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PORTRAITS
OF THE FOUNDERS

PUBLICATIONS OF THE ROBERT CHARLES BILLINGS
FUND ISSUED BY THE TRUSTEES OF THE
BOSTON ATHENÆUM

I

LeForestier's Relation. Autobiography and Voyages of François LeForestier, 1749-1819, a refugee from Mauritius and a teacher in New England. A recently discovered manuscript edited by Hasket Derby, M.D. 1904.

II

Topliff's Travels. Letters from Abroad in the Years 1828 and 1829, by Samuel Topliff, Proprietor of the Merchants' News Room in Boston. From the original manuscript. Edited with a memoir and notes by Ethel Stanwood Bolton. 1906. *Illustrated.*

III

The Athenæum Centenary. The Influence and History of the Boston Athenæum from 1807 to 1907, with a record of its Officers and Benefactors, and a Complete List of Proprietors. 1907. *With numerous portraits.*

"The Influence of the Athenæum on Literature in America." By Barrett Wendell.

IV

The Anthology Society. Journal of the Proceedings of the Society which conducts the Monthly Anthology & Boston Review, Boston, October 3, 1805, to July 2, 1811. With an introduction by M. A. DeWolfe Howe. 1910.

V

Confederate Literature. A list of books and newspapers, maps, music, and miscellaneous matter printed in the South during the Confederacy, now in the Boston Athenæum. With an Introduction by James Ford Rhodes. 1917.

VI

The Founders. Portraits of Persons born Abroad who came to the Colonies in North America before the year 1701. With an Introduction and Biographical Outlines. 2 volumes. 1919. *With numerous portraits.*

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Hannah Penn

The Founders

Portraits of Persons Born Abroad Who Came to the Colonies in North America Before the Year 1701

WITH AN INTRODUCTION, BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINES
AND COMMENTS ON THE PORTRAITS

BY
CHARLES KNOWLES BOLTON

VOLUME I

"It has been my wish to preserve the heads of the first Settlers. This
is a mem. to show where they may be found." — *Bentley, 1797*

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THE BOSTON ATHENÆUM

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INTRODUCTION

In March, 1917, the proprietors of the Boston Athenæum and their friends were invited to inspect a collection of portraits—engravings and photographs—of persons who came to the Colonies in North America before the year 1701. The exhibition attracted wide attention, and this illustrated catalogue has been issued in response to many requests for information. Some of these portraits we owe to Rembrandt, Marcus Gheeraerts the younger, and Van Dyck, who was in England as early as 1632, as well as to painters of English birth or tradition, like Samuel Cooper (born 1609), William Dobson (born 1610), Robert Walker of Cromwell's time, Sir Peter Lely, portrayer of the Stuart Court, John Taylor, who flourished in 1655, and Kneller, of a later period.

Blackburn and Copley did their work in America at too late a period to have painted the portraits here reproduced, with one or two exceptions. Before their time only a few names of limners or painters are as yet known, although old account books and letters may at any moment bring to light names now buried in oblivion. From 1608 to 1684, no artist's work can be identified, unless we except Jacob Strijcker and Henri Cousturier, of New York, about 1670, painters of ability, and John Foster, the engraver, who did the rude picture of the Reverend Richard Mather (probably from a painting) for "The Life and Death of that Reverend Man of God," which was issued in 1670. Strijcker left a portrait of himself, but of his

other works we know nothing. Foster, from his college days—he graduated in 1667—until his death in 1681, was a limner rather than a printer, and possibly capable of good work; but no hint of portrait painting has come down to us from his contemporaries, nor does Dr. S. A. Green, in his admirable account of Foster, encourage the idea.¹

A group of paintings of singular similarity as to details is worthy of special mention. The lace collars and puffed sleeves in each picture are done with meticulous care, and the hands are much in evidence, one usually holding a book, a sword, a flower, a letter, or even a piece of cake. These portraits are:

Sir George Downing (holding a sword)	done about	1670
George Curwin (cane)	“ “	1675
Mrs. Elizabeth Paddy Wensley (rose)	“ “	1675
Mrs. Elizabeth Roberts (book)	dated	1675
Mrs. Elizabeth Stoddard	done about	1680
Miss Elizabeth Richardson (cake)	“ “	1678
Mrs. Patteshall and Child (apple)	“ “	1682
Captain Thomas Savage (cane)	“ “	1679
John Freke (glove)	“ “	1675
Mrs. John Freke (child)	“ “	1675
Arthur Mason's three children (cane, etc.)	dated	1670
Miss Rebecca Rawson (letter)	“	1670 ²

Harvard College, in 1680, paid £4.4 to Major Thomas Smith for “drawing Dr. Ames effigies,” depicting him with a very florid face, dark skull cap, a broad, white ruff, and a paper (?) in his right hand. As Ames died in 1633, this must be a copy, and does not show Smith's own style;

¹Proceedings Massachusetts Historical Society, January, 1905, page 51. At least one limner was in Boston before 1667, when the Rev. John Wilson refused to sit for his portrait.

²At the exhibition of Historical Portraits held at Oxford in 1905, a portrait of Sir Leoline Jenkins (holding a paper), by Herbert Tuer, of Holland, seemed similar to the above works in technique and costume, if one may judge from a half-tone reproduction.

but in skill it equals the 1670-1680 New England group, unless a restorer has taken undue liberties. A less effective portrait, representing Maria Catherine Smith, was done in 1693 "by her father Captain Thomas Smith," more in the manner of Huysman's Catherine of Braganza, than of Curwen, Savage, or Freke. Mr. Clarence S. Brigham, who first called attention to Smith, has been unable to add much to the facts here given.¹

In 1684, Joseph Allen² is supposed to have come to Boston, for Nathaniel Mather writes to Increase: "This I send by Mr. Joseph Allen . . . He hath so strong a naturall byass to ingenius handicrafts that hee is thereby mastered . . . hee hath acquired good skill in watchmaking, clock-making, graving, limning." He died early in 1728, when he was known as an ironmonger. His inventory includes implements of war, clocks, Dutch pictures, and "lacquered framed pictures with glass." Perhaps Allen had had several forerunners who tarried a few weeks, went south, and then returned to England or Holland. He may have inspired Thomas Child,³ a local painter-stainer and limner, who did work of the kind in Boston from 1692 or earlier until the time of his death in 1706.⁴ In 1691, a limner was in Boston to do a Winthrop portrait; and in August, 1701, the selectmen allowed Lawrence Brown, a limner, to become an inhabitant, but we cannot identify his work.

There was an artist in Charleston, South Carolina (then written Charles Town), as early as 1705, when Governor Sir Nathaniel Johnson's portrait was painted; and the

¹Proceedings Massachusetts Historical Society, November, 1862, page 340.

²*Ibid.*, September, 1867, page 47.

³*Ibid.*, March, 1883, pages 113-121.

⁴His "honored mother," Mrs. Alice Martin, was of Fryer Lane, Thames Street, London, when he left to her an annual allowance in his will. Perhaps he came from London. His wife was Katherine Masters. Her second husband was Dr. Lancelot Lake; her third was John Menzies.

Rev. Robert Wilson, D.D., an authority on early art in the South, believes that Mrs. James Le Serurier, one of the first of the Huguenot settlers, was a painter of some ability. About 1708, Henrietta Johnson, of Charleston, began a series of pastel portraits of the leading Huguenot and English families. Of these, Dr. Wilson¹ writes: "Most of them are in the original black wooden frames. . . . While the drawing is open to criticism the work is clean, and all possess the unmistakable suggestion of good likenesses." He adds a list of portraits identified.

The chief painter of the middle colonies was Gustavus Hesselius,² who came from Stockholm in May, 1711, to Christina, now Wilmington, Delaware, and soon settled in Philadelphia; he for years portrayed not only the living gentry, but copied the Knellers and Lelys of an earlier day for the beautiful halls on the James and the Rappahannock. N. Byfield painted or copied a portrait of Mr. Middlecott, of Boston, in 1713, and John Watson, an artist, was at Perth Amboy in 1715.

Two men of recognized ability followed somewhat later: John Smibert, at Boston, in 1729; and Jeremiah Theus,³ at Charleston, in 1739. Both enjoyed long careers of popularity and usefulness. Of Charles Bridges (1735), B. Roberts (1735), Alexander Gordon (1741), and a few others, nothing need be said here, for they, like Copley, picture an era removed by one or two generations from that represented in this book.

Many rare portraits were easily accessible in the form of half-tones for reproduction here, but as it has been our

¹ Charleston Year Book for 1899.

² See Charles Henry Hart in Harper's Magazine for March, 1898.

³ Described in the new edition of Dunlap's "History of the Arts of Design in the United States" (1918), by Frank W. Bayley and Charles E. Goodspeed.

purpose to provide pictures that can be copied in the future, we have in all but a very few cases made the photogravure from a photograph or lithograph, in order that the reproduction may show no trace of a screen. To accomplish this, it has been necessary to send a photographer to many private homes. In the picture of Mr. and Mrs. Bayard, whose country house at Alphen appears at the left of the two figures, it seemed best for our purpose to eliminate part of the background. The entire picture is easily accessible elsewhere. In a very few cases, the figure has been placed in the center of the print, in order to make the head as large as possible, although the artistic appearance of the portrait has been slightly injured by so doing. To have made a photogravure plate for each portrait would have trebled the present expense of the undertaking, or would have forced the use of half-tones. This difficulty was overcome by placing nine portraits upon a single plate, and cutting plates after making.

Many problems have been encountered in the reproduction of engraved portraits. The face of Elizabeth Shrimpton, for example, has become so familiar in books, that the fact that it has been reversed by the engraver is now forgotten. We find also that familiar portraits, like the one just mentioned, have passed through the hands of so many engravers, each copying and varying the work of his immediate predecessor, that the original artist's conception of his sitter has been lost. For this reason we have, as far as possible, made our reproduction from the original engraving, when no painting could be photographed.

Many problems of inclusion and exclusion have arisen in a survey of the disputed portraits of this period, for the authenticity of many portraits is in doubt. Strict honesty

has not always guided painters who have been commissioned to make a series of historical portraits. William Sunmans did a series of the benefactors of Oxford University, in which the local blacksmith figures as John de Baliol, and the pretty Mrs. Mugg, "the famous beauty in Oxford," does more than justice to Dervorguilla Baliol. Gilbert Stuart once did a line of imaginary ancestors for a proud Irish gentleman, varying the fashions in dress and hair chronologically to a nicety. The familiar faces of John Cotton, John Wilson, and Myles Standish have done duty in books for so long a period that they have been accepted for inclusion in this volume for discussion, although the authenticity of these portraits leaves much to be desired. The portrait of George Keith has hung for years in the rooms of the Society for Propagating the Gospel, without question of its authenticity; but if it is genuine, Keith's short hair and cut of coat would have outraged convention in his day. Evidently a painter ignorant of the period has retouched the canvas.

The well-known portrait at Harvard labeled "Charles Chauncy, second president," shows a type of wig which was not in use until a century later than the date of the sitting. This wig, we may say, was in use about 1725, and President Chauncy had reached the age shown in the portrait at about the year 1625. The familiar portrait of "Richard Higgins the immigrant" has a costume of a much later period. Mr. Homer W. Brainard, the family historian, writes: "The portrait I cannot consider an authentic portrait of the immigrant Richard unless an examination of the original shows that the picture has been retouched."¹

¹New York Genealogical and Biographical Record for October, 1915.

Some of the portraits said to represent Roger Williams¹ can be identified as the likenesses of other well-known persons, just as the picture which bears the name of Colonel Benjamin Church has been shown to be an engraving by Paul Revere from a likeness of Charles Churchill, the English poet. The Redwood Library, at Newport, has a very fine portrait of an aged gentleman with a white beard. Possibly the portrait represents that Dr. John Clarke who was distinguished in the early history of Rhode Island, but the evidence is very meager. The same might be said of the reputed likeness of Edward Shippen. The so-called portrait of Governor Dongan is said to represent a member of the Dongan family, but no certain information can be obtained.

The portrait of William Penn in middle life is said to represent his father, the Admiral, although it is used very generally to represent the founder of Pennsylvania. The portrait of William Byrd used by Mr. Glenn, a careful student, does not have the authenticity given to the painting which shows him as a child. The ancient portraits of the Darnall family,² of Virginia, have names, but these cannot now be properly assigned to the various faces in the group of pictures. The portrait called "James Bruce the immigrant" represents a son or grandson of the first of the family in this country.

Another group of portraits represents those who in adventurous days were connected with the American coast for a short time only; among these are faces of Sir George Somers, Sir Walter Raleigh, and others of their type. One could not but be tempted to include them on account of their

¹See Rhode Island Historical Tracts, Second Series, No. 2. Providence, 1891.

²Perhaps of the second generation here.

artistic merit, and because they represent men of large affairs. John Dunton, the bookseller, and the Rev. Thomas Bray, the promoter of libraries, cannot much better be designated as "founders," but Bray intended to remain, and so his portrait is included here.

A still greater collection might be made of portraits of distinguished explorers and missionaries in Canada and Mexico: Jacques Cartier, Bishop Laval, of Quebec, Talon the intendant, Fernando Cortez, Pedro de Alvarado, and a host of others, whose connection with our thirteen colonies was slight.

A few interesting pictures which we have been tempted to include show relatives of the immigrants, as, for example, Adam Winthrop, grandfather of Governor Winthrop; the Rev. John Rogers, of Dedham, England, father of a New England minister; Gawen Champernowne, grandfather of Captain Francis Champernowne, an immigrant whose portrait we have failed to find; Mrs. Elizabeth Roberts, mother of Mrs. Stoddard whose portrait is given here; Thomas Bright, great-grandfather of an immigrant to the Massachusetts Bay; Lewis Latham, father of Mrs. Jeremiah Clarke, of Rhode Island; the Rev. and Mrs. Lazare Bayard; Henry Fitzhugh, father of an immigrant to Virginia; and Samuel Prioleau, whose son Élie came to South Carolina. Mention ought to be made of the fine portrait of Jan Van Rensselaer, kinsman of a distinguished early Dutch colonizer, Kiliaen, whose letters seem to indicate beyond any doubt that neither ever came over to visit the manor of Rensselaerswyck. There is also the case of Samuel Bayard, who died in Holland, leaving a widow to come over with her brother, Governor Stuyvesant, and her four children; and that of William Paterson, founder

of the Bank of England, who may be the man known as a trader in New York in 1668-1669.¹

In the wealth of Colonial literature and official papers, reference is occasionally made to a portrait which can no longer be found. An example of this misfortune may be noticed in the will of Mrs. Henricus Selyns, of New York, in 1712, where a portrait of her husband, a distinguished clergyman, is bequeathed. Equally must we regret that some distinguished founders of our country, like Governor William Bradford, of Plymouth, never, as far as we know, had a portrait made.

Having adopted the year 1701 as our bound, we find inevitably that we are prevented from including many later immigrants whom one would like to see, such as the Rev. James Honeyman, who came in 1704; Colonel Augustine Moore, 1705; the Rev. Francis Jau, 1706; Thomas Graeme, 1707; Alexander Spotswood, 1710; Robert Elliston, about 1711; Gustavus Hesselius, 1711; Joseph Atkins, 1712; Sir William and Lady Keith, 1717; Alexander Garden, 1719; and Colonel John Murray, of Rutland, whose date of coming is not surely known.

Some will be disposed, we fear, to complain that the rule of inclusion or exclusion which we have adopted forces the omission of many interesting pictures of persons born on this side of the Atlantic in early years, such as those which represent Colonel Edward Hill, Mrs. Gustavus Hesselius, Mr. and Mrs. Rip Van Dam, Solomon Stoddard, Miss Arientje Coeymans holding a rose, the Rev. Ebenezer Pemberton, Mrs. Elizabeth (Paddy) Wensley(?), Johannes Schuyler, Jr., Joseph and Paul Dudley,

¹See "New Amsterdam and Its People," by J. H. Innes. New York, 1902. Chapter XVI.

Lewis Morris,¹ and the fine portraits said to represent Mr. and Mrs. Abraham De Peyster. Some exacting rule had, however, to be made in so limitless a field.

The value of the pictures here reproduced will increase with the years, for they represent men and women who came together from the countries of Europe to found colonies which have been federated into a great republic. Inevitably a few portraits have been overlooked, and when these have been added, we shall have between the covers of one work all the faces that we shall ever see from that historic past. The portraits are of value for their evidence of dress, armour, and fashion; but there is a still more fundamental significance in these faces as a group, for they show the type of the immigrant of the seventeenth century—austere, adventurous, and resolute.

This type of 1650, if we understand the argument of Dr. F. A. Woods, the eminent student of eugenics, developed rapidly in England from the type of face shown in portraits a century earlier. The cheek bones became less conspicuous, the eyes grew gradually closer together, and the space between eyelid and eyebrow decreased. There were inevitably some survivals of the older facial type projected into the era of our portraits. Conspicuous among these, as Dr. Woods points out, are the faces of the two Moseley boys here reproduced. The lower part of the face, it will be noticed, changes less from age to age.²

This seventeenth century type is to be contrasted with a later type, well defined at the period of the American Revolution, when men's minds were bent upon commerce and pleasure: the round face, complacent countenance, and

¹ See also Proceedings Massachusetts Historical Society, December, 1878.

² "Problems in Eugenics." London, 1912, page 251.

prosperous dress so evident in the portraits of the later eighteenth century. The type today is more nervous, intellectual, and aggressive than at either of the other two periods in our history.

Much might be written of the potential influence of that nomadic character and temperament so fundamental with the founders of America. In Publication No. 236 of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, the subject is treated at length. Dr. Charles B. Davenport, writing from the Station for Experimental Evolution at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, says :

“A great many people of the type of the early immigrants to New England left England during the 17th and 18th centuries. I know there are those who ascribe the generally accepted deterioration of England to this loss. I am reminded of a little experience I once had in one of the peninsulas of Maryland, thirty miles east of Baltimore. A rural physician described to me the great change for the worse that had taken place in the population during the past fifty years. I gradually secured from him information which I synthesized in this way. During the past thirty years great numbers of the more active, energetic young men left the section for Baltimore. Those who were left behind and their descendants are now hired men on the estates which have recently been purchased by those who went to the city at that time. I asked the old doctor if those who went to the city were a better type than those who remained. He said, No. Those who left were mostly the high flyers and visionaries, and those who remained were the steady, conservative people. Even so was it with England. The cranks and the energetic and the non-conformists left the conservatives behind in Europe, and their descendants have left the descendants of the conservatives behind in invention, discovery, and all that makes for social progress. You do not want to make your book a hymn of praise, but you must recognize the value in a new country of a stock with somewhat radical temperament.”

After the author had prepared sketches of the careers of some seventy-five of these pioneers of the New World, he wrote to Dr. Davenport that to him they seemed a chosen people—sifted out of Europe perhaps for Europe's good, since many seem to have been petulant and intolerant, and not infrequently at odds with both law and religion. In reply, Dr. Davenport writes:

“Those who emigrate from their ancestral home to undergo the discomforts and real dangers of a long journey in a small ship to settle in a strange country, in the midst of savages and without comforts or even sufficient food, differ, as a class, from those (conservatives, adjustables) who remain behind. Some may have left home under pressure; they were of a class that was ill adapted to meet the *mores* there. They often resented subordination to the constituted authorities; they were highly individualistic and stiff-necked. Had they not left, the ‘constituted authorities’ would probably have imprisoned or killed them. To this group belonged not only certain semi-criminals (as we would count them today), but also the victims of religious and political persecution. Some came because restless, nomadic. They were of the type that seek to better themselves in these later days by going to the Klondike, to New Zealand, or to Argentina. This physical restlessness is often associated with an intellectual nomadism. Such people are apt to be reformers, to try experiments in politics, religion, and other social organizations. This nomadic tendency often shows itself periodically, due to the periodic onset of some psychosis which temporarily releases the nomadic instinct that we all have at bottom, that is, under other circumstances, inhibited.”

We are perhaps too ready to deal with these ancestors capriciously, either holding up our own standards to their life histories and marking the contrasts, or, on the other hand, associating their undoubted weaknesses with the age in which they lived, and treating leniently frailties that should be condemned in any age. They did, many of them,

come here to escape episcopacy, not to grant liberty of conscience to others. Most were bigoted in a day when the logic of convictions made men intolerant. The Puritans were the liberals of their time, but they were only a shade more tolerant than the conservative Roman Catholics; while none of them, unless we except possibly the Episcopalians, with somewhat adjustable convictions, had any affection for radicals such as Wheelwright and Williams. None of them doubted that mystics and witches were in actual communion with the Devil, however widely they might differ as to punishment suitable for persons thus entangled.

Stoughton called the immigrants to New England the choice grain of old England. The settlers in America included very few of the lowest class, many of the great middle or mediocre multitude, a fair proportion of the upper middle class, such as city merchants, clergymen, and undistinguished "visitation" families, and but few if any of the ruling class in Europe. Such as they were, however, they have dominated our political and intellectual life to this day. The Anglo-Saxon half of Boston, for example, produces a dozen eminent men to every leader produced by the Celtic half of the population.¹

Whatever their shortcomings may have been, these people, from north to south, were all of the dominant Nordic race so recently described by Mr. Madison Grant:

"New England, during Colonial times and long afterward, was far more Teutonic than old England; that is, it contained a smaller percentage of small, Pre-Nordic brunets. Any one familiar with the native New Englander knows the clean-cut face, the high stature, and the prevalence of gray and blue eyes and light brown hair, and recognizes that the brunet element is less noticeable there than in the South.

¹Popular Science Monthly, April, 1914, page 400.

“The Southern States were populated also by Englishmen of the purest Nordic type, but there is today, except among the mountains, an appreciably larger amount of brunet types than in the North. Virginia is in the same latitude as North Africa, and south of this line no blonds have ever been able to survive in full vigor, chiefly because the actinic rays of the sun are the same, regardless of other climatic conditions. These rays beat heavily on the Nordic race, and disturb their nervous system, wherever the white man ventures too far from the cold and foggy North.

“The remaining Colonial elements, the Holland Dutch, the Palatine Germans, who came over in small numbers to New York and Pennsylvania, were also purely Teutonic, while the French Huguenots who escaped to America were drawn much more largely from the Nordic than from the Alpine or Mediterranean elements of France.”

If we apply these facts a little more specifically to the portraits, we find that ninety-seven represent Englishmen, fourteen represent Dutchmen, nine are Frenchmen, two Swedes, two Germans, and one a Bohemian. In other words, eight-tenths were English, one-tenth Dutch, and one-tenth French and others.

Some one will very likely ask what light these portraits throw on social conditions. We are accustomed to think of colonial New England in terms of religion and book-production, of New York in relation to commerce, and of the South as tenacious of social distinctions. What effect have these influences had on portraiture? Do literary ambitions stimulate a pride in family likenesses? Or does commercial opulence outweigh the literature of the North and the social system of the planters? No very reliable answer can be given, but the following table may prove suggestive. In the year 1700,¹ population along the coast is estimated to have been :

¹See “A Century of Population Growth.” Issued by the U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1909, page 9.

In Carolina	13,000	or	4.8%	of the total
In Md. and Va.	103,000	or	38.3%	“ “ “
In N. Y., N. J., Pa., and Del.	53,000	or	19.7%	“ “ “
In New England				

The portraits here reproduced (omitting those of doubtful authenticity) are :

For the Carolinas	11	or	8.8%	of the total
For Md. and Va.	36	or	28.8%	“ “ “
For N. Y., N. J., Pa., and Del.	30	or	24.0%	“ “ “
For New England				

The record of Virginia was aided in the table by the four Moseley portraits, all in one immediate family, and injured by omission of all the unidentified Darnall portraits. New England was checked by the omission of eight portraits that are not wholly to be relied upon. The Carolinas were fortunate in having the Huguenots, and by the presence very early of an artist at Charleston.

But the above percentages are too fundamental to have been influenced greatly by the presence of a printing press in Boston or an artist in Charleston. They would seem to differentiate the original colonies as to immigrant ability. If so, we might hope to find this a forecast of the distribution of ability through the two succeeding centuries. We do find from the researches of Dr. F. A. Woods in *Science*, April 14, 1911, that since these immigrants of the seventeenth century settled here, New England has produced many more eminent men than the population would lead one to expect, New York a little more than expectation, and all the other colonies except South Carolina less than expectation.

From these rough percentages, we may also assume that portraits prevail in a nearly fixed relation to population, regardless of climate, occupation, or social pretensions. Of the men whose portraits are preserved, about one-third had a college education, even in an era when a higher education was not as common as it is now, and half of these educated men went into the ministry. It may also be noted that about as many went to prison in those days as entered the ministry; but of course some individuals enjoyed both distinctions for conscience' sake. At a time when the life of immigrants was hazardous, over a third were soldiers; and yet these pioneers lived to a good old age, namely, an average of sixty-eight years, the youngest dying at thirty-five and the oldest, it is said, at one hundred and seventeen. The size of the average family was something over five children—a large number compared with educated families of our day. Eighteen of the portraits, or fourteen per cent, represent women.

Of the fifteen American families that have produced the largest number of members written about in works of reference, half had portraits of their immigrant ancestors.¹

The biographical outlines which accompany the portraits were written during the strain of a great war, and in the short intervals between pressing engagements, telephone interruptions, and the legitimate duties of a librarian's busy day. It is hardly their purpose to convey useful information. Rather is it the aim to add color to the portraits, which, as here reproduced, fail to do justice to the painter's originals.

The Trustees of the Boston Athenæum have shown a very real interest in the preparation of this book, and

¹ Popular Science Monthly, May, 1913, page 447.

Mr. Barrett Wendell has been able, on account of his knowledge of Colonial costume, to give material aid in our study of doubtful portraits.

