

JOHN B. PARKINSON.

APPLETONS'
CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN
BIOGRAPHY

EDITED BY

JAMES GRANT WILSON

AND

JOHN FISKE

As it is the commendation of a good huntsman to find game in a wide wood,
so it is no imputation if he hath not caught all. PLATO.

VOLUME I.

AARON-CRANDALL



NEW YORK
D. APPLETON AND COMPANY
1, 3 AND 5 BOND STREET
1887

APPLETONS'
CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

VOL. I.
AARON-CRANDALL

COPYRIGHT, 1886,
BY D. APPLETON AND COMPANY.

John and Charles Wesley, and a number of awakened students at Oxford. His influence upon John Wesley formed and directed, to a considerable extent, the religious convictions of the founder of Methodism, and it is recorded in Wesley's published journal that Boehler was the person through whose instrumentality Wesley was brought to believe in Christ. Having reached Georgia, Boehler devoted himself to evangelistic labors among the negroes and Oglethorpe's colonists, and subsequently in the German settlement in South Carolina. When the Moravian colony, in consequence of the war with Spain, was broken up in 1740, he led the remnant to Pennsylvania, and there established the settlement of Bethlehem. On the Delaware river Boehler was met by Count Zinzendorf, Nitschman, the first bishop of the renewed *Unitas Fratrum*, and the elders David Nitschman and Arma, who had come to America on a mission to the Indians. He accompanied them in their perilous undertaking, and underwent severe toils and privations. In 1741 he returned to Europe, and two years later brought a large colony of Moravians to America. For several years he officiated as pastor of the Moravians at Bethlehem, and came to be recognized as one of the superintendents of the sect. As the church expanded, the community of Nazareth was founded by Boehler near the original settlement. In 1745 he again went to Europe, where, on 10 Jan., 1748, he was consecrated to the episcopacy at Herrnhut and given the oversight of the churches in England, Ireland, Wales, and America. After discharging the duties of his office in various parts of Germany and England, he arrived in 1753 a third time in America, where he assisted in superintending the Moravian churches until 1764, when he was called to Germany to take his seat in the directory, which stood at the head of the whole *Unitas Fratrum*. He died while on an official visit to the English churches. Bishop Boehler is highly esteemed, even at the present day, both among Wesleyans and Methodists; the former, as a visible token of what he did for John Wesley, have built a memorial chapel in London, known as the Peter Boehler chapel. See T. P. Lockwood's "Memorials of the Life of Peter Boehler" (London, 1868).

BOEHM, Henry (bame), clergyman, b. in Conestoga, Pa., 8 June, 1775; d. near Richmond, Staten Island, 28 Dec., 1875. His grandfather, Jacob (b. in Switzerland in 1693), having become a disciple of the Baptist Menno, came to America in 1715 and settled in Lancaster, Pa., then a colony of Mennonites. Martin, father of Henry, was in early life a licensed preacher among the Mennonites, but afterward joined the Moravian Brethren, and finally became a Methodist. In 1791 the Methodists built a chapel on land given by his uncle. In this building, known as Boehm's Chapel, Henry first heard Bishop Asbury preach in 1799. His own life as an itinerant began in 1800, on the eastern shore of Maryland. In 1803 he made a short tour with the bishop as his travelling companion, and in 1808 and the four succeeding years accompanied the bishop, who was feeble and rheumatic, in all his travels. Speaking German as well as English, Boehm often preached to the German colonists in various parts of America. He journeyed about 40,000 miles with Bishop Asbury, and during his entire itinerary travelled on horseback more than 100,000 miles. He was appointed presiding elder of the Schuylkill district by Bishop Asbury, who made him one of his executors. He also made tours with Bishops George and McKendree. In 1842 he was placed on the supernumerary list and stationed on Staten Island, where he continued to

preach for many years. Father Boehm, as he was called, was seventy-four years in the ministry, and at the time of his death was the oldest Methodist preacher in America. A special service was held 8 June, 1875, in celebration of his hundredth birthday. He published a volume of "Reminiscences of Sixty-four Years in the Ministry" (New York, 1865), of which a new edition was published in 1875, with additional chapters and notes by the Rev. Dr. J. B. Wakeley and others, with a preface by Boehm, dated July, 1875.

