

SECONDARY SCHOOLS' UNITED NATIONS
SYMPOSIUM 2016

Salem

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Vice Chair:

Samuel Ferrer

Crisis Director:

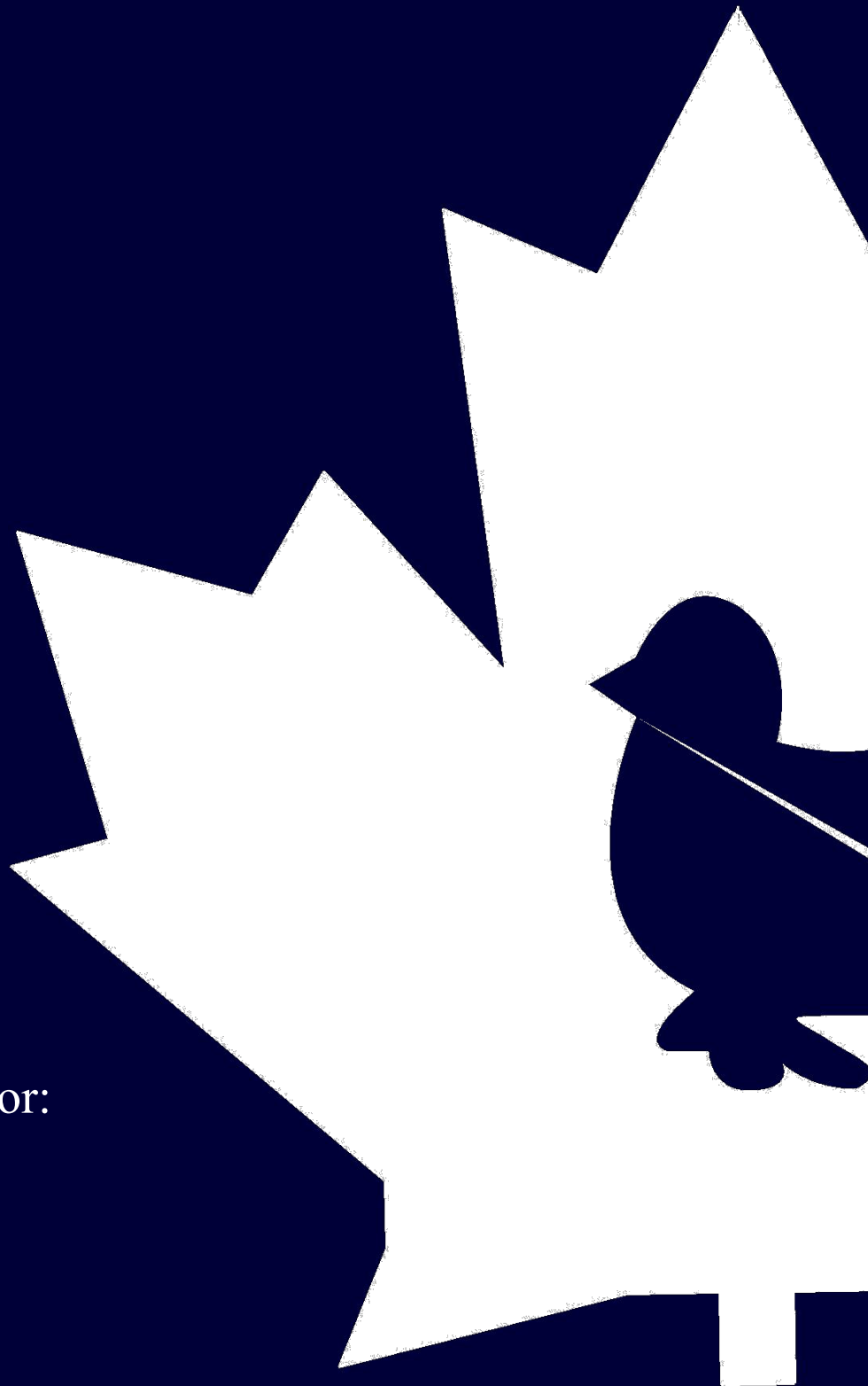
Mackenzie Anderson

Assistant Crisis Director:

Ray Blasen



NOVEMBER 10-13, 2016 | MONTRÉAL,
QUÉBEC





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Dear Delegates,

It is my distinct pleasure to welcome you to SSUNS 2016's Salem Witch Trials. This unique crisis committee will present you with an array of challenging topics, all the while pushing you to the brink of your abilities.

