

Maps and Images for US History

Chapter 2

Colonial, 1500-1776



1519 Spanish Map of the Antilles

A Spanish map from 1519 showing the coast of Hispaniola, focusing on what is now the modern nation of Haiti. The decorative figures, shown with tools for hunting and cultivation, appear to be African slaves imported as laborers to replace the Indian population, already being rapidly depleted by disease and mistreatment.

(Bibliothèque Nationale)



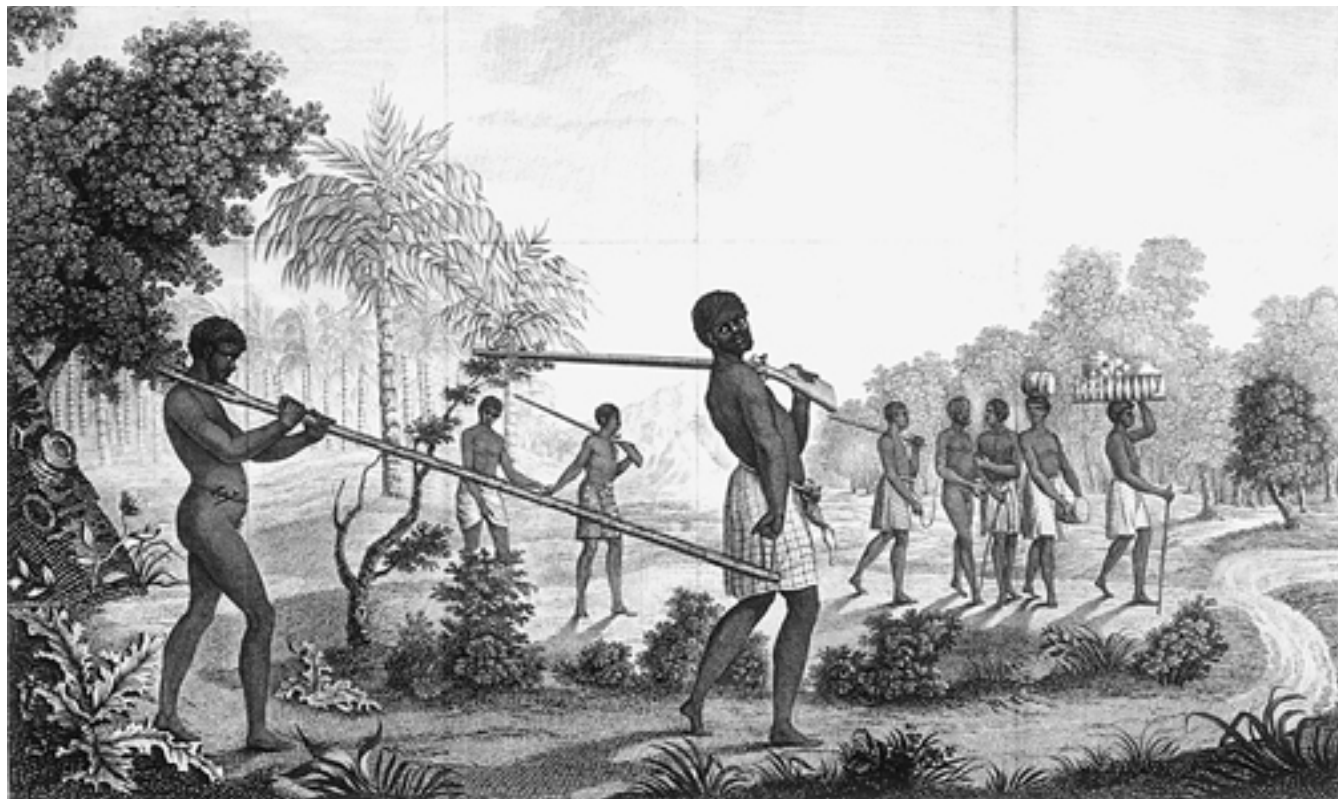
A Festival, painted by a German visitor to Georgia

A German visitor to Georgia painted this watercolor of a Yuchi ceremony, which he titled A Festival. The guns hanging inside the shelter were probably acquired from English traders in South Carolina. *(Royal Library Copenhagen)*



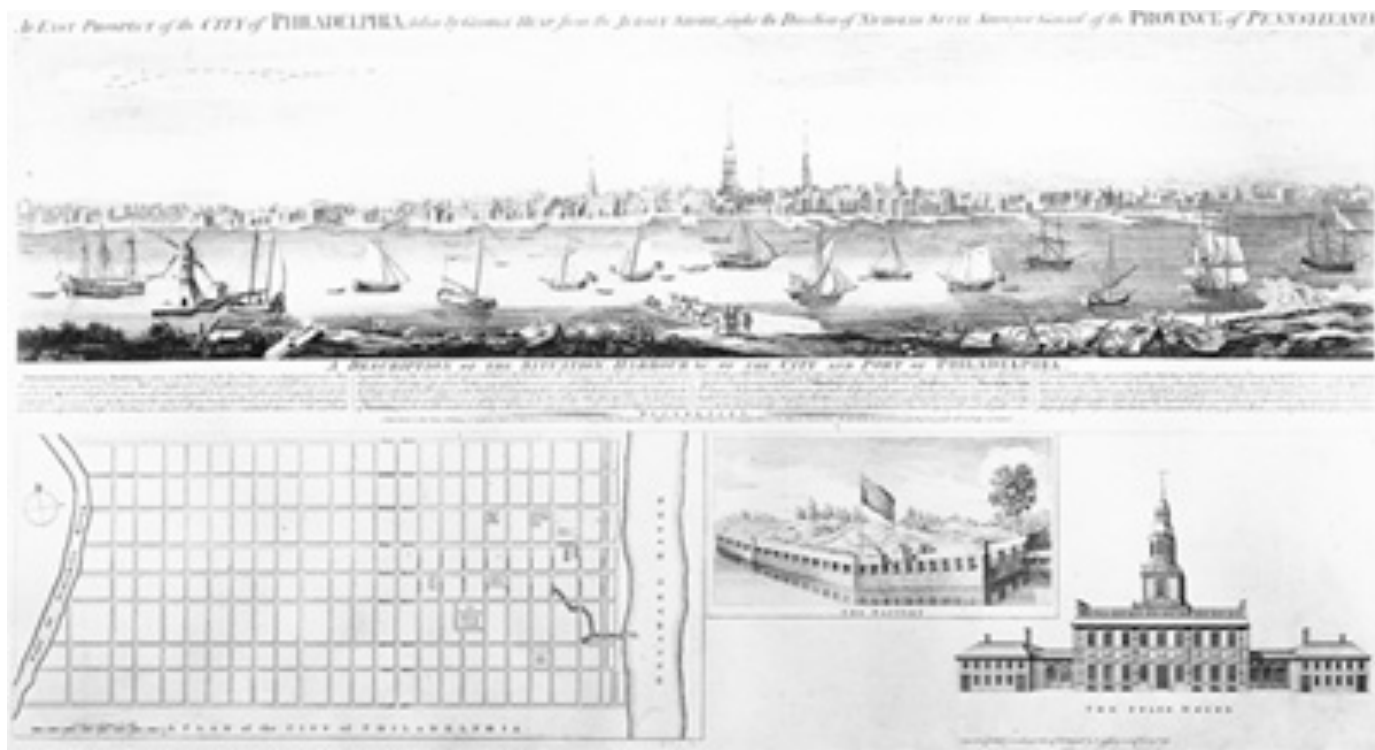
Abigail Adams by Benjamin Blythe, 1766

The American artist Benjamin Blythe painted this portrait of Abigail Smith Adams in 1766, shortly after her marriage. Less than a decade later she would join her husband John in eager support of the revolutionary cause. At the same time, however, she forthrightly challenged him to "remember the ladies" in the nation's "new code of laws." (*Massachusetts Historical Society*)



African slavery, inland trade

Slavery was widespread in Africa long before Portuguese traders started landing along the continent's western coastline. For centuries African slaves were primarily debtors, criminals, or captives of wars, and slavery was often a temporary condition. Once Europeans came, slaves were permanently removed from Africa, and almost always for lifelong slavery. Europeans who landed at the Gold Coast, or what became known as the "Slave Coast," reached farther and farther into the interior to take larger numbers of Africans into bondage. (*Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, photo* © B.n.F.)