Space does not permit adequate recognition of the helpful work of local antiquarians, who have toiled uncrowned to record the life of Colonial times. Their work is rarely appreciated except by the student acquainted with the difficulties and pitfalls encountered in historical investigations. Although they have done so much, available biographical information has been found to be somewhat uneven, both in minuteness and accuracy. Where authorities differ, no assurance can be given that the following sketches are free from error. Those relating to New England, however, have been submitted to two eminent genealogists, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gardner Bartlett; those of Pennsylvania to Mr. Ernest Spofford, of the Pennsylvania Historical Society; those of Maryland to Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, a well-known writer on subjects connected with Maryland history; those of Virginia to Dr. William G. Stanard, of the Virginia Historical Society; and those of the Carolinas to Miss Mabel L. Webber, of the South Carolina Historical Society. Their suggestions and corrections have been of great service, but they should not be held responsible for the final form in which these sketches appear in print. To Miss Linda F. Wildman, of the Athenæum staff, the book is greatly indebted for tireless research over a wide field of Colonial history. Constant aid has been received from Mr. Frank W. Bayley, of Boston; Mr. Lawrence Park, of Groton; Mr. Robert H. Kelby, of New York; Mr. Louis H. Dielman, of Baltimore; and from the Rev. Robert Wilson, of Charleston. They have given unreservedly of their learning and their time.

Mr. Bayley's exhibitions at the Copley Gallery have inspired a re-study of Colonial art in Boston.

Mr. C. S. Bradford, of Philadelphia; Mr. H. P. Cook, of Richmond; Mr. W. D. Clarke, of Charleston; and Mr. Frank Cousins, of Salem, photographers, have been untiring in their efforts to place their unrivaled collections of photographs of historic portraits at our service. Without their aid the work could not have been done as it was planned. A large number of portraits had to be photographed especially for this book. To the owners of portraits we are especially grateful, for they have invariably responded favorably to our request for permission to make reproductions.

If any reader of this volume can add to the list of portraits here presented, we shall be happy to welcome new faces of founders of the great republic.

FINAL NOTE

In sifting material for these volumes many portraits reputed to be of this period have of necessity been rejected. Others have been "respited" for discussion. Of those admitted as Founders, a few still present problems to the exacting critic. Thomas Smith's coat and wig seem to belie the date 1691 on the canvas. The style of wig worn by Berkeley, Corbin, and Lee came into *general* use after these men died. Pepys may be studied on the point. The wig of Bogardus seems a modern retouching; certainly Dutch dominies did not wear such a wig in his day (1647). Robert Pike's cuff is a generation too late, but the canvas was ruthlessly "restored" by Sinclair in 1882. These are some of the problems that invite further study.

C. K. B.

PORTRAITS
AND BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINES

CAROLINA

ELIAS BALL, of Comingtee Plantation and Charles Town, in South Carolina, was born about the year 1675 at Stockentine Head, County Devon, the second son of William Ball, a local farmer. When about twenty he went out to Carolina, where a widowed aunt, Mrs. Affra Coming, ill and lonely, living "as a sheep among wolves," but "resolved by good help from God to fear none of these things," was about to die on her plantation on the Cooper River. She divided her estates between Elias and another nephew, John Harleston. Harleston's sister Elizabeth married Elias Ball before 4 April, 1701, and had a large family.

Mrs. Ball died 31 August, 1720, and left her husband with little children on a distant plantation, surrounded by Negro and Indian slaves. After a few months he married, 27 July, 1721, an efficient young girl, Mary Delamare, who bore seven children. All of these but one, Eleanor, wife of Henry Laurens, died young at Comingtee. For this reason, perhaps, the parents in 1740 moved away to Charles Town, where they lived until Mr. Ball's death, between February, 1751, and March, 1752. The old house at the corner of East Bay and Pinckney Streets survived for many years, known to the humorous younger Balls as "Grandtata's ribs."

Ball was a pew owner in St. Philip's Church, a resolute patriot, a daring hunter, shrewd, and a thrifty merchant in shingles, tar, rice, hides, and other products of the broad acres which he added to his estate. His children became allied with the Shubricks, Simonses, Ramsays, Pinckneys, Swintons, Moultries, and other families of prominence. He was fortunate also in having as descendants a charming family historian, and a Mæcenas who restored the old mansion at Comingtee lovingly and with taste.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ball left a sister Ann in Ireland who wrote spiteful letters in reference to Mr. Ball's second marriage. She wrote to her brother, John Harleston, in 1722:

"I am very sorry to hear Brother Ball is such an unthinking man to forget so good a wife as I don't doubt she made him. I am very sorry dear Betty fell into his hands, since I see he had no greater value for her and her children than to marry one as young as his daughter. I am sure he is a man of no principles, neither honor nor gratitude, for my aunt might a chose whether she would a left him a groat."

While these are entertaining to the reader, they do not shake our faith in the rather portly gentleman in the red cap, with sad eyes and courteous bearing. His regard for the memory of his first wife, Elizabeth, may have an echo in his will, where he mentions only two of his grandchildren, both named Elizabeth, to each of whom he left a Negro girl.

By his wife Elizabeth, Mr. Ball had five children who survived infancy: Ann, Eleanor, Elias, Elizabeth, and John Coming. By his second marriage to Mary Delamare he had Sarah, Delamare, and William (who died early), George, Eleanor, Mary, and "Yabsley," as the name has been read in the records.

"Recollections of the Ball Family," by Anne Simons Deas. 1909.



ELIAS BALL
1675(?)—1751/2

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COLONEL THOMAS BROUGHTON, of Mulberry Castle, on Cooper River in South Carolina, was in America as early as 1699, with his wife Anne, daughter of Sir Nathaniel Johnson, former governor of the Leeward Islands, and with one or more children. He became active as the representative of Lord Carteret in the government, and as the colonel of a regiment. Colonel Broughton, while a member of the Council in 1704, voted for the bill requiring members of "the Commons House of Assembly" to conform to the Church of England service, and his signature, with Henry Le Noble's and several others, made it a law. He was in 1710 one of several commissioners appointed by Governor Tynte to erect schoolhouses and maintain a free school for the province.

Governor Tynte soon died, and his temporary successor had to be chosen by the three deputies then in the province, from their own body, to serve until the will of the Proprietors in England could be made known. These deputies were Robert Gibbes, Fortesque Turbeville, and Colonel Broughton. They met in the morning to choose a governor. An informal vote was taken, resulting in two for Broughton and one for Gibbes. A recess followed, and in the afternoon Gibbes had two votes and Broughton one on a formal ballot. Turbeville immediately fell ill and died. It was then discovered that his change of vote was due to bribery, and Broughton claimed the honest informal vote as an election. Gibbes would not yield, and Broughton led an armed band from his plantation to the Charles Town drawbridge. After much fruitless parley, entrance was forced and the rival forces were face to face. Pistols were cocked, and proclamations were read while drums drowned out the orators; there was marching and countermarching, until

peacemakers induced Broughton to await the will of the Proprietors. These far-away gentlemen at last declared Gibbes's acts illegal, and then appointed Secretary Craven to Tynte's position.

Broughton became speaker of the Assembly in 1716, and in the same year aided the judge of admiralty in the trial of pirates. He soon became a councilor once more, and in 1729 lieutenant governor, his brother-in-law, Robert Johnson, being then governor. When the latter died, in May, 1735, Broughton succeeded him, and ruled during the opening years of a struggle between the Assembly and the representatives of the Crown, the Assembly claiming the right to originate grants of money.

Broughton was a simple-minded, honest man, little fitted to cope with the band of unscrupulous politicians who usually circle round a governor's chair. He died in Charleston, 22 November, 1737, leaving a long will in which his children, Nathaniel, Andrew, Robert, Joanna, Christiana, Constantia, and Anne are mentioned, and also relatives in London. His quaint castle, a picture of which may be seen in Mrs. Ravenel's "Charleston," was left to Nathaniel; "Seaton," named from the English home of the Broughtons, to Andrew; and the Johnson estate of Kibblesworth to a son of Nathaniel.

McCrary's "South Carolina," 1670-1719.

South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, October, 1914 (family letters).



THOMAS BROUGHTON

Died 1737

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CHRISTOPHER GALE was "borne 7th bap. ye 15th June," 1680, at the Church of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York, England, eldest son of "Mr. Miles Gale" and Margaret, the daughter of Christopher Stones, D.D., chancellor of York. Soon after this date the father settled in Keighley, near Bradford, where another son, Thomas, was baptized in 1685. Miles Gale is noticed in the "Dictionary of National Biography" as a member of a famous family of antiquarians. Three of his sons came to Carolina: Christopher, about 1699, and the other two about twelve years later, perhaps influenced by their brother's visit to England in 1710. Christopher had had "a little smack of school learning" before he migrated, and acquired some knowledge of the law "as a clerk to a country attorney at Lancaster." He began his career as justice of the General Court, in 1703, and rose rapidly to prominence as lawyer and soldier.

In the year 1711, his wife, Sarah, daughter of Benjamin Laker and widow of Governor John Harvey, was very ill at Bath town, and his brother was in danger of death. He was then a major, and had arranged, with two other officers, to visit certain restless Indian tribes, but on account of this illness he remained at home; and they, meeting with treachery from the Indians, were murdered with shocking cruelty, "one stuck full of splinters of torchwood like hog's bristles and so burned."

John Urmstone, a missionary, wrote an amusingly spiteful letter, in June, 1717, in which he told of "one of our great Dons, a clergyman's son in Yorkshire, bearing the great name of Gale," who came to report complaints against the governor. Gale, he said, "has past long for an oracle, gone through all the offices in the Government save that he is said now to push for, i. e., that of the Governor." On the

breaking out of an Indian war, Gale went to South Carolina for assistance, and was captured by the French. After his release, he was given a purse of money and was made colonel of the Bath County Militia. He held various diplomatic commissions to other colonies, and became collector of customs at the ports of Roanoke (Edenton), Beaufort, and Carrituck.

Gale is best known, however, as chief justice of North Carolina, a position which he held with some interruptions from about 1712 to 1731. He lived in an age of passion and violence. In 1724, he enraged Governor George Burrington by upholding the validity of a writ of arrest. Mrs. Gale, in an affidavit, stated:

“That on Sunday morning 25th of August 1724, hearing a great noise at the door as if somebody were breaking in, got up & looking out found it was Gov^r Burrington; he broke the windows and swore he would burn the house; he would have the dogg her husband by the throat and threatened to fetch a Barrell of Gunpowder and blow up the house.”

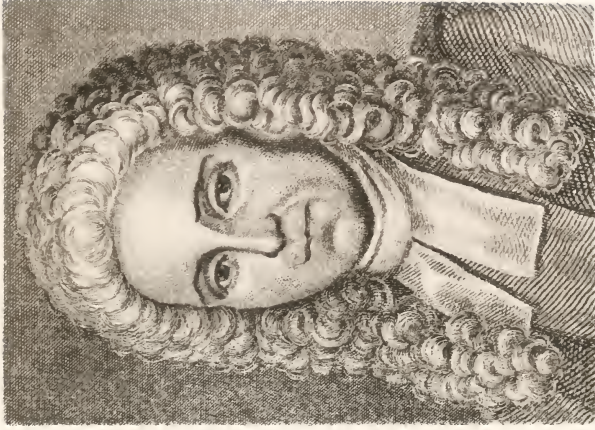
On another occasion the governor threw a glass at the chief justice, and boasted that he had frightened Gale out of town.

Chief Justice Gale was active in the promotion of religious worship, and was for a time a library commissioner. He died at Edenton, North Carolina, in 1734, having lived in the colony about thirty-five years. Through his daughter, the wife of William Little, the attorney general, he has many descendants.

Smith's "Old Yorkshire," New Series (1890), Volume 2, page 103.

Ashe's "Biographical History of North Carolina," Volume 1, pages 292-293.

"Colonial Records of North Carolina," Volumes 2 and 3.



CHRISTOPHER GALE

1680-1734



CHRISTOPHER GALE

1680-1734

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SIR NATHANIEL JOHNSON was born 7 April, 1644, in or near Kibblesworth, County Durham, England, the son of William Johnson, of Kibblesworth, alderman and mayor of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Margaret Sherwood, his wife, and grandson of Henry Johnston, of Berwick-on-Tweed. His uncle Robert was sheriff of Newcastle in 1654. Sir Nathaniel's career, begun in the army, was continued in Parliament, and then as an administrator, being rewarded with knighthood 28 December, 1680. At this time or earlier, his coat of arms bore a saltire between flaming towers, which Guillim humorously calls a play on the "sooty profits" of his office as "chief farmer of the chimney money of his Majesty for the four Northern counties."

As early as October, 1683, he had a warrant for five hundred and sixty acres of land in Carolina, and in September, 1686, he became governor of the Leeward Islands. Continuing his interest in Carolina, he was in April, 1686, created a cassique, with the right of two baronies of twelve thousand acres each, a grant of doubtful value. Being opposed to King William and Queen Mary, he offered his resignation 24 May, 1689, as governor, and was somewhat "under fire," but able in his own defense. The charge that he intended betraying the Islands to the French was, no doubt, false, but his position was difficult, and he was advised by friends to resign. His manly letter to the Lords of Trade and Plantations, dated 15 July, 1689, has this paragraph:

"I promised you before that as an Englishman, a Protestant, a man of honour and a soldier, I could not desert this charge in such time of danger till I could find some fit person to whom to entrust it; and this promise I meant to keep. I shall ever pray for the Protestant religion and the welfare of England, and I shall never

cease to think it my duty to defend the English interest at home and in the Colonies, under any form of Government, against foreign enemies. Such may be the disposition of Providence and such it is at present as to compel my conscience to ask for release from all public employment and for liberty to retreat to a poor but contented state of life. I design as speedily as possible to move to Carolina, where I have a small settlement, and to spend some time in the improvement of it for the support of myself and family."

The editor of the "Calendar of State Papers," 1689-1692, says of Johnson:

"Amid all the craven changes of that mean and pitiful time this man remained honest and patriotic, faithful to him whom he judged to be his lawful King, yet never unfaithful to his country."

He sailed for Carolina, 28 July, 1689, to undertake silk, grape, and rice culture. His wife and family had already set out for England, but were captured by the French; after nearly a year of imprisonment, Lady Johnson died. She left a son, Robert, the governor, and a daughter, who married Thomas Broughton.

At Silk Hope plantation, on the eastern branch of the Cooper River, Johnson lived until 18 June, 1702, when he was commissioned governor of South Carolina by the Lords Proprietors. He repulsed a combined French and Spanish attack on Charles Town in August, 1706. Early in 1709, the influence of dissenters to whom he was opposed brought about his removal from office, but he received twelve thousand acres of land in Christ Church parish in June. He died at Silk Hope, in the parish of St. Thomas and St. Dennis, in June, 1712, and was buried on the 2d of July.

South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, Volume 12, page 109.
Surtees's "History of County Durham," Volume 2, page 218.



SIR NATHANIEL JOHNSON
1644-1712

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MRS. HENRY LE NOBLE, whose charming portrait is reproduced here, was born probably at St. Quentin, France, where her parents, Jacques and Elizabeth (Leger) Le Serurier, were prominent in the religious, social, and commercial life of that war-swept and now ruined town. Catherine spent some time as a child with her parents in London, and came about 1686 to South Carolina, settling in Charles Town, as it was then called. She married Henry Le Noble, a man of high standing, and one of the most prominent Huguenots of his day in the colony—clerk of the Council, commissioner of the Church Acts, a member of the Council under Governor James Moore the first, and under Sir Nathaniel Johnson.

The researches of the Rev. Robert Wilson show that this Henry Le Noble, of South Carolina, was probably the son of the Rev. David Le Noble, pastor of the Walloon Congregation at Canterbury, and of Rebecca Le Clerc, whom he married 10 November, 1644. In some original records of the Council for 1696, recently discovered, the fine, bold signature of Henry Le Noble appears, followed by a seal bearing "De gu. trois roses d'ar. et au chef un molette du même," the arms of the Le Clercs.

The will of Catherine Le Noble shows that her husband had died before 1719. She is mentioned also in her mother's will, in September, 1721, as the widow of the late Henry Le Noble. They had two daughters: one, Elizabeth Susanne, was the wife, first, of Alexander Chastaigner, whose daughter became Mrs. Paul Mazÿck; and, second, of René Louis Ravenel, by whom she had six children: René, Henry, James, Elizabeth, Susanne, and Daniel. The second daughter of Henry Le Noble was Catherine, the wife of a Mr. Taylor.

The artist who painted the portrait of Mrs. Le Noble did also the portrait of Governor Johnson.

"An Abstract of a Genealogical Collection," by Malcolm Macbeth. St. Louis, 1907, page 19.



CATHERINE LE NOBLE
Living 1686

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MRS. ELIZABETH LE SERURIER, the wife of James Le Serurier, of South Carolina, was born probably at St. Quentin, in Picardy, France, the daughter of Jacques and Elizabeth (Bossu) Leger. She was married about 1674, her husband being a member of a distinguished merchant family of St. Quentin, whose sons were, at an early date, widely scattered. The portraits of herself and her husband were evidently painted in early life, perhaps before the family migration to America.

Some time after 1706, the year of her husband's death, Madame Le Serurier went to London to live with or to visit her son James, in the parish of St. Anne, Westminster. There she died before 1 July, 1725, the date of the proving of her will. In this will, which is in French, she divides her estates in France, in England, and in Carolina like a fairy patriarch, remembering the charity house in Soho for poor French refugees, her servant, her daughter Susanne's children, the de Gignilliats, her daughter Catherine Le Noble, her daughter Damaris Elizabeth, wife of Pierre de St. Julien, and her eldest daughter Marianne, born 4 October, 1675, and wife of Isaac Mazÿck. She had had also a son Pierre and a daughter Marie, both of whom died unmarried, and a son Jacques or James, often spoken of as James Smith, a London merchant before 1697, who is said to have had some connection with the Darien Expedition. He was for a time, apparently, at the Island of St. Thomas, and later returned to live in South Carolina, but his descendants removed to the Northern States.

Madame Le Serurier was, it is said, an artist of some ability, and may have painted the portraits of her own family, as well as other likenesses which appear to precede the era of Henrietta Johnson's work in Charleston. She

lived so long that tradition in South Carolina claimed her as a centenarian.

South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, October, 1903, page 294.
Letters from the Rev. Robert Wilson, D.D., of Charleston, 31 January, 1918.



ELIZABETH LE SERURIER
Died 1725

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JAMES LE SERURIER, merchant at Charles Town, in Carolina, was born in the year 1636, the son of Jacques and Marie (LeComte) Le Serurier, of St. Quentin, France, members of an influential family in the Reformed Church there. The son fled to London in 1683, and was naturalized 2 July, 1684. He emigrated soon after to Charles Town, and became wealthy and respected. His will, made in 1697, was proved 4 October, 1706, and in it he asked to be buried in the French churchyard without pomp. To the poor of the church he left £5, and a pistole to each of "my 5 children, son James, and 4 daughters Susanna, Catherine, Damaris, and Mary . . . with equal love to all our children as our mothers have done unto us." His wife, Elizabeth Leger, was the executrix. His son James, a London merchant, was interested in the Darien failure, and in the heat of partisan discussion was charged with irregularities. Catherine, one of his daughters, is noticed elsewhere in this book as the wife of Henry Le Noble.

Mrs. St. Julien Ravenel, in "Charleston, the Place and the People" (1906), writes of these Huguenots who came between 1680 and 1688:

"Some few, wisely fleeing the wrath to come, had left France before the severity of persecution began, carrying with them much of their property, as the Mazÿcks, St. Juliens, and others.

"Those who remained until after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes were happy if they escaped with life and unbroken families.

"Inspired by a faith as strong, a morality as pure, as the most rigid Puritanism could demand, they escaped its harsher and grimmer features, and dwelt more on the mercy of the Father than on the vengeance of the Judge."

These people, so aptly described by Mrs. Ravenel, had ability far above the average of those who crossed the

Atlantic in the seventeenth century. Their names appear often in the history of their time, and they preserved more portraits in proportion to their numbers than any other race.

"An Abstract of a Genealogical Collection," by Malcolm Macbeth. St. Louis, 1907, page 19.
South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, July, 1906, page 146.



JAMES LE SERURIER

1636-1706(?)

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ISAAC MAZÏCK, son of Paul and Elizabeth (Van Vicq) MazÏck, of a family from the neighborhood of Liège, was born at St. Martin's, Île de Ré, France, 11 June, 1661, and fled with some £1,500 of his property before the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes to England and to Holland. In his old French Bible, printed in 1680, he recorded a vow to remember his deliverance by a fast each year:

"God gave me the great blessing of coming out of France, and escaping the cruel persecutions carried on against the Protestants, and to express my thankfulness for so great a blessing I promise, please God, to observe the anniversary of that by a fast."

For some time he engaged in business in London with Jacques Le Serurier, carrying on trade with South Carolina and Barbados. Mr. Le Serurier having determined to settle in America, MazÏck laid much of his money out in goods and crossed the ocean to South Carolina, late in 1686. He married, 14 October, 1693, Marianne Le Serurier, portraits of whose parents are given here. The Rev. Robert Wilson writes:

"On October 12, 1693, James Le Serurier appeared before H. M. Council and filed petition that permission be refused to license a marriage between Isaac MazÏck and Marianne LeSerurier, daughter of petitioner. On 16th the said petitioner appears again and asks that said petition be cancelled. Meantime the Marriage Certificate turns up, showing that the couple had been married on *October 14* by Rev. Mr. Atkins, Church of England clergyman, and witnessed by Henry Le Noble, Jean François Gignilliat, and Jacques Le Serurier, brothers-in-law and brother of the bride. Le Noble was the husband of her eldest sister, and was himself a member of the Council. The solution is that the old Huguenot feared that the marriage proposed to be solemnized by a Dissenting Pastor would be pronounced illegal. The young people stood by the popular groom and secured the services of the only Church of Eng-

land clergyman in the Province, and the knot was legally tied beyond all question."

On the mural tablet in the Huguenot church at Charleston, the date of his death is 7 March, 1735, but the *Gazette* gives the date as 12 March, 1735/6. His will shows that he owned more property than he could remember.

Mazÿck was a successful merchant, trading with England, Portugal, Madeira, and the West Indies, and the greatest landowner in or near Charleston. He was also an accomplished young man, skilled in drawing, astute in business, and very religious. He was devoted to good works, contributing to the building and support of his church, and leaving a bequest of £100 sterling toward the maintenance of the minister. The English settlers, in an attempt to regulate the Huguenot services, found that the Lords Proprietors were determined to stand for liberty of conscience and worship as demanded by Mazÿck and his friends.

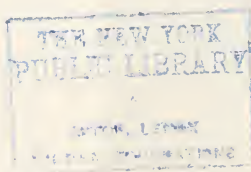
"An Abstract of a Genealogical Collection," by Malcolm Macbeth.



ISAAC MAZÝČEK
1661-1735/6



ISAAC MAZÝČEK
1661-1735/6
Miniature



MRS. ISAAC MAZÏCK, Marianne, the daughter of Jacques and Elizabeth (Leger) Le Serurier, of Picardy, was born 4 October, 1675, at St. Quentin, and fled to London with her parents about 1683. When about ten years old, she came to South Carolina. There she married, 14 October, 1693, Isaac MazÏck, then a young man of business ability, artistic taste, and possessed of some property. She and her husband became prominent in the social and religious life of Charles Town. The old family Bible has been preserved, and in it are recorded the birth dates of her children: Marianne, "Masegonde Marianne," "Elizabet," Isaac, Paul, "Suzon," "Mariee," Penelope, "Suson," "Pittre," "Benjamain," Estienne. The second Marianne married Benjamin Godin, Elizabeth married John Gendron, Isaac married Jeanne Marie de St. Julien, Marie married Isaac Chardon, the second Suzanne married Richard Woodward, Benjamin married Damaris Elizabeth Ravenel, and Stephen married Susanne Ravenel.

Through these alliances, Mr. and Mrs. MazÏck are the ancestors of the leaders in society and the professions in South Carolina today. She died on the night of the third of April, 1732, after a long and distressing illness, and was buried on the Wednesday following, in the cemetery of the French Church in Charleston.

The Bible record of Mrs. MazÏck's death, written by her husband after their life together during forty years, reads:

"mort Le 3 et 4: avril 1732: Lundy a 1 hure apres minuit ma Chere famme Est [] avec qui Jay Jouis 40: ans Demariage. Elle Estoit agee de [5] 7 ans [] Est morte dune Cruelle & fachuse Langeur qui la Reduit a na [] Lapos et Lesos; Causé par un Cours deuentre; quelle a garde san [] Larester Plus de 18 mois;

Elle a Este Entairee mercredy suivant [] du soir Den le Simetiere
De Les glises françoises—M: She was Born at St Quinte . . . In
Picardy [] October 1675.”

“Genealogical Records,” published by the Colonial Dames of the State of New York,
1917, pages 146-148.



MARIANNE MAZŮCK

1675-1732

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COLONEL WILLIAM RHETT was born, it is said, 4 September, 1666, in London, although no trace of him can be found there in the accessible printed records. He seems to have been captain of a merchantman in early life, and made his home at Brentwood, County Essex. There he was married, 1 September, 1692, to Sarah Cooke. The family arrived in South Carolina in November, 1694. Of their two sons, one, William, married a daughter of Chief Justice Trott; and of their five daughters, two married chief justices of their time. By marriages to those of judicial temper, a certain uncontrolled arrogance was eradicated from the blood of the immigrant stock. Colonel Rhett died 12 January, 1722, when on the point of leaving Charleston to be Governor of the Bahamas.

His widow married Judge Trott, and much of interest relating to her commercial and matrimonial endeavors will be found in the history of her management of the estate of Jonathan Amory and the lawsuit carried on by his son, Thomas Amory.

Rhett was colonel of the Provincial Militia, receiver general of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina, surveyor and comptroller of customs for Carolina and the Bahama Islands. When in command of the colony ships, in 1706, he repelled a French and Spanish squadron, and in 1718 he captured the famous pirate, Major Stede Bonnet, after a brilliant but bloody encounter at Cape Fear. Bonnet's ship, the *Royal James*, and Rhett's flagship, the *Henry*, were both aground, careening in the same direction. The deck of the pirate ship was protected, but the *Henry's* deck was in full view of the pirates, and was swept by cannon and pistol for five hours. "Rhett was," wrote McCrady, "of violent and domineering disposition, but his repeated

and signal services to the colony demanded its gratitude and respect."

The portrait is from a photograph, lent by the South Carolina Historical Society, of a pastel probably by Henrietta Johnson. The original is owned by Miss Claudia S. Rhett, of Charleston.