Mark LeBeau will be serving as your Chair. Mark is a third year Political Science student from Philadelphia, PA. He has been involved in Model UN for five years. He is very excited to be involved in a committee about his family's native state of Massachusetts.

Samuel Ferrer will be your Vice-Chair for the Salem Witch Trial Crisis. He is a third year Honours Political Science student, with a Geography Minor. Sam's advice to you is to get warmed up in theme before you enter the room with "Which witch wished which wicked wish?"

Ray will be serving as your Assistant Crisis Director. They are in their third year at McGill, studying Political Science. This is their third time staffing McMUN, but first time assistant crisis directing. Raised in New York City, they will argue with you about the merits of New York vs. Montreal bagels, and likes to bicycle just about everywhere and read in their free time.

My name is Mackenzie Anderson and I will be your Crisis Director. I am a third-year student at McGill pursuing a double major in Political Science and History. This will be my final SSUNS conference and so I am very excited for this committee. In particular, I look forward to seeing how you adapt (or fail to adapt) to the countless obstacles that are placed in your way over the course of the conference.



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All that to say, SSUNS is a wonderful conference and rest assured that you will have a great time both in and out of committee. Enjoy yourselves and feel free to approach any member of the dais if you have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

Mackenzie Anderson,

Crisis director

Salem Witch Trials

SSUNS 2016



A piece of paper has recently been found nearby Salem Village. While no one can prove its authenticity, it appears to be a recollection of some soothsayer's words, pronounced in Salem in 1692. Many of the fool's words mean nothing, talking about witches and the future. Perhaps does some sort of devil possess them? Nonetheless, as members of the Salem Community, it is your duty to be aware of what the population is hearing. Thus, we provide you here with a transcription of the aforementioned paper:

Dear People of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, it is a sad day on which I call for this hearing. This very year of 1692, our colony might be experiencing one of the toughest periods it has ever endured. I pray that we may solve this grave issue, and that such events may never occur again. Ever since King William's war, many of you took refuge in our community, and we opened our arms with the love of God¹. Nonetheless, it has come to our attention that members of our community might have welcomed an unholy guest. This comes in times of great trouble. With the native wars raging at our doors, and the internal conflicts that have risen due to scarcity of resources and new ministerial nominations, our community is now experiencing what will be known as the Salem Witch Trials². Yes my good people, I can foretell that History and God will prove the

¹ Blumberg, Jess. "A Brief History of the Salem Witch Trials." Smithsonian. October 23, 2007. Accessed August 02, 2016. <http://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/a-brief-history-of-the-salem-witch-trials-175162489/?no-ist>.

² Ibid.



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trials to be very influential in American society with subsequent political “witch hunts” and works of literature such as Arthur Miller’s *The Crucible* drawing inspiration from our era. The trials and panic in Salem Village that you will experience will stem largely from contexts of fear surrounding political and economic situations in the colony. My good people, I will try to explain them to you to the best of my abilities.

As I previously said, the trials will begin this year of 1692. They will take place in Salem Village, which will later be known as Danvers, Massachusetts³. Our village, located in the northern part of the colony and set inland from Massachusetts Bay, will soon face massive hysteria over witchcraft. It will commence when a local girl will start exhibiting what you will see as symptoms of demonic possession⁴. The girl will happen to be the daughter of village minister Samuel Parris. Doctor William Griggs will visit her and he will proclaim her to be “bewitched”⁵. Soon other girls in the village will begin to show signs of this strange possession. Within two months of the first possession, accusations will be made. The accused will all come from low social standing within the Salem community. Two of the “witches” will be poor and one will be the slave of the village minister⁶.

³ History.com Staff. "Salem Witch Trials." History.com. 2011. Accessed August 03, 2016. <http://www.history.com/topics/salem-witch-trials>.

⁴ Ibid

⁵ Ibid

⁶ Ibid



The hysteria over the witches will spread throughout the village and the colony at an alarming rate once the slave, named Tituba, will confess and claim that there are more witches in the community⁷. More and more, those accused of witchcraft will tell of others in the community who will also be involved, including members of rather prominent standing⁸. Continuing into the summer of 1692, the witchcraft hysteria will lead to the deaths of twenty-seven Massachusetts Bay colonists⁹. Keep in mind dear people of Salem, all of this I am predicting, I might be in the wrong, I might be in the right. This is what I have seen in my dreams as being our future, but the acts of every single one of us may alter this tragic path we are pursuing.