BOERNSTEIN, Henry (bairnistine), journalist, b. in Hamburg, Germany, 4 Nov., 1805. His parents removed in 1813 to Lemberg, where he received at the university a medical education. After serving in the Austrian army, he was some years connected with the stage in Vienna; became manager of the German opera at Paris in 1842, and a playwright, and came to the United States in December, 1848. In March, 1850, he became editor and proprietor of the "Anzeiger des Westens," published in St. Louis.

BOERUM, Simon, patriot, b. of Dutch parents in New Lots, Kings co., N. Y., 29 Feb., 1724; d. at his house at Brooklyn Ferry, 11 July, 1775. He was a farmer, and for twenty-five years county clerk. He was a patriotic member of the New York general assembly from 1761 till 1775, and of the continental congress of 1774 and 1775. See "Life of Simon Boerum," by Franklin Burdge (1876); also an account of the defeat of Galloway's plan, in the "Magazine of American History" for April, 1879.

BOGARDUS, Abraham, photographer, b. in Fishkill, N. Y., 29 Nov., 1822. He received his early education at the Newburg Academy, and at the age of fourteen became a dry-goods clerk in New York. After several years' experience in this line he was induced to take lessons in making daguerreotypes from George W. Prosch, and, finding this occupation agreeable, he opened in 1846 a gallery in New York. At first progress was very slow, and frequently he found it impossible to make more than two pictures a week. Later the photograph was invented, and he at once began the production of this kind of pictures. His business increased rapidly, and frequently orders amounting to one hundred dozen photographs were received during a single day. Numerous improvements in the preparations of solutions, processes, and apparatus have been devised by him, and he has published many articles on the technicalities of his business in the photographic journals. Mr. Bogardus was active in the establishment of the national photographic association in 1868, and was elected its president by acclamation at that time, and for the ensuing five years. His presidential addresses are valuable contributions to the literature of the art.

BOGARDUS, Everardus, clergyman, b. in Holland; drowned in Bristol channel, 27 Sept., 1647. He came to New Amsterdam in 1633, and was the second minister in the colony. He publicly accused Gov. Van Twiller, whom he had accompanied from Holland, of mal-administration, and in consequence was himself charged with unbecoming conduct, and was about to depart for Holland in order to defend himself, but was detained by Gov. Kieft. In 1642 a new church was built for him. The following year he warned Gov. Kieft against making war upon the Indians, and in 1645 denounced him for drunkenness and rapacity. Kieft brought the clergyman to trial, but the dispute was compromised. When Kieft returned to Holland, after the arrival of Stuyvesant in 1647, Bogardus sailed in the same vessel, to answer

charges brought against him, before the classis in Amsterdam. The vessel entered Bristol channel by a mistake, and struck upon a rock, going down with eighty persons, among them Bogardus and Kieft. —His wife, **Annetje Jansen**, corrupted into **Anneke Jans**, b. in Holland about 1600; d. in the village of Beverwyck, N. Y., 19 March, 1663. She first came to America in 1630, with her first husband, Roelof Jansen, of Waterland, who had been sent out by Patroon Van Rensselaer as assistant steward at Albany. They afterward removed to New Amsterdam, among the earliest Dutch settlers. Here, in 1636, they obtained from Gov. Wouter Van Twiller a grant of sixty-two acres of land, the present boundaries of which are the North river, Christopher street, Bedford street, West Houston street, Sullivan street, Canal street, West Broadway, Bar-