An East Prospect of the City of Philadelphia, 1756

The converging streams flowing into the Delaware River in the map constitute the Dock. The engraving at the top illustrates Philadelphia's dynamism as a port city at the time of the Seven Years War. (*Library of Congress*)



Armada Portrait of Elizabeth I

Queen Elizabeth I used her charm and intelligence to turn England into a major world power. This portrait, painted around 1588 when Elizabeth was 55 years old, shows the queen at the peak of her power, a fact depicted by the artist in the scenes visible through the windows in the background. Through the left window, we can see Elizabeth's naval fleet; through the right one, we witness the Spanish Armada sinking in the stormy Atlantic. *(By kind permission of the Marquess of Tavistock and Trustees of the Bedford Estate)*



Baltimore in 1752, from a sketch by John Moale, Esq.

Baltimore was founded in 1629 and served as a shipping center for Maryland tobacco growers. By 1752, when this view was drawn, it had begun to show signs of developing into a prosperous port city. After the American Revolution, Baltimore expanded and by the 1790s boasted a population of over twenty thousand. (*Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore*)



Bartholomew Gosnold Trading with Indians at Martha's Vineyard by Theodor de Bry, 1634

This picture shows one interpretation of a trading session between the English and Native Americans. Theodor de Bry was one of the first to include such drawings in his accounts of the New World. Previous works on the subject contained either no illustrations or very crude ones. (*Library of Congress*)



Bartolomé de Las Casas

Himself a former conquistador, Bartolomé de Las Casas was ordained as a Catholic priest in 1512 and later became one of the most vocal opponents of Spain's brutal exploitation of Native American people. He petitioned the king in 1540 and won major reforms in the way Spaniards were to treat Indians, but these reforms were never well enforced and soon were challenged in the Spanish court. In 1550, Las Casas debated Juan Ginés de Sepúlveda, a well-respected court scholar, who insisted that Native Americans were not human and deserved no protections under law. Las Casas brought his biblical learning and his New World experience to bear, winning the debate and Catholic support for continued reforms in Spanish colonial policy.

*(Archivo de Indias, Seville, Spain/
Bridgeman Art Library Ltd.)*



Beaver as Worker and Prey, from Chatelain's Carte Tres Curieuse de la Mer du Sud, Atlas Historique, vol. VI

This French engraving illustrates beavers' environmental impact and Indian methods of hunting them for commercial purposes. (*National Archives of Canada*)



Black slavers in Africa

Both Africans and Europeans played critical roles in the African slave trade. In this illustration, African slave drivers march their captives, wearing chains and neckclamps, from their village. Their likely destination: European ships waiting along the west coast of Africa. (*Journey of the Discovery of the Source of the Nile, New York, 1869*)



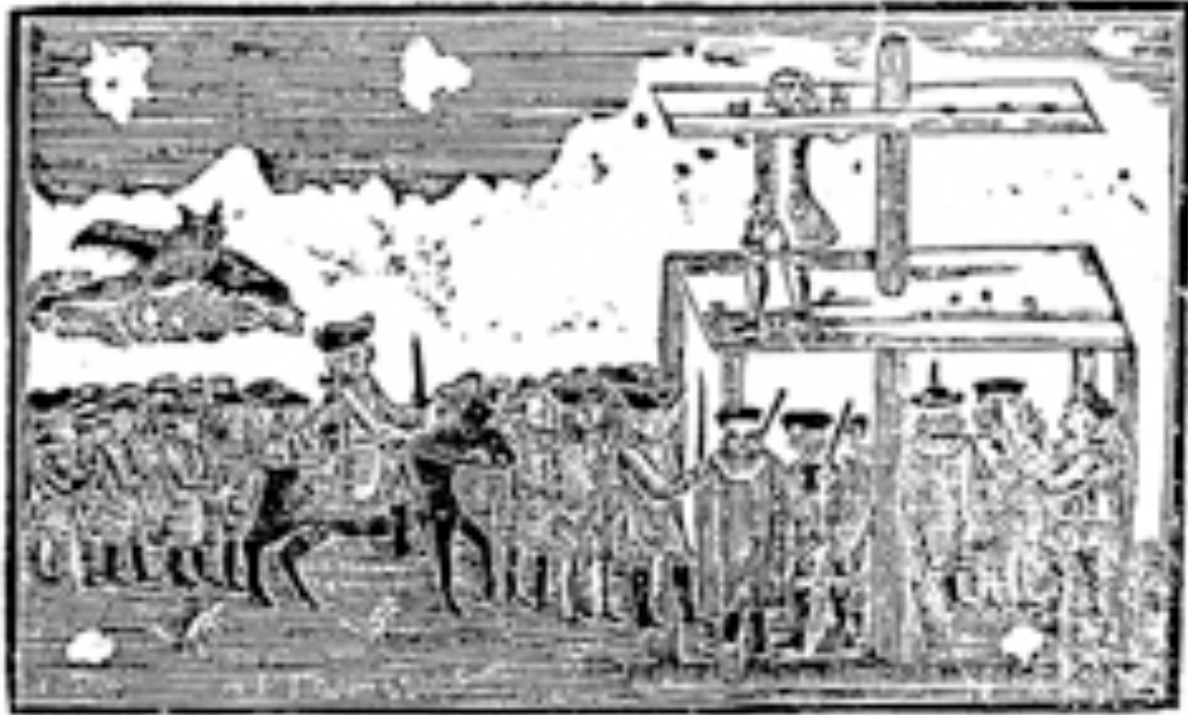
Byrd luxury items: (a) watch

The profits by tobacco planters with large holdings of land and slaves enabled them to buy luxurious items unimaginable to earlier colonists. This elaborate gold and enamel watch belonged to female members of the Byrd family of Virginia in the mid-eighteenth century. (*Virginia Historical Society*)



Captain Thomas Smith

Captain Thomas Smith, a Boston mariner, painted this remarkable self-portrait in the late seventeenth century. It links his sailing career--illustrated in the background battle scene, which is thought to represent a combined Anglo-Dutch assault on a North African fort in 1670--with his pious Puritan faith. The skull under his hand serves to remind viewers of the brevity of life, which the poem underscores. "Why, why should I the World be minding?" the poet asks, looking forward to a future in which "The Eternal" would "Crowne me (after Grace) with Glory." (*Worcester Art Museum, Worcester, Massachusetts*)



Convicted criminal exposed to public ridicule, 1770

Convicted criminals were publicly punished and shamed in front of their friends, relatives, and neighbors. A man might be put in the stocks for offenses such as contempt of authority, drunken and disorderly conduct, or theft. The intent was not simply to deter him from future misbehavior but to let his fate serve as a warning to all who saw his humiliating posture. (*Library of Congress*)



Depiction of Racial Mixtures by Miguel Cabrera

One of the few extant depictions of a mixed-race family in eighteenth-century North America, by the Mexican artist Miguel Cabrera, 1763. The Spanish father and Indian mother have produced a mestiza daughter. Families such as this would have been frequently seen in New Mexico as well. (*Private Collection*)



Destruction of Lower Town, Quebec, by English Bombardment by Richard Short, 1759

After the fall of Quebec to British forces, France's defeat in North America was virtually certain. (*National Archives of Canada*)



Dressmaker

Few women worked in the skilled trades or crafts, although widows and daughters might manage a shop after a husband or father died. The mantua maker shown here was considered an artisan and could command a good price for her skill at making fancy gowns and other elaborately sewn clothing. *(Courtesy of the American Antiquarian Society)*



Interior of the Old Ship Meeting House in Hingham, Massachusetts

The meetinghouse, or church, stood at the center of every Puritan community in colonial New England. Built in 1681, the Old Ship Meeting House of Hingham, Massachusetts, was designed to resemble the hull of an upside down ship.

Although the Hingham church is simple and unadorned, the placement of the pews and their assignment to local families based on their wealth, background, and social standing, makes clear that the Puritans were not radical egalitarians like the Quakers. *(Peter Vanderwarker)*



Iroquois warrior

An eighteenth-century Iroquois warrior as depicted by a European artist. Such men of the Six Nations confederacy dominated the North American interior before the Seven Years War. Lines drawn on maps by colonizing powers and the incursions of traders made little impact on their power. (*Library of Congress, Rare Book and Special Collections Division*)



Jamestown skeleton

In 1996, archeologists working at Jamestown uncovered this skeleton of a young man they nicknamed "JR." JR was a European male, 5' 6" tall, between the ages of 19 and 22. We know that he bled to death from a bullet wound in his leg, but we don't know the circumstances of his death. Was he a gentleman, shot for treason? Was he a soldier? Was he perhaps a co-conspirator with Captain John Smith in Smith's mutiny attempt at sea? The answer remains a mystery, but JR's discovery illustrates how much early American historians have come to rely upon archeologists for help in reconstructing the colonial past.

