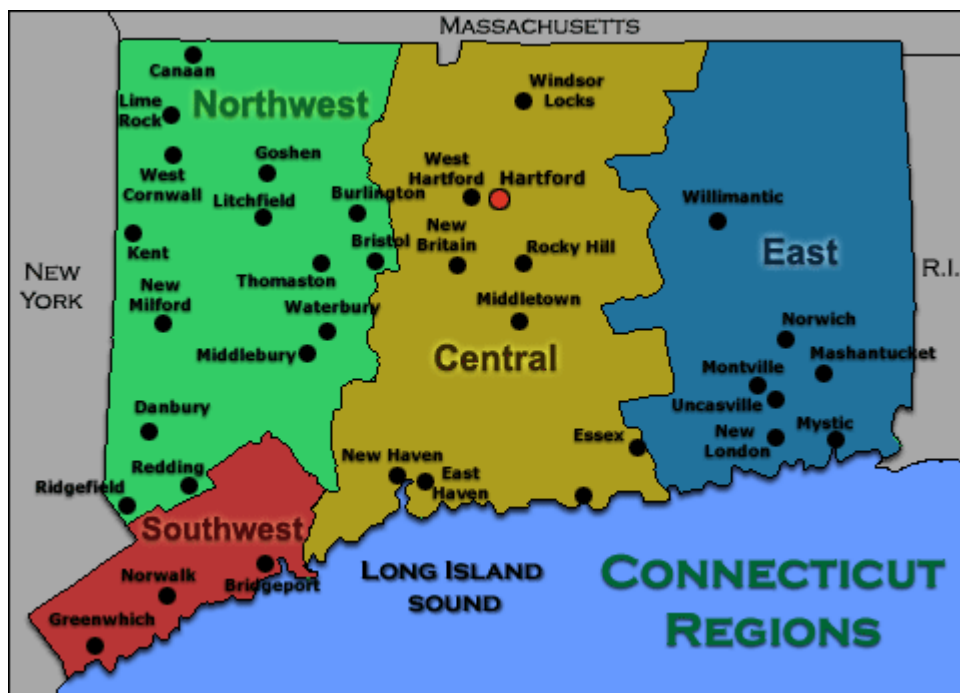
Pict. A-2 Downtown Boston



Attachment B

State of Connecticut

Pict. B-1 Map of Connecticut



Pict. B-2 Thames River



Attachment C

State of Rhode Island

Pict. C-1 Map of Rhode Island



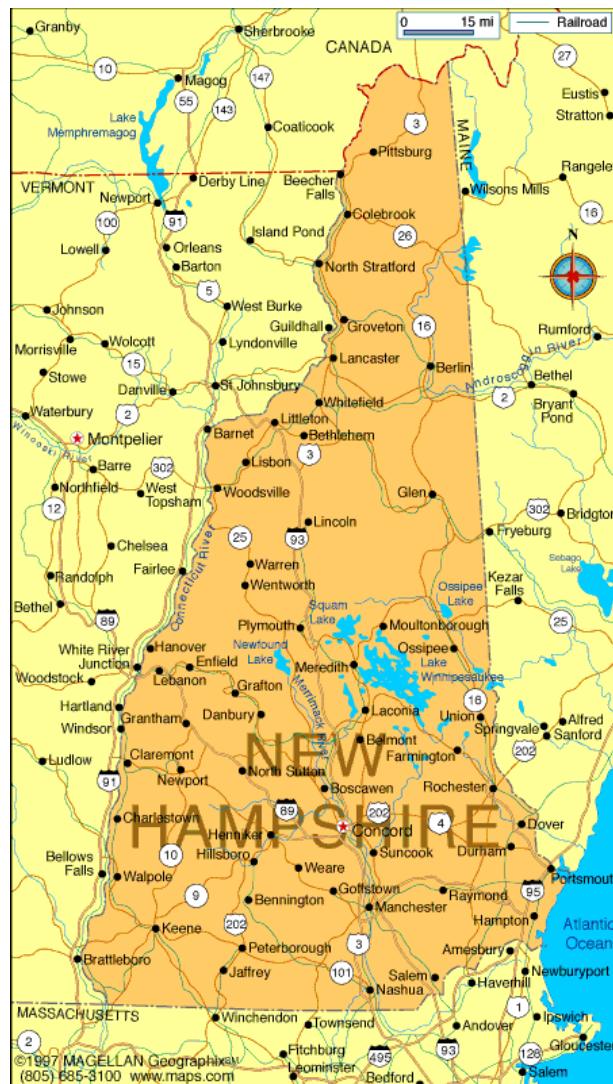
Pict. C-2 Yacht club in Newport



Attachment D

State of New Hampshire

Pict. D-1 Map of New Hampshire



Pict. D-2 Mt. Washington



Attachment E

State of Vermont

Pict. E-1 Map of Vermont



Pict. E-2 Sugarhouse in Vermont's forest



Attachment F

State of Maine

Pict. F-1 Map of Maine



Pict. F-2 Portland Head Light



Attachment G

Detailed description of the boiling of maple sap (Eagleson, 2006, p. 52)

In the evaporator, the sap flows through the pans as it boils and becomes denser and closer to finished syrup. The sap first enters into the back or “flue” pan, which has deep channels, or flues, to maximize contact between the sap and the heat. The boiling is very vigorous and great quantities of steam are produced. Special float valves allow more sap to continually enter the flue pan as water is evaporated from the sap, and this keeps the sap level just right for efficient boiling. The sap then enters the front, or “syrup” pan, which is divided by metal partitions into 3 or more compartments, open at each end. As the sap moves through the syrup pan, it continues to increase in density as more and more water is boiled off. When it reaches the end of the pathway, and is at just the right temperature (7.1 degrees above the boiling point of water) and density (66.9% sugar) the sap has turned to pure maple syrup. The sugarmaker must now open a valve and draw off a batch of this liquid from his pan before it gets even more dense and burns.