



JOHN LOVELACE, BARON OF HURLEY (d. May 6, 1709) was a grandson of Francis Lovelace, the governor of New York from 1668 to 1673. Residence in America proved unkind to both. Francis returned to England in disgrace after New York City surrendered to the Dutch in 1673; in 1674 his estate was seized for debt; he was eventually imprisoned, and he died in 1675. John, even more unlucky, died in New York less than five months after his arrival there.

Though a member of an aristocratic family and a great-grandson of the first baron of Hurley, John Lovelace spent his youth in relative poverty, while the title and family estate went to his cousin, also named John. When his cousin died in 1693 without a male heir, Lovelace succeeded to the peerage only to find that the previous baron had dissipated the family fortunes through gambling and debauchery. A decree of the high court of chancery ordered the estate sold to pay the accumulated debts, leaving Lovelace with a title and a pile of unpaid bills.

During the following years Lovelace served in a number of military posts, including those of guidon of the horse guards, military attaché to the earl of Westmoreland, and colonel of the New Regiment. In 1702 he married Charlotte Clayton, but neither her dowry nor his military career significantly improved his financial position. Consequently, he must have seen his March 1708 appointment to the governorship of New York and New Jersey as a golden opportunity.

In September Lovelace sailed from South Hampton, accompanied by fifty-two families from the Palatinate who had fled their homeland in the face of French armies to seek a better life in America. Queen Anne had allowed them to be transported to England, and they were sailing for New York. Though not the first

German immigrants to America, these families were the vanguard of thousands of German refugees who in the next few years would make their way through England and Amsterdam to the new world. When the ship arrived in New York on December 18, 1708, the Germans went north to settle Newburg, and Lovelace assumed his office as governor of New York and New Jersey.

Lovelace faced a delicate situation, both as a representative of the crown and as a man seeking his fortune. He was replacing Edward Hyde, Lord Cornbury, who had been recalled for gross corruption and maladministration. Lovelace's instructions took this into account. They specifically forbade him to accept any "gift or present"; they instructed him to see that the assemblies specified the disposition of all appropriated funds; they required him to provide for his own living by requesting revenues from the New York and New Jersey assemblies. Since both bodies were keenly aware of his predecessor's corruption—and were highly independent as well—Lovelace faced the difficult task of protecting royal prerogatives while getting money from the groups most likely to ignore the crown's rights. When forced to choose, Lovelace bent prerogative in favor of his pocket-book.

In New Jersey Lovelace began his career on December 20 by calling a meeting of the council in Bergen. Because this group included former members of the "Cornbury Ring," as well as their archenemy Lewis Morris, Lovelace probably received a quick introduction to the bitter factionalism which pervaded New Jersey politics. Since becoming a royal colony in 1702, New Jersey had been bitterly divided between two political groups—the "Scotch faction" and the "Cornbury Ring"—whose members sought to obtain huge tracts of land for themselves without concern for the public good. If the Cornbury supporters harbored any hopes of continuing their maneuvers with the new governor's connivance, they were disappointed when

Lovelace summoned the assembly into session in March 1709.

No doubt realizing that his personal fortunes depended on cooperation with the lower house, Lovelace adopted a conciliatory tone. "I persuade myself," he told the assemblymen, "I shall not give you any just cause to be uneasy under my administration . . . Let past differences, and animosities be buried in oblivion," he continued, "and let us seek the peace and welfare of our country." With these blandishments completed, Lovelace got to the heart of the matter and asked for a revenue, but tactfully added, "You know best what the province can conveniently raise for its support, and the easiest methods of raising it."

The assembly responded in terms designed to persuade the governor to follow its lead, promising to "contribute to the support of Her Majesty's government to the utmost of our abilities and most willingly so at a time when we are freed from bondage and arbitrary encroachment." This promise, it turned out, had a few strings attached. The assembly did not simply provide Lovelace with a revenue; it also sought to oversee that revenue, first by demanding to examine the books of receiver general Peter Fauconnier, and then by insisting that Lovelace submit his nominee for treasurer, Miles Forster, for assembly approval. Lovelace complied, and the house had won a new right.

Meanwhile, the assembly pressed its attack against the Cornbury faction. It secured indictments against former governor Jeremiah Basse, who had been province secretary under Cornbury, for perjury, and against Peter Sonmans, the corrupt East Jersey receiver general and Cornbury lieutenant, for perjury and adultery.

With these successes against the Cornbury Ring and the now evident cooperation of the governor, the assembly turned its attention to the question of revenue. In early April, it passed a one-year measure that specified the salary of each colonial official. The assembly was so specific, it informed Lovelace, not because it dis-

trusted him but because it lacked confidence "in these gentlemen that are now of her majesties council." Lovelace had no choice but to accept this new method of allocating money.

With one revenue now secure, Lovelace quickly returned to New York to meet with its assembly, and a similar situation ensued. He made a conciliatory address that included an unfavorable reference to Cornbury. The assembly responded positively but complained of past injustices. The house then spent a month debating a revenue bill. On May 5, it finally agreed to grant Lovelace £1,600 for one year and specified further how all additional revenue would be spent, establishing a precedent in New York.

Lovelace was now financially secure. Unfortunately, he never received the benefits, for he suffered a fatal stroke on May 6, 1709, before he could enjoy his new wealth.

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RICHARD INGOLDESBY (d. March 1, 1719), British army officer and lieutenant governor of New York and New Jersey, 1702-9, was acting governor of both colonies from May 1709 to about April 1710.

Richard Ingoldesby's early life is largely obscure. He was born into "a worthy