(Kenneth K. Lyons/Newport News Daily Press)



John White's drawings of Indians fishing

John White, an artist with Raleigh's 1585 expedition (and later the governor of the ill-fated 1587 colony), illustrated three different fishing techniques used by Carolina Indians: to the left, the construction of weirs and traps; in the background, spearfishing in shallow water; and in the foreground, fishing from dugout canoes. The fish are accurately drawn and can be identified today. (*Trustees of the British Museum*)



King Philip

No portrait of Metacombet, or King Philip, was painted during his lifetime. In this nineteenth century painting, Metacombet wears traditional New England Indian clothing, yet he is armed with a European musket. This provides a stark reminder that even the bitterest enemies borrowed from one another's culture. (*Library of Congress*)



Mother Maria de Jesús de Agreda Preaching to the Indians of the Southwest, 1631

When Fray Alonso de Benavides arrived in Spain, he visited a Franciscan nun, Maria de Jesús de Agreda, who claimed to have traveled in spirit to preach to the Indians of New Mexico. In this 1631 woodcut, an artist depicted the missionary intent of her visions. The Indians, she declared, could see her, but Spaniards in the colony could not.

(Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection. University of Texas at Austin, General Libraries)



Nathaniel Bacon

Nathaniel Bacon came to Virginia as a gentleman in the 1670s, but his resentment of the economic and political domination of the colony by a small group of planters transformed him into a backwoods rebel. In 1676, Bacon led an army of discontented farmers, servants, and slaves against the powerful coastal planters--and almost won. In this stained glass window, discovered and restored in the twentieth century, Bacon's social class and his commanding presence are both evident. (*The Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities at Bacon's Castle, Library of Virginia*)



Native Americans in New Orleans by Alexander de Batz

The French had difficulty persuading settlers to come to the New World province of Louisiana. As a result, the region's development depended on native Indians and imported Africans for labor. Alexander de Batz's 1735 painting gives us a good idea of what the population looked like. *(Peabody Museum, Harvard University. Photograph by Hillel Burger.)*



New Amsterdam

Unlike Amsterdam, its parent city, this small colonial port had only a few homes crowding the tip of the island during the early 1600s. However, New Amsterdam became an important strategic location for Dutch trading. A few of the mother country's largest ships brought colonists much-needed goods each year, while colonial merchants waited anxiously to exchange furs and timber. (*Library of Congress*)



New Orleans map showing Ursuline convent in New Orleans

One of the very few institutions of higher learning open to females in eighteenth-century North America is clearly marked on this 1769 map from a Dutch atlas: the Ursuline convent in New Orleans. There young women studied religion and other subjects. As indicated in the label to the left, the convent is located at letter k, in the lower right corner of the map, which shows the area of the modern city known as the French Quarter. *(Private Collection)*

To the Honourable Governor and Council and
General Assembly now sitting at Boston

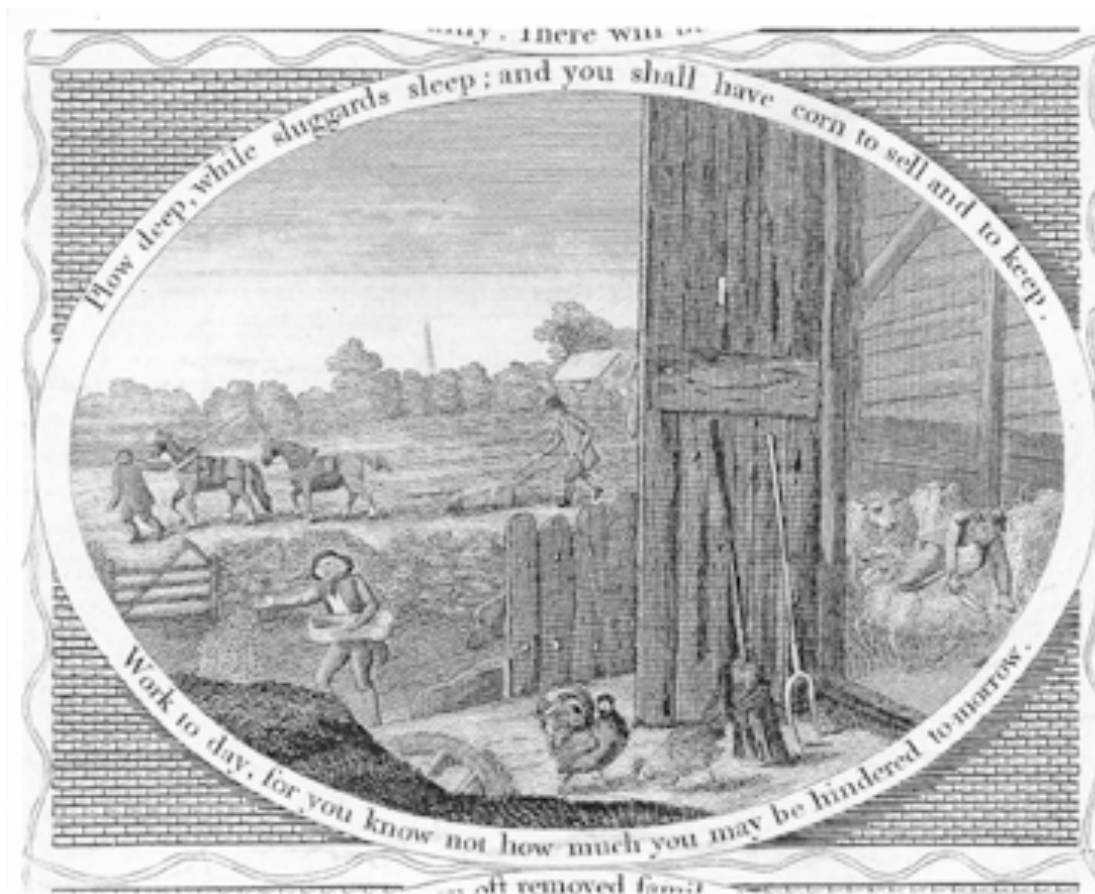
The humble petition of our names are subscribed hereunto
now prisoner at Ipswich humbly sheweth, that some of us have
layd in the prison many monthes, and some of us young women, who
are chargd with witchcraft, and not being conscious to our guilt
of any guilt of that nature lying upon our consciences; our earnest
request is that seeing the winter is far come on that it can not be
expected that we should be bound during this winter season, that we
may be releas'd out of prison for this present upon Bonds to answer what
we are chargd with in the Spring. For we doe not in the smallest
degree consent to abide the trial before any Judge or Judges in criminal
cases of any crime of that nature; we hope you will put on the bowels
of compassion see far as to our sides of our suffering condition in this present
state we are in, being like to perish with cold in being long in prison in
the cold season of the year, some of us being aged either about or near
four score years though younger yet being with child, and one growing such
to a child not ten months old yet, and all of us weak and infirm at the
best, and one fetterd with more than half a year, and all most deserv'd
with us long an imprisonment. Thus hoping you will grant us a release
at this present that we be not left to perish in this miserable
condition we shall always pray for.

Widow Pray. Widow Vincent. Widow Paine
Godwife Greene of Harvard, the wife of Hugh
Lot of Cape Anne, Rebecca Dunning the wife
of Lemuel Dunning, the wife of Prichard
Hannah Bunnings of Harvard Rachel the wife
beside these or four more.