You may wonder why such an unholy faith and general hysteria will lay upon our community. Several approaches can explain it. Politics, economics, disease, and warfare all contribute to a culture of fear in the small Massachusetts Village. Unless it rather is the punishment of God, or a direct attack of the Devil.

However dear citizens, I will one again try to portray in details those factors.

⁷ History.com Staff. "Salem Witch Trials." History.com. 2011. Accessed August 03, 2016. <http://www.history.com/topics/salem-witch-trials>.

⁸ Ibid

⁹ Ibid



The Government in Massachusetts.¹⁰

Political and ecclesiastic powers are highly intertwined in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. In fact, “The civil government ha[s] authority over everyone in the community, but [is] controlled by the minority of the population that ha[s] achieved full church membership”. It seems like the predominant religious form is the Puritan one, whose partisans have purposely left England to create a new religious community, as there were persecuted in their home country. This parochial religious persecution has led the Puritans of Massachusetts to be particularly intolerant in regards to other religions, and thus, persecution of non-puritan colonist took place frequently.

By 1688, James II, who had implemented severe royal control over the colony, was overthrown in England –and the puritans quickly took control of the colony. This led to a compromised charter of 1691, in which Massachusetts along with two other colonies had a royal governor and an elected assembly. However, more control was once again put in regards to puritan-based laws, and the new charter emphasized the importance of religious tolerance. This led the puritans to think themselves as threatened, with their religion under attack.

And they might be right doing so, our community is under attack, if you do not trust me now, wait for the next couple of months and you will see, people of Salem, you will see!

¹⁰ Brooks, Rebecca Beatrice. "History of the Massachusetts Bay Colony." History of Massachusetts. January 05, 2015. Accessed August 02, 2016. <http://historyofmassachusetts.org/history-of-the-massachusetts-bay-colony/>.



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Now, do not foolishly attack the puritans in the hope to prevent the Trials before they even happen. God has put this critical stage upon our path to put us in a dangerous place, only in order to get out of it more virtuous and pure. Moreover, the puritans are not solely responsible for it, and other issues need to be dealt with.

"Indian" wars:

Be aware Citizens, the county of Maine is not far from our cherished land. Many of you even fled the conflict arising there.¹¹ As you well know, there live many Native Americans, in particular the "Wabanakis". That population are what we consider "devil worshipers", and we fear they might bring the Devil into our community if they stand too close to our homes.¹² On a more secular note, the wars are bringing more fear and anxiety into our puritan community.¹³ Indeed, although peaceful, we've had to face two bloody wars against some of their tribes, such as the King Philip's and King William's Wars, the latter still ongoing. We have already been, thanks to the help of God,

¹¹ Bowdoin, Faculty & Academic Staff. "Indian Wars." History. Accessed August 02, 2016. <https://www.bowdoin.edu/faculty/s/smcmahon/courses/hist247/service-learning/indian-wars.shtml>.

¹² Linder, Douglas. "The Witchcraft Trials in Salem: A Commentary." An Account of the Salem Witchcraft Investigations, Trials, and Aftermath. Accessed August 02, 2016. http://law2.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/salem/SAL_ACCT.HTM.

¹³ D, Elbert, and Luke R. "Puritans Face Defeat." The Salem Journal: The Hysteria. 2012. Accessed August 02, 2016. <http://people.ucls.uchicago.edu/~snekros/Salem Journal/Hysteria/ElbertDLukeR.html>.



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victorious against Metacom, so called King Philip; but I fear the forces of the devil might be trying to attack us in more subtle ways now.¹⁴

Let us not forget the importance of our internal struggles. Need I remind you the functioning of our communal government?

Salem communal government:

The Committee of the Five oversees matters relating to the church, such as assessing and gathering taxes for the ministry. The villagers elect the members approximately every year.¹⁵ This is done at the Village meeting, which is the main political institution.¹⁶ It is important to note that the Committee of the Five (subordinated to the town's general meeting) is composed of non-church members, who are against Parris.¹⁷

There is now a clear economic cleavage between church-adherent farmers, who are having difficulties adapting to America's changing economy, and the landowners, who are mainly non-church affiliated, and who will easily adapt to the shift towards a new a brand system: capitalism. The

¹⁴ Foner, Eric. "King Philip's War." History.com. 2009. Accessed August 02, 2016. <http://www.history.com/topics/native-american-history/king-philips-war>.