clay street, Broadway, and Fulton street, around to the river again. Shortly afterward Jansen died, leaving Anneke with four children. In 1638 she married Everardus Bogardus. After the death of Dominie Bogardus, Anneke, again a widow, with four additional children, continued to reside in the city, and in 1654 she obtained from Gov. Stuyvesant a patent in her own name of the farm above mentioned. In her will she named as her sole heirs Sarah Roelofson, Katrina Roelofson, Jannettys and Rachel Hartgers (two children of her deceased daughter Frytie), and John Roelofson, her children by her first husband, and William, Cornelius, Jonas, and Peter Bogardus, children of the second marriage. On 27 Aug., 1664, the grant of land was confirmed by the English government, as may be found recorded in the office of the secretary of state at Albany in the "Patent Book," pp. 28-30. In 1670 part of the land, a salt meadow north of Canal street, was sold at public auction; but the sale was never carried out, on account of some alleged flaw in the title. In 1671 five of the heirs conveyed the whole farm (or *bouvery*) to Col. Francis Lovelace, then governor of the province of New York. But one of the sons, Cornelius, did not join in this conveyance, and therefore his heirs have always claimed that they have a right to their share of the property. In 1705 the estate, then known as the "King's Farm," was leased or granted by the colonial authorities under Queen Anne to Trinity church; and, in spite of numerous contests, that corporation has continued to enjoy all the benefits and revenues of the vast property to this day. Nicholas Brower, one of the heirs, brought a suit in ejectment in 1750, claiming that the title was not in Queen Anne. He was nonsuited by default, renewed his suit in 1760, and was again beaten. In 1807 Col. Malcolm, who had married an heir, brought an unsuccessful suit in the New York supreme court, to recover a part of the property. In 1830 three other heirs had a similar experience. Chancellor Walworth in 1834

dismissed a suit brought by Jonas Humbert. In 1847 Cornelius Brower brought nine suits, all of which were dismissed. In these Vice Chancellor Sanford, after examining every fact on both sides, decided that, waiving all other points, the church had acquired a perfectly valid title by undisputed possession longer than the limitation at which title might be gained by possession in 1705, when the land came to the church. The accompanying view represents New York at that time.

BOGARDUS, James, inventor, b. in Catskill, N. Y., 14 March, 1800; d. in New York city, 13 April, 1874. He received the ordinary school education afforded by his native town, at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to a watchmaker, and soon became skilled as a die-sinker and engraver. His inventive ability was first manifested by an eight-day, three-wheeled chronometer clock, for which he received the highest premium at the first fair of the American institute, after which he produced an eight-day clock with three wheels and a segment of a wheel, which struck the hours, and, without dial-wheels, marked the hours, minutes, and seconds. In 1828 he invented the "ring flier" for cotton-spinning, which afterward came into general use, and in 1829 devised an eccentric mill, in which the grinding-stones or plates run in the same direction with nearly equal speed. In 1831 he made an engraving-machine with which gold watch-dials could be made, turning imitation filigree works, rays from the centre, and the figures in relief, all by one operation. The steel die from which the gold medal of the American institute is struck, and other beautiful medallions, were made with this machine. He also invented the transfer-machine for producing bank-note plates from separate dies, which is now in general use. In 1832 he invented the first dry gas-metre, and in 1836, by giving a rotary motion to the machinery, he made it applicable to all current fluids. While in England, in 1836, he produced a medallie engraving-machine, with which portraits of the queen, Sir Robert Peel, and numerous other distinguished persons were engraved, and he also agreed to construct in London a machine for engine-turning that would copy all kinds of known machine engraving, but could not imitate its own work. The British government in 1839 offered a reward for the best plan of manufacturing postage-stamps, and that submitted by him was selected from among 2,600 competing designs, and it is still in use. His later inventions include a machine for pressing glass, appliances for shirring India-rubber fabrics, and for cutting India-rubber into fine threads. Besides improvements in drilling-machines and in eccentric mills, he patented in 1848 a sun-and-planet horse-power, and a dynamometer for measuring the speed and power of machinery while in motion. His factory in New York city, built in 1847 entirely of cast-iron, five stories high, was the first building so constructed in the United States, and probably the first in the world. His success in this undertaking led to his engaging in the business of erecting iron-ware buildings throughout the country. He invented a pyrometer of great delicacy, and a deep-sea sounding-machine, which can be used without a line and is very accurate, and also made numerous improvements in the manufacture of tools and machinery.

BOGARDUS, Robert, lawyer, b. in 1771; d. in New York city, 12 Sept., 1841. He practised law in New York for nearly fifty years. In the war of 1812 he was, from July, 1813, till June, 1815, colonel of infantry. He was also a member of the New York state senate.