1740

Petition for bail from accused witches, 1692

This is a copy of the actual petition signed by the accused witches of the Salem witchcraft trials. (*Library of Congress*)



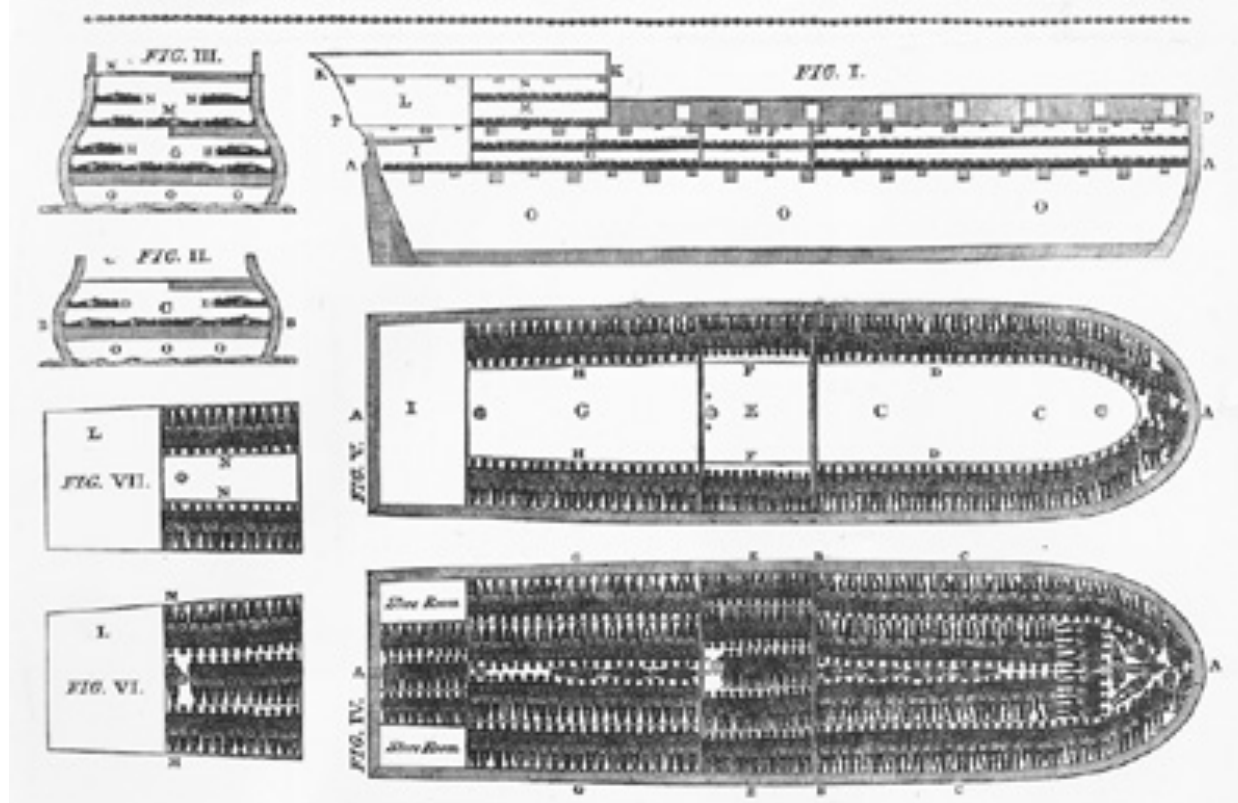
Poor Richard's Almanack, moral picture

This is an excerpt from Poor Richard's Almanac. (Library of Congress)



San Esteban Rey, Ácoma Pueblo, New Mexico

San Esteban Rey, a Catholic church built at Pueblo de Ácoma in about 1642, stands as a monument to the mixing of cultures in colonial New Mexico. The building's adobe construction, rising towers, and curving corners reflect traditional Pueblo architecture, while the crosses on the top identify its European purpose. Churches like this provided an anchor for the multicultural society that emerged in the region. *(Lee Marmon)*



Slave ship

This plan graphically depicts the crowded, unsanitary conditions under which enslaved Africans were packed like cargo and transported across the Atlantic.
(Library of Congress)



Southeast Prospect of the City of Philadelphia by Peter Cooper

Founded just four decades earlier, Philadelphia was already one of British America's largest and wealthiest cities. (*Library Company of Philadelphia*)



Sugar production in the Antilles, 1665

In the 1660s, a French book illustrated the various phases of sugar processing for curious European readers. Teams of oxen (A) turned the mill, the rollers of which crushed the canes (C), producing the sap (D), which was collected in a vat (E), then boiled down into molasses (K). African slaves, with minimal supervision by a few Europeans (foreground), managed all phases of the process. (*Library Company of Philadelphia*)



The American Magazine and Monthly Chronicle, Philadelphia, March, 1758

This frontispiece of The American Magazine and Monthly Chronicle for March 1758 reflected the struggle for the allegiance of the Ohio Valley Indians during the Seven Years War. The French representative on the left offers an undecided warrior a tomahawk and a flintlock, while the Englishman on the right presents him with bolts of cloth and a Bible. The Latin phrase at the base of the image translates as "grease takes precedence"; or, in other words, the better gift will win the contest for the Indians' assistance. (*Library of Congress*)



The Mexican Counterattack, Codex Durán

The differences between European and Native American styles and conceptions of warfare were often striking. This scene, from the Codex Durán, illustrates a Spanish force besieged by Aztec warriors. Note the contrast in clothing, for example. For most Indian groups, warfare was a highly spiritual affair surrounded by ceremony, often involving colorful and fanciful costumes. The European battle dress, however, bespeaks a very different conception of warfare: practical and deadly. (*Archivo fotografico*)



The Quaker Meeting by Egbert Van Heemskerck

This sketch of a Quaker meeting highlights one of the most radical of Quaker practices: allowing women to speak in church. Most Protestant denominations, because of their reading of Saint Paul, enforced the rule of silence on women. But Quakers struck a blow at seventeenth-century gender notions by granting women an active ministerial role, a voice in church policy, and decision-making responsibilities on issues relating to the church and the family. (*The Quaker Collection, Haverford College Library*)



The Stadthuys of New York, 1679

Its location at the mouth of the Hudson River made the Dutch settlement of New Amsterdam a particularly important colonial trading center. Furs flowed down the river from Fort Orange (near modern Albany, New York) while guns, tools, and other trade goods traveled the other way. Both river and sea traffic were central to the city's existence as shown in this painting of the Dutch statehouse (stadthuys) from 1679, which overlooked the harbor. (*Prints Collection, Miriam and Ira D. Wallach Division of Art, Prints and Photography. The New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundation*)



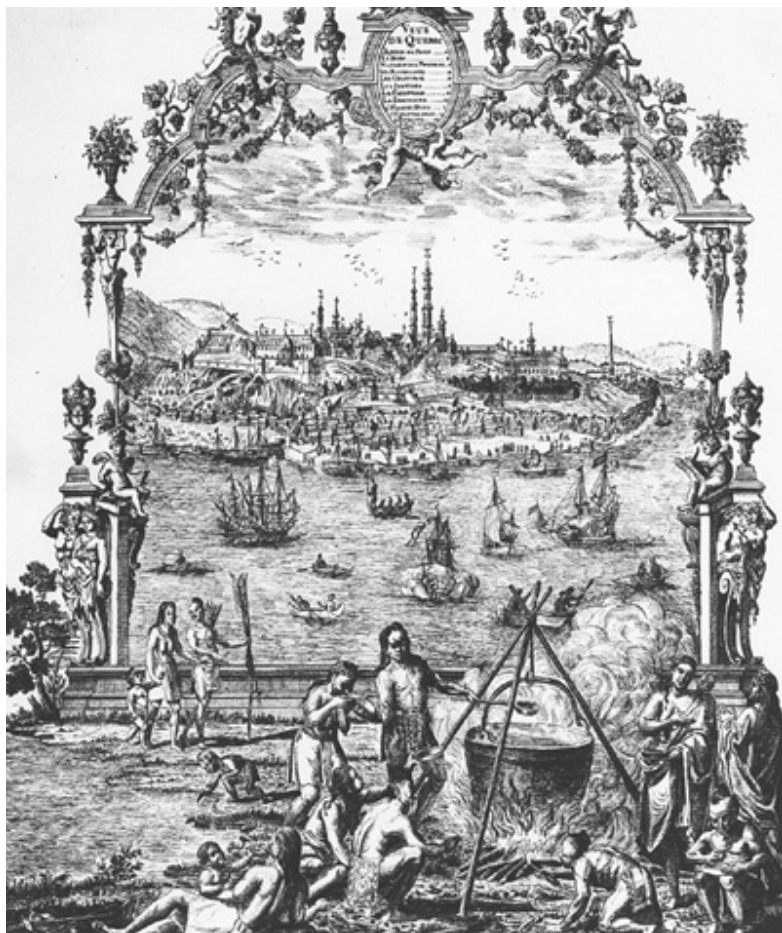
Tobacco plantation

While a planter smokes a pipe and confers with his overseer, slaves on this Chesapeake plantation perform all of the tasks related to planting, cultivating, harvesting, sorting, packaging, and delivering the profitable tobacco. Slaves also fashioned the tools for coopering and made barrels for transporting hogsheads of "the weed." Ships in the background navigate right up to the edge of the plantation lands. (*Library of Congress*)