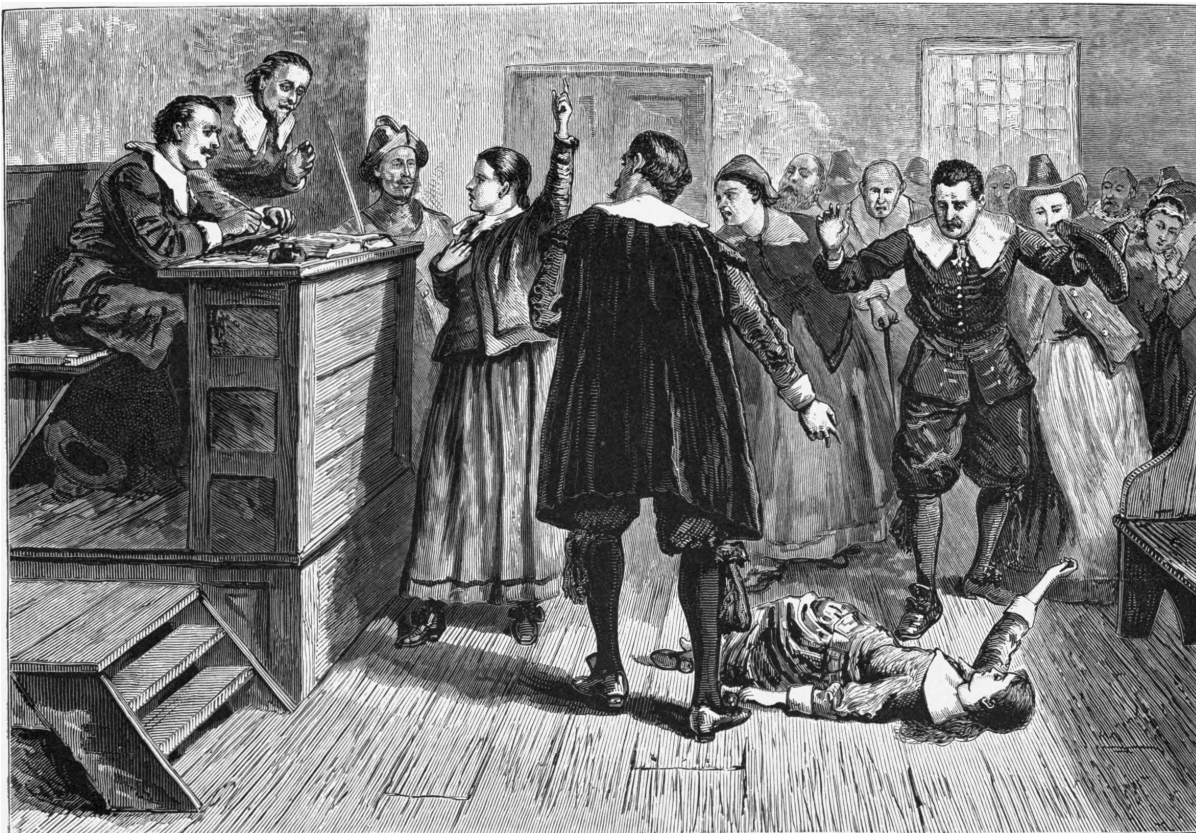
¹⁵ Latner, Richard B. "Salem Town and Village." The Salem Witchcraft Site. Accessed August 02, 2016. [http://www.tulane.edu/~salem/Salem and Village.html](http://www.tulane.edu/~salem/Salem%20and%20Village.html).

¹⁶ Latner, Richard B. "Salem Village Politics." The Salem Witchcraft Site. Accessed August 02, 2016. [http://www.tulane.edu/~salem/Politics Intro.html](http://www.tulane.edu/~salem/Politics%20Intro.html).