McCrary's "South Carolina," 1670-1719.

South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, Volume 4, pages 37, 108.



WILLIAM RHETT
1666-1722

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THOMAS SMITH, second landgrave of Carolina, was born, it is said, in 1669, the son of surgeon Thomas Smith, of Exeter, England, later first landgrave and governor of Carolina, and Mrs. Barbara (Schenckingh) Smith, "a beautiful German." He came to America in July, 1684, with his parents and several others of a family group. Smith's first wife's name is not known; his second was Mary Hyrne, whom he married in 1713.

It seems unfortunate that we may not know something of the personality of his wives and their influence upon his home, for by his first wife he had three sons and seven daughters, and by the second marriage three daughters and seven sons. He died 9 May, 1738, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, and was buried at his plantation on Goose Creek, a branch of the Cooper River, seventeen miles from Charleston, and the center of a wealthy population. He left to each of his thirty-one grand and great-grandchildren, at his death, a town lot and a small "retireing country seat."

Smith was a large landowner, having the baronies of Winyah, twenty-four thousand acres near Georgetown, and Wiskinboo plantation, between the Cooper and Santee Rivers, and Yeaman's Hall, Goose Creek. He was interested in public affairs for more than twenty-five years. In 1704 he was arrested, during agitation over religious legislation; and in 1727 he was once more arrested and roughly handled, having tried to intimidate the Council by an armed force. It was charged also that he attempted to have himself proclaimed president. The Assembly had voted an addition to the currency in December, 1726, and the Council disagreed. The Assembly then refused to raise a tax, even for defense. It was a contest between the Crown and popular government, and Smith supported the Assem-

bly by mobs and riots. His release from confinement brought a temporary truce.

The portrait is from an oil painting, dated 1691, and owned by Mrs. Thomas Henry Smith, of Summerville, South Carolina, reproduced in half-tone in Pecquet du Bellet's "Some Prominent Virginia Families," Volume 4, page 118.

South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, April, 1901, page 153;

January, 1912, page 19.

Harper's Magazine, December, 1875, page 19.



THOMAS SMITH
1669-1738

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VIRGINIA

MARYLAND

GEORGE ALSOP was born, as the legend under his portrait indicates, about the year 1638. The great civil war dominated English life during his childhood, and he became a violent partisan of the Stuart cause. He seems to have been apprenticed to some guild in London for about two years, and a younger brother was apprenticed to the "Joyners Hall." His parents were aged, feeble, and perhaps poor. He writes to his brother, "Have alwayes an obedient Respect and Reverence to your aged Parents, that while they live they may have comfort of you." He was discouraged with political events, and wrote to a friend, "from the chimney-corner upon a low cricket in the noise of some six women," in August, 1658: "I have lived with sorrow to see the Anointed of the Lord tore from his throne by the hands of Patricides. . . . Sir if you stay behind, I wish you well: I am bound for *Mary-land*."

He left Gravesend in September, to spend four years apprenticed to Captain Thomas Stockett, of Baltimore County, an able and pious man, of whom Alsop spoke with respect and admiration. His letters to his parents, his brother, P. A., his "cosen Mrs. Ellinor Evins," and several friends are vivacious, but weighted with the customary religious phraseology of the period. Toward the end of his stay, and while busy with a rather flippant and vulgar book entitled, "A Character of the Province of Maryland," "distempers crowd'd into the main-guard of his body," as he put it; but he recovered, and rather reluctantly returned to London in 1663, where his book was published in 1666. In the "Epistle Dedicatory," Alsop sums up his own character, and the reader of the book will agree that he is not far wrong in his estimate of himself:

“If I have wrote or composed any thing that’s wilde and confused, it is because I am so my self, and the world, as far as I can perceive, is not much out of the same trim; therefore I resolve, if I am brought to the Bar of *Common Law* for any thing I have done here, to plead *Non compos mentis*, to save my Bacon.”

The author of the book spoke well of America and his life there. He was not the George Alsop, chaplain to Sir Robert Robinson, of the frigate *Monmouth*, and no authentic account of his later life can be found. His book was reprinted in 1902, with an introduction and notes by Newton D. Mereness.



*View here the Shadow whose Ingenious Hand
Hath drawne exalt the Province Mary Land
Displav'd her Glory in such Scenes of Witt
That those that read must fall in Love with it
For much his Labour hee deserves the praise
As well as Poets doe the wreath of Bays .*

GEORGE ALSOP

Born 1638 (?)

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SIR WILLIAM BERKELEY was born about the year 1606, in or near London, the son of Sir Maurice, of Bruton, County Somerset. He married, between 19 and 21 June, 1670, Mrs. Frances (Colepeper) Stephens. Sir William died 9 July, 1677, and was buried the 13th at Twickenham, England. His widow later married Philip Ludwell, of Virginia.

Berkeley matriculated at Queen's College, Oxford, 14 February, 1622/3, aged seventeen; received his B.A. from St. Edmund Hall, 10 July, 1624; was a Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, 1625-1646, and Master of Arts, 10 July, 1629, having become a student of the Middle Temple in 1624. He traveled widely, and as a courtier and scholar attained some reputation, publishing in 1638 a tragi-comedy entitled, "The Lost Lady." He was knighted at Berwick, 27 July, 1639, and came over to Virginia three years later, having been commissioned governor, 9 August, 1641. He offered an asylum to Royalists during the Cromwellian *régime*. Forced to resign his office, he was reappointed at the Restoration. His vigorous handling of the uprising under Nathaniel Bacon, whose followers plundered and burned unprotected estates, made for him enemies as well as staunch friends. He returned to England in 1676, and died the next year. By some he was accounted intolerant and harsh, but his secretary, Thomas Ludwell, describes him as "pious and exemplary, sober in his conversation, prudent and just in peace, diligent and valiant in war."

When Berkeley was but sixty years of age, he wrote that "age and misfortunes had withered his desires and his hopes." As so often happens, the chief events of his career lay before him at a time when he felt that life had little to

offer. In 1663 he published "A Discourse and View of Virginia," wherein he set forth the value of colonization :

"When in the past Ages to disburden the Kingdom of indigent younger Brothers, whom the peculiar policy of this Nation condemned to poverty or War, we were forced to undertake the assistance of Rebels, which God of late has revenged on our own bowels; now there can be no necessity of that sin or misery, for a small summe of money will enable a younger Brother to erect a flourishing Family in a new World; and adde more Strength, Wealth, and Honour, to his Native Country, then thousands did before, that dyed forgotten and unrewarded in an unjust War."

Berkeley was no mean coiner of phrases. When asking a favor of the British Secretary, he did not beg for himself, "knowing that no seasonable showers or dews can recover a withered root." In 1666, when seeking a convoy on the coast of Ireland for twenty-six merchantmen—how like conditions in the year 1918—he writes :

"As we are farther out of danger so we approach nearer to Heaven with our prayers that his sacred Majesty's enemies may either drink the sea or lick the dust!"

The reproduction is from the original, owned by Maurice duPont Lee, Esq., of Wilmington.

G. E. C. Complete peerage under Berkeley of Stratton. Also "Alumni Oxonienses," 1500-1714.



SIR WILLIAM BERKELEY

1606(?)—1677

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PHILIPPA FRANCES, Lady Berkeley, born about the period of 1635, was called the niece or perhaps a cousin of John, Lord Colepeper, of Thoresway, County Lincoln, who had a son Thomas, governor of Virginia in 1680.

Her father, having "lost all his estate, life, and liberty" for the King, Philippa came out before 1652 to the colony, and married Samuel Stephens, of "Bolthorpe," Warwick County.¹ Stephens died in 1670—early in the year, let us hope, for in June she married Sir William Berkeley, of "Greenspring," the governor. She was called a great beauty, and after the death of Sir William, in 1677, took as a third husband, before 5 October, 1680, Colonel Philip Ludwell, of "Richneck." They settled upon his wife's property at "Greenspring," an estate of one thousand acres or more, with a spring of very cold water and a brick house. Lord Colepeper afterward occupied the house while governor.

In the reign of confusion and terror which followed Bacon's Rebellion, Sir William was arbitrary and unrelenting toward the rebels, many of whom were executed. Jones, a condemned rebel, displayed his wounds received abroad in battle for the King, and his friends asked Lady Berkeley to intercede for him. She answered:

"If I am at all acquainted with my heart I should with more easinesse of mind have worne the Canvas Lynnen [shroud?] the Rebels said they would make me glad off, than have had this fatal occasion of interceding for mercy."

But he was eventually pardoned.

¹Lady Berkeley's father lost his "estate, life, and liberty" for the King. John Colepeper, grantee of Northern Neck, Virginia, in 1649, "lost his life as well as estate improving it." Possibly she was his daughter, and perhaps he was a son of one of Lord Colepeper's many Canterbury uncles. It is difficult to see how she could be a niece or daughter of Lord Colepeper. She had a brother, Alexander, and Anne may have been a sister.

Lady Berkeley was a hot partisan, joining with Colonel Ludwell and others to harass Governor Jeffreys, and, after he died in 1678, to humiliate his widow. They grew bold because they expected Lord Colepeper to arrive as governor, but he did not come until 1680, and the administrators meanwhile were made as uncomfortable as possible. On an earlier occasion, when Sir William was to set out for England, a delegation of his opponents went up the river to "Greenspring" to pay their respects. They were returned to the landing in Sir William's coach, and the Common Hangman drove the horses, while Lady Berkeley "peep'd through a broken quarrell of the glass" in her chamber to watch the affair. She was openly accused of having devised the insult, and Sir William confessed himself so distracted that he scarce knew what he was doing.

She died before the year 1700, and is buried in the churchyard at Jamestown, where this inscription remains, recorded by Dr. Tyler :

yeth the Bod
LADY FRANC
KLEY

Speak as we will about her now, the fact remains that three distinguished men married her—and how many more wanted to do so we shall never know. Sir William's opinion of her after marriage is shown in the first section of his will, where he says :

"First, I make my deare and most virtuous wife, Lady Ffrances Berkeley, my full and whole Executrix of the goods God has blessed me with in this world. Next, with my goods, I give her all my lands, houses and tenements, whatsoever, and not only to her but to avoid all cavil, to her and her heirs for ever."

"Virginia under the Stuarts," by T. J. Wertenbaker. Princeton, 1914.



PHILIPPA FRANCES
Lady Berkeley
Living 1675

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THE REV. JAMES BLAIR, of unknown parentage, was born in the year 1656, in Scotland, perhaps in Edinburgh, although but little is known of his youth. He became a Master of Arts at Edinburgh University in 1673, and it is supposed a Doctor of Divinity in later years, but no record has been found. Blair was rector at Cranston, near Edinburgh, before going to London and, in 1685, to America. He married, 2 June, 1687, Sarah, daughter of Colonel Benjamin and Hannah Harrison, of Virginia, and died at Williamsburg, 18 April, 1743, aged eighty-eight years—the month and day are recorded by Governor Gooch, and the age is upon his tombstone.

So casual a reference to Mrs. Blair as that above would not have satisfied the lady herself. Five weeks before her marriage to Dr. Blair, she certified to "all persons in Ye World" that she would oblige herself and cordially promise never in life to marry any man but William Roscow, and she called on Almighty God to help her. Perhaps she had already seen Dr. Blair, and the uneasy Roscow thought to fortify his claim by a signed document. Sarah's signature, however, proved to be only "a scrap of paper." At the altar she refused three times to say that she would obey, and the officiating rector—perhaps prompted by the now uneasy Blair—went on, after a moment of hesitation, with the marriage ceremony.

Blair, in 1689, was appointed commissary, with extensive powers and a seat in the Council. He founded William and Mary College, whose charter was dated 14 February, 1693, and served as its first president. He was also a "judge of the highest court in the colony." Meanwhile, he preached in Henrico Parish for nine years, then for sixteen years at Jamestown, where he is buried, and was

rector of Bruton church, in Williamsburg, where he died. He was the author of one work, "Our Saviour's Divine Sermon on the Mount . . . explained, and the practice of it recommended in divers Sermons and Discourses," four volumes, 1722. Whitefield said, "His discourse is savoury," and Bishop Burnet called him "a worthy and good man." On the tomb erected by his nephews, the inscription states that he had a handsome person, cheerfulness with piety, and exhibited to the last those graces which make old age lovely.

William and Mary College has two portraits of Dr. Blair and one of Mrs. Blair.

"Life of Commissary James Blair," by Daniel E. Motley. 1901.

"Colonial Virginia," by Mary Newton Stanard. 1917, page 169.



JAMES BLAIR



JAMES BLAIR

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COLONEL ROBERT BOLLING was born in the parish of Allhallows, Barking, London, 26 December, 1646, the son of John and Mary Bolling. He married first, in the year 1675, Jane, daughter of Thomas Rolfe, the granddaughter of Pocahontas; and second, in 1681, Anne, daughter of Major John Stith, by whom he had five sons and two daughters. His death took place 17 July, 1709, in Charles City County, now Prince George County, Virginia.

Bolling arrived in Virginia, 2 October, 1660, and became prominent as a merchant and planter. He served as justice of Charles City County; sheriff, 1692, 1699; member of the House of Burgesses for Charles City, 1688, 1692, 1699, and for Prince George, 1704. He was also colonel of the Prince George County Militia. The family plantation was called "Kippax," the name of a town in Yorkshire, near Leeds, although for many centuries the Bollings had been seated at Bolling Hall, near Bradford, a beautiful and stately mansion which was carried out of the family by an heiress. Many portraits of members of the Bolling family will be found in T. H. Wynne's "Memoir of a Portion of the Bolling Family" (1868), together with discussions of interest to every student of Colonial history. The author refers to seventeen children as a typical family of the period when infant mortality was slight. Old age, however, was rare among people of wealth and leisure, because Madeira wine brought on the gout. Robert Bolling, the immigrant, did not live up to Queen Anne's record in the number of his children, but in an old volume of the laws of Virginia he wrote:

"That god allmighty may bless these Blessings shall be the continuall prayer of there father Rob^t Bolling."

The portrait of Colonel Bolling is from Mr. H. P. Cook's photograph of the painting owned by Richard Bolling, Esq. A portrait of John Bolling, the only son of Robert and Jane, may be seen in Wyndham Robertson's "Pocahontas and Her Descendants."

Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Volume 22, page 103.





ROBERT BOLLING
1646-1709

THE REV. THOMAS BRAY, D.D., promoter of libraries, was born at Marton, in Shropshire, about 1656, the son of Richard and Mary Bray. He matriculated, 12 March, 1674/5, at All Souls' College, Oxford, aged seventeen, as a "pauper puer." His rise to notice was rapid. As rector of Sheldon, he wrote his Catechetical Lectures, which brought him to the attention of influential persons, and Bishop Compton, of London, selected him to be commissary or suffragan of Maryland, where already the government had divided the province into parishes. Meanwhile, he worked incessantly to establish deanery libraries, libraries in market towns, in seaports, on men-of-war, and throughout the colonies beyond seas, raising the money by self-denial as well as by appeals. To enlarge his influence, he established the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge (1697) and the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts (1701). His sermons and pamphlets show the poverty of the clergy, and also throw light on the literature thought valuable at this period.

Bray sailed for Maryland, 16 December, 1699, from Gravesend, having arrived from London at one o'clock, and having established a lending library at four o'clock the same day. The ship put in at Deal and Plymouth for a few hours, and in each port he lost no time in promoting a library. When he arrived in Maryland, in March, to make a visitation of the parishes there, his efforts were supported loyally by Governor Nicholson. He hastened back to England in less than six months. Having married, in 1698, Agnes Sayers, of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and being impoverished by his activities and the cost of his voyage to Maryland, he was persuaded to become Vicar of St. Botolph-without-Aldgate, in 1706. He made in-

creasing efforts to relieve the poor and the outcast, not only within his parish, but as far distant as "the factories of Africa"; many young people went to hear his excellent sermons, and he saw that children were diligently catechized. A visitor to his church in 1723 marveled "at the prodigious pains so aged a person undertakes."

A serious illness in 1723 led him to form a group of Associates to carry on, after his death, work with libraries and also the education of Negroes.

After a long life devoted to work for others, Dr. Bray died, 15 February, 1729/30, at the age of seventy-three, and was buried at St. Botolph's on the 19th. To his daughter, Goditha Martin, and to his son, William, he left a life interest only in his property, that it might ultimately go to his charities.

"Dr. Thomas Bray," by George Smith. Aberdeen, 1910. Also Dr. B. C. Steiner's writings.



THOMAS BRAY
1656-1729/30

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COLONEL WILLIAM BYRD was born in the year 1652, in London, the son of John Byrd, a goldsmith, who had married Grace, daughter of Captain Thomas Stegg. Captain Stegg had been sent by Parliament to America, in 1651, "to reduce Virginia and Maryland to obedience," and he made friends of Governor Berkeley, the Ludwells, and others of influence. He was lost, the same year, on his passage back to England, and his son, Thomas, succeeded to his home, "a stout stone house with a stone chimney in the center," at the falls of the James River. William Byrd received the same estate in 1671 from his Uncle Thomas, and sound advice as well, for the will cautions him "not to be led away by the evil instructions he shall receive from others," but to be governed by the prudent advice of his aunt, Mrs. Stegg. He married Mary, daughter of Colonel Warham Horsemanden, of Ulcombe, County of Kent, England, later of Charles City County, Virginia, and then of Purleigh, in Essex. She died 9 November, 1699, in her forty-seventh year. Colonel Byrd died at Westover, Virginia, early in the morning of 4 December, 1704, leaving a son, William, and daughters, Ursula, Susan, and Mary. His estate amounted to over 26,000 acres.

After living for a time at Broxton, a small town in Cheshire, Byrd came to the Colonies before 1676, for in that year he was made a captain in the county militia. Four years later he was known as Colonel Byrd, and remained colonel of the militia of Henrico County until his death. He received a grant of land and blockhouse on the site of the present city of Richmond, and for convenience kept a "Chamber" at Jamestown. His later residence, "Westover," on the James River, was built soon after

1688, on a domain of 2,000 acres; it has always been one of the famous houses of the South. He acquired an excellent library; was a member of the committee to build William and Mary College; became a member of the House of Burgesses, 1677-1682; a member of the Council, 1680-1704; and auditor and receiver general, 1687-1704. Always a shrewd and enterprising man of business, as planter, miller, and merchant in foreign trade, Byrd sent large caravans 400 miles inland to the haunts of the Catawbas and Cherokees. He was a religious man, but not averse to setting Nathaniel Bacon, when in his cups, upon the Indians, and not above the use of "potent Gold" to obtain office.

The illustration is from a painting formerly at Upper Brandon, and later owned by a daughter of Dr. George Harrison, of Washington. The miniature owned by Colonel William Byrd, of Winchester, Virginia, is often used to represent the immigrant, but the costume seems to assign it to a later date.

"The Writings of Colonel William Byrd." New York, 1901.

"Some Colonial Mansions," by Thomas A. Glenn. 1898.



WILLIAM BYRD I

1652-1704

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CHARLES CALVERT, third Baron Baltimore, and second Proprietary of Maryland, 1675 (John, called third Baron, being a myth), was born, 27 August, 1637, in London, the only son of Cecil, second Baron Baltimore, and Anne, daughter of Thomas, first Lord Arundell, of Wardour, "most lovely of earthly beauties," as her tomb records. Through a sister-in-law of John Evelyn, the diarist, and relative of his grandmother, the first Lady Baltimore, he inherited Woodcote Park, in Epsom. He married, first, about 1660, Mary (?), daughter of Ralph Darnall, County Hereford, but she died in Maryland soon after her arrival. His second wife, in 1667, was Jane, widow of Henry Sewall, secretary of Maryland, and daughter of Vincent Lowe, of Denby, of whom it was said that in 1661 "cousin Jenny, a great beauty, and the Lord Baltimore came over on the same ship." Their first son, Cecil, died early, and their second, Benedict Leonard, became fourth Lord Baltimore. A daughter, Anne, married Edward Somerset. His third wife was Mary Bankes, widow of Mr. Thorpe, County York; and his fourth, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Charleton, of Hexham, County Northumberland, who survived when he died, 21 February, 1714/15, at St. Pancras, Middlesex, in his seventy-eighth year.

Calvert served as governor of Maryland for his father, 1661-1675. He was named by Titus Oates in the plots of 1679, was temporarily outlawed in 1691, and was referred to in the Lancashire plot of 1694, but escaped serious suspicion, and rose to be major general in 1704. During his administration in Maryland, improvements were made in the roads and in the system of justice. But gross treachery toward Indian envoys by a member of the Council, who failed of adequate punishment, led to uprisings in

Maryland and Virginia. Then followed disputes over the boundary line between Maryland and Pennsylvania, Penn claiming that Bohemia Manor and the upper portion of Chesapeake Bay fell within his patent. Baltimore found it necessary to be at court to counteract Penn's influence with King James. Meanwhile, anti-Catholic riots increased in violence as King William's success became more evident. In 1692, a governor was sent over by the Crown, the authority of the Lords Baltimore lying in abeyance until 1715, although as landlords they collected the rents of their estates, the quit-rents from tenants, and the impost duties in tobacco. Charles, lacking his father's broad vision, arbitrarily restricted the suffrage when democratic theories were rife, but was tactless rather than vicious. He lived in state at his large, brick mansion at Mattapony. Like other rulers painted by Sir Peter Lely, he looked pompous in his portrait, and when crossed he "huffed and flurled his periwig," but he showed by his letters very real affection for his children and relatives.

"The Lords Baltimore," by Clayton C. Hall. Baltimore, 1902.

"Sidelights on Maryland History," by Hester D. Richardson. Baltimore, 1913.



CHARLES CALVERT
Lord Baltimore
1637-1714/5

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GEORGE CALVERT, first Baron Baltimore, was born about 1579 at Kipling, in the Chapelry of Bolton, on the River Swale, the son of Leonard and Alicia (Crossland) Calvert. The father was a member of a Flemish family long settled in Yorkshire, and his arms quartering those of his wife, an heiress, appear on the seal and flag of Maryland. Half a dozen years later, a baby was born within musket shot of Kipling, who was destined to dispute the Calvert claim to part of Maryland; by his crest (a dove and olive branch) he was known as a Claiborne, but neither dove nor olive branch fitted well so fierce an adversary.

Calvert graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1597, and married, 22 November, 1604, in Cornhill, a good and discreet woman, Anne, daughter of George Mynne, of Hertingfordbury, who died 8 August, 1622. He married, two or three years later, Joan —, who is said to have died in Virginia or at sea about 1630. Calvert died 15 April, 1632, and was buried at St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, London. By his first wife he had eleven children: Cecilius, first proprietor of Maryland; Leonard, the first governor; George, who crossed the ocean, but died early; Francis, Henry, and John; Anne, Grace, Dorothy, Elizabeth, and Helen. By his second wife he was probably the father of that Philip Calvert who became secretary and deputy governor.

Calvert became private secretary to Sir Robert Cecil in 1606, secretary of state in 1618/19, and a lord of the treasury in 1620. The same year he purchased part of the peninsula of Avalon, in Newfoundland, and soon received encouraging reports of his efforts to start a settlement at "Ferryland." Having become a Roman Catholic, he resigned all his preferments in February, 1624/5; and

retired from public life with the title of Baron Baltimore, to devote his time and fortune to colonization.

He came over to Avalon for a few weeks in 1627, and in the spring of 1628 he returned with his wife and children, to remain for a year, beset by Protestants and French fighting ships. After large outlays he withdrew, discouraged by the climate.

Pleased with the country to the south of Avalon, although not by the reception accorded him in Virginia, he returned to England late in 1629, to ask for a patent which was to extend from Virginia north to New England and west to the mountains. The royal assent was delayed until a suitable name for the colony might be agreed upon. Calvert's death came unexpectedly, and when the Great Seal was affixed to the patent, 20 June, 1632, his son and heir, Cecilius, second Baron Baltimore, became the first lord proprietor.

Although George Calvert could be "very gay and gallant, all in white, cap-a-pie even to his white hat and feather," as recorded in 1623, he could write in later years :

"I have been myself a long time a man of sorrows; but all things, my lord, in this world pass away, *statutum est*, wife, children, honor, wealth, and what else is dear to flesh and blood; they are but lent us till God please to call them back again, that we may not esteem anything our own or set our hearts upon anything but Him alone, who only remains forever."

He was, as Dr. Steiner records, not brilliant, but industrious, prudent, tactful, faithful, and reliable.

"The First Lord Baltimore and His Colonial Projects," by B. C. Steiner. 1906.



GEORGE CALVERT
Lord Baltimore
1579(?)—1632



GEORGE CALVERT
Lord Baltimore
1579(?)—1632
Miniature

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LEONARD CALVERT, first governor of Maryland, 1634-1647, was born in 1606, the second son of George, first Lord Baltimore, and brother of Cecil, second baron and first proprietary. A year after his father's death, he sailed from Cowes with two ships and 200 settlers, arriving early in 1634. Calvert's men landed on the point made by the coming together of the waters of the Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac River, and occupied an abandoned Indian village which they called St. Mary's, making a "pallizado of 120 yards square with four flankes." Here they mounted "one piece of ordnance and six murderers." Their relations with the Indians were friendly, but Captain Claiborne's trading station on Kent Island, east of the present Annapolis and south of Baltimore, soon raised question of jurisdiction, and in a naval engagement Claiborne's men surrendered. Claiborne and his followers continued to intrigue, and in February, 1638, Calvert set forth from St. Mary's with "thirtie choice musketteers," and landed on Kent Island near Claiborne's house, taking the fort and plantations by surprise, as he graphically described in a letter to Lord Baltimore.

In 1643, Calvert visited England, and on his return, in the summer of 1644, found Claiborne reëstablishing his claim to Kent Island. Hostility continued, and Calvert went to Virginia, leaving Edward Hill to act as his deputy. Calvert was upheld by Sir William Berkeley, governor of Virginia; and he succeeded in raising a small army with which, in the winter of 1646-1647, he drove out Claiborne, after the colony had endured several months of unchecked rioting. The next year he brought the upper region of the Chesapeake under his sway.