Tobacco trade card, Philadelphia, 1770

This trade card (advertisement) issued by a Philadelphia tobacco dealer in 1770 shows a convivial group of wealthy men at a tavern. The leisurely activity depicted here and the advertisement itself were signs of the new rituals of consumption. Merchants began to advertise only when their customers could choose among different ways of spending money. (*Library Company of Philadelphia*)



View of Quebec, 1699, showing Canadian Indians

New France's security was built on its rising commercial economy and its close ties to Canada's Indians. (*National Archives of Canada*)

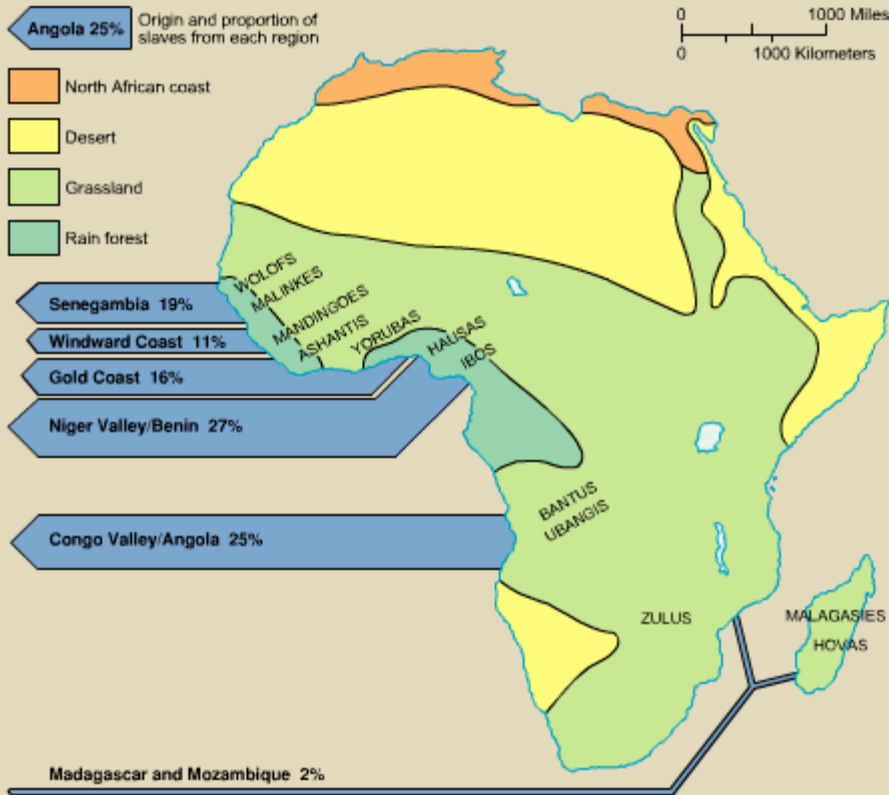


Waldseemüller Map, 1507, Orbis Typus Universalis, Nuremburg 1507-1513

In 1507 Martin Waldseemüller, a German mapmaker, was the first person to designate the newly discovered southern continent as "America." He named the continent after Amerigo Vespucci, the Italian explorer who realized that he had reached a "new world" rather than islands off the coast of Asia. (*John Carter Brown Library at Brown University*)

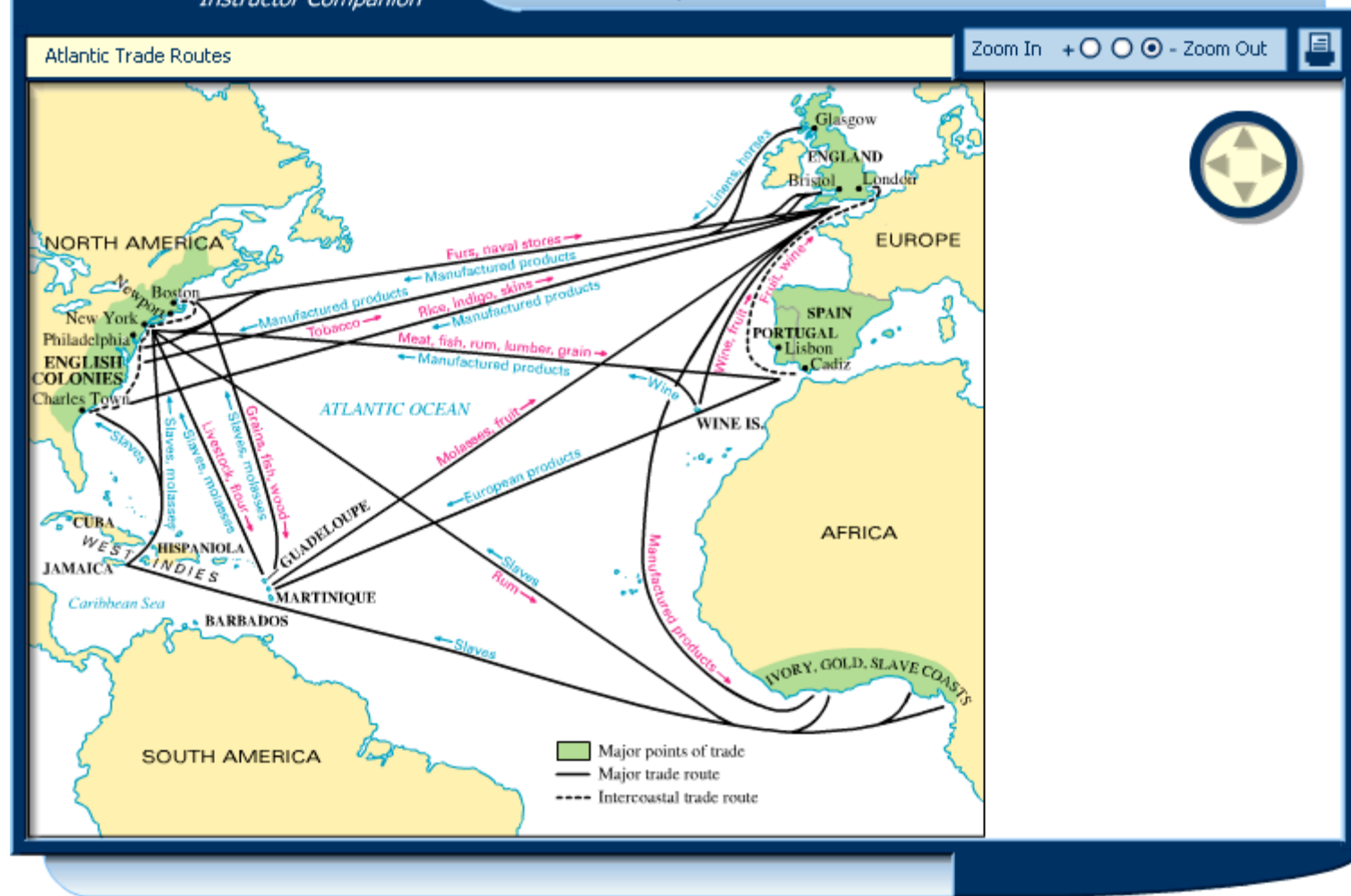
African Origins of North American Slaves, 1690-1807