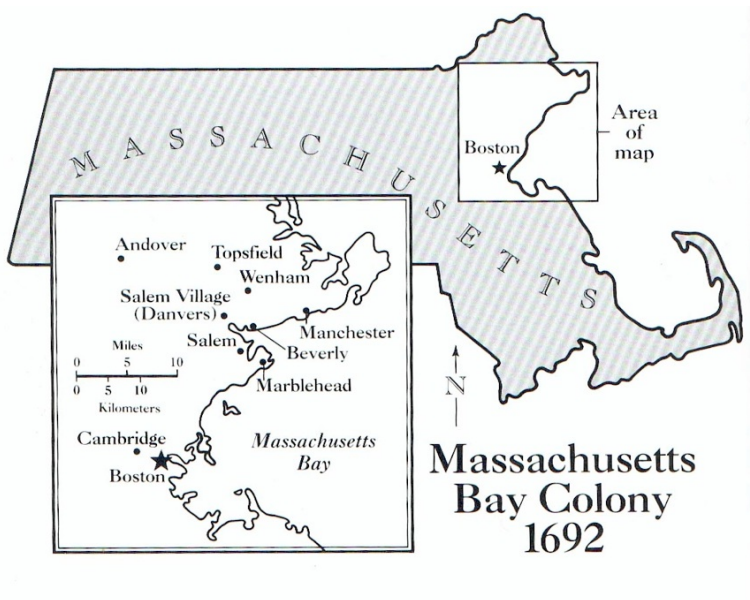
¹⁷ Latner, Richard B. "Committee Social Report." The Salem Witchcraft Site. Accessed August 02, 2016. [http://www.tulane.edu/~salem/Committee Social Report.html](http://www.tulane.edu/~salem/Committee%20Social%20Report.html).

former are more in favour of Parris, while the latter are not. This increases tensions in the village, which, in turn, might foster the need to find a scapegoat to relieve the tensions.

... Citizens of Salem, let us be strong, let us keep our community united in the face of God, let us pray to purge our souls and this town of the devil, let us fight the darkness that lies amongst us.



Source : https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/7/7e/Witchcraft_at_Salem_Village.jpg



Source : <http://www.susaningraham.net/imgs/mass-bay-colony.jpg>

Historical Information

History and Politics of Massachusetts Bay Colony

The Colony of Massachusetts Bay was located in the eastern part of what is today the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. An English trading company known as the New England Company was granted in March of 1629 a Charter from King Charles I to trade in New England, and renamed itself the Massachusetts Bay Company¹⁸. The owners of the company made brash, yet legally savvy moves and brought the workings of the company across the Atlantic Ocean to Massachusetts itself¹⁹.

¹⁸ "History of the Massachusetts Bay Colony"

¹⁹ The Editors of Encyclopædia Britannica. "Massachusetts Bay Colony." Encyclopedia Britannica Online. Accessed August 03, 2016. <https://www.britannica.com/place/Massachusetts-Bay-Colony>.



The Charter would, from then on, effectively serve as a constitution of sorts for the Colony²⁰. A large fleet of ships set sail from England in 1630 for the New World. The early settlers at first faced a rough start to their life in Massachusetts. They first landed at an established colony at Salem, which had been brought under the control of the New England Company. This settlement was not prepared to properly house and feed almost 1000 new arrivals²¹. The new arrivals eventually left Salem and travelled south to what is now Charlestown, Massachusetts. Later, the colonists would move again across the Charles River, and establish their capital at Boston. The colony continued to expand in population, and by 1640 over 40,000 people had made the journey to Massachusetts from England²². As colonists began to spread inward, three more colonies were established in the area. These were known as New Haven, Plymouth, and Connecticut. Along with Massachusetts Bay, these colonies formed the New England Confederation in 1643²³. This alliance was primarily formed to guarantee mutual protection from military parties hostile to its members²⁴.

In its dealings with its English motherland, the Colony of Massachusetts Bay was known to be rather rebellious. Small acts of defiance were generally ignored by the several English rulers that had power in the 17th century. These acts included declaring the Colony a Commonwealth and the

²⁰ The Editors of Encyclopædia Britannica. "Massachusetts Bay Colony." Encyclopedia Britannica Online. Accessed August 03, 2016. <https://www.britannica.com/place/Massachusetts-Bay-Colony>.

²¹ "History of the Massachusetts Bay Colony"

²² Ibid

²³ Ibid

²⁴ Brooks, Rebecca. "What Was the New England Confederation?" History of Massachusetts. 2016. Accessed August 03, 2016. <http://historyofmassachusetts.org/what-was-the-new-england-confederation/>.



rejection of several royal commissions sent by the government of King Charles II²⁵. However, there was an attempt to reign in the renegade streak of the New England Colonies. After passing laws which were deemed to discriminate against certain religious groups, and establishing an illegal mint, the Charter of the Massachusetts Bay Colony was revoked in 1684²⁶. Shortly thereafter, the Colony was merged with Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island by James II and was formed into the Dominion of New England²⁷. While the Dominion ended the New England Confederation, the idea behind it was very similar: protect the colonies in case of an attack from local Native American tribes²⁸. However, the tighter control that the English government now had over the colonies of New England made it easier to enforce the recently passed Navigation Acts. These acts essentially forbade the colonies from trading with countries other than those associated with the British Crown²⁹. The governmental structure of the Colony was thoroughly changed under the new Dominion. Sir Edmund Andros was chosen as governor and led New England from Boston. The new government nearly eliminated town meetings and local colonial legislatures were dissolved to give power to a council for the Dominion³⁰. The habitants of the Massachusetts Bay colony did not look upon the Dominion or the new governor with great favour, and the heavily Puritan population of the Colony was very