Leonard Calvert died, 9 June, 1647, at St. Mary's,

leaving by his wife, Anne Brent, said to have been a daughter of Richard, of Gloucestershire, a son, William, and a daughter, Ann, who became the wife of Baker Brooke, later surveyor general of the province. He was lord of St. Michael's and of Trinity manors, in St. Mary's County, both surveyed in 1641. Six hours before his death, he said to Mistress Margaret Brent, in lieu of a will, "Take all and pay all." Her claim as his executrix to control of his property, as well as a seat and vote in the Assembly, led later to legal and legislative discord, for she was an able and energetic woman.

The portrait here reproduced is from Mrs. H. D. Richardson's "Sidelights on Maryland History," from the original, owned by Mr. H. Mason Raborg, of New York.

"George Calvert and Cecilius Calvert," by William Hand Browne. New York [1890].



LEONARD CALVERT

1606-1647

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& TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

CHARLES CARROLL, of Maryland, grandfather of the signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in 1660 at Ahagurton, King's County, Ireland, the son of Daniel Carroll, of Litreach-Luna. After studying at Douai and at the Inner Temple, London, where he was admitted in 1685, he became secretary to the chief Roman Catholic nobleman of the time, Lord Powis, but soon abandoned the position to migrate to America, on the advice of Powis, who offered to speak to Lord Baltimore in his favor. He was appointed, 18 July, 1688, attorney general of the province. Four months later the proprietary government was overthrown, and in four years Maryland became a royal colony.

Carroll did not submit cheerfully to these changes, for he wrote to Baltimore that

“neither Catholique nor honest Protestant can well call his life or estate his own . . . certainly your Lordship's charter is not such a trifle as to be annulled by the bare allegations of such profligate wretches and men of scandalous lives as Code, Thurling, Jowles, and such fools as they have poisoned,”

etc. In 1691-1692, he was a prisoner at Abington for political high misdemeanors, and in the spring of 1693 was accused of sedition and corruption. But Lord Baltimore had still much authority, and showered Carroll with lucrative positions, and with land given, sometimes, “for the benefit of his society.” He became judge and register of the Land Office, surveyor general, receiver general, keeper of the Great Seal, and, in 1716, naval officer. His estates, Carroll's Forest, Elyo Carroll, Litterlouna, New Year's Gift, Clynmalyra, Enfield Chase, Doughoregan Manor, and many other tracts of land, amounted in all

to about 60,000 acres. He had also a brick house in Annapolis.

Carroll's first wife, Martha, daughter of Anthony Underwood, died at the birth of her child, in October, 1690. He married, 14 February, 1693, a girl of fifteen, Mary, daughter of Colonel Henry Darnall, of "Portland Manor." Of their ten children, Henry died at the age of twenty-two; Charles, "of Annapolis," was the father of "Charles Carroll, of Carrollton"; and Daniel became the ancestor of the family at "Duddington," Prince George County. Not long before Mr. Carroll's death, which occurred 20 July, 1720, he advised his sons to observe "exact discipline" and "virtuous demeanor," and he favored a theological training; "but if they do not think that you can go through it with applause, it is better lett alone, for a dunce in a pulpit makes but an awkward appearance."

"Life of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton," by Kate M. Rowland. 1898.



CHARLES CARROLL

1660-1720

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1900

ELIZABETH, wife of "King" Carter, of Corotoman, in Lancaster County, Virginia, was born about the year 1683, the youngest daughter of Thomas Landon, of Credenhill or "Grednal," County Hereford, "the place of her nativity," as her tomb relates. Her relatives were devoted to religion and learning. She married, before March, 1697, Captain Richard Willis, who died in Virginia in 1700/1. At this time, Robert Carter was a handsome and very wealthy young widower, with several children. To him she became engaged in the spring of 1701, and the wedding followed soon after. Her husband's official advancement was rapid, and as far as a mother with small children could participate, Betty Carter was active to the limit of her strength.

Carter was speaker of the House of Burgesses, 1695-1699; treasurer, 1694-1732; a member of the King's Council, 1699-1732; and rector of William and Mary College. One-fourth of Christ Church was set aside for his family and slaves, for there were ten of Betty's children, and nearly a thousand slaves scattered over his 300,000 acres.

Mrs. Carter died during the hot days of July, in 1719, greatly beloved and, we may be sure, sorely missed. Her husband has recorded on her tomb a lasting memorial of her accomplishments. The last part of the long inscription reads:

"She was a person of great and exemplary piety and charity in every relation wherein she stood—whether considered as a Christian, a wife, a mother, a mistress, a neighbour, or a friend, her conduct was equalled by few, excelled by none. She changed this life for a better on the 3d of July, 1710 [1719?] in the 36th year of her age and 19th of her marriage. May her descendants make their mother's virtues and graces the pattern of their lives and actions!"

Her children were: Robert, of Nomini Hall; Anne, mother of Benjamin Harrison, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; Sarah; Colonel Charles, of Cleve, whose second wife was Anne, daughter of William Byrd, of Westover; Ludlow; Colonel Landon, of Sabine Hall, who married, second, Maria, daughter of William Byrd; Mary, mother of Carter Braxton, signer of the Declaration of Independence; Lucy, wife of Henry Fitzhugh; and George, of the Inner Temple; Betty, died early.

Virginia Historical Magazine, Volume 2, page 430.

"Old Churches, Ministers, and Families of Virginia," by Bishop Meade. 1857,
Volume 2, pages 110, 122.



ELIZABETH CARTER
1683(?)—1719

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CAPTAIN THOMAS CARTER, planter, was born in England, in the winter of 1630/1, and appears in Lancaster County, Virginia, not long before the year 1653, when he paid tithes for himself and four servants. He was then a bachelor, and probably related to Colonel John Carter, of a distinguished Virginia family often mentioned in this book. From Colonel John he purchased his first land, in 1654.

Captain Carter prospered, and in 1663, with a home at "Barford," Lancaster County, was paying tithes on twenty persons, and was an officer in the county militia. He continued to acquire land, and took an active part in affairs as juryman, appraiser, and as a justice of the County Court, 1663-1665. He was deputy clerk of the County Court, 1670-1674, and a member of the House of Burgesses beginning in 1677. Indeed, as Mr. Bruce writes:

"No office, provided it carried a salary, was too insignificant to be coveted by the most conspicuous and even the wealthiest citizens."

The captain now bethought him of a wife, and married Katharine, the daughter of Major Edward and Diana (Skipwith) Dale, about the period of 1665. Ten years later, in 1674, he received by deed from his father-in-law 500 acres of land, a Negro, and other property. His wife was generously remembered in the Major's will.

After a long and successful career, with business connections in England, Ireland, and elsewhere, he made his will, 16 August, 1700, and died in Lancaster County, 22 October. He gave 100 acres to each of his sons, Edward, Thomas, John, and Henry (who was then in England). His wife was to have the home plantation, the Negro called Dick, the great table, and her share of the personal estate; also to have the right to cut fence rails from the land of her sons.

He states that two daughters, Elizabeth and Katharine, and sons, Peter and Joseph, were provided for by their grandfather, Major Dale. In case Henry did not return from England, the fifth son, James, was to have his portion. All the nine children shared in the residuary estate.

Captain Carter wrote a clear hand and used the Dale crest on his will. He left a silver drinking pot, a tankard, spoons, and a parcel of books. Of all the sons, except John, much is known in the political and social history of Virginia.

"Captain Thomas Carter and His Descendants," by Dr. Joseph Lyon Miller.
William and Mary College Quarterly, April, 1909, pages 275-285.



THOMAS CARTER
1630-1700

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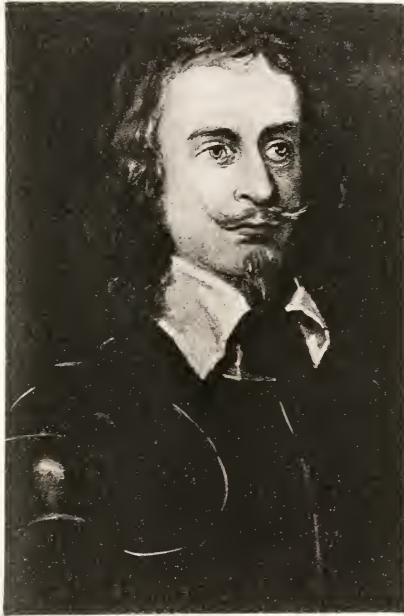
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COLONEL WILLIAM CLAIBORNE, called (perhaps unfairly) the "Evil Genius of Maryland," scion of an ancient Westmorland family, was born about the year 1587. If he was the second son of Edmond Cleburne, of Cleburne Hall, on the River Eden, in Westmorland, and of Killerby, on the Swale, in Yorkshire, as all writers say but none prove, he showed early his restless spirit, for Edmond's son, William, had his B.A. at Sydney Sussex College, Cambridge, in 1604, took up the study of law at the Inner Temple in 1605, and theology at Oxford in 1611, becoming vicar at Nidd in 1617. This William had a nephew, Edward, and we find that an Edward held land in Virginia in 1636. William, the vicar, then, or a kinsman of the same name, having been appointed by the London Company surveyor of plantations, arrived at Virginia in October, 1621. In 1625, he became secretary of state for the colony, and held the office for many years. In 1642, he was appointed treasurer. He was, from time to time, given right to explore, trade, and colonize as far north as New England. The Isle of Kent, in Chesapeake Bay, was settled by him in 1631, but by the charter granted to the first Lord Baltimore sometime later, Kent came within Baltimore's jurisdiction. Under Claiborne's unflagging leadership controversies raged, first between Maryland Roman Catholics and Virginia Churchmen, and then between Puritans and Cavaliers, which were not settled until 1776, when Maryland obtained undisputed control north of the Potomac.

Smarting under his many misfortunes, Claiborne had himself appointed by Parliament, in 1651, a commissioner to reduce Stuart Virginia, and "the plantations within the Chesapeake Bay," to obedience. He arrived in March,

1652, "a towering hawk eagerly swooping upon a poor mousing owl," as an unfriendly writer declares, and overthrew Sir William Berkeley's government, making himself again secretary of state. He then brought Maryland under his sway, acting, as a friendly writer states, "with singular tact and moderation." The Commonwealth of Virginia finally, in 1658, came to the aid of Lord Baltimore, and Claiborne lost Maryland. In 1660, Claiborne ceased to be secretary and a member of the Virginia Council. Upon the death of Cecilius Calvert, Claiborne, in 1675, petitioned the King for redress of his many wrongs, but his friends and his influence alike were dead. A court has no ear for aged men of his ilk, and death released him from care the next year. He is said to have married Jane Buller or Boteler or Butler, but in 1647 his wife's name was Elizabeth. He left four children: William and Thomas, both lieutenant colonels; Leonard, who settled in Jamaica; and Jane, who married Colonel Thomas Brereton. His home was at Romancoke, in King William County, and he had a large estate in land.

Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Volume 1, page 313. On page 315, doubt is cast on the authenticity of the portrait.
Foster's "Alumni Oxonienses," 1500-1714.



WILLIAM CLAIBORNE
1587(?)—1676

THOMAS, second Baron Colepeper, of Thoresway, son of the first baron by his wife and cousin, Judith, daughter of Sir Thomas Colepeper, was baptized, 21 March, 1634/5, at Hollingbourne, in Kent. He married Margaret, daughter of Jan van Hesse, Heer van Piershill, in Zealand, who died 10 May, 1710, at Leeds Castle, Kent, aged seventy-five. Lord Colepeper died 27 January, 1688/9, leaving a daughter, Catherine, wife of Thomas, fifth Baron Fairfax, of Cameron.

Before his appointment as governor of Virginia, Colepeper had served as governor of the Isle of Wight, 1660–1667. He came over in 1680, and at once put his fertile imagination to work to devise schemes for enriching himself at the expense of the soldiers, the farmers, and the merchants. He bought pieces of eight—since immortalized by Silver's parrot—and forced their use at a fictitious valuation. When he found that the experiment was not profitable, he withdrew them from circulation. He soon returned to England without leave; was in Virginia again in 1682, to claim lands on the northern neck; and in May, 1683, departed forever, leaving large estates on the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers. His long-delayed arrival and hasty departure must have been a sore trial to his beautiful kinswoman, Lady Berkeley, wife of the former governor. For many months she had exercised her faculty for intrigue and subtle revenge, counting upon Lord Colepeper's arrival and assumption of office to protect herself and her little cabinet of admirers. He had been in the colony long enough, however, to stop the only printing press there, and his successor, Lord Howard, upheld the same policy.

During Colepeper's administration over-production of

tobacco, whenever the price rose, and unwillingness of the planters to engage in other industries, brought about economic difficulties that no governor could have remedied, unless possessed of autocratic power and unerring wisdom.

Some there were, and their faces appear in this book, who referred to Colepeper's rule in Virginia as "wise and prudent"; and Lord Colepeper himself wrote to the Lords of Trade and Plantations a long letter, in 1683, concluding:

"No doubt another Governor of greater ability will outdo my poor endeavours; but what the wit of man can expect from a Governor beyond peace and quiet, and large crop of tobacco, I know not. I have done my duty, and my conscience does not accuse me."

Colepeper's connection with Virginia came to an end when, in June, 1684, a warrant from the King authorized a grant of £600 a year for twenty years, "half of it in compensation for his pretensions in Virginia."

An able but artful and covetous man, Colepeper exhibited traits inherited perhaps from a father who found it easy to amass a fortune at the court of Charles II.

The painting in the Virginia Historical Society is a copy from an original at Leeds Castle.



THOMAS, LORD COLEPEPER

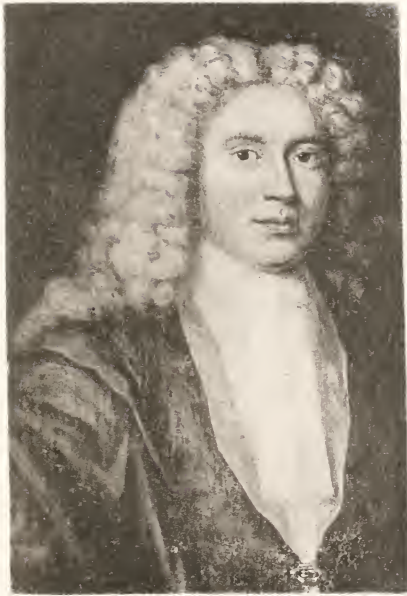
1634/5-1688/9

HENRY CORBIN, of an armorial family long established at Hall End, County Warwick, was born in 1629, the son of Thomas Corbin and Winifred, daughter of Gawin Grosvenor, of Sutton Colfield. The father held also Corbins Hall, in County Stafford, but in Henry's time the whole family had moved up to London to ally itself with trade. The son evidently preferred the life of a planter, and soon after his arrival in Virginia married (possibly as a second wife) Alice Eltonhead, who had become a widow some time before 14 January, 1656/7, when her husband Captain Rowland Burnham's will was proved. With her, Corbin acquired a considerable property and an influential circle of family connections. He settled at "Laneville," in the parish of Stratton Major, King and Queen County, and became a loyal church member and parish registrar, building, it is said, a chapel on his estate. He was a justice, a burgess, and for years a member of the King's Council. To the church he was generous, and commemorated his affection by gifts of land and plate. Later in life he acquired a "magnificent estate" at Peckatone, in Westmorland County, famous in after years as a haunted house.

With three neighbors he built, in 1670, a banqueting house "at Pickatown field," in which annually was celebrated their agreement as to bounds, by a lavish feast and party. Henry Corbin was the first to entertain, in May, 1671—"a delightful opportunity," writes Bruce, the historian, "for indulging the wealthy Virginian's love of social entertainments"; and evidence, writes Bishop Meade, "at how early a period that kind of dissipation which proved so destructive to Virginia made its appearance." Corbin is said to have died, 8 January, 1675/6, at Buckingham House, Middlesex County; but this date, like every

other in his life, is in dispute. He left five daughters and three sons, only one of whom, Gawin, carried on the name.

The portrait is from a painting at "Mount Airy," Warsaw, Richmond County, Virginia, owned by the Tayloe family.



HENRY CORBIN

1629-1675/6

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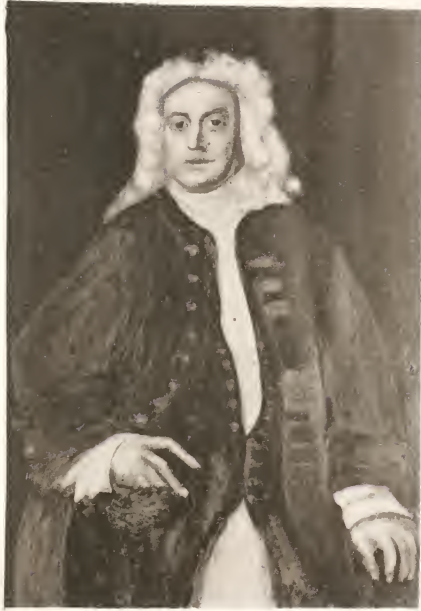
MAJOR EDWARD DALE, "of the County of Lancaster in Rapp^k River in Virg^a Gent.," was a man of ability and individuality. He appeared about the middle of the seventeenth century at St. Mary's White Chapel Parish, on the north side of the river, where he acquired six hundred acres, besides a considerable property elsewhere, and soon became active in affairs. His wife, Diana, had a brother, Sir Grey Skipwith, who lived across the river, the son of Sir Henry Skipwith, Baronet, of Prestwould, in Leicestershire. Dale was clerk of his county from 1655 until 10 May, 1674; justice of the county court for fourteen years, 1670—1684; and high sheriff, 1670, 1671, 1679, and 1680. He must have been a bit troublesome, for he frequently dissented from the opinion of his brother justices, and each time insisted that his opposing views be made a matter of record. On the 8th of February, 1670, "conceiving himself sufficiently qualified to sett covered in Court w^{ch} some of ye sd Justices would not allow of they did there upon adjourn"—a critical beginning for his service as high sheriff! His convictions would not bend even to Virginia etiquette, as the following story gives proof. At about the dinner hour, a solitary horseman appeared, and Major Dale invited him to his table. When seated, the stranger bowed his head and prayed fervently for Oliver Cromwell, calling down curses upon the head of King Charles. The wrathful Major ordered the stranger's horse to be brought at once, and bade the man seek entertainment elsewhere.

Major Dale, in his will, which was proved 16 March, 1695, refers to Diana as "an honest woman, a gentlewoman, and a great many years my wife"; and mentions his daughter Katharine, wife of Captain Thomas Carter, Senior; his daughter Elizabeth, wife of William Rodgers;

his many Carter grandchildren ; and also a parcel of books, three pictures, and his silver dram cups. He commended his soul to God, and ordered that his body be interred "without any wine drinking."

The original portrait was burned or lost in the Chicago fire. A copy owned by Dr. Joseph Lyon Miller, of Thomas, West Virginia, shows the Major with "brown eyes, black velvet coat, dark red waistcoat, cream-colored satin breeches, and a powdered wig."

William and Mary College Quarterly, January, 1909, pages 196-202.



EDWARD DALE
Died 1695(?)

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COLONEL WILLIAM FITZHUGH, the son of Henry and Mary Fitzhugh, of Bedford, England, was baptized at St. Paul's, 10 January, 1650/51. He prepared for the law, and married, 1 May, 1674, Sarah, daughter of John and Rose Tucker, of Westmorland County, Virginia. He died in October, 1701, in Stafford County (now King George County), where his estate bore the name "Bedford."

Colonel William's father, Henry, of whom an interesting portrait has been preserved, had at least eight children, including a daughter Margaret, who died in Virginia; a daughter Dorothy, who came out in 1686, "handsomely and genteely provided" with a maid, and soon married Dr. Ralph Smith; and a son, Captain Henry Fitzhugh, of London, who stood well at Court, drank hard, and borrowed freely from his Virginia brother, who had migrated over seas about 1670.

Fitzhugh was a member of the House of Burgesses from his county in 1667, 1668, 1676-1684, and a lieutenant colonel of militia in 1687. Although a planter and trader in tobacco, he continued in the practice of his profession, and had a high regard for education. In a manuscript volume of his correspondence still preserved, and covering the period between 1679 and 1699, he expressed, in 1687, a desire to exchange his Virginia property for an estate in England, where he might educate his children. "Better never be born," he wrote, "than ill-bred." Colonel Fitzhugh was a generous and affectionate son, a good neighbor, and a shrewd man of affairs. He had an estate of 54,000 acres; a house "furnished for gentle living," with four rooms hung with tapestry, a dovecote, dairy, stable, barn, henhouses, and 2,500 apple trees.

For an indiscreet reference, in 1693, to a plot to restore

King James, Colonel Fitzhugh was ordered to appear before the Council. He was discharged, "for want of sufficient evidence."

Five sons survived.

The illustration is from the portrait by J. Hesselius, a copy made about 1750, and owned by Douglas H. Thomas, Esq., of Baltimore; it is inscribed, "Colonel William Fitzhugh, aged 40 [48?], 1698."

The original portrait is no doubt referred to in Colonel Fitzhugh's will, where are mentioned "my own and my Wife's pictures and the other six pictures of my relations."

Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Volume 7, pages 196, 317.



WILLIAM FITZHUGH

1650/1-1701

AUGUSTINE HERRMAN, who bartered a map for a manor, was born in Prague about 1608, son of Ephraim, a councilman of that city, and his wife, Beatrice, daughter of Caspar Redel. The boy was well educated, especially in languages, art, and surveying. After service under the great Wallenstein at the battle of Lützen, he joined the Dutch West India Company. In 1633, he came to America in the *Maecht van Enkhuyzen* as agent of Peter Gabry & Sons, and soon after gained influence and wealth in New Amsterdam as a trader and surveyor. He was in 1647, 1649, 1650 a councilor, in 1651 envoy to Rhode Island, and in 1659 he went on an embassy to Maryland to present the Dutch view of settlements on the Delaware. His story of the journey shows him to have been resourceful, tactful, and agreeable. His meeting with Mr. Secretary Calvert led at once to argument, and Calvert

“being half angry, demanded whether the English had not been the first in Delowar bay, for it obtained its name from them. We answered No; that the Dutch had been the first in the river, long before Lord Delowar ever came to Virginia. . . . But these and such like discourses running higher and higher, were left off.”

Herrman was so struck by the fertility of the country, that he applied to Lord Baltimore for permission to settle there, and was granted “denization” in 1660. It is said that he aimed to obtain an hereditary title such as Baltimore had promised in return for services to the colony. Herrman’s offer to prepare an adequate map in return for land was accepted, and the work consumed ten years. The map was engraved in 1673 by W. Faithorne, the same man who did the portrait of Sir Henry Vane. There is on the map a fine portrait of “the Bohemian” himself, a canoe “with their battles or oares,” the arms of Herrman and Calvert,

the Royal arms, some smart ships, and much good lettering, although Herrman speaks of Faithorne as having "slobbered over the prints with many errors." In return, Lord Baltimore granted him, in 1662, lands on the west side of Elk River. Other grants followed in the present Cecil County, Maryland, and New Castle County, Delaware, which were erected into manors. Augustine and his sons, Ephraim, George, Caspar, and his daughters, Anna Margareta, Judith, and Francina, were naturalized in 1666.

In Cecil County, looking toward Chesapeake Bay, he built a mansion house, where distinguished travelers tarried at onetime or another. He married, 10 December, 1650 (?), Jannetje Varleth, at New Amsterdam, and later Catharine Ward, "an English woman who is [1679/80] the most artful and despicable creature that can be found," and who turned the first wife's children out of doors. Herrman, "miserable in soul and body," surrounded by Negro servants, his estate neglected, his wife impossible, lingered on until the year 1686, when he died. Descendants enjoyed his estates for several generations.

"Narratives of Early Maryland," edited by Clayton C. Hall. 1910, pages 309-333.

"Virginia Cartography," by P. Lee Phillips. 1896, pages 35-41, including a sketch by E. N. Vallandigham.

Also Phillips's edition of the map, and an account of Bohemia Manor by James Grant Wilson.



AUGUSTINE HERRMAN
1608(?)—1686



AUGUSTINE HERRMAN
1608(?)—1686

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JANNETJE, the wife of Augustine Herrman, of Bohemia Manor, was born at Utrecht, about the period 1625-1630, the daughter of "Mr" Caspar Varleth, a successful Amsterdam merchant, who soon after settled at Fort Good Hope, the place of cherry trees, later known as Hartford, in Connecticut. She was married 10 December, 1650, or 1651, when Herrman was a man twice her age, busy with privateering and trade. Two years later her husband was a fugitive from creditors. Soon he was in New Amsterdam again, building a fortune, and on no good terms with Governor Stuyvesant, whose sister, the widow Bayard, had taken Nicholas Varleth for a second husband.

Mrs. Herrman busied herself with her orchard and garden on the west side of the present Pearl Street, with her children, and if she had the activity of her mother, she was interested in all the family affairs, even after her removal, about 1660, to the great Bohemia Manor, in Maryland. In 1654, her sister Maria was putting Dutch custom to rout by a runaway marriage to Greenwich, which much embarrassed Governor Stuyvesant, and became a colony-wide scandal. But this was as nothing compared to the troubles of a younger sister, Judith, who was condemned to death at Fort Good Hope as a witch, and was saved by a fine, manly letter, in October, 1662, from the Governor, who later had his reward when Judith bewitched and married his sister's son, Nicholas Bayard, known later as mayor and merchant of New York.

From Jannetje and her sisters are descended many leaders of old New York; her portrait, therefore, is of uncommon interest. Her dark hair does not conceal her high forehead. Her mouth is small, but firm. When she was in her grave, beneath the sumacs and elders at Bohemia

Manor, about 1666—her children outcasts from their father's house, and a shrewish second wife in her place—how often must Augustine Herrman have wished her back in the old home, so renowned for hospitality and good cheer!

The illustration is from a copy of the original painting, owned some years ago by Mrs. C. H. B. Massey.

New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, Volume 9, pages 54, 113, 153;
Volume 10, page 35.