Zoom In + ○ ○ ○ - Zoom Out



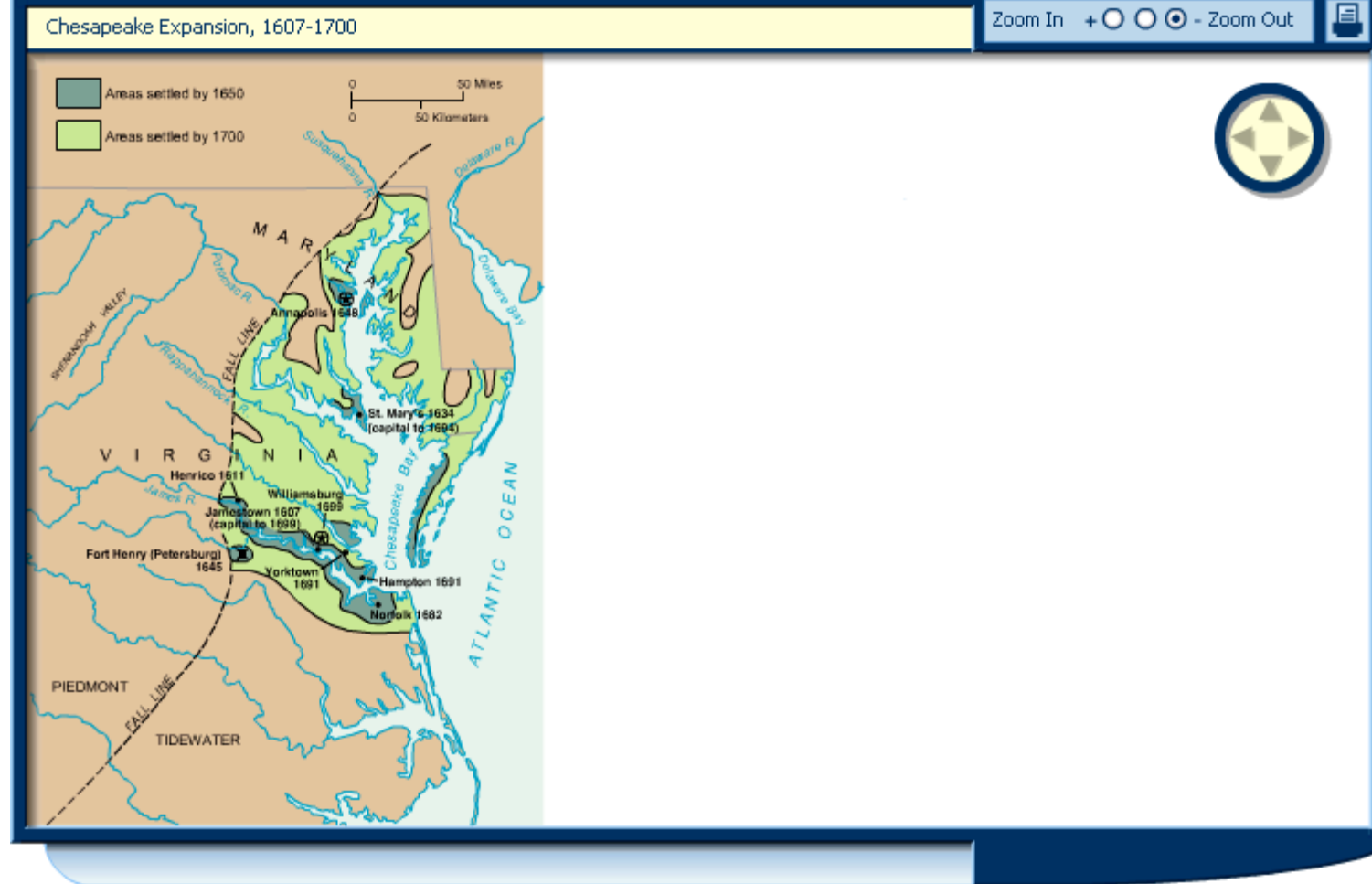
African Origins of North American Slaves, 1690-1807

Virtually all slaves brought to English North America came from West Africa, between Senegambia and Angola. Most were captured or bought inland and marched to the coast, where they were sold to African American merchants who in turn sold them to European slave traders.



Atlantic Trade Routes

By the late seventeenth century, an elaborate trade network linked the countries and colonies bordering the Atlantic Ocean. The most valuable commodities exchanged were enslaved people and the products of slave labor.



Chesapeake Expansion, 1607-1700

The Chesapeake colonies expanded slowly before mid-century. By 1700 Anglo-Indian wars, a rising English population, and an influx of enslaved Africans permitted settlers to spread throughout the tidewater.

Early Chesapeake Settlement

Zoom In + ○ ○ ○ - Zoom Out



Early Chesapeake Settlement

This map shows the location of both Indian and English colonial settlements in the early seventeenth century. As the English communities grew in number and size, conflicts between the Indians of the Powhatan Confederacy and the colonists also grew, eventually leading to warfare and considerable loss of life.



English Migration, 1610-1660

Zoom In + ○ ○ ○ - Zoom Out



English Migration, 1610-1660

During the first phase of English transatlantic migration, the West Indies attracted more than twice as many colonists as went to the Chesapeake, and over four times as many settled in New England.

European Colonization in the Middle and North Atlantic, ca. 1650

Zoom In + ○ ○ ○ - Zoom Out

**European Colonization in the Middle and North Atlantic, c. 1650**

North of Spanish Florida, four European powers competed for territory and trade with Native Americans in the early seventeenth century. Swedish and Dutch colonization was the foundation upon which England's middle colonies were built.



European Imperial Claims and Settlements in Eastern North America, 1565-1625

Zoom In + ○ ○ ○ - Zoom Out



European Imperial Claims and Settlements in Eastern North America, 1565-1625

By 1625 four European nations contended for territory on North America's Atlantic coast. Except for St. Augustine, Florida, all settlements established before 1607 had been abandoned by 1625.



European Settlements and Indians, 1754

Zoom In + ○ ○ ○ - Zoom Out

**European Settlements and Indians, 1754**

By 1754, Europeans had expanded the limits of the English colonies to the eastern slopes of the Appalachian Mountains. Few independent Indian nations still existed in the East, but beyond the mountains they controlled the countryside. Only a few widely scattered English and French forts maintained the Europeans' presence there.

Immigration and British Colonial Expansion, to 1755

Zoom In + ○ ○ ○ - Zoom Out



Immigration and British Colonial Expansion, to 1755

Black majorities emerged in much of the Chesapeake tidewater and the Carolina-Georgia low country. Immigrants from Germany, Ireland, and Scotland predominated among the settlers in the piedmont. A significant Jewish population emerged in the seaports.

Land Divisions in Sudbury, Massachusetts, 1639-1656

Zoom In +   - Zoom Out



Land Divisions in Sudbury, Massachusetts, 1639-1656

Early New England towns sought to heighten communalism by clustering homes around a meetinghouse and a town commons (used for grazing). Sudbury, like many towns, followed an English practice of distributing croplands in scattered strips. John Goodnow, for example, grew crops in five fields at varying distances from his house.



Louisiana, c. 1720

Zoom In + ○ ○ ○ - Zoom Out



Louisiana, c. 1720

By 1720 French forts and settlements dotted the Mississippi River and its tributaries in the interior of North America. Two isolated Spanish outposts were situated near the Gulf of Mexico.