²⁵ “History of the Massachusetts Bay Colony”

²⁶ Ibid

²⁷ Brooks, Rebecca. "What Was the Dominion of New England?" History of Massachusetts. 2016. Accessed August 03, 2016. <http://historyofmassachusetts.org/what-was-the-dominion-of-new-england/>.

²⁸ Ibid

²⁹ Ibid

³⁰ Ibid



offended by the decision of Governor Andros to make Anglicanism the official religion of the colony³¹.

The resentment in the colony finally boiled over in 1689 following the Glorious Revolution. Following several years of alienating Catholic policies carried out by King James II, several prominent Protestant Englishmen appealed to the King's nephew and son-in-law, William of Orange³². They requested that he raise an army and come to England from the Netherlands to rectify policies harmful to Protestants. William started a campaign towards London in November of 1688, even winning the support of James's daughter and top military men³³. James fled to France, an action that was taken as a *de facto* abdication by the newly established parliament. William and his wife Mary were given the throne. A new Bill of Rights was drafted by this parliament. The new bill prevented Catholics from taking the throne of England, established the succession following William and Mary, and prevented a monarch from suspending laws, as James II had done during his time on the throne³⁴.

Bostonians reacted harshly to the news of the Glorious revolution. Riots broke out and the despised governor Andros was deposed³⁵. A temporary council was set up to run the colony, which had aspirations of returning Massachusetts Bay to its former Puritan-influenced rule. This included

³¹ Brooks, Rebecca. "What Was the Dominion of New England?" History of Massachusetts. 2016. Accessed August 03, 2016. <http://historyofmassachusetts.org/what-was-the-dominion-of-new-england/>.

³² The Editors of Encyclopædia Britannica. "Glorious Revolution." Encyclopedia Britannica Online. May 9, 2016. Accessed August 03, 2016. <https://www.britannica.com/event/Glorious-Revolution>.

³³ Ibid

³⁴ Ibid

³⁵ "What was the Dominion of New England?"



the reinstatement of the old Charter³⁶. However, the council was not able to achieve this goal. A new Charter, issued in 1691, brought the Massachusetts Bay Colony under greater monarchical control and merged Massachusetts Bay with Plymouth Colony³⁷. As part of a royal colony, its citizens would no longer be able to elect their leaders. A governor would be appointed by the crown, in a similar fashion to the governance of the Dominion of New England³⁸. The Colony would, however, have an elected assembly. The Puritan population of the colony took this as a major blow, as the former Charter left much of the power on the Colony in the hands of Puritans. In order to vote in Massachusetts Bay under the new Charter, one no longer needed to be a member of the Puritan church. The colony would have to become more religiously tolerant, and oaths would cease to be taken to the colonial government and instead would be taken to the King in England³⁹. At this point, the Puritan colonists saw themselves and their righteous way of life under attack⁴⁰.

Puritanism

Now that it has been established that Puritanism was an integral part of the history, politics, and daily life of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, it is important to discuss what Puritanism actually is. Puritanism was very influential in the historical narrative of both English and early American history. One of the main goals of the Puritan movement was to rid the Church of England of any remaining

³⁶ “What was the Dominion of New England?”

³⁷ Ibid

³⁸ Ibid

³⁹ “History of the Massachusetts Bay Colony”

⁴⁰ “What was the Dominion of New England?”



Catholic influence⁴¹. Their way of life was meant to be a model for the rest of England and the colonies in which they settled. The theology of Puritanism was rooted in Calvinism. Puritans believed that God had chosen, or elected, those souls which would achieve salvation⁴². The Puritans practiced a “covenant theology” in which they believed they were chosen to lead holy lives not only individually, but also as a whole community⁴³. In Elizabethan England, Puritans sought to reform the Church of England in different ways. Some felt the best option was to adopt a Presbyterian system, while others, known as “separatists”, sought to form “voluntary congregations based on a covenant with God and among themselves”⁴⁴. When the Puritans established colonies in the new world, they hoped to establish communities based heavily on their ideals. In Massachusetts, political power, including the right to vote, was only given to members of the Church⁴⁵.