JANNETJE HERRMAN

1625/30-1660

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ELIZABETH, wife of Colonel Edward Hill, Jr. (1637-1700), of "Shirley," in Virginia, was the daughter of Sir Edward Williams, Knight, whose pedigree is noticed in the Harleian Manuscripts. She married Colonel Hill, the commander-in-chief of the counties of Charles City and Surry, in Virginia, about the period of 1660-1670. In the disastrous days of Bacon's Rebellion, in 1676, she and her children were prisoners in the hands of the rebels, while her husband's beautiful estate of "Shirley," which he had inherited in 1663, was plundered and partially destroyed. The next year, 1677, her mother, Lady Williams, now known as Mrs. Howe, died at St. Giles Cripplegate, London, leaving her property to her daughter, Elizabeth Hill, and instructing her son-in-law to come over to England for the legacies. To all the family Mrs. Howe left mementoes: to Mrs. Hill, her daughter, a gold seal ring and the brass, pewter, and bedding; to her granddaughter, Elizabeth Hill, a table diamond ring; to another granddaughter, Henrietta Maria Hill, a pearl necklace; and to still another, Sara Hill, a rose diamond ring. If this granddaughter, Elizabeth, who received the table diamond ring, was a child in 1677, she was not likely to have married as late as 1723. She had a brother, Edward Hill, 3d, a member of the King's Council in 1707. *He* probably had a daughter Elizabeth, the lady who married, in 1723, John Carter, of Corotoman, and carried "Shirley" to the Carters. This Mrs. Elizabeth (Hill) Carter was the mother of Charles Carter, of "Shirley," Edward Carter, of "Blenheim," and Elizabeth, the wife of William Byrd, of Westover, all descendants of Mrs. Hill, whose portrait is given here.

Portraits handed down unmarked, in a family which is

accustomed to give to the oldest son his father's Christian name in each generation, must inevitably invite the scrutiny of the student of costume and technique. The Hill portraits have not escaped criticism.

Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, October, 1895, page 157; June, 1903, page 107; October, 1906, page 171.



ELIZABETH HILL

Living 1676

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FRANCIS HOWARD, fifth Baron Howard of Effingham, was the son of Sir Charles Howard, of Eastwick, in Great Bookham, Surrey, great-grandson of the first baron. He was baptized at Great Bookham, 17 September, 1643, and married, 8 July, 1673, Philadelphia, daughter of Sir Thomas Pelham, Bart., by his wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir Henry Vane. She died in Virginia, 13 August, 1685. His second wife, Susan, daughter of Sir Henry Felton, Bart., survived him many years. He came over as Governor of Virginia, in February, 1684, having been appointed in August, 1683. His welcome could not have been very warm, for he brought with him an order "to allow no person to use a printing press in Virginia on any occasion whatsoever." Had the Virginia gentry known him for what he was, he would have received no welcome at all, for he had none of the tact and high principle expected in a governor.

In 1687, Howard suspended Colonel Philip Ludwell from the Council for a second time, as "an abettor in fomenting disputes over which the Assembly was so obstinate." Howard exercised his power to displace men, and Ludwell seems to have harassed the governor in return, whenever a question of fees came up. Constant friction forced Howard, in writing to the Lords of Trade, to use an apologetic and plausible pen. The House of Burgesses, in 1691, ordered the preparation of an address of thanks to the King, for redress of grievances, represented by Philip Ludwell. Howard, however, had left Virginia behind him.

Much of his time, after 1688, was spent in England, at Little Chelsea, in Kensington, Middlesex, the administration being carried on by his deputy, Francis Nicholson;

but he was in Virginia long enough to earn a very bad reputation. He died in England, 30 March, 1695, and was buried six days later from St. Giles's in the Fields, London. By his first wife he left three sons and three daughters.

Campbell, the historian of Virginia, writes of him :

“Effingham, no less avaricious and unscrupulous than his predecessor Culpeper, by his extortions and usurpations aroused a general spirit of indignation. He prorogued and dissolved the assembly; he erected a new court of chancery, making himself a petty lord chancellor; he multiplied fees, and stooped to share them with the clerks, and silenced the victims of his extortions by arbitrary imprisonment.”

During administrations like that of Howard, the love of liberty became an inextinguishable element in the American character. To be let alone by England came to be part of the creed of a Virginian.



FRANCIS, LORD HOWARD
of Effingham
1643-1695

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EDWARD JAQUELIN was born in County Kent, in the year 1668, the son of John and Elizabeth (Craddock) Jaquelin, French Huguenots, who had sought refuge in England. He came over to Virginia about the year 1697, a young man of education and some means. He married, first, Rachel, widow of William Sherwood, a prominent lawyer of Surry County, Virginia, who had died in that year; and by his marriage to the widow, and by purchase, Jaquelin acquired a large estate on Jamestown Island. Sherwood had been attorney general of Virginia in 1677. Mr. Jaquelin married, second, in 1706, Martha, daughter of William and Martha (Scarbrook) Cary, a granddaughter of Colonel Miles Cary, of Warwick County; she is said to have been a beautiful woman. Mr. Jaquelin died in 1730, at Jamestown, leaving by the second marriage two sons and three daughters.

The two sons, Matthew and Edward, died unmarried, and thus the old Huguenot name, so famous in France as La Roche Jaquelin, died out in Virginia. Through the daughters, Elizabeth, wife of Richard Ambler, and Mary, wife of John Smith, of Shooter's Hill, there are many descendants of the Jaquelins. Martha Jaquelin, widow of the immigrant, gave a silver baptismal vase to the church at Jamestown, in 1733. It bore the following inscription:

Given by Martha, the wife of Edward Jaquelin
and Edward their son, for the use of the
Church in James City.

The last dyed at Hackney,
Interred in Shadwell Churchyard,
Aged 18 years. 1733-4.

The Jaquelins and Amblers at one time owned a large part of the island on which the earliest settlement in Virginia was made.

When on a visit to England with his family, Mr. Jaquelin had portraits painted of himself, his wife, and his children — an example to be commended to all immigrant ancestors.

The illustration is reproduced from the painting owned by P. L. Ambler, Esq., of Glenambler, near Lynchburg, Virginia.



EDWARD JAQUELIN

1668-1730

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ANN, or ANNA, LEE, wife of Richard Lee, of Virginia, was married before 1642. As we look upon her face and think of her famous descendants, the impenetrable past seems more tantalizing than usual. She had, no doubt, a gallant father and a gentle, Christian mother. Of her youth and education, pleasant stories were, no doubt, told to the little people who came into their Virginia home to sit upon her knee. But diligent research has brought us nothing, and she remains both the root and the flower of an illustrious ancestral tree. She is sometimes referred to as possibly a member of the Hancock family, because her fifth child bore Hancock as his Christian name, but nothing can be said with assurance. She was evidently a woman of dignity and cultivation, from whom her sons inherited some of those qualities of leadership which made the family eminent as soldiers and statesmen.

Her children were :

1. Captain John, a graduate of Oxford, and a part owner in Henry Corbin's banqueting hall.

2. Colonel Richard, of "Mt. Pleasant," educated at Oxford, a member of the Council, and all his life a student. His descendants were numerous and famous.

3. Francis, who lived in England.

4. Captain William, of whom little is known.

5. Captain Hancock, of "Ditchley," in Lee Parish, later Wicomico. He gave a communion cup to the parish, and he was a reader of "The Pilgrim's Progress."

6. Elizabeth, unknown.

7. Anne, the wife of Thomas Youell.

8. Captain Charles, of "Cobbs Hall," not far distant from "Ditchley."

In 1666, she is mentioned as the wife of Edmund Lister,

but no further trace can be found. Our reproduction is from the heliotype in "Lee of Virginia." Possibly Sir Peter Lely was the artist of this portrait, and of that of her first husband, Colonel Richard Lee.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Volume 46, page 72.
"Manors of Virginia," by Edith T. Sale. 1909.



ANN LEE
Living 1642

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1900

RICHARD LEE, perhaps of the family of Lee, of Coton Hall, Shropshire, was born in the year 1597. He came to Virginia in 1641, and married at about this time Ann, whose surname is not known; but she was, in 1666, the wife of Edmund Lister. Colonel Lee was an adherent of Charles I, and helped to keep Virginia loyal to the Stuarts, acting as secretary to Sir William Berkeley, the governor. He was clerk of the Council in 1642; attorney general the next year; burgess for the county of York in 1647, for Northumberland in 1651; member of the Council in 1663; secretary of the colony in 1651, 1659-1663; and a colonel of militia in 1651. He was also a magistrate, and a wealthy planter and merchant. His first plantation was on the York River, near Poropotank Creek, and in later years at Dividing Creeks, in Northumberland. He had also an estate in Stratford-Langton, County Essex, England, where he spent much time toward the end of his life. Lee at his death, which occurred before 20 April, 1664, left six sons and two daughters, mentioned in his will. The oldest son, John, born "in Capohowasick Wickacomoco in Virginia" about 1645, studied at Oxford and presented a silver cup to Queen's College.

Mrs. Stanard, in her "Colonial Virginia," mentions the following incident connected with a visit which Lee made to England:

"In 1655, Colonel Richard Lee took some of his plate to London to have its fashion changed. There was a law against exporting silver from England, and when he was about to embark on his homeward voyage the customs officers at Gravesend seized his 'trunk of plate,' but on his affidavit that it was all intended for his own use and that most of it had been brought from Virginia a year and a half before, and that every piece had his coat of arms on it, it was given back to him."

The portrait here given is from a reproduction, lent by Mrs. Robert S. Peabody, of the painting owned by Mrs. Cassius Lee, of Washington, District of Columbia.

"Lee of Virginia," by Edmund J. Lee. 1895.

"Manors of Virginia," by Edith T. Sale. Page 80.





RICHARD LEE
1597-1664(?)

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PHILIP LUDWELL is supposed to have been a son of Thomas and Jane Ludwell, of Bruton, in County Somerset, England, although his name does not appear on the parish records. Nothing is known of his youth, but his first wife, whom he married between the years 1665 and 1671, after his settlement in Virginia, was Lucy, daughter of Captain Robert Higginson, of Dublin. She had already had two husbands before she bore a son and a daughter to her third. His second wife, whom he married after 1677 (1680?), was Philippa Frances, widow of Sir William Berkeley, the governor, and she had already had a husband before she became Lady Berkeley. From her the Ludwells obtained their estate of "Greenspring," mentioned on the well-known Ludwell bookplate.

Ludwell became deputy secretary to the governor in 1661; member of the Council, 1674/5; governor of Albemarle in 1689; and was removed from office in 1693. He appears to have returned to England soon after, and was buried at Stratford-by-Bow, about the year 1704. He was a staunch supporter of Berkeley during Bacon's Rebellion, and a relentless enemy of pirates. Readers of Virginia history, familiar with the story of his encounter with Giles Bland, know that he was possessed of personal courage. Bland had seized an armed ship, deposed the captain, and declared allegiance to Bacon. At the secret invitation of the captain, Ludwell, disregarding Governor Berkeley's fears of treachery, put himself at the head of a company of soldiers, took Bland by surprise, and recovered the ship.

Ludwell's fearlessness and his loyalty made him a marked man, but he fell short of real leadership. His marriage to Lady Berkeley allied him to a faction, selfish and bitter.

A declaration by John Gibbes, in 1690, is a picture in words of the strife that prevailed at the time :

“Declaration of John Gibbs. Albemarle. That Philip Ludwell is a rascal, impostor and usurper. If any hero in this or the next country will justify him, let him call upon me with his sword, and I will fight him as long as my eyelids will wag. These therefore are to charge all persons to obey me and not to act by virtue of any power of Ludwell’s. I further proclaim Ludwell to be a tattler, a villain and a coward, who will not give me a meeting sword in hand.”

Lee’s “Lee of Virginia.” 1895, page 127.



PHILIP LUDWELL

Died 1704

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SIR THOMAS LUNSFORD, called in the records of the Land Office, in Richmond, "Sr Tho Luntsford Kt and Barronett," although the patent was never passed, was born about 1610, the son of Thomas Lunsford, of Lunsford, Sussex, a gentleman of "decayed" fortunes, and Katherine Fludd, his wife, whose father was treasurer to Queen Elizabeth. Lunsford was married, first, to Anne Hudson, of Peckham, Surrey; second, to Katherine Neville, of "Billingbear," Berkshire, who bore him three daughters; and third, to Elizabeth, widow of Richard Kempe, and perhaps a Ludwell, since Philip Ludwell in 1727 erected a memorial to Thomas Ludwell, Richard Kempe, and Sir Thomas Lunsford, who were buried at Williamsburg. Lunsford had by her a daughter Katherine, who married Ralph Wormeley. Elizabeth, Lady Lunsford, married Major General Robert Smith and was living in 1658. Sir Thomas was buried in 1653, in the peaceful graveyard at Williamsburg; but still lives in "Hudibras," where to be "as bad as Bloodybones or Lunsford" was to be bad indeed.

It would be a pity to compress the story of his wild career into a single page. On coming of age, Lunsford was fined heavily for killing deer on Sir Thomas Pelham's estate. In August, 1633, he murderously assaulted Pelham, was sent to Newgate, and contrived to escape to France, where three years later he raised a regiment in the French service. Having been outlawed in England, and then forgiven by the King, he returned to enter the army. His appointment as lieutenant of the Tower, in 1641, aroused bitter opposition; he was called an outlaw, absentee from church, and a ruined and desperate character, subsisting in part on the flesh of young children. When re-

moved, he had to content himself with knighthood and a free fight in Westminster Hall. Then followed, in bewildering succession, high military rank, prison, governorship of castles, and imprisonment again, because of his loyalty to the Stuarts, ending in 1649, with a pass to take his family to that haven of knightly gentlemen—Virginia. He had red hair and a lame leg, the former indicative of his temperament, and the latter a by-product of his career.

Lunsford appears to have been an effective speaker. When accused of treason, in 1642, he said:

“I stand here before you a prisoner accused of high treason, and liberty is offered me, 'tis true; but, like merchants, you value it at such a rate, that my fidelity, and all that is due to a noble minde, must be the price to purchase it. If I refuse what you propound, racks, torture, losse of goods, lands, and perhaps life itselfe threatened. Hard choyse, yet I must choose; it is in my power to be a freeman, but how, if I will be a slave? I have already given my faith unto my prince, upon whose head this crowne, by all law of nature and nations doth justly appertane. Shall I falsifie that faith? Heaven forbid. . . .

“For my part I am in your power, and know not how this speech will be taken; howsoever you dispose of me, I will never staine mine ancestors, nor leave the title of traytor upon my posterity, but will end with the saying of that worthy gentleman M. H.—you may, when you please, take my head from my shoulders, but not my heart from my Sovereigne.”

The oft-quoted truth that the evil that men do lives after them, accounts for the survival of this stanza:

“From Fielding and from Vavasour,
Both ill affected men;
From Lunsford eke deliver us,
That eateth up children.”



SIR THOMAS LUNSFORD
1610(?)—1653



SIR THOMAS LUNSFORD
1610(?)—1653

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ARTHUR MOSELEY, of Lower Norfolk County, Virginia, was born, before 1638, in Holland, where his father, William Moseley, was prominent as a Rotterdam merchant. The son was brought over with the family about 1649, and spent his youth on the east branch of the Elizabeth River. At his father's death he received the land which had been "bought of George Kempe, surveyed by Mr. Emperor," when the father was in Europe on business. Arthur Moseley lived in the town of Norfolk and had large estates in the county; he represented this county in the House of Burgesses in 1676, the year of Bacon's Rebellion.

He married, first, it is supposed, a daughter of Sarah Pigot by her second husband, Simon Hancock, of Lower Norfolk; and second, probably Ann, daughter of Richard Hargrave, of the same county. Of his nine sons and two daughters, Edward was the ancestor of Governor Moseley, of Florida; and Amos had descendants in Salem and Boston, in New England.

In the case of the Moseleys, there were traceable members of the family both in New England and in Virginia. Further genealogical research will prove that many families, north and south, had ties of blood in England binding them together.

Mrs. Philip A. Bruce writes:

"Fifty years ago, these Moseley portraits were one of the sights to be seen in Norfolk, Virginia; they all hung in the home of Mr. Burwell Basset Moseley, a lineal descendant of William Moseley, the emigrant.

"After the war, during our lean years, all of them I think, except Arthur and William, Jr., were sold to Mrs. Bloomfield Moore, of Philadelphia.

"I have seen a letter from Mrs. Moore to Miss Kate Mason Rowland, in which she stated that she had visited Sir Oswald Mose-

ley, of 'Rolleston,' Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire, England, and found there the full lengths of the portraits she had bought, hers being half lengths. She said the Charles I portraits of the Moseleys were by Janssens, perhaps replicas."

Arthur Moseley's portrait is so dark and daring that it used to be referred to humorously as "Colonel Blood, the adventurer."

Essex Institute Historical Collections, April, 1913, page 181.



ARTHUR MOSELEY
Born before 1638

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MRS. SUSANNA MOSELEY, the wife of William Moseley, of Lower Norfolk County, Virginia, was a member of a wealthy English or Dutch family living in Rotterdam. She had an excellent education, facility with her pen, and strong personal traits and dignity. From her marriage to Mr. Moseley, two sons were born. She died in Virginia, 8 February, 1656.

In July, 1650, Captain Francis Yardley, of Lynnhaven Parish, son of the governor, sent a servant to Mr. Moseley to borrow his wife's beautiful jewels for examination. Mr. Moseley was "downe ye river," and his wife wrote a letter in which she says :

"Sir, in regards you cannot miss out of your stocke no more then fower younge coves and one elder and fower oxen, I will not press you beyond what you are willing to doe, but will accept of your proffer by reason of my greate wante of cattle, and withall I had rayther your wife should weare them then any gentlewoman I yet know in ye country ; but good Sir have *no* scruple concerninge their rightnesse, for I went my selfe from Rotterdam to ye haugh [The Hague] to inquire of ye Gould smiths and found y't they weare all Right, therefore thats without question, and for ye hat band y't alone coste five hundred gilders as my husband knows verry well and will tell you soe when he sees you ; for ye Juell and ye ringe they weare made for me at Rotterdam and I paid in good rex dollars for sixty gilders for ye Juell and fivety and two gilders for ye ringe, which comes to in English monny eleaven poundes fower shillings."

The jewelry, a hat band, a jewel, and a ring, were valued at 612 gilders, and went to Mrs. Francis Yardley, whose daughter, Mary, married Mrs. Moseley's son, the second Captain William Moseley. The portrait shows some of these jewels about which Mrs. Moseley wrote ; and also at her right hand a tulip in a vase, evidence that the picture was painted in Holland. The question has been raised

whether the costume does not belong to an earlier period than that of the wife of William Moseley. The marked use of jewels by the sitter seems to make her the same person as Susanna Moseley, who owned the jewels in 1650, unless the sitter was the mother of Susanna. If William Moseley had his portrait painted, the portrait of the woman would more naturally be that of his wife, rather than that of his wife's mother.

"Daniel Gookin, 1612-1687," by F. W. Gookin. 1912, page 57.



SUSANNA MOSELEY

Died 1656

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WILLIAM MOSELEY, merchant in Rotterdam, settled on the east branch of the Elizabeth River, in Virginia, having come over in 1649, the year of the execution of King Charles I, and bringing with him, it is said, twenty-two paintings. His ancestry is unknown, but the name later given to his estate in Lynnhaven Parish—Rolleston Hall—suggests some connection with the Staffordshire family of the name. He was born about the beginning of the century, and was therefore in middle life upon his arrival. He was immediately elected a justice of Lower Norfolk County, serving to the time of his death, in July or August of the year 1655. To his elder son, William, he left 800 acres—the Rolleston Hall estate; and to his younger son, Arthur, lands bought of George Kempe and others. He seems to have been in England once or twice to transact business, and to bring over his family, his ten servants, his family portraits, and other valuable possessions.

Among the treasures which Moseley is said to have possessed were a coat of arms, a "court callender," four portraits supposed to be by Van Dyck, and other portraits beginning with the period of 1154-1189. If he really did bring over a portrait of the age of Henry II, it must have been an effigy in brass from a church, or a bronze reclining figure, or perhaps it was in a more humble form—the seal of a knight in armour on a prancing charger. Portraits in oil did not come into notice in England before the days of Henry the Eighth.

In the Introduction, page 10, reference is made to the Moseley face as a type which survived from an earlier era. A study of the four Moseley portraits, in connection with portraits by Holbein, may throw light on the theory there advanced.

It is said that a portrait exists of a member of the family in each generation since the immigrant's day. Only one other similar case is known. The portrait here reproduced is from a photograph by Mr. Cook from the original, owned by the late Burwell Basset Moseley, Esq., of Norfolk.

Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Volume 5, page 327.

Essex Institute Historical Collections, Volume 49, page 177—the genealogy by G. Andrews Moriarty, Jr., Esq.



WILLIAM MOSELEY
Died 1655

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CAPTAIN WILLIAM MOSELEY, JR., of Rolleston Hall, in that part of Lower Norfolk County known after 1691 as Princess Ann County, was the son of William Moseley, a merchant in Rotterdam, where the son was perhaps born, and where his portrait doubtless was painted. He came over as a young man to Virginia, with his parents, and later became a justice or commissioner for his county. His wife, Mary, whom he married about 1660, was the daughter of Captain John Gookin, of Nansemond, and the niece of Major General Daniel Gookin, of New England. Their descendants occupied Rolleston Hall for several generations.

Mrs. Mary Moseley's mother, Sarah Offley, while living with her third husband, Colonel Yardley, obtained the Moseley family jewels in exchange for cattle, as described on another page. These came to the daughter.

William Moseley, Jr., died before 10 November, 1671, leaving four children: William, John, Elizabeth, and Edward. His French, Dutch, Latin, and English books, which were kept in his study in the garret, were valued at three thousand pounds of tobacco. He left, also, twelve pictures, silver plate, and a signet ring. If the hand of time could be turned back, it would be interesting to push aside the garret door to see the Captain's study—a picture or two on the walls; his quill and signet ring on the heavy table; and on convenient shelves those much prized volumes, possibly a book of romance in French, and a Dutch work on geography, with alluring copper plates of blunt merchant ships and naked savages; perhaps a Latin Bible, a work on the military art, and a treatise on English husbandry. With books and pictures, the planter's home was far removed from a wilderness.

The portrait is from a photograph of the original, formerly at Norfolk, Virginia, kindly lent by G. Andrews Moriarty, Esq., of Boston.

Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Volume 5, page 327.



WILLIAM MOSELEY, JR.
Died 1671

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“JOHN PAGE of Middle Plantation in Yorke County in Virginia Esquire,” whose fine face depicted by Sir Peter Lely, in 1660, is familiar to all lovers of our early history, was born in the year 1627 at Bedfont, County Middlesex, England, the son of Francis Page, to whose memory the son, “de comitatu Ebor. in Virginia mercatoris,” placed an inscription in the Church of St. Mary, beginning:

“A virtuous life & good old age perfumed the memory of Francis Page.”

About the year 1650, John Page came over to Virginia, settled in Williamsburg, and married Alice Lucken. He died, 23 January, 1691/2, if the reading of the weather-worn inscription is correct, and was buried in Bruton Churchyard, under a stone bearing the family arms and “in hope of a joyfull Resurrection.” The stone is now in the vestibule of the church.

The Page arms were “A fess dancettée between three martlets azure,” but the tomb of Colonel Page’s granddaughter bore the arms of Pagit—so careless were they in matters of this nature.

Colonel Page was a member of the King’s Council, and was possessed of a large property in land, slaves, and ships in Virginia, as well as of houses in Westminster, England, much of which passed at his death to his second son, Captain Matthew Page, father of the builder of “Rosewell,” and grandfather of the governor. The Colonel began the new year, in 1688, by writing a letter to his son of thirty, to accompany a little book of religious instruction prepared in his own handwriting. He says:

“Set not lightly by my gift, but esteem those fatherly instructions above earthly riches. Consider the dignity of your soul, and let no

time slip whereby you may, with God's assistance, work out your salvation with fear and trembling."

The portrait by Lely represents a young man with grave, blue eyes and wavy, brown hair. The dark cloak is brightened by a white starched collar. The original is at William and Mary College.

Glenn, "Some Colonial Mansions." Volume 1, page 173.



JOHN PAGE
1627-1691/2

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GEORGE PERCY, eighth son of Henry, eighth Earl of Northumberland, was born 4 September, 1580. His early training was received in the Low Countries, the best school of his time for knightly young gentlemen. On the twentieth day of December, 1606, he sailed for Virginia in the first expedition, and has left us a minute and invaluable account of the voyage. He served as deputy governor from September, 1609, until the arrival of the shipwrecked *Sir Thomas Gates*, 21 May, 1610—a period of extreme poverty and unrest—and again from March, 1611, when Lord De la Warr left the colony, to the coming of Sir Thomas Dale, in May.

Percy's "Observations," in 1607, tell of arrival in April, the construction of a fort in June, with much of interest relating to the savages. In August he begins a depressing story of disease and death, too dreary to record here. A month later he continues :

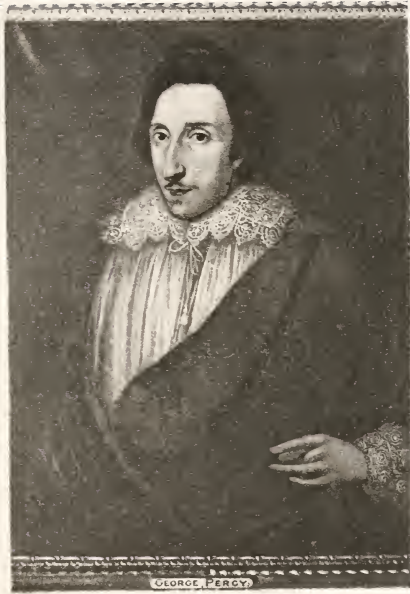
"The fourth day of September died Thomas Jacob Sergeant. The fift day, there died Benjamin Beast. Our men were destroyed with cruell diseases, as Swellings, Flixes, Burning Fevers, and by warres, and some departed suddenly, but for the most part they died of meere famine. There were never Englishmen left in a forreigne Countrey in such miserie as wee were in this new discovered Virginia. Wee watched every three nights, lying on the bare cold ground, what weather soever came, [and] warded all the next day, which brought our men to bee most feeble wretches. Our food was but a small Can of Barlie sod in water, to five men a day, our drinke cold water taken out of the River, which was at a floud verie salt, at a low tide full of slime and filth, which was the destruction of many of our men. Thus we lived for the space of five moneths in this miserable distresse, not having five able men to man our Bulwarkes upon any occasion. If it had not pleased God to have put a terrour in the Savages hearts, we had all perished by those vild and cruell Pagans, being in that weake estate as we were; our

men night and day groaning in every corner of the Fort most pittifull to heare. If there were any conscience in men, it would make their harts to bleed to heare the pitifull murmurings and out-cries of our sick men without reliefe, every night and day, for the space of sixe weekes, some departing out of the World, many times three or foure in a night; in the morning, their bodies trailed out of their Cabines like Dogges to be buried. In this sort did I see the mortalitie of divers of our people."

