

EVENTS OF 1803

General Events of 1804

SPRING	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH
SUMMER	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
FALL	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
WINTER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER

Following the death of [Jesus Christ](#) there was a period of readjustment that lasted for approximately one million years.

-[Kurt Vonnegut](#), THE SIRENS OF TITAN



THE NEW-ENGLAND [ALMANACK](#) FOR 1804. By Isaac Bickerstaff. [Providence, Rhode Island](#): John Carter.

THE RHODE-ISLAND [ALMANAC](#) FOR 1804. By Benjamin West. [Newport](#): Oliver Farnsworth.

Printed in [London](#) for the Shakespeare Printing Office, POEMS OF GOLDSMITH, PARNELL, AND SOMERVILLE was produced in a Bulmer typeface cut by William Martin, with woodcuts by Thomas Bewick.

HISTORY OF THE PRESS

[Sarah Minturn](#) was born.

[Carl Phillip Gottfried von Clausewitz](#) graduated with top ranking at the Prussian War Academy (*Preußische Kriegsakademie*) in Berlin and became an *aide-de-camp* to [Prince Friedrich Wilhelm Heinrich August of Prussia](#). In this year he met [Countess \(Gräfin\) Marie Sophie von Brühl](#).

James Monroe was Negotiator for the purchase of Florida.

EVENTS OF 1805

 [Károly Krajsir](#) was born, evidently somewhere in central Europe.

 THE HISTORY OF [CANADA](#) FROM ITS FIRST DISCOVERY; COMPREHENDING AN ACCOUNT OF THE ORIGINAL ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COLONY OF LOUISIANA. BY [GEORGE HERIOT](#), ESQ. DEPUTY POSTMASTER-GENERAL OF BRITISH AMERICA (London: Printed for Thomas Norton Longman and Owen Rees, Paternoster Row). [Henry Thoreau](#) would access this 2-volume work, a work which frankly confessed that the “greatest part” of its content amounted merely to a cleaning-up of [Pierre-François-Xavier de Charlevoix](#)’s *HISTOIRE ET DESCRIPTION GÉNÉRALE DE LA NOUVELLE FRANCE*.



[Thomas Moore](#) wrote “Canadian Boat Song” on the St. Lawrence River ([Thoreau](#) would twice mention this).¹

Faintly as tolls the evening chime
Our voices keep tune and our oars keep time.
Soon as the woods on shore look dim,
We’ll sing at St. Anne’s our parting hymn.
Row, brothers, row, the stream runs fast,
The Rapids are near and the daylight’s past!

Why should we yet our sail unfurl?
There is not a breath the blue wave to curl;
But, when the wind blows off the shore,
Oh! sweetly we’ll rest our weary oar.
Blow, breezes, blow, the stream runs fast,
The Rapids are near and the daylight’s past!

Utawas’ tide! this trembling moon
Shall see us float over thy surges soon.
Saint of this green isle! hear our prayers,
Oh, grant us cool heavens and favouring airs.
Blow, breezes, blow, the stream runs fast,
The Rapids are near and the daylight’s past!

1. Beware: there’s another song with this same title, out there — a song of unknown provenance that is definitely not by Moore.



THE MAINE WOODS: While Uncle George steered for a small island near the head of the lake, now just visible, like a speck on the water, we rowed by turns swiftly over its surface, singing such boat-songs as we could remember. The shores seemed at an indefinite distance in the moonlight. Occasionally we paused in our singing and rested on our oars, while we listened to hear if the wolves howled, for this is a common serenade, and my companions affirmed that it was the most dismal and unearthly of sounds; but we heard none this time. If we did not **hear**, however, we did **listen**, not without a reasonable expectation; that at least I have to tell, — only some utterly uncivilized, big-throated owl hooted loud and dismally in the drear and boughy wilderness, plainly not nervous about his solitary life, nor afraid to hear the echoes of his voice there. We remembered also that possibly moose were silently watching us from the distant coves, or some surly bear or timid caribou had been startled by our singing. It was with new emphasis that we sang there the Canadian boat-song, —

“Row, brothers, row, the stream runs fast,
The Rapids are near and the daylight ’s past!” —

which describes precisely our own adventure, and was inspired by the experience of a similar kind of life, — for the rapids were ever near, and the daylight long past; the woods on shore looked dim, and many an Utawas’ tide here emptied into the lake.

“Why should we yet our sail unfurl?
There is not a breath the blue wave to curl!
But, when the wind blows off the shore,
O sweetly we ’ll rest our weary oar.”

“Utawas’ tide! this trembling moon,
Shall see us float o’er thy surges soon.”

At last we glided past the “green isle” which had been our landmark, all joining in the chorus; as if by the watery links of rivers and of lakes we were about to float over unmeasured zones of earth, bound on unimaginable adventures, —

“Saint of this green isle! hear our prayers,
O grant us cool heavens and favoring airs!”