Wars in the Colony

King Phillip’s War- Besides the political turmoil with England, the colonists of Massachusetts Bay faced tensions with Native American tribes whose land they had settled upon. In fact, the war was named for King Phillip, the name used by the English settlers of Massachusetts for

⁴¹ The Editors of Encyclopædia Britannica. "Puritanism." Encyclopædia Britannica Online. December 14, 2015. Accessed August 03, 2016. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Puritanism>.

⁴² "Calvinism Soteriology Topics." Calvinism Soteriology Topics. Accessed August 03, 2016. <http://www.reformed.org/calvinism/>.

⁴³ “Puritanism”

⁴⁴ Ibid

⁴⁵ Ibid



Wampanoag chief who was actually named Metacom⁴⁶. While land claims had created tension between the Native people and the colonists, the war began in 1675, after three warriors associated with Metacom were executed in Plymouth Colony. Over the course of a year, Native forces and colonial militia fought back and forth in the wilderness of the New England colonies. The war had devastating effects for the Native American tribes of New England.

King Williams War- Like many colonial wars, King William's War was the American theatre of a war already waging in Europe. This was the War of the Grand Alliance, contested between England and the League of Augsburg against France⁴⁷. King William's War was fought between French settlers in Canada and Acadia, and English colonists in the New England colonies and New York. Lasting from approximately 1690 until the present day, the war was the result of increasing tensions between the English and French over land, fishing, and the fur trade⁴⁸. The religious differences between the two nationalities of settlers also played a role. The war was a bloody one, which involved many attacks on frontier towns. While British forces were able to secure important victories, such as the taking of Port Royal in Acadia, they were unable to capture Québec⁴⁹.

Witchcraft in 17th Century Europe and Americas

The 16th and 17th centuries in Europe saw a growth of anxiety towards, and will to exterminate, witches. Wizardry and witchcraft were thought to truly exist in in the Middle Ages.

⁴⁶ Warren, Jason W. "King Philip's War." Encyclopedia Britannica Online. July 15, 2015. Accessed August 03, 2016. <https://www.britannica.com/event/King-Philips-War>.

⁴⁷ The Editors of Encyclopædia Britannica. "King William's War." Encyclopedia Britannica Online. Accessed August 03, 2016. <https://www.britannica.com/event/King-Williams-War>.

⁴⁸ "King William's War." King William's War. Accessed August 03, 2016. <http://www.usahistory.info/colonial-wars/King-Williams-War.html>.

⁴⁹ Ibid.



However, there were not necessarily thought of as a danger. The fear and violence that emerged towards supposed witches began in the mid-15th century, with Pope Innocent VIII's bull, namely "Summis desiderantes", which authorized the Inquisition to pursue witches. This was the result of theologian work aiming to establish witchcraft as an dangerous heresy⁵⁰. With this in place, fear of witches, resulting in their hunt, thrived in Europe throughout the 16th century. This attitude was eventually brought to New England, leading to the Salem Witch Trials. Many reasons are to be accounted for Salem's witch hunt, however, not all of them religious. Moreover, fighting in the colonies led to increased paranoia in the Puritan population. This translated into a strong will to defend their values, thus fighting everyone suspected of being a threat, which included witches, the archetype of evil, the Devil's army. Another element to be included is the fear of security threats. The 17th century was a time of conflict in the New World. War with the Natives, the French, and troubles with England fostered anxiety amongst the population—and with it the need to find a scapegoat for the evil around. This was added to by local churchmen, who equated the devil's army with those involved in the conflicts nearby. For instance, the devil's army was described as "vast regiments of cruel and bloody French dragoons"⁵¹.

At the same time, a smallpox epidemic was raging in the community. The symptoms of the disease were fever and fatigue, which could account for hallucination or dementia felt by the accuses,

⁵⁰ Pavlac, Brian A. "Common Errors about Witch Hunts." Kings: Women's History. Accessed August 02, 2016. http://departments.kings.edu/womens_history/witch/werror.html.

⁵¹ Schiff, Stacy. "The Witches of Salem." The New Yorker. September 31, 2015. Accessed August 02, 2016. <http://www.newyorker.com/magazine/2015/09/07/the-witches-of-salem>.



or the witches⁵². Furthermore, it created apprehension between families and friends, since everyone was trying to avoid contracting the disease⁵³.