While in Virginia, Percy kept a "continual and daily table for gentlemen of fashion," as he puts it—a wise action, perhaps, in days of discontent, but a heavy charge upon his patient brother in England. Deeply in debt, he sailed for home 22 April, 1612, never to return. The rest of his life was spent in the service of the Low Countries, in defending his administration from the charges in Captain Smith's "Generall Historie," and in writing a work on native customs and the life of the settlers during their suffering from famine and disease. He is severe on the Captain, but it must be remembered that he wrote long after the period of the events which he describes, and is goaded on by irritation. Percy died in 1632.

The "Dictionary of National Biography" says that he died unmarried, but Brenan, in "A History of the House of Percy," 1902, claims that he married Anne Floyd, of Jamestown, who remained in Virginia; but whether there were children or not is not known.

The portrait is from a photograph, by Mr. H. P. Cook, of the painting in the Virginia Historical Society, copied from the original at Sion House, London.



GEORGE PERCY
1580-1632

WILLIAM RANDOLPH was born about 1651 at Morton Morrell, Warwickshire, the son of Richard and Elizabeth (Ryland) Randolph. Richard is called, in the "Dictionary of National Biography," a half brother of Thomas Randolph, that famous wit, poet, and *protégé* of Ben Jonson, who died early from drinking "too greedily of the muse's spring." William came to Virginia about 1674, and married, about six years later, Mary, daughter of Colonel Henry Isham, of Bermuda Hundred, on the James River. They settled on a plantation known as Turkey Island, in Henrico County, below Richmond, where he died 11 April, 1711, having had seven sons and two daughters.

These children were :

1. William, called Councilor Randolph, was born in 1681. Treasurer of Virginia.
2. Thomas, of Tuckahoe.
3. Isham, adjutant general of the colony.
4. Richard, ancestor of John Randolph, of Roanoke.
5. Henry.
6. Sir John, King's attorney; speaker of the House of Burgesses.
7. Edward.
8. Mary, wife of Captain John Stith and mother of the Rev. William Stith, the historian of Virginia.
9. Elizabeth, the wife of Richard Bland.

Randolph was a colonel of militia; member of the House of Burgesses in 1685-1699, 1703-1705, 1710, and speaker in 1698; attorney general in 1696; and named as a trustee in the charter of William and Mary College. He was deeply interested in the civilization of the American Indians, and proved himself a man of high character and wide influence. His estate became in later years the home of

General Pickett, of the Confederacy; and "Tuckahoe," the more famous home of the Randolphs, is supposed to have been built about 1700 for Colonel William's son, Thomas.

The contemporary records here and there reveal the personality of Colonel Randolph. He was a spirited Southern gentleman, fond of his Madeira, and therefore afflicted with the gout; given to "profane oaths," and indicted three times in Henrico County for this offence; but scrupulously careful of his honor and dignity. He would not, as a member of the Henrico County bench, hear a case involving the production or sale of tobacco, because he was "a considerable dealer in the tobacco trade." Nor would he permit discourtesy in the court room. He fined Thomas Holmes twelve hundred pounds of tobacco, because Holmes, "to ye great abuse and dishonour of all authority," did "put on his hat, cock it up, sit down, and begin to sing." This fine was spent by Randolph in aiding the poor of the county.

Colonel Randolph lived at a time of great extravagance in the development of estates in Virginia. Bishop Meade, the historian, delivered more than one homily on this sin of the Virginians, holding up Mann Page's "Rosewell" and Lewis Burwell's mansion at King's Mill as warning examples. And then he added:

"How much wiser was it in the first William Randolph, of Turkey Island, to live in a house of moderate dimensions himself, though with every comfort, and to build during his lifetime good houses for his numerous children in various parts of the State!"

The original painting of Colonel Randolph, owned by Mrs. Edward C. Mayo, of Richmond, is in poor condition. The portrait here given is from an excellent copy made in 1896 by Louis P. Dieterich, and owned by Douglas H. Thomas, Esq., of Baltimore.



WILLIAM RANDOLPH
1651(?)—1711

GEORGE SANDYS, seventh son of the archbishop of York, was born at Bishopthorpe, in Yorkshire, 2 March, 1577/8. In his youth he matriculated at St. Mary Hall, Oxford, studied at the Middle Temple, 1596; and traveled widely, observed shrewdly, and described his impressions in four books issued in 1615. Following his brother, Sir Edwin, he interested himself in Virginia. In April, 1621, he was appointed treasurer of the Virginia Company, and sailed with Governor Sir Francis Wyatt, who had married his niece. He had another connection with the colony in the marriage of his nephew, Robert Sandys, to Alice Washington, aunt of Colonel John, the immigrant. He was a member of the Council, and managed a plantation of his own, but his quarrelsome temperament injured his success. Failing to be made secretary of a special government commission appointed in 1631, he soon abandoned the colony.

He was by no means the only colonist who wrote gloomily of life about him, but his illustrious family connections gave his word unusual weight. In his opinion the Council was "very weak," some officials mere "ciphers," and Captain Smith "fitter for action than advice, yet honest in both." His comments on men and conditions were discriminating and probably not unjust. The immigrants were too often ragged, unserviceable people; ship building was a failure; glass making unsuccessful in the hands of Italians because "a more damned crew Hell never vomited"; but silk culture was improving. He did add in a letter to his brother, in 1623, that "a cheerful disposition in Virginia was an antidote against all diseases."

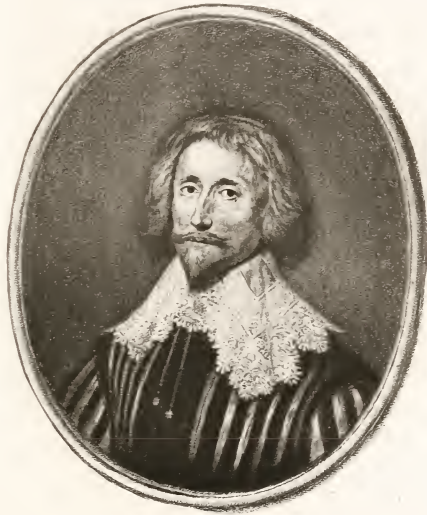
Sandys,

"Within whose brest Wit's empire seem'd to be,
And in whose braine a mine of poetrie,"

was better engaged, however, in Virginia than the above paragraph would indicate, for he finished the last ten books of his translation of Ovid's "Metamorphoses," part amid the fields and part "amongst the roaring of the seas." Drayton and Pope both admired his work, and it had a lasting influence. Sandys did much literary work in England, and found time to act as the London agent of the Virginia Assembly for a few years. Fuller saw him in the Savoy in 1641, "a very aged man with a youthful soul in a decayed body." He died unmarried at Boxley Abbey, near Maidstone, 29 March, 1644.

Sandys will always be known as a poet rather than as an adventurer over seas. Sidney Lee says of him :

"Sandys possessed exceptional metrical dexterity, and the refinement with which he handled the couplet entitles him to a place beside Denham and Waller."



GEORGE SANDYS
1577/8-1644

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CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH, the son of George and Alice Smith, of Willoughby, in Lincolnshire, was baptized in the parish church there, 6 January, 1579/80. Soon after his father's death, in 1596, he set out to win his way as a soldier of fortune in the wide world of his day, relying, however, more upon his pen than upon his sword. He says that he served for a year as a pirate; killed three Turkish champions in combat, thus outdoing the youthful David; was sold as a slave and sent to Constantinople, where a lady befriended him; was cruelly treated by a pasha, whom he slew, and escaped. On 19 December, 1606, he was one of one hundred and five emigrants who set out from Blackwall for Virginia, where he arrived in chains, charged with conspiracy. The settlers proved to be idle and incompetent, and Smith, like the Admirable Crichton, rose to the occasion as a leader. He was captured by Indians in December, 1607, but, as he much later said, was released through the intercession of the Indian princess, Pocahontas. Returning to Jamestown, he was arrested and condemned to death, being saved by the timely arrival of Captain Newport.

In September, 1608, Smith became head of the colony, and introduced thrift and order by rigorous rule, building a church and fortifying Jamestown.

He was injured by an explosion in 1609, and returned to England in October, devoting the rest of his life to exploration and writing. Eight publications of his are listed in the various biographies.

He died in London, 21 June, 1631, and was buried at St. Sepulchre's Church. His portrait was engraved by Simon van de Passe, in 1616, when the explorer was at the age of thirty-seven.

Smith includes in his "Generall Historie" several

laudatory poems. One by an unknown gentleman has this meritorious stanza, suggestive of the saying that the colonists fell first upon their knees and then upon the aborigines :

*“He left the Countrey in prosperous happie state,
And plenty stood with peace at each mans doore:
Regarding not the salvage love nor hate:
Themselves grew well, the Indians wondrous poore.”*

In a letter of the time, Captain George Percy writes of the “Generall Historie” :

“The author hathe not spared to aproprate many deserts to himselfe which he never performed, and stuffed his relacyons with many falsities and malycyous detractyons.”

On the other hand, a present-day student of Indian place names says that Smith’s map has preserved the purity of Algonquin words with greater accuracy than any other map of the period.



JOHN SMITH
1579/80-1631

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THOMAS WEST, third Baron De la Warr, son of the second baron and Anne, daughter of Sir Francis Knollys, K. G., was born "the 9th of July, between 2 and 3 of the clock in the afternoone, 1577," at Wherwell, Hants. Sir Francis was one of the great figures in Queen Elizabeth's reign, and Lady Knollys was the queen's cousin. Having matriculated at Queen's College, Oxford, 9 March, 1591/2, and traveled abroad, West married, 25 November, 1596, Cecilia, daughter of Sir Thomas Shirley, of Wiston, Sussex. For a few months he served in Parliament. Escaping serious punishment for apparent connection with Essex's Rebellion, he succeeded to the family title in 1601/2, became a member of the Privy Council, a knight, and, in 1605, an M.A. of Oxford. He soon was engrossed in colonization, and on 28 February, 1609/10, was appointed first governor and captain general for life of the Virginia company. He reached Virginia the following June, during a critical period, reviving and strengthening the colony, so that, as Alexander Brown says, "if any one man can be called the founder of Virginia . . . I believe he is that man." The nature of his efforts is explained in a letter from De la Warr, in July, 1610, relating how he cleaned up James-Town, sent fishermen out for food, and dispatched that "good old gentleman," Sir George Somers, to Bermuda, for "hogs, flesh, and fish."

After a year had been spent in building forts and encouraging local enterprises, he returned to England and published a "Relation." In May, 1618, he again sailed for Virginia, and somewhere off the New England coast he fell ill and died at sea, 7 June, 1618, "together with 30 more, not without suspicion of poison." His widow for a time received a pension out of the dues on imports

from Virginia. By her he had seven children, and if we may believe her petition, he left her only £10 per annum, so great had been his expenditures in Virginia. It has been said of Lord De la Warr :

“The people of America will not fail, when time has made things venerable, and when an intermixture of fable has moulded useful truths into popular opinions, to mention with equal gratitude, and perhaps similar heightening circumstances, her Columbus, her Castro, her De Poincy, her De la War, her Baltimore, and her Penn. The colony of Virginia was so fast rooted by the care of Lord de la War, that it was enabled to stand two terrible storms; two massacres made by the Indians, in which the whole colony was nearly cut off; and to subdue that people, so as to put it utterly out of their power for many years past to give them the least disturbance.”

The illustration is from a painting in the State Library, Richmond, after an original in England.



THOMAS WEST
Lord De la Warr
1577-1618

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DELAWARE

EPKE, the son of Jacob, whose descendants took the name Banta, was a farmer at Oosterbierum, near the entrance to the Zuyder Zee, in Friesland, when his second son was born, in 1654. He soon moved to a neighboring village called Minnertsga, where his next three sons were born. With his wife and five sons he went on board the ship *De Trouw*, early in 1659, and sailed from the port of Harlingen, paying 159 florins for the passage.

Epke settled at Flushing, on Long Island, and in 1662 was known as "the worthy Epke Jacobs, innkeeper." In 1671 he bought a mill in the adjoining town of Jamaica. Two or three years later, Epke moved to Bergen, New Jersey, and was of sufficient prominence to be made a member of a Special Court of Oyer and Terminer in 1679. In two years he moved again, settling at Hackensack, where he purchased 183 acres "lying and being upon the New Plantation upon the Hackinsack River."

There is little of record to give personality to the life of Epke Jacobs—as he is called in the excellent Banta Genealogy. He was thrifty and he prospered, rearing five sturdy sons, who married in their time. His wife's name is unknown, although she was recorded as a passenger in the ship *De Trouw*, in 1659. Epke was arrested by the high sheriff of Bergen County, in 1686, together with other large land owners, "for a Riote by them comitted in the s' County, and for Refuseing to obey the King's authority there," and were committed to the "Com'on Gaole" at Woodbridge. The affair seems to have had to do with the legality of rents laid upon Dutch settlers by the proprietors of the province of East Jersey. Epke showed his good spirit, but took counsel of discretion, paid his rents, and was discharged from custody.

His oldest son, Cornelius, was born in Friesland in 1652, and four other sons, named Seba, Hendrick, Derrick, and Weart, were born before the migration. Jannetie, the oldest daughter of "Cornelius Epke," married at Hackensack, 22 August, 1696, Johannes Meyer, of New York, and the marriage record gives the bride's name as "Jannetie Cornelese Banta." This was the first use of the Banta surname in America. Whence it came no man knows, but all the male descendants of Epke, the son of Jacob, of Oosterbierum, adopted it forthwith. The immigrant at this time was very old, or perhaps he had died.

His portrait in an oval, but in a square frame, bears in the corners this inscription, "Ætatis Suæ 31, Anno 1650." He was born, therefore, about the year 1619; and in 1686, when he is last referred to, was a man of sixty-seven years of age.



EPKE JACOBS
Ancestor of Banta family
Born 1619

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THE REV. ERIC TOBIAS BJÖRCK, tutor to the sons of Assessor Schönström, of Westmaria, Sweden, in 1696/7, was then a young scholar of promise, and was selected by King Charles XI, of Sweden, to be sent with the Rev. Andreas Rudman to the colony on the Delaware as a preacher. Leaving Dalarön, 4 August, 1696, they reached London in October, after many adventures. They sailed from London on the 4th of February, 1697, in the ship *Jeffris*, and arrived in twenty weeks at New Sweden, having visited Virginia and Maryland. At first, Björck was assigned to the congregation at Tranhook, but soon was transferred, and built a church at Christina, on the site of Wilmington, Delaware. He lived in restricted lodgings until he married Christina, daughter of Peter Stalcop, an influential and religious member of the colony. In the very readable diary of the Rev. Andreas Sandel, of Philadelphia, there are several references to Björck and his bride, who visited the Rev. Mr. Rudman, at Philadelphia, in July, 1702; the two men "escorted his sweetheart about the town, as she had not seen it before." In a heavy rain, Sandel went down to Christina, in September, to say the banns; and on the 6th of October the diarist, although very ill, married Eric to his "Stina."

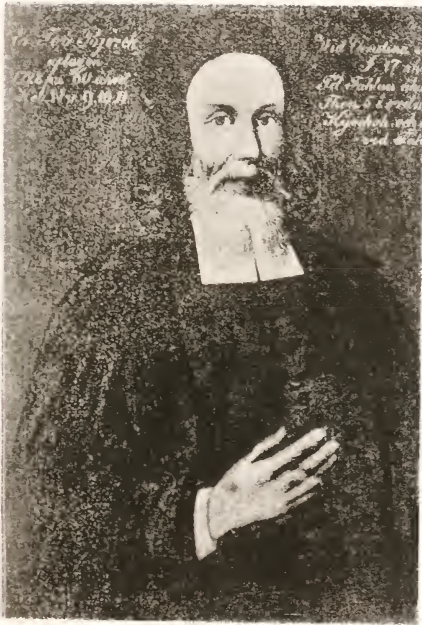
Björck was made provost of the Swedish churches in America, as successor to Andreas Rudman, in 1713. After sixteen years, the King recalled him to the more important pastorate at Falun, in Dalecarlia, Sweden; and following months of preparation for his farewell, he embarked in June, 1714, with his wife and five children: Tobias, Magdalena, Catharina, Christina, and Maria. He died in 1740.

Björck's labors in Falun were in a land of copper mines,

and his new friends sent out to Christina, in America, a large silver chalice and plate for the parishioners, whom he was so reluctant to leave behind him in the new world. He was a learned and able man, prudent, active, sympathetic, and tactful. His influence on the Swedish settlements was far-reaching, and he continued for many years to serve from Europe his American friends, by advice and aid.

The portrait is from a velox print in the Julius F. Sachse Ephrata collection, taken from the original painting in Sweden.

Sachse's "The German Pietists of Pennsylvania," 1694-1708.
Acrelius's "History of New Sweden," 1874, page 262.



ERIC TOBIAS BJÖRCK.
Died 1740

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THE lives of DOMINE EVERARDUS BOGARDUS and ANNETJE JANS, his wife, are a mirror of custom and events in New Amsterdam. He was a native of Woerden, near Utrecht, and matriculated at the University of Leyden, in July, 1627, as a "student of letters," being twenty years of age. The Consistory of Amsterdam commissioned him, on the 9th of September, 1630, to go as a chaplain or comforter of the sick to the West India Company's "factory" at Elmina, on the Gold Coast. Bogardus soon returned, was ordained in June, 1632, for service in foreign churches, and came with Director Van Twiller, in April, 1633, to New Netherland, as the second minister of the Reformed Church. Here he remained until August, 1647, when he sailed with Governor Kieft to settle their disputes in Holland, and both were drowned in Bristol Channel, near the city of Swansea, 27 September, 1647.

Bogardus married, in 1638, "a small, well-formed woman with delicate features and bright, beautiful, dark eyes," Annetje, the widow of a Swedish settler, Roelof Janssen, owner of sixty-two acres on Broadway. Bogardus was then "large, graceful, with a broad, open face, high cheek bones, piercing eyes, and a mouth expressive of the very electricity of good humor." These attractive and good-humored people were ever after in trouble. Mrs. Van Corlear was soon haled into court for declaring that Mrs. Bogardus held her petticoat high to display her ankles, of which she was proud. The Domine was at odds with Van Twiller, having from the pulpit called him "a child of the devil," and promising the next Sunday to give him "a shake that would make him shudder." The congregation, however, grew in numbers.

In 1642, at the marriage of Madame Bogardus's daugh-

ter to Surgeon Kierstede, the Domine, the Governor, and De Vries, after six rounds of drink, induced the wedding guests to subscribe heavily to build a new stone church. The guests, when sober, became very angry, but the church was built. Meanwhile, Kieft had succeeded Van Twiller, and Bogardus protested violently from the pulpit against Kieft's cruel and tactless treatment of the Indians. In this, De Vries, the traveler, seems to confirm the Domine's statements. Kieft tried to stop the Domine's sermons by drums, shouts, and the firing of cannon. He also forbade an appeal to Holland. Finally they set sail for the fatherland, to settle their differences there. The ship went on the rocks, broke in eight pieces, and sank while Kieft, extending his hand to his enemies, asked their forgiveness.¹ The widow Annetje made her will at Beverwyck, in January, 1663, and mentioned Willem, Cornelis, Jonas, and Pieter Bogardus, her children, as well as others by her former husband.

Bogardus was a leader of men, courageous, clear-headed, and, on the whole, a champion of the right. His pastoral duties were not neglected, although his temper and habits were not always an example for his flock.

Manual of the Reformed Church, 1879, page 187.

Historic New York; Half Moon Papers, 1897, pages 121-158.

¹ Winthrop refers to this tragedy as "an observable hand of God against the Dutch of New Netherlands."



EVERARDUS BOGARDUS
1607-1647

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SAMUEL CARPENTER, treasurer of Pennsylvania, was born, 4 November, 1649, at Horsham, Sussex, and was baptized in the beautiful Plantagenet church, where all his family worshipped. He early became a Quaker, and settled in Barbados about the year 1672, to escape persecution. Here he amassed a fortune during the next ten years, but was harassed by calls to bear arms and to support military measures. He determined to change his home, and arrived in Philadelphia in July, 1683. On the 12th of December, 1684, he married Hannah Hardiman, who had come from Haverford West, in Wales, a month after his arrival, to dwell in the same city. He was then thirty-five years of age and she was thirty-eight. The young merchant prospered in houses, mills, and lands, and died at his daughter's home, Sep viva Plantation, 10 April, 1714, after a painful illness. Three sons and a daughter died in infancy, and three children, Samuel, John, and Hannah, survived.

Carpenter was a member of the Provincial Council in 1687-1689, 1695, 1697-1713; of the Assembly in 1693-1694, 1696; deputy governor in 1694-1698; and treasurer of the province in 1704, 1710-1711, 1713, 1714. His name and his acts are woven into the history of Pennsylvania, and everywhere in its annals he is associated with William Penn, James Logan, and Isaac Norris. The coming of wars and the spread of grist mills decreased his income, but his expenses went on. The result was, as he wrote in 1705:

"Although I am possessed of considerable estate, I am very uneasy and look upon myself as very unhappy, and worse than those that are out of debt."

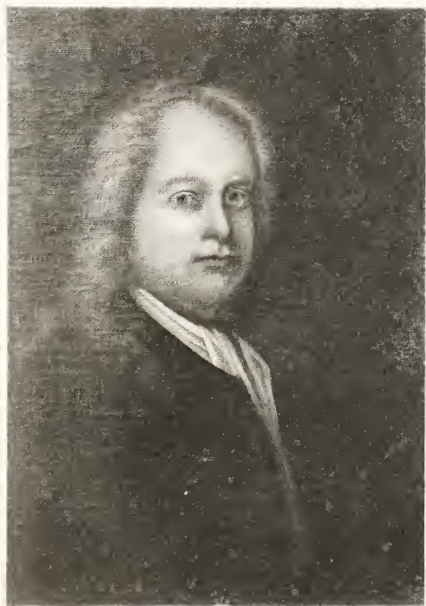
His home, known as the Slate Roof House, was built about the year 1698, was occupied from time to time by states-

men, soldiers, and writers, and became a famous landmark. James Logan looked upon Carpenter as the wisest man in the government, and in a letter to William Penn, referring to Carpenter's death, concludes with these words, worthy to be the epitaph of any man:

"I am satisfied that his humble and just soul is now at rest."

The portrait is from an original painting, owned by Benjamin Acton Carpenter, Esq., of Salem, New Jersey, and reproduced by his permission.

"Samuel Carpenter and His Descendants," 1912.



SAMUEL CARPENTER

1649-1714

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RICHARD COOTE, Earl of Bellomont, the popular governor of New York, was born in 1636, the son of Richard, first Lord Coote, of Coloony, by Mary, daughter of Sir George St. George, of County Leitrim. He married, 19 August, 1680, Catharine, daughter of Bridges Nanfan, of Birts-Morton, in Worcestershire, and died 5 March, 1700/1, in New York, so greatly lamented that a fast was observed for his death. His son, Nanfan, succeeded him in the earldom.

Bellomont had a distinguished career in Europe, due in large measure to his vigorous support of King William III in Parliament and in Ireland. He served as governor of Leitrim; member of Parliament for Droitwich, 1689-1695; and also treasurer and receiver general to Queen Mary, 1689-1693. Early in the year 1689, he was attainted by King James's Irish Parliament; but for his loyalty to the House of Orange was, in November, created Earl of Bellomont, in the peerage of Ireland, with a grant of over 77,000 acres of forfeited Irish lands—a circumstance that would have dimmed his popularity in our present-day New York. He was commissioned governor of New York and of Massachusetts in 1697; and in America, his sympathy with democratic government, his fair and tolerant spirit, his kind heart, affable manner, fine figure, and "extremely stylish dress," made him a great favorite. His administration was identified with the effort to put down illegal trade, and to stamp out piracy. Like Governor Ludwell, he was the implacable foe of pirates, and induced a number of noblemen and gentlemen to fit out the *Adventure* galley to go in search of them. He was induced to give the command to Captain Kidd, who soon became known as a prince of pirates; and although he probably

was not a pirate at all, the governor felt impelled to seek his capture. Kidd trusted to Bellomont for a fair trial, and surrendered himself at Boston, where there was no law against piracy; he was, however, sent to England, and after a grossly unfair trial was executed.

Lord Bellomont was a vigorous opponent of the office holder who had private access to the public purse. Here he was on ground familiar to all of us, but his treatment of Captain Kidd would, one may venture to suggest, have been more sympathetic had he been able to make friends in his youth with the heroes of "Treasure Island."



Called
RICHARD COOTE
Earl of Bellomont
1636-1701



*the Excellent Richard Coote, Earl of Bellomont, &
Lord Coote, Colonel in the Kingdom of Ireland, &
Governour of New England, then York, New Hampshire
and vice Admirall of these Seas.*

RICHARD COOTE
Earl of Bellomont
1636-1701

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DAVID PIETERSZOOM DE VRIES, writer, traveler, and "Artillery-Master to the Noble and Mighty Lords the Council of West Friesland and the Northern Quarter [of Holland]", was born about 1593, at Rochelle, France, where his father, of an ancient family of Hoorn, North Holland, had been in business for ten years. His mother came from Amsterdam. The son was bred to commerce and arms from childhood. In 1618, he was in the Mediterranean; in 1620, then a married man, he was at Newfoundland; later, he was fighting pirates off Cartagena; and at Toulon met the Duke of Guise, admiral of France. From 1627 to 1630, he was in the East Indies, and then set out for the Delaware or South River as a partner of Kiliaen van Rensselaer and others. The next year a settlement was made near the present Lewes, and called Swanendael. De Vries, in 1632, went out in command of an expedition, word having come that the town was in ruins. He sailed up the coast to Manhattan, and after various adventures returned to Europe, in October, 1636.