New England Colonies

Zoom In + ○ ○ ○ - Zoom Out



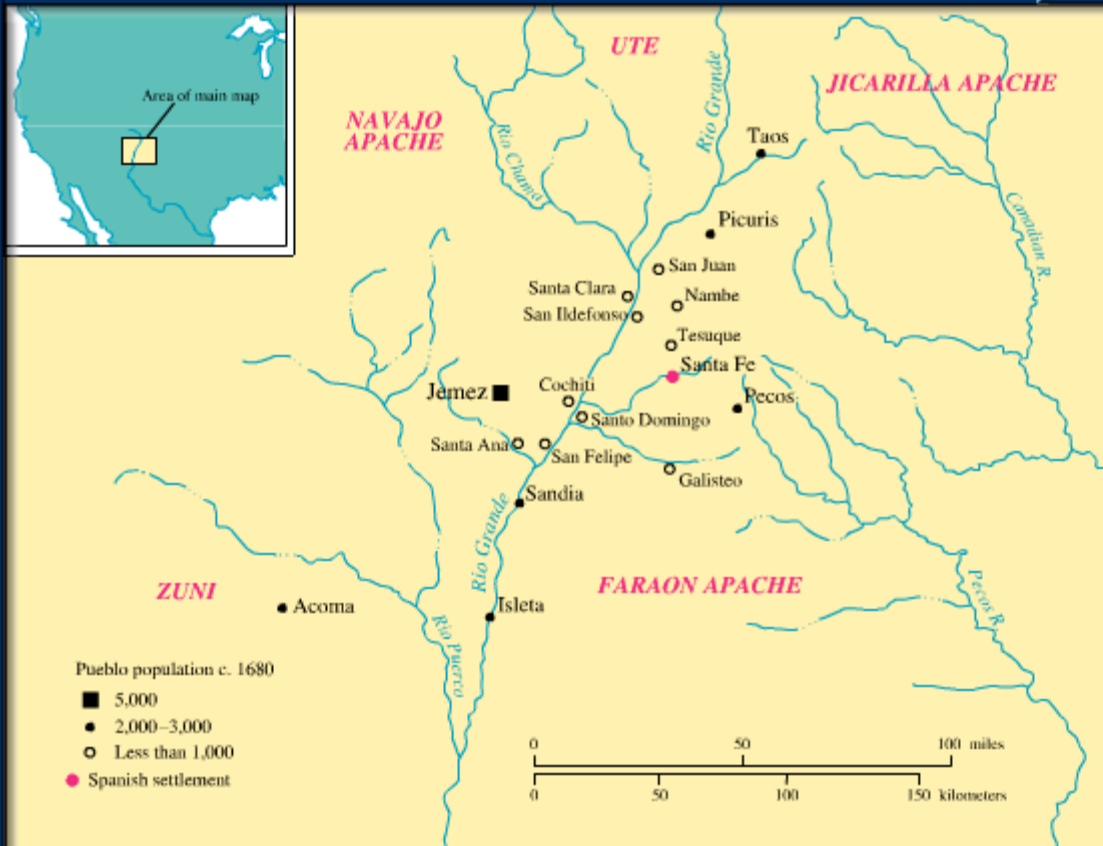
New England Colonies

The most densely settled region of the mainland was New England, where English settlements and Indian villages existed side by side.



New Mexico, c. 1680

Zoom In + ○ ○ ○ - Zoom Out



New Mexico, c. 1680

In 1680, the lone Spgwertgwertganish settlement at Santa Fe was surrounded and vastly outnumbered by the many Pueblo villages nearby.



New York Manors and Land Grants

Zoom In + ○ ○ ○ - Zoom Out

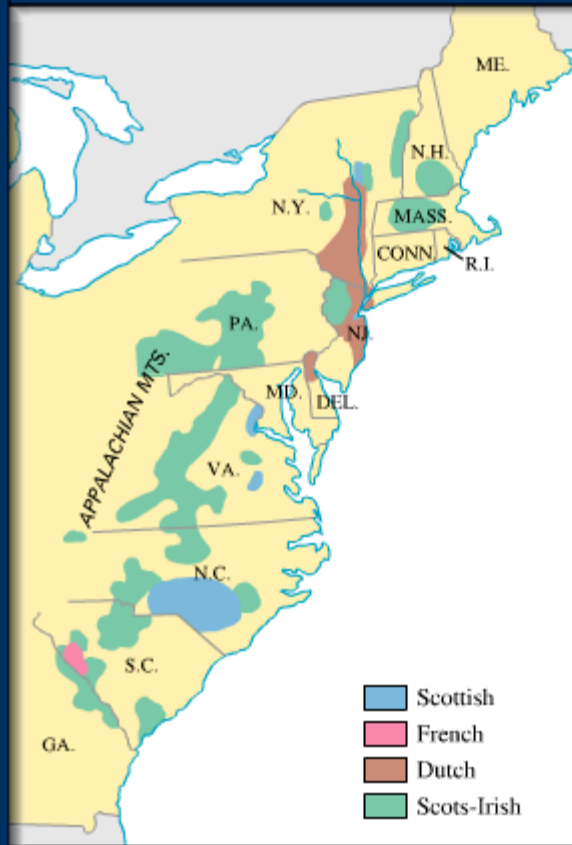


New York Manors and Land Grants

Between 1684 and 1703, English governors awarded most of the best land east of the Hudson River as manors to prominent politicians--the majority of them Dutch--whose heirs became the wealthiest elite in the rural northern colonies.

Non-English Ethnic Groups in the British Colonies

Zoom In + ○ ○ ○ - Zoom Out



Non-English Ethnic Groups in the British Colonies

Non-African immigrants arriving in the years after 1720 were pushed to the peripheries of settlement, as is shown by these maps. Scottish, Scots-Irish, French, and German newcomers had to move to the frontiers. The Dutch remained where they had originally settled in the seventeenth century. Africans were concentrated in coastal plantation regions.

Pattern of Settlement in Surry County, Virginia, 1620-1660*

Zoom In +   - Zoom Out



Pattern of Settlement in Surry County, Virginia, 1620-1660

In contrast to New Englanders, Chesapeake colonists spread out along the banks of rivers and creeks.

The Anglo-American Colonies in Early 18th C

Zoom In + ○ ○ ○ - Zoom Out



The Anglo-American Colonies in the Early Eighteenth Century

By the early eighteenth century, the English colonies nominally dominated the Atlantic coastline of North America. But the colonies' formal boundary lines are deceiving because the western reaches of each colony were still largely unfamiliar to Europeans and because much of the land was still inhabited by Native Americans.

The Caribbean Colonies, 1660

Zoom In + ○ ○ ○ - Zoom Out

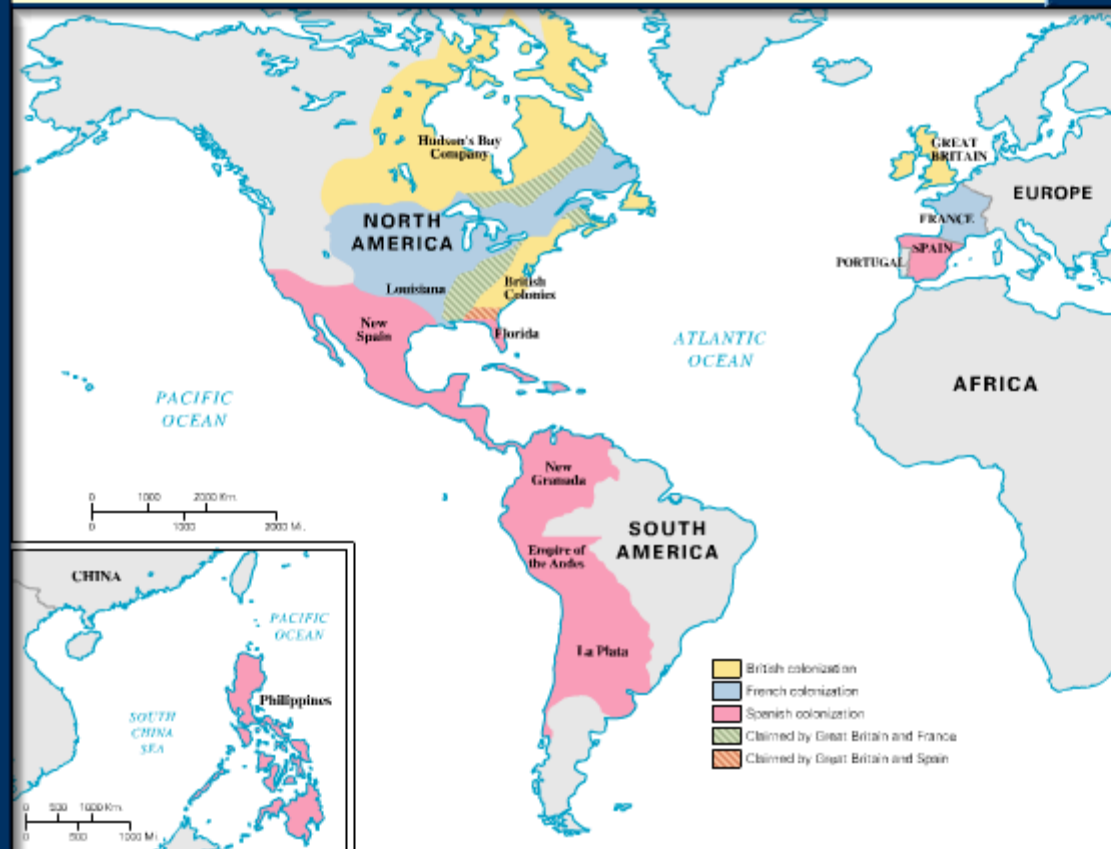


The Caribbean Colonies, 1660

By 1660 nearly every West Indian island had been colonized by Europeans and was producing sugar with slave labor.