A climate of fear, anxiety, and defiance was brewing in the community, which vastly accounts for the hysteria surrounding the witch-hunt... unless, of course, the accused were indeed witches...

⁵² World Health Organisation. "Frequently Asked Questions and Answers on Smallpox." World Health Organization. Accessed August 02, 2016. <http://www.who.int/csr/disease/smallpox/faq/en/>.

⁵³ "Smallpox Spreads." Salem Witch Trials of 1692 . Accessed August 02, 2016. <http://salem1692.weebly.com/smallpox-spreads.html>.



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Character List

John Hathorne: Owns a small business empire that relies on trade to England and the West Indies from the colonies. Serves as Justice of the Peace of Essex County, and well known to be a reliable mediator and judge to be called upon in trials for Salem court cases. Is fiercely loyal to England and not very religious.

Reverend Francis Dane: A well-respected leader in Andover, Rev. Francis Dane has six children, all by his first wife. He firmly does not believe in witchcraft and has consistently thrown out cases involving it. His age has caused members of his community to question his ability to fulfill his duties. He is very close to his youngest daughter, Abigail. He has been chosen to serve on the Colonial Council as representative for Andover.

Abigail Faulkner: Married to the sickly Francis Faulkner, Abigail is a pregnant woman. Francis owns a large amount of property in Andover, having inherited the remainder of his father's estate upon his death. He has been ill ever since the death of his father, and relies on Abigail for managing the estate. Abigail's older sister has been previously accused in court of salacious behaviour, but Abigail herself has remained blameless thus far. Abigail has been selected to sit on the colonial Council as a representative for Andover due to her husband's large land holdings.

Reverend John Wise: The clergyman of Ipswich, John Wise has been well known for his strong ideas about independence, freedom, and the American man. He has been jailed for protests led against the Royal Governor regarding unfair taxation violated against the Charter, but remains a god-fearing man. He is the chosen delegate for the Council from Ipswich, as after the protests against Andros, he is trusted to lead.

William Stoughton: Has strong ties to Royal Government; Has served as Chief Prosecutor. Level of distrust towards Stoughton among locals due to his reputation as as being associated with England.



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Richard Coot, First Earl of Bellomont: A member of the English Parliament and a Colonial governor, The Lord Coote has gotten his fingers sticky in support for the Orange King William and his wife Mary, and stands on perilous ground in England. Despite being handed authority over multiple colonial holdings, he has barely visited at all and does not know the land or the people well.

Benjamin Church: Captain of a ranger corps; Participated in King Philip's war and is known for his bravery and loyalty to England. Has begun to be active in politics in local colonial legislatures. **John**

March: Commands a small colonial militia. Owns a large amount of business ventures across the colony - most notably in Boston. Hopes to defend his independence from government/church oversight.

Susanna Cole: The lone survivor of an Siwanoy attack on Dutch migrants, Susanna lived as a captive for several years, though how long is unclear. She is the daughter of the famed Anne Hutchinson, who challenged colonial ideas about gender, civil liberty, and religious tolerance. For the sake of this conference, Susanna may serve as an Algonquin-speaking translator. The Siwanoy and the Abenaki are both Algonquin-speaking peoples.

Mary Rowlandson: Captured for the period of about 3 months by natives during King Philip's War, Rowlandson was ransomed back to her community and wrote a book ("The Sovereignty and Goodness of God") about her experience. Her children died in the capture, and Rowlandson expresses extreme revulsion for nature and native peoples alike, but still adapted to native ways in order to survive and sees her experience as one mandated by God.

Samuel Willard: Strenuously opposes all witchcraft trials. Dislikes native americans since his church was attacked. Is President of Harvard University.

Salmon Jedediah: Physician of Andover. Is mistrustful of outsiders and is actively seeking a wife. Is secretly an atheist, but lives in constant fear of being reprimanded by Puritan society.



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Ezekiel Waters: A travelling vagabond, Ezekiel does not usually stay in one place for a long time. Easy to get along with, but a bit odd, Ezekiel stands out in a crowd. However, don't let that fool you, Ezekiel has a knack of acquiring gossip and tends to know what is going on around the colony.

Lord Hamilton I: Charged with the logistics of the colony, Hamilton's main priority is ensuring that there are sufficient supplies for colonists, whether it be food or weapons. He is viewed as an outsider, since he has only recently arrived to the colony, but make no mistake his trade contacts across the British Empire could prove useful.



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