De Vries was again in America from 1638 to 1644, attempting to plant settlements on Staten Island and at "Tappaan." After a visit to the Swedes on the Delaware, in October, 1643, and a winter with Governor Berkeley in Virginia, de Vries sailed for Holland, reaching his house at Hoorn on the 21st of June, 1644. His portrait was engraved in 1653, at the age of sixty, and used two years later in an account of his travels and adventures, published at Alkmaar. The portrait was reengraved in 1853 by Ritchie, for Murphy's translation of the "Voyages." He was an entertaining gossip, a good observer, and, more's the pity, one of the very few men of honor, whom the Indians found that they could trust with their lives. His

tact and kindness may be illustrated by the following anecdote:

“The 12th [June, 1639] Among the incidents which happened while I was here [at Fort Good Hope, now Hartford] was that of an English ketch arriving here from the north, with thirty pipes of Canary wine. There was a supercargo on it, who was from the same city, in England, as the servant of the minister of this town, and was well acquainted with him. Now this supercargo invited the minister’s servant on board the vessel to drink with him; and it seems that the man became fuddled with wine, or drank pretty freely, and was observed by the minister. So they were going to bring the servant to the church, where the post stood, in order to whip him. The supercargo then came to me, and requested me to speak to the minister, as it was my fault that he had given wine to his countryman. I accordingly went with the commander of our little fort, or redoubt, and invited the minister and the mayor and other leading men, with their wives, who were very fond of eating cherries, as there were from forty to fifty cherry-trees standing about the redoubt, full of cherries. We feasted the minister and the governor and their wives, who came to us; and, as we were seated at the meal in the redoubt, I, together with the supercargo, requested the minister to pardon his servant, saying that he probably had not partaken of any wine for a year, and that such sweet Canary wine would intoxicate any man. We were a long while before we could persuade him; but their wives spoke favorably, whereby the servant got free.”

“Narratives of New Netherland,” edited by J. F. Jameson. 1909, pages 181-234.



DAVID PIETERSZ DE VRIES

Born 1593

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THE REV. GUALTERUS DU BOIS, a distinguished clergyman of New Amsterdam, was born in 1666, at Streefkerk, in Holland, the son of the Rev. Peter Du Bois, of Amsterdam, who was the one hundredth in succession there since the Reformation. The son studied at the University of Leyden, was licensed to preach in 1697, and married Helena van Boelen. Du Bois arrived in New York, in 1699, with his wife, having been called to the Collegiate Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, as colleague of the Rev. Henricus Selyns, whom he succeeded in 1701. He was commended heartily, in 1704, for the exercise of his tact in maintaining correspondence between the consistories in the province of New York and the classis of Amsterdam.

Du Bois is said by contemporaries to have been prudent, judicious, and consistent, qualities which coincide with the impressions to be gathered from a study of his portrait. His fame was more than local, and his labors were like those of a bishop, rather than of the pastor of a single flock; he was often at Albany, engaged in religious work. His commentaries on the Bible, and his letters to friends abroad, made him universally honored and beloved in his own world.

He preached for the last time on the 25th of September, 1751, was seized with illness that Sunday evening, and in ten days was dead. The sudden termination to his career must have been unexpected, for he had planned his work for some time to come. He died too early to be a witness to sad contentions within the church, which came soon after his decease.

Too little has been discovered relating to his home life, and his wife is unfortunately only a name.

Our illustration is from an artotype reproduction of the painting which was used in the "Year-Book of the Church for 1882." The original is owned by the consistory of the church.

"Year-Book of the Church for 1882"; and National Magazine, Volume 17, page 33.





GUALTERUS DU BOIS

1666-1751

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DOMINE BERNARDUS FREEMAN, or Freerman, was born, in 1660, at Gildehaus, a village in Hanover, near the Dutch border, and two miles from Bentheim, well known for its mineral spring. He began life as a tailor in Westphalia, but turned to scholarly pursuits at Amsterdam, where he became a member of the church, and was licensed, 9 March, 1698, by the classes of Worden and Overrynland, to preach. Two years later, adding a week, he was licensed and ordained by the classis of Lingen for service in Albany, but on his arrival, 20 July, 1700, he became the preacher in the Reformed Dutch Church at Schenectady, where he served for five years. His interest was not limited to the Dutch settlers, for he won the regard of the Mohawk Indians by a study of their language, and by translations of portions of the English prayer book and Bible into their tongue.

Freeman's virility and command of languages attracted the attention of churches on Long Island in 1702, and the elders applied to Lord Cornbury, the governor of New York, for his transfer. Opposition developed, largely of a political nature, and Freeman was not licensed there until 26 December, 1705. The disaffected obtained a clergyman from Amsterdam, and a bitter feud distressed King's County, the Council, and four royal governors until 1714, when an agreement was reached and the work harmoniously divided. Freeman then moved from New Utrecht to Flatbush. In these days of discord, when neighbors did not speak to one another, it is related that two men met in the public road, and each refusing to turn out, they lighted their pipes and sat glaring and smoking, until hunger brought humility. The Domine married, 25 August, 1705, Margarita Goosense, daughter of Captain Goosen Gerrite

van Schaick, of Beverwyck, and left a daughter, Anna Margarita, the wife of her cousin David, son of Matthew Clarkson, secretary of the colony. Until the time of his death, in January, 1743, Freeman was busily engaged in religious work at Flatbush, Bushwick, Brooklyn, and at New Utrecht, where he died. He wrote, in 1720, "De Spiegel der Zelfskennis" ("The Mirror of Self Knowledge," a collection of philosophical maxims); in 1721, "De Weegshale de Gerade Godt" ("The Balances of God's Grace," a volume of sermons, with portrait); and, in 1726, "Verdeediging" (a defense against the church of Raritan). The first and second were printed by Bradford, the third by Zenger.

Freeman was a man of good temper, "well affected to Episcopacy," timid perhaps, and too easily influenced by Lord Cornbury for his peace of mind, at a time when English and Dutch were not on the best of terms. Lord Bellomont, who recommended him to the Five Nations, in 1700, called him "a very good sort of a man."

Pearson's "History of the Schenectady Patent," 1883, page 112.

Stiles's "History of King's County," Volume 1, 1884, page 334.



BERNARDUS FREEMAN

1660-1743

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ANDREW HAMILTON, famous as the defender of the printer, John Peter Zenger, in New York, in 1736, and as a bold advocate of liberty of speech, was born in Scotland, about the year 1676, of a good family. He married, 6 March, 1706, Anne, daughter of Thomas and Susanna (Denwood) Brown, and widow of Joseph Preeson, by whom he had James, deputy governor of Pennsylvania, and patron of Benjamin West, the painter; Andrew; and a daughter, Margaret, the wife of Chief Justice William Allen. Hamilton died at Brush Hill, Philadelphia, 4 August, 1741.

When the future leader of the Pennsylvania bar landed in Accomac County, Virginia, about 1700, he was known as Mr. Trent, and taught a classical school. He soon took up the study of law, and in 1712 was admitted to Gray's Inn, London; he returned to practice law in Maryland and in Philadelphia. He was attorney general in 1717-1726; member of the Provincial Council in 1720-1741; master of the Court in Chancery in 1723; prothonotary of the Supreme Court and recorder of Philadelphia in 1727; speaker of the Assembly in 1729-1733, 1735-1739; and judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court in 1737. Hamilton was bold in censure, critical of those in power, stern in manner, but slow to punish; eager to settle disputes in private, even against his own interest; very radical in religion, and throughout his professional life legal adviser to the Penn family.

A passage toward the end of Hamilton's defense of Zenger shows his method:

"I sincerely believe, that were some Persons to go thro' the Streets of *New-York* now-a-days, and read a Part of the Bible, if it was not known to be such, Mr. Attorney, with the Help of his

Innuendo's, would easily turn it into a Libel. As, for instance, Is. IX. 16. *The Leaders of the People cause them to err, and they that are led by them are destroyed.* But should Mr. Attorney go about to make this a Libel, he would treat it thus; *The Leaders of the People (innuendo, the Governour and Council of New-York) cause them (innuendo, the People of this Province) to err, and they (the people of this Province meaning) that are led by them (the Governour and Council meaning) are destroyed (innuendo, are deceived into the Loss of their Liberty) which is the worst Kind of Destruction."*

His daring is well illustrated by the following remarks and the caution from the attorney general :

"It is true in Times past it was a crime to speak Truth, and in that terrible Court of Star Chamber, many worthy and brave Men suffered for so doing; and yet even in that Court, and in those bad Times, a great and good Man durst say, what I hope will not be taken amiss of me to say in this Place, *to wit, The Practice of informations for Libels is a Sword in the Hands of a wicked King, and an arrant Coward, to cut down and destroy the innocent; the one cannot, because of his high Station, and the other dares not, because of his want of Courage, revenge himself in another Manner."*

"*Mr. Attorney. Pray Mr. Hamilton, have a Care what you say, don't go too far neither, I don't like those Liberties."*

"Andrew Hamilton," by Joshua F. Fisher. Pennsylvania Magazine, 1892, Volume 16, page 1.



ANDREW HAMILTON

1676(?)—1741

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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

CALEB HEATHCOTE was born, 6 March, 1665, in England, sixth son of Alderman Gilbert and Anne (Dickens) Heathcote, of Chesterfield, Derbyshire, and younger brother of Sir Gilbert, wealthy merchant and Lord Mayor of London. He married, about 1702, Martha, daughter of Colonel William Smith, who had been governor of Tangier, where she was born, 14 September, 1681. He died at New York, 28 February, 1720/1, leaving papers of great historical value.

Heathcote was engaged to be married in England, but the young lady decided that she preferred his elder brother. Disappointed in love, he determined to sail for America, and arrived at New York in 1691 or 1692, where he served as councilor in 1692-1697, 1702-1720; he organized the town of Westchester, 1695, and was the first mayor, judge, and commander of the county militia; he was receiver general of the province in 1697 and 1702; mayor of New York in 1711-1714; and judge of the Courts of Admiralty for New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, as well as surveyor general of the customs for the eastern district of North America in 1715-1721. His estate at Mamaroneck, on which he had built a stately brick manor house, was, in 1701, erected into "the lordship and manor of Scarsdale."

The religious conditions about New York led him to write, in 1692:

"I found it the most rude and Heathenish Country I ever saw in my whole Life . . . I sent an order to all [Militia] Captains . . . to agree amongst themselves to appoint Readers and pass the Sabbath in the best Manner they could . . . or spend the day in Exercise."

In 1695, he organized "The Managers of the Church of England," which petitioned for a charter for Trinity

Church, of which he became the first vestryman. He is said to have been the first American member of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; and introduced episcopacy into Connecticut in 1707-1708, where he went heavily armed in self-protection.

He left two sons and four daughters, of whom only two survived: Anne, wife of James de Lancey, chief justice and lieutenant governor; and Martha, wife of Lewis Johnston, M.D. Many of their descendants have been prominent.

Lamb's "Biographical Dictionary"; also "The Family of Heathcote," page 76.



CALEB HEATHCOTE

1665-1720/1

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THE REV. GEORGE KEITH, a very militant Christian, was born in 1638 as he records, and probably near Aberdeen. He was educated at Marischal College, 1654-1658, and became a very learned tutor. He fell under Quaker influences about 1663, and soon began to write and speak forcefully. He was imprisoned at Aberdeen in 1664, for ten months; and the next year, attempting to preach there, was knocked down by the bell-ringers of "the great place of worship." In 1669, 1682, and 1684 he was again in jail. At this time he felt the influence of Fox, and in imitation clung to the old-fashioned doublet, and would not wear a wig. Keith went to Boston in 1684, where his attack on the "gross abuses, lies and slanders" of Increase Mather aroused his son Cotton; in 1689 he went to Philadelphia, to become head master of the first Quaker school. Fox died the next year, and Keith, after twenty-six years of defense of Quakerism, began to waver. In 1691 he was in dispute with Philadelphia leaders, and was disowned at the yearly meeting in 1692 and again in London in May, 1695; not, as they announced, for opinions, but for his "unbearable temper and carriage." He joined the Church of England in 1701, and the next year went to America as a missionary of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts. Here he labored zealously and successfully to proselyte among his former followers until June, 1704, when he returned to England. The next year he became rector of Edburton, Sussex, where he remained until, crippled by rheumatism, he died 27 March, 1716. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. William and Barbara (Forbes) Johnston, of Aberdeen. He had a daughter and grandchildren at Kicketan, in Virginia, in 1703, a son, and perhaps other children.

Keith's innumerable writings picture a controversial mind, devoted to the "exteriors of belief and practice," intellectually arrogant, appreciative of kindness, but incapable of moderation. He preached next door to Quaker meetings to confound their less able defenders. He even rose to deride them from their own gallery. When Quakers objected to his intrusion, he said:

"A meeting-house is for the service of the truth. I speak truth and your speakers speak not truth: therefore I have a better right than they."

He claimed that Quakers believed the Light within them sufficient to Salvation, and therefore that they slighted Jesus. He assailed them bitterly at Boston, Newport, Flushing, Oyster Bay, in Virginia, the Jerseys, and Maryland, and they replied with quotations from his earlier writings. There is unconscious humor in his Journal, 30 August, 1702, where he describes his rescue from drowning by a Quaker, John Burden:

"I thanked him very kindly for his help in our great danger, and said to him, *John*, ye have been a means under God to save our natural Life, suffer me to be a means under God to save your Soul. He replied, *George*, *save thy own Soul, I have no need of thy help*; then said I, I will pray for your conversion; he replied, the Prayers of the Wicked are an abomination; so uncharitable was he in his opinion concerning me."

George Fox's "Journal," edited by Penney. 1911, page 455.



GEORGE KEITH
1638-1716
Restoration



GEORGE KEITH
1638-1716
Present painting

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JOHANNES KELPIUS, Pietist, and leader here of the *Society of the Woman-in-the-Wilderness*, son and brother of learned men, was born, in 1673, at Siebenbürgen, in Hungary. His father, George, served as pastor at Halwegen and Denndorf. Left an orphan at the age of twelve, he was aided by friends at the University of Altorf, in Bavaria, where he graduated in 1689, with the title of Magister. He soon became interested in the works of Jacob Boehm, the mystic, and Dr. Wilhelm Petersen, the millennialist, and traveled in Holland, where he met a generous lady—the “divina virgo” of his diary. Later he became a follower of Spener, the Pietist or Chiliast, and made plans to take a Chapter of Perfection to the New World, to witness the millennium. After enduring storm and battle, the company arrived in June, 1694, and settled on the banks of Wissahickon Creek, near the present Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. There their dress, their doctrines, and their holy living attracted much notice, and there, as Whittier relates:

“Painful Kelpius from his hermet den
By Wissahickon, maddest of good men,
Dreamed o’er the Chiliast dreams of Petersen.”

Kelpius issued, about 1700, the first German devotional book printed in the Western world, in which he says that inward prayer suits all persons, even the most simple and ignorant, and brings us soonest to the Union with and Conformity to the Will of God. In a letter to Fabricius, his tutor, Kelpius writes in 1705:

“I have not become a Quaker. Such an idea hath never come into my mind, albeit I love them from my inmost soul, even as I do all other sects that approach and call themselves Christ’s.”

He died in his garden in 1708, surrounded by his weeping and devoted spiritual children. In a letter written in 1699, Kelpius speaks of the miracle wrought

“on the Soul & more interiour parts by Ecstasies, Revelations, Inspirations, Illuminations, Inspeakings, Propheties, Apparitions, Changings of Minds, Transfigurations, Translations of their Bodys, wonderfull Fastings for 11, 14, 27, 37 days, Paradysical Representations by Voices, Melodies & Sensations to the very perceptibility of the Spectators.”

Many of his letters and long hymns or poems, as well as a Diarium, have been preserved.

The portrait, said to be the earliest work in oil painted in America, was found folded and prefixed to a manuscript volume of hymns, written in German and translated into English, by Dr. Christopher Witt, in 1705. The portrait is probably from life, and is evidently contemporary with the book, which is owned by the Pennsylvania Historical Society. Our reproduction is from Dr. Sachse's photograph.

“John Kelpius, Pietist.” *The New World*, June, 1894, page 218.

Sachse's “The German Pietists of Provincial Pennsylvania,” page 224.

“The Diarium of Magister Johannes Kelpius,” with annotations by Julius F. Sachse. Lancaster, Pa., 1917.



JOHANNES KELPIUS

1673-1708

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HENRICH BERNHARD KÖSTER was born, in November, 1662, in the town of Blumenberg, in Lippe, Westphalia, the son of Ludolph Köster, the burgomaster, and Anna Catherine Blumen von Schwalenberg. His younger brother became famous as superintendent of the Royal Library at Paris. Henrich studied in his native town, then at Detmold, Bremen, and at Frankfort on the Oder, specializing in philosophy and law. He soon developed marked ability as a tutor, and served a baronial patron for several years, teaching and studying. At Berlin he joined the Pietist movement, and was elected leader of a group of believers at Magdeburg on the Elbe. With knapsack and staff he led them into Holland, and his ability procured transportation to America. He was a linguist with remarkable memory, and a sound preacher of Lutheran thought. Many followers of George Keith, the Quaker, joined his standard at Philadelphia and Germantown, after his arrival with Kelpius in 1694. Köster, like Kelpius, respected the Church of England service, and aided the establishment of Christ Church in 1695, Köster often carrying on the Episcopal services. Friction inevitably developed; he withdrew from the company at Wissahickon and established a settlement near Germantown, and called it Irenia.

In 1696, Köster entered the Quaker yearly meeting at Burlington, and for half an hour assailed Quaker doctrines before a great gathering, upholding those who had withdrawn with Keith from orthodox Quakerism. Bitter pamphlet warfare ensued, which is described in detail in Dr. Sachse's "German Pietists of Provincial Pennsylvania." The author says:

"The German Evangelist, in addition to instituting the Orthodox Lutheran services among the Germans, was instrumental in

starting two English Sabbatarian congregations, as well as being prominent, if not the chief factor, in establishing the oldest Episcopal one within the State."

Köster then retired to Plymouth, devoting his time to writing sermons and hymns, with occasional journeys to preach in English and German. But his usefulness was largely over, and he sailed for England at the close of the year 1699. In Europe, his life was a busy one, preaching, teaching, and writing, living at courts, in lodgings, or with armies. As he approached the century mark, he grew convinced that his body could not die, and he prayed daily in "the four holy languages, Hebrew, Greek, Bohemian, and German." He passed away, however, at Hanover, in 1749, and, as was the custom, was buried by torchlight, according to the Lutheran ritual.



HENRICH BERNHARD KÖSTER
1662-1749

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ROBERT LIVINGSTON was born, 13 December, 1654, at Ancrum, in Scotland, son of the Rev. John Livingston. He was reared in Rotterdam, where he learned to speak Dutch and French with great fluency. Coming over to Charlestown in April, 1673, he settled in Albany, where he married, 9 July, 1679, Alida, daughter of Philip Schuyler, and widow of the Rev. Nicholas Van Rensselaer, thus allying himself with two great New York families. He died, 1 October, 1728, at Albany, leaving five sons and four daughters.

Livingston was town clerk until 1721; secretary of Indian affairs, 1675-1695, 1696-1702, 1704-1711, 1721; councilor, 1698-1701; member of the Assembly, 1709-1713, 1716-1725, and speaker, 1718-1725; commissioner to Connecticut and Massachusetts Bay, 1689; captain, 1693; colonel, 1710. Into these uninteresting dates are compressed the long career of a man described as

“able, industrious, thrifty, unscrupulous within the limits of the law, and eager above all things to amass money and lands . . . a patient, time-serving politician who made his wealth useful to the government in ways which eventually increased it for himself.”

This was the Livingston who first introduced Captain Kidd, the so-called pirate, to Governor Bellomont. That he thought highly of Kidd, throws some light on his own powers of judging men.

In 1686, Governor Dongan erected into the manor of Livingston 160,000 acres of land in Dutchess County which Livingston had acquired from the Indians, and for which he was to pay an annual quit-rent of twenty-eight shillings. This became a source of wealth to the many distinguished descendants of Robert Livingston.

The illustration is from a photograph (lent by The

Houghton Mifflin Company) of the painting owned by
Mrs. Daniel Manning, of Albany.

New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, Volume 42, page 446.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer's "History of the City of New York," 1909, Volume 2.



ROBERT LIVINGSTON

1654-1728

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JAMES LOGAN, secretary to William Penn, was born, 20 October, 1674, at Lurgan, in Ireland, where his father, Patrick Logan, M.A., of East Lothian, had come to teach a school. He had, in 1671, given up the faith of his distinguished family to become a Quaker. Mrs. Patrick Logan was Isabel, daughter of James Hume. The son knew much of Greek, Latin, and Hebrew at thirteen; later became a teacher, under his father, in a school in London, where he lived until 1697. He then turned to commerce, in London and at Bristol. While in Bristol, in 1699, he agreed to accompany Penn to America, where he married, lived prosperously, and died, 31 December, 1751, at his fine home, "Stenton," in Germantown. He married, 9 December, 1714, Sarah, daughter of Charles and Amy (Child) Read, by whom he had seven children.

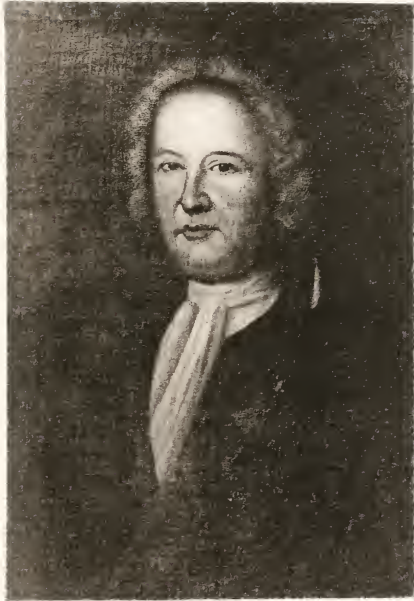
Logan was all his life business agent for the Penn family, deferential and devoted to his "Honored Governor"; shrewd, tactful but firm; frank in his judgments of character; ponderous perhaps, and in private severely outspoken at times. He loved poetry and the classics, amassing a famous library of the best literature. His correspondence discloses little humor or lightness of touch. Failing to win the hand of Anne Shippen, he for a time "grew touchy and was apt to give rough and short answers which many call haughty," much to Penn's distress, but he soon overcame this. In later years, his daughter Sally read to him in French and in Hebrew. His daughter Hannah was so lovely that a young Virginia official, in 1744, "burned his lips more than once, lost in contemplating her beauties." His son William succeeded him at "Stenton."

Logan was provincial secretary, 1701-1747; receiver general, 1701-1714; member of the Provincial Council,

1704-1747; justice of the Court of Common Pleas, 1715; president judge, 1723; chief justice of the Supreme Court, 1731-1739; acting governor, 1736-1738.

The original painting is owned by Albanus C. Logan, Esq., of Germantown, Pennsylvania.

"Immigration of the Irish Quakers," by Albert C. Myers. Swarthmore, 1902, page 238.



JAMES LOGAN
1674-1751

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ISAAC NORRIS, mayor of Philadelphia in 1724, was born, 26 July, 1671, in London, the son of Thomas and Mary (Moore) Norris. The family soon migrated to Jamaica, and while Isaac was in America, in 1692, the rest of his family were destroyed by an earthquake at Port Royal. After this catastrophe, Isaac remained in Pennsylvania. He became a wealthy merchant in Philadelphia, and married, 7 March, 1694, Mary, daughter of Governor Thomas Lloyd. After a successful career, Norris died at James Logan's home, "Stenton," 4 June, 1735. His son, the future governor, had married Logan's daughter, Mary.

During his official career, Norris served on the Governor's Council, 1709-1734, and as a member of the Assembly, 1699-1701, 1705, 1711, 1712, 1716, 1720, etc., being chosen speaker on several occasions. He was offered the position of justice of the Supreme Court in 1731, but declined to serve. Although an eminent Quaker, he lived in great luxury, and went from his "Slate Roof House," or his mansion at Fair Hill, to his duties in a coach ornamented with three ravens' heads on a red chevron, and drawn by four prancing horses. The letters of Penn, Logan, and Norris show how close the three were in business, politics, and social life, and Logan held Norris to be above every man in the Government, in judgment, except Samuel Carpenter. When Penn was thrown into prison, early in 1708, through his financial troubles with Philip Ford, he was visited at the Old Bailey by Norris, and aided in every way possible. On Norris's return to America that summer, Penn sent him a hamper of cider, olives, and other good things for the voyage.

In wise proportion, Norris combined broad sanity and mild humor. To Joseph Pike he wrote:

“Every man ought soberly and discreetly to set bounds to himself, and avoid extremes, still bearing due regard to the society he is of . . . If we will be instrumental to the more general spreading of our noble principles . . . we must not appear too narrow in other things to be particular.”

In a letter to John Pemberton, Norris hopes to find him

“in a good melancholy humour—I matter not whether in the terrace-walk, stone-entry, or Coz Judith [his wife] scratching thy head . . . I almost wished for thee in our voyage, thou lives so easy and at pleasure . . . I fancied the amusements we met with would have been physic: a sudden gust, a stamping on the deck, crying ‘all hands aloft,’ or a sail chasing, would have been good at the critical melancholy minutes.”

The pictures of Mr. and Mrs. Norris are from paintings by William Cogswell, at the Historical Society. These were made some eighty years ago from the fast fading originals, supposed to be by Sir Godfrey Kneller, and then irreparably damaged by bad varnish. This statement is from a letter of A. Sydney Logan, Esq.