The European Empires in Eighteenth-Century America

Zoom In + ○ ○ ○ - Zoom Out

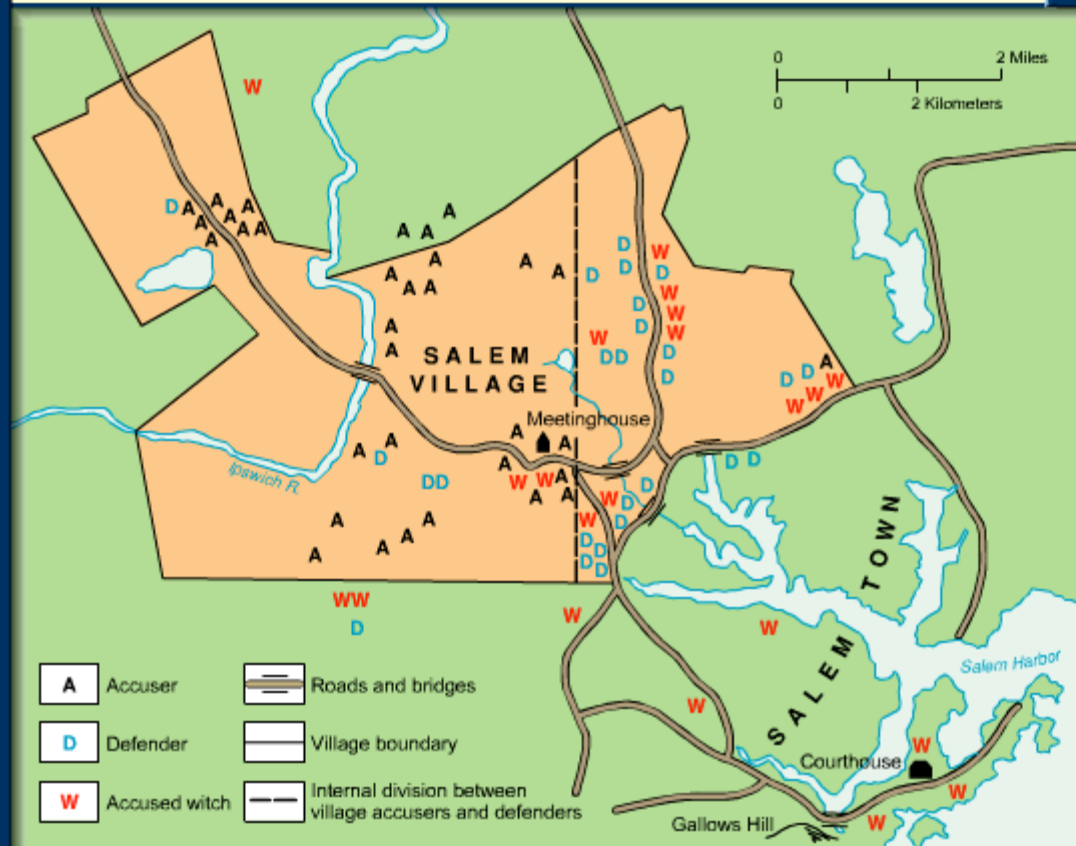


The European Empires in Eighteenth-Century America

This map shows the colonization of the Americas and the Philippines by three rival powers. It is clear from the map why British colonists felt vulnerable to attack by England's archenemies, France and Spain, until English victory in the Great War for Empire in 1763.

The Geography of Witchcraft: Salem Village, 1692

Zoom In + ○ ○ ○ - Zoom Out



The Geography of Witchcraft: Salem Village, 1692

Geographic patterns of witchcraft testimony mirrored tensions within Salem Village. Accused witches and their defenders lived mostly in the village's eastern division or in Salem town, whereas their accusers overwhelmingly resided in the village's western sector.

The Indian Confederacies

Zoom In + ○ ○ ○ - Zoom Out



The Indian Confederacies

This map shows the three major Indian military and political coalitions--the Huron, Iroquois, and Creek confederacies. Unlike the squabbling English mainland colonies, these Indian tribes understood the value of military unity in the face of threats to their land and their safety and the importance of diplomatic unity in negotiating with their European allies.

The Middle Colonies

Zoom In +   - Zoom Out



The Middle Colonies

This map shows the major towns, cities, and forts in the colonies of New York, Pennsylvania (including Delaware), and New Jersey. The prosperity of the region was based on the thriving commerce of its largest cities, Philadelphia and New York, and on the commercial production of wheat.



The Settlements of the Lower South

Zoom In + ○ ○ ○ - Zoom Out

**The Settlements of the Lower South**

This map shows the towns and fortifications of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, as well as the overlapping claims by the Spanish and the English to the territory south and west of Fort King George. The many Georgia forts reflect that colony's role as a buffer state between rice-rich South Carolina and the Spanish troops stationed in Florida.



The Spanish and Portuguese Empires

Zoom In + ○ ○ ○ - Zoom Out



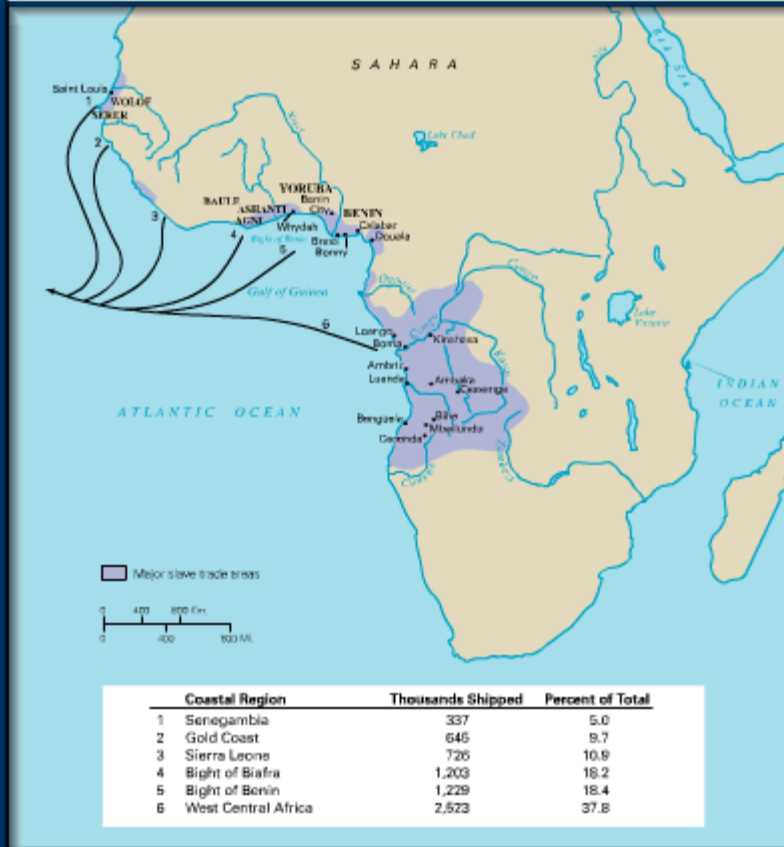
The Spanish and Portuguese Empires

By 1610 Spain dominated Latin America, including Portugal's possessions. Having devoted its energies to exploiting Mexico and the Caribbean, Spain had not yet expanded into what is now the United States, aside from establishing outposts in Florida and New Mexico.



Western Africa and the Atlantic Slave Trade

Zoom In + ○ ○ ○ - Zoom Out

**Western Africa and the Atlantic Slave Trade**

Africa's western shore was the major source for slaves that were transported to European colonies on the Atlantic islands, the Caribbean islands, and mainland North and South America. Powerful coastal kingdoms mounted organized raids into many inland areas to capture people who were then marched to the coast for shipment to the New World. This map and the accompanying table show the several regions from which slaves were extracted and give approximate numbers of people who were exported from each.



Click on image to launch video.
Apple QuickTime® required for viewing

Eighteenth-Century Home: Exterior View
(c. 1718. Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities.)



Click on image to launch video.
Apple QuickTime® required for viewing

Eighteenth-Century Home: Interior View
(c. 1718. Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities.)



Click on image to launch video.
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Sayward-Wheeler House
(c. 1718. Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities.)