ISAAC NORRIS

1671-1735

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MARY LLOYD, the wife of Isaac Norris, was born, in 1674, at Dolobran, in Montgomeryshire, Wales, the home of Thomas and Mary (Jones) Lloyd. She was the fifth of their ten children, and blessed with sisters who became "very superior women." Her father received the degree of B.A. at Jesus College, Oxford, in January, 1661/2, and became a Quaker. In 1683, Lloyd brought his family to Philadelphia, the voyage lasting ten weeks, and described in great detail by his fellow-passenger, Pastorius, who speaks of butter, beer, water, peas, and very salt meat and fish as the diet. Of the motley company, he says:

"I might not unfittingly compare the ship that bore them hither with Noah's Ark, but that there were more unclean than clean animals to be found therein."

Of Lloyd, however, he says:

"Alone with him I could in Latin then Commune:

Which Tongue he did pronounce right in our German way."

Thirty-five years later, Pastorius wrote an ode to Lloyd's daughters.

For many years, Lloyd held an influential position in the colony as Penn's deputy, coming first into notice, in 1688, as a clamorous opponent of Penn's unfortunate appointee, the non-Quaker deputy governor, John Blackwell. He succeeded Blackwell in office, and proved to be more tactful than Penn himself in consistent observance of the laws. His daughters made good alliances: Hannah Lloyd married John Delaval and Richard Hill, the mayor; Rachel married Samuel Preston, also mayor; Mary married, in 1694, Isaac Norris, also mayor; Elizabeth married Daniel Zachary; and Deborah married Mordecai Moore.

Mrs. Norris, like her sisters, had an excellent education,

and her influence on her family of six sons and eight daughters was shown in their love for languages and "polite literature." Her son, Isaac Norris, Jr., was for many years speaker of the Assembly; and his daughter, Mary, married John Dickinson, author of the famous "Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies." Mrs. Norris died in 1748. James Logan, in a letter to William Penn, in 1706, refers to Norris as the man he knew and loved best of any man in the province, and then mentions "that lovely-tempered woman, his wife."



MARY NORRIS

1674-1748

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In a letter to HANNAH, daughter of Thomas Callowhill, a wealthy linen draper in Bristol, and dated 10th 7mo [16]95, William Penn said:

“My best love embraces thee wch springs from ye fountaine of Love & life, wch Time, Distance nor Disapointmts can ever ware out, nor ye floods of many & great Waters ever Quench. Here it is dearest H—— yt I behold, love, and vallue thee, and desire, above all other Considerations, to be known, received & esteemed by thee.”

After writing two letters in answer to each of hers, he reproached her gently and hoped she would “mend her pace.” Hannah had been born in Bristol, 18 April, 1664, and was nearly thirty-two years old when, on 5 March, 1695/6, William Penn and she, “holding each other by the hand did mutually promise each other to live together husband and wife in love & faithfulness.”

In September, 1699, Penn and his wife set sail for Philadelphia, and soon settled down in Samuel Carpenter’s “Slate-Roof House.” Here Hannah’s only child of American birth, little John, was born, 29 January, 1699/1700; his mother, said Isaac Norris, was a sweet woman, exemplary, and of excellent spirit. In the autumn of 1701, the family returned to England, where six more children were born, between 1702 and 1708, most of them at Bristol. Hannah lived much with her parents while her husband was busy in business and in speaking at Quaker meetings. The last child, named Hannah, was born in Ludgate Parish, London, while Penn was in the Fleet prison for debt, and to this may perhaps be attributed the child’s death and the mother’s serious illness. After the year 1710, the family settled at Ruscombe, in Berks, near Reading.

Penn had two apoplectic strokes in 1712, but lived until 30 July, 1718. Hannah’s parents were feeble; Pennsyl-

vania was mortgaged; her step-children, William and Letitia, were a sad trial, and her own flock were a constant care. Her private property had largely disappeared across the sea. She had promised, in 1717, more to the butcher than she could pay. Load succeeded load. But her letters were courageous, telling of warm clothing, of pigs and geese, of lemons and shrimps, of bills, and of doctors. Now and then she said, "I am weary." To her son Thomas she wrote:

"I would not have thee want Stockens—but for a new Coat, if thou can spare it this winter do."

To her agent, James Logan, went many letters, very clear and firm, guiding Pennsylvania with greater success than the great "Proprietor" had been able to do. In 1723, she was living in London, perhaps with her son John, and was "brave and well," and there she died, 20 December, 1726.

The frontispiece is from the Independence Hall portrait. The reader may well ask why Hannah Penn's face is opposite the title-page of this book, when she was for so short a time in America. There is but one answer: We like her face and we admire her brave spirit.

Howard M. Jenkins's "The Family of William Penn," 1899.



HANNAH PENN

1664-1726

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WILLIAM PENN, the Quaker who lost a fortune in founding a state, was born, 14 October, 1644, near the Tower of London, the son of Captain Penn, of the *Fellowship*, better known in later life as an admiral: the "Sir W. Pen" of Pepys's Diary. The father was thrifty, brave, hot tempered, a good comrade; his wife, Margaret Jasper, was, if we may believe half of Pepys's stories, short, fat, indiscreet, and a romp. Educated at Chigwell and by private tutors, young Penn entered Oxford in 1660. He had been fond of athletics, but soon turned towards mysticism and pietism. From Oxford he was soon expelled, went to France, and returned in 1664, with "a great deal of the vanity of the French garb, and affected manner of speech and gait." He and Pepys, however, made "mighty merry" over the young man's story of his travels. He soon was at the siege of Carrickfergus, in Ireland, and had his portrait painted in armour—the only one done from life. At about this time, 1667, he began to write and speak for the Quakers, and was arrested, both in Cork and later in London, much to the grief of his aged father; but like father like son, both knew no fear and both were stubborn. The death of Sir William, in 1670, left the son in good circumstances, and he married, 4 April, 1672, Gulielma Maria, the beautiful daughter of Sir William Springett. Of their seven children, four died in infancy; a fifth child, Springett, died at twenty-one; and two, Letitia and William, Jr., lived long to add sorrow to their father's already burdened soul. Gulielma died in 1693/4, and Penn married, two years later, Hannah Callowhill, described elsewhere in this book.

Penn became interested early in the colonies of West and East New Jersey, and on 4 March, 1680/1, was granted, in fee simple, lands west of the Delaware, to discharge a

crown debt to the old admiral, and named in his honor "Pennsylvania." Penn spent a few months only in America, governing Pennsylvania largely through his agent, James Logan. He lived at Kensington, Knightsbridge, and Ealing, settling finally at Ruscombe, in 1710, busy with commerce, the composition of forty books and tracts, and with public speaking. There, in 1712, while writing to Logan of his debts and Letitia's husband's "tempestuous and most rude treatment of my wife and self too," the pen fell from his hand, and faithful Hannah finished the letter. From this date until his death, at Ruscombe, between two and three in the morning of 30 July, 1718, he failed gradually in health and memory, living like a child, "his understanding suspended," but love and tenderness still alive, and diverting himself in the open air or by going from room to room.¹

¹The family of Penn has been traced in great detail by Howard M. Jenkins, Esq. (1899), and one is impressed by the rapid extinction of heirs in most of the possible lines of descent, so that today there are none of his name and few of his blood alive. His son Thomas is represented by the Earl of Ranfurly and the family circle of Colonel William Dugald Stuart, of London; the second son Richard's line is believed to be extinct; Letitia left no children; and William, Jr., is represented by the descendants of his granddaughter, Christiana Gulielma, who married Peter Gaskell.



WILLIAM PENN
1644-1718

GOVERNOR JOHAN PRINTZ, for ten years in command at New Sweden, on the Delaware, was born, 20 July, 1592, at Bottnaryd, in Småland, South Sweden. The family had little money, but by royal favor the boy studied at Rostock and several other universities, until his capture by soldiers. For the next four or five years, he served in the French and Austrian armies, living a life of adventure and romance. In 1625 he returned to his home, and rose rapidly in the Swedish army; but his surrender of Chemnitz, in 1640, after a brave defense, left him in semi-disgrace and without his commission. The governorship of the Swedish settlement in America was offered to him in 1642, followed by knighthood. After ten years of service there, 1643–1653, he returned to Europe; was made a colonel; commandant, in 1657, of the castle at Jönköping; and the year following, governor of Jönköpingslän, where he died, 3 May, 1663. His first wife was Elizabeth Brock, and before crossing the sea he married Maria von Linnestau. Five daughters, Armegot, Catharina, Christina, Elsa, Gunilla, and a son, Gustaf, survived him.

Printz was a rough, hot tempered, very stout soldier, known to the Indians as "the big tub," and considered harsh by his own colonists. These, however, had been recruited in part, after the most strenuous effort, from the ranks of poachers, deserters, captured Finns, debtors, criminals, such as adulterers and thieves; and to collect them, the departure of the *Fama* and *Swan* was delayed until November. In and about Fort Christina (the site of the present Wilmington, Delaware), hard work and poor food brought sickness to the settlers, disastrous fires discouraged them, and powerful neighbors threatened the colony, which never exceeded two hundred souls, and fell,

by desertion and death, in 1648, to seventy-five males. Printz built forts, churches, storehouses, and water mills; he wrote elaborate reports, and asked frequently for tools and new settlers; he encouraged agriculture, and sought trade with the Indians. His energy was unflagging, but his appeals for several years remained unanswered. Finally, in 1653, he sent his son to Sweden to beg for aid; and having vainly plead to be recalled by the company, he sailed for home with his wife and four daughters in the autumn of the same year.

Our picture is from a copy of the portrait presented to the Swedish Colonial Society by King Gustaf V.

"Swedish Settlements on the Delaware," Johnson. 2 volumes. 1911.



JOHAN PRINTZ

1592-1663

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JACOB STEENDAM was born in the year 1616, perhaps at Enkhuizen, Holland. He was for fifteen years in the employ of the West India Company, and from 1641 to 1649 he lived in Guinea.

On his return to Amsterdam, he published a book of poems, under the title of "Den Distelvink" (the gold-finch), filled with quaint conceits and odd rhymes. The first two parts appeared in 1649, and the third in 1650. Steendam then set out for New Netherland, where, in 1652, he purchased a farm in Amersfoort (Flatlands), and the next year a house on the present Broadway. Having an excellent education and a religious nature, he became a poet, the first in New Amsterdam. Under his portrait engraved by Kooman are these words, by Johan Nieuhoff:

"His mental gifts, perused in his sweet melodies,
Provide God's church a harp which does the ear enchant."

Steendam wrote "spurring-verses" in 1659 and 1661, to encourage settlement on the South River of New Netherland, a project approved in 1662 by the burgomasters of Amsterdam, and undertaken by Peter Plockhoy. The following stanza shows that he had mastered the art of hyperbole:

"The birds obscure the sky, so numerous in their flight;
The animals roam wild, and flatten down the ground;
The fish swarm in the waters, and exclude the light;
The oysters there, than which none better can be found,
Are piled up, heap on heap, till islands they attain;
And vegetation clothes the forest, mead and plain."

The English soon took the colony, and the poet went out to Java in 1666. The next year he was appointed governor of the Orphans House at Batavia, and was also

a visitor to the sick. By his wife, Sara de Rosshou (or Abrahams), he had a daughter, Vredegund, who, in 1673, succeeded her widowed mother as superintendent of the Orphans House. Steendam, in 1671, had issued a little book of moral songs for the Batavians, and since his widow died in 1673, he must have passed away about the year 1672.

"Anthology of New Netherland," by Henry C. Murphy. 1865.



*habet in cruce, circumscissam, et circumscissam.
Iacob Steendam hunc portavit, et Romanis, dignis, hunc.
In vultu, gale, paravit, in hoc, vultu, hunc.
Dignis, gale, hunc, a, hunc, hunc, hunc, hunc, hunc.
With David's humanity, sing, who are, who'll, fully, grace?
The, hunc, of, the, Lord, where, all, hunc, hunc, hunc.*

JACOB STEENDAM

1616-1672 (?)

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CORNELIUS STEENWYCK came probably from Haarlem, in Holland, about 1652, to New Amsterdam, where his presence and abilities quickly found recognition. He was married, 5 June, 1658, to Margareta De Riemer, and acquired a great estate, including the manor of Fordham, a domain which he left at his death for the support of Dutch ministers. He served, in 1658, as schepen; in 1664, as burgomaster; and in 1669, as mayor.

Steenwyck had an adventure, in 1656, which stirred New Amsterdam during the entire winter of 1656/7, although no hint of it appears in parlor-table histories of social life there. One autumn day, Steenwyck is said to have taken Catarina, the wife of the Hon. Willem Beekman, for a walk in a secluded dell. There, unluckily, they met Jan Adamsen. To silence his tongue, they gave him white bread (covered with jam, no doubt), and the lady, walking with Jan "from the bush to the Fresh Water," gave him such a kiss that he "could scarcely compose himself." But he told a town gossip, Geert Coerten, that he "wished he had taken Madame's gold ring instead of the kiss!"

Beekman, treasurer of the Dutch West India Company, and a member of the Court of Schout, Burgomasters, and Schepens, had Geert arrested for circulating a slander concerning his wife. She called as witnesses Adamsen and most of her neighbors. They told contradictory stories, and the court, after taking testimony for several months, became so exasperated that the schout was ordered "to examine Jan Adamsen with threatening of, and preparation for, the Torture." Baffled in his attempt to punish the gossips, Beekman, in his last will and testament, cautioned his children to remember that "a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches."

In 1675, Governor Andros required of the inhabitants a new oath of allegiance, and Colonel Steenwyck led a spirited opposition, fearing that the Dutch might in time be called upon to fight against their kin in Holland, and also that their religious freedom might be curtailed. The next year he was appointed governor of Acadia by the West India Company, one of the last commissions so issued for any part of the continent.

His beautiful home and its furnishings, as typical of the mansions of the very wealthy in New Netherland, is described in great detail by Esther Singleton, in her "Dutch New York," 1909. In the "Memorial History of the City of New York," there is a passage which tells how, during the winter of 1668-1669, at the governor's instance, Steenwyck and others established a "club" of ten French and Dutch and six English families, to meet at each other's houses, twice a week in winter and once a week in summer; he himself being generally present and making himself "agreeable." They met from six to nine in the evening; the entertainment was "simple"—chiefly Madeira wine and rum and brandy punch, served in silver tankards, and "not compounded and adulterated as in England"; and to speak French and Dutch and English was almost indispensable. After the death of Steenwyck, before 28 April, 1685 (the date of probating his will), his widow, "rich in temporal goods, richer in spiritual," married, in 1686, Domine Henricus Selyns.

Steenwyck seems to have revisited Haarlem about 1668, where an artist, Jan van Goosen, painted the portrait now owned by the New York Historical Society. A copy of the head is owned by the same society.

"Records of New Amsterdam." New York, 1897, Volume 2, page 201.



CORNELIUS STEENWYCK
Died 1684(?)

JACOB STRIJCKER, farmer, trader, magistrate, and "limner," was born at Ruinen, province of Drenthe, in the Netherlands, the son of Gerrit Strijcker. His wife was Ytie Huybrechts, possibly related to the lady of the same surname, whose daughter at about the same time married Titus van Rijn, the son of a greater "limner," Rembrandt. Strijcker came to New Netherland in 1651, a gentleman of considerable means and decided culture, and after a successful career died in October, 1687. We know much of his office holding—he was burgher of New Amsterdam in 1653, 1655, 1657, 1658, and 1668; schepen in 1655, 1656, 1658, 1660, 1662, 1663, and alderman the last year; and schout fiscaal (attorney general and sheriff) of the Dutch towns on Long Island in August, 1673—and too little of his work as an artist. His portrait of himself shows firmness of touch and skillful brush work. At Flatlands, where he lived on Long Island, he must have known Steendam, the poet, and both men had houses also in New Amsterdam. He left a son, Gerrit, who became sheriff of King's County in 1688; and a brother, Jan, who also has descendants.

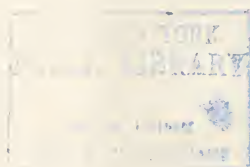
A long career like that of Strijcker's had many incidents, trivial in themselves, but part of the life of the time. In 1660, Jacob stood up in court and offered himself as bail for the appearance of his brother Jan, who was absent "on account of the weather." This did not satisfy the court. The next year he was in trouble over a drunken servant whose passage money he had advanced, and with a tenant who rented an "uninhabitable" house. In 1663 he entered complaint against one Kervel, who had called him a rogue and bastard, besides stabbing him in the leg, because Strijcker's son had not—it was said—fulfilled a contract

to guard a boat. But these are inevitable irritations in an active and successful career.

The handsome portrait here given was painted on wood, and is owned in New York by a descendant. The reproduction is from a photogravure in the *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* for January, 1907. A picture of the fine armchair which he brought from Holland may be seen in the *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, Volume 38, page 9.



JACOB STRIJCKER
Died 1687



PETER STUYVESANT, governor and director general of New Netherland, 1647-1664, was born, in 1592, in the province of Friesland, Holland, the son of the Rev. Balthazar and Margaret (Hardenstein) Stuyvesant. He was proud of his college education and his attainments in Latin. The date of his marriage is not known, but his wife, Judith Bayard, sister of Samuel Bayard, a wealthy merchant of Amsterdam, was a remarkable linguist and musician.

Stuyvesant, while governor of the Island of Curaçao, in 1644, under the Dutch West India Company, lost a leg, which made him a picturesque figure when he came out to New Amsterdam three years later. He soon regulated the use of liquors, the observance of Sunday, and developed trade extensively, but was arbitrary and at times unpopular. In the Remonstrance of 1649, sent to the States General by the deputies, there are glimpses of Stuyvesant in action. Of his coming it was said:

“His first arrival—for we speak not here of what passed on the voyage—was peacock like, with great state and pomposity; the report that his Honor wished to remain here only three years and other boasts induced some to think that he would not act the father. The word *MYN HEER GENERAEL* and such like titles, were never known here before. He was busy almost every day issuing proclamations of various sorts, most of which were never observed and have long since died.”

Of an appeal from his decision by Cornelis Molyn, he said:

“Had I known, Molyn, that you would have divulged our sentence, or brought it before their High Mightinesses, I should have had you hanged forthwith on the highest tree in New Netherland.”

And on a later occasion:

“People may think of appealing during my time—should any one do so, I would have him made a foot shorter, pack the pieces off to Holland and let him appeal in that way.”

Stuyvesant conducted an expedition against the Swedes at South River in 1651, and reëstablished the Dutch there in 1655. It was this colony which Steendam tried to rejuvenate in 1662, by his flight of poesy referred to on another page. Washington Irving speaks of Stuyvesant as "a valiant, weather-beaten, mettlesome, obstinate, leathern-sided, lion-hearted, generous-spirited old governor." He surrendered to the English, 9 September, 1664, signing his articles of surrender at his Bowery house. His remaining years were spent on his farm at the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Thirteenth Street, where he died in February, 1672, leaving two sons, Balthazar and Nicholas William. From the latter descended Judith Stuyvesant, who married, in 1785, a descendant of Governor Winthrop. Domine Selyns wrote a punning epitaph which in translation reads:

"Stir not too much the sand
For here lies Stuyvesant."

Stuyvesant lies buried in a vault near the present Church of St. Marks, in the Bowery.



PETER STUYVESANT

1592-1682

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ANNA (STUYVESANT BAYARD) VARLETH was the daughter of the Rev. Balthazar and Margaret (Hardenstein) Stuyvesant, of Friesland. She married, 21 October, 1638, Samuel Bayard, a successful merchant of Amsterdam with a country seat at Alphen, seven miles from Leyden. Two years after their marriage their portraits were painted, with the house and grounds at Alphen as a background. Only part of the picture is reproduced here, but the entire picture may be seen in the *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* for January, 1892.

Mr. Bayard died in 1646, and the next year, in May, Mrs. Bayard came on *The Princess* to Manhattan with her brother, Governor Peter Stuyvesant, and her four children, Catherine, Peter, Balthazar, and Nicholas. She was then a lady of imposing presence and great capacity for business, well educated, but with "a fair share of that imperious temper which characterized her brother, 'hard-headed Peter.'"

She brought out to the New World a tutor for her children, but he soon fell in love, and she released him from the bond which he had signed in Holland to remain in her service for a term of years. She then undertook herself, very successfully, the education and training of her children. Her eldest son, when he became clerk of the Council, had a working knowledge of Latin, English, and French.

The governor's sister assisted in the festivities that were dear to the hearts of old Dutch families, and no New Year celebration was allowed to pass without a curious blending of stiff ceremonial and hearty good cheer. She interested herself also in the flotsam and jetsam that came into New Netherland, such as the learned and eccentric Lady Moody, and the poor Quakers, whom the governor flayed pitilessly

from time to time, until the States General of Holland reprimanded him.

She married, 14 October, 1656, Nicholas Varleth, whose sister, Mrs. Augustine Herrman, is perhaps better known. Mrs. Varleth died after the 19th of January, 1683.

The illustration is from the engraving in the magazine referred to above.



ANNA VARLETH
Died 1683(?)
and her former husband
SAMUEL BAYARD

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SIMON VOLCKERTSE VEEDER, called *de bakker*, was born in the Netherlands, in 1624. Nothing is known of his youth, but for several years he followed the sea, on the *Prince Maurice* and other ships sailing between Amsterdam and New Amsterdam.

Simon Volckertse settled in the latter town in 1652, and after two years sold his estate, in September, 1654, for thirty beaver skins, and moved to Beverwyck (Albany), where he obtained lands on the Normanskill, and built a house overlooking the river. He was called Backer in a deed of this time. In 1662 he moved again and settled at Schenectady, where he owned a bowery, or farm, on the great flat, and a village lot on the north side of State Street, at its junction with Ferry Street. This village lot was inherited by his son, Volkert, who bequeathed it to his own three sons.

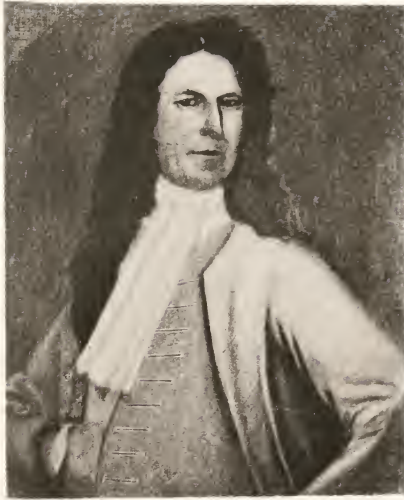
Simon had now become a man of wealth and importance, so that he was chosen, in 1674, as one of the distinguished men designated "to carry the corpse of the Hon. Mr. Rennselaer, director of the Colony of Rennselaerswyck, deceased." He did not sign his name to deeds, but made a mark, and his name was given as "Symon Volckerts." By his wife, Engeltie Veeder, he left four surviving sons, Pieter, Gerrit, Johannes, and Volkert, all of whom married and had children; and three daughters, Geesie, married to Jan Vrooman; Volkie, married to Barent Wemp; and Magdalena, the wife of Willem Appel.

"Few settlers," writes the historian of Schenectady County, "contributed more to the healthy and vigorous early settlement of Schenectady than this proprietor who died January 8th, 1696, aged about seventy-two. His descendants are numerous."

It was found to be difficult to do justice to the portrait of Simon in a reproduction, because the colors cannot be adequately accounted for in a photogravure.

"Schenectady County, New York," 1902, page 21.

"History of the Schenectady Patent," by Jonathan Pearson. Albany, 1883, page 202.



SIMON VOLCKERTSE VEEDER

1624-1696

COLONEL SAMUEL VETCH, governor of Nova Scotia, was born, 9 December, 1668, at Edinburgh, the third child of William Veitch, a turbulent covenanter, who was at the time, apparently, in hiding in England under the name of Johnson. The father was "a glorifyer of God in the Grass-market," a writer and political leader, living in honor, in exile, or in prison, as fortune dictated. The mother, Marion Fairlie, author of a valuable diary, bore him five sons and five daughters, dying 9 May, 1722, a day after her husband, and was buried by his side, grieving that her boys thought more of the drum than of the kirk.

Samuel, the son, was educated at Utrecht, fought under the Prince of Orange from 1688 to 1697, and set sail from Leith, 17 July, 1698, for the colony of Caledonia, at Darien, with twelve hundred gentlemen and "rogues." After conflict and disease had wrought havoc in "New Edinburgh," Vetch arrived in New York, in August, 1699, to obtain aid. He refused to return to Darien, thus incurring some censure, and settled as a trader in Albany, where he married, 20 December, 1700, Margaret, daughter of Robert Livingston, first lord of Livingston Manor. Her uncle William had been a witness at Samuel Vetch's baptism, in 1668, and was probably a relative. Sent to Quebec in 1705 by Governor Dudley, to negotiate a treaty, Vetch was arrested for trading with the French secretly in time of war, but contended that he studied the weakness of the defenses, and in 1708 he urged the British government to reduce Canada and Acadia. His plans were approved, and in June, 1709, he was in Boston with troops and transports, in readiness for the expedition. Other troops and stores were at Lake Champlain. The expected British fleet was at the last moment directed to Lisbon, and the enterprise failed.

Chagrined but undaunted, he was at last permitted to attack Nova Scotia, serving as second in command to Colonel Francis Nicholson. This expedition reached Port Royal in September, 1710. The French commander surrendered the next month, and Vetch became the first governor of "Annapolis Royal." A plan to take Quebec and Montreal, next on foot, failed through no fault of his.

"I went to God for him," wrote his mother, "and got the promise that he should not die, but live, and declare the works of God; and some of my fears came to pass, for there were six ships broken and cast away; but God was pleased to make out his promise to me, for none of the ships he commanded were lost."

He served as governor of Nova Scotia in 1710-1712, 1715-1717, and tried to be generous and just as an administrator. It has been said, however, that "all the troubles of Vetch's administration are to be ascribed to that difference in language which made him harsh, and that difference in faith which made him bitter." Finally, "being reduced to the last extremity of necessity," he died, 30 April, 1732, a prisoner for debt, in the King's bench, London, and was buried at Southwark the next day. His only child, Alida, married Samuel Bayard, nephew and secretary of Governor Stuyvesant. Vetch had many of the elements of a great leader, but circumstances, inherited convictions, and misfortune conspired to neutralize the effect of his remarkable powers.

"An Acadian Governor," by James Grant Wilson. *International Review*, November, 1881.

"Memoirs of Mr. William Vetch."



SAMUEL VETCH

1668-1722

(1335)

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