"A YANKEE IN CANADA": When I went on deck at dawn we had already passed through Lake St. Peter, and saw islands ahead of us. Our boat advancing with a strong and steady pulse over the calm surface, we felt as if we were permitted to be awake in the scenery of a dream. Many vivacious Lombardy poplars along the distant shores gave them a novel and lively, though artificial look, and contrasted strangely with the slender and graceful elms on both shores and islands. The church of Varennes, fifteen miles from Montreal, was conspicuous at a great distance before us, appearing to belong to, and rise out of, the river; and now, and before, Mount Royal indicated where the city was. We arrived about seven o'clock, and set forth immediately to ascend the mountain, two miles distant, going across lots in spite of numerous signs threatening the severest penalties to trespassers, past an old building known as the MacTavish property, - Simon MacTavish, I suppose, whom Silliman refers to as "in a sense the founder of the Northwestern Company." His tomb was behind in the woods, with a remarkably high wall and higher monument. The family returned to Europe. He could not have imagined how dead he would be in a few years, and all the more dead and forgotten for being buried under such a mass of gloomy stone, where not even memory could get at him without a crowbar. Ah! poor man, with that last end of his! However, he may have been the worthiest of mortals for aught that I know. From the mountain-top we got a view of the whole city; the flat, fertile, extensive island; the noble sea of the St. Lawrence swelling into lakes; the mountains about St. Hyacinth, and in Vermont and New York; and the mouth of the Ottawa in the west, overlooking that St. Ann's where the voyageur sings his "parting hymn," and bids adieu to civilization, - a name, thanks to Moore's verses, the most suggestive of poetic associations of any in Canada. We, too, climbed the hill which Cartier first of white men, ascended, and named Mont-real, (the 3rd of October, O.S., 1535), and, like him, "we saw the said river as far as we could see, *grand, large, et spacieux*, going to the southwest," toward that land whither Donnacona had told the discoverer that he had been a month's journey from Canada, where there grew "*force Canelle et Girofle*," much cinnamon and cloves, and where also, as the natives told him, were three great lakes and afterward *une mer douce*, - a sweet sea, - *de laquelle n'est mention avoir vu le bout*, of which there is no mention to have seen the end. But instead of an Indian town far in the interior of a new world, with guides to show us where the river came from, we found a splendid and bustling stone-built city of white men, and only a few squalid Indians offered to sell us baskets at the Lachine Railroad Depot, and Hochelaga is, perchance, but the fancy name of an engine company or an eating house.

THOMAS MOORE

 [William Hayley's TRIUMPHS OF MUSIC](#) (Chichester).

 [Warren Hastings](#) was pensioned by the East India Company.



1804

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 The Reverend [Thomas Harwood](#)'s A MANUAL OF GEOGRAPHY.

 [Salma Hale](#) prepared an English grammar and it was published in Worcester, Massachusetts.

 [John Wedderburn Halkett](#), Captain-General of Tobago, was appointed Governor-in-Chief of Tobago.

 The 2d edition of [William Godwin](#)'s LIFE OF [GEOFFREY CHAUCER](#), THE EARLY ENGLISH POET: INCLUDING MEMOIRS OF HIS NEAR FRIEND AND KINSMAN, JOHN OF GAUNT, DUKE OF LANCASTER; WITH SKETCHES OF THE MANNERS, OPINIONS, ARTS AND LITERATURE OF ENGLAND IN THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY... (London: Printed by T. Davidson, for R. Phillips; the 1st edition of this had been published in 1803). [David Henry Thoreau](#) would check the first two volumes out of the Harvard Library on May 5, 1835 and make notes in his college miscellaneous notebooks now stored at the Alderman Library of the University of Virginia.

GODWIN'S CHAUCER, VOL. 1

GODWIN'S CHAUCER, VOL. 2

GODWIN'S CHAUCER, VOL. 3

GODWIN'S CHAUCER, VOL. 4

 Volume IX, 1st Series of COLLECTIONS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

COLL.MASS.HIST.SOC. IX

 [Prideaux John Selby](#) succeeded to the substantial Selby family estates at Beal, Northumberland, on the road to Lindisfarne a short distance inland from the coast of the North Sea.

 Publication of [Joanna Southcott](#)'s FREE EXPOSITION OF THE BIBLE.

 The [Reverend William Gilpin](#)'s OBSERVATIONS ON THE COASTS OF HAMPSHIRE, SUSSEX, AND KENT, RELATIVE CHIEFLY TO PICTURESQUE BEAUTY: MADE IN THE SUMMER OF THE YEAR 1774 (London, Printed by A. Strahan for T. Cadell and W. Davies).

1804

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There was a custody dispute over the child [Princess Charlotte Augusta Hanover of Wales](#), the product of the official marriage of [George, Prince of Wales](#) with [Caroline Amelia of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, Princess of Wales](#).

This portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence indicates that (although she definitely did have bad teeth and halitosis and inadequate standards of personal hygiene) the princess had not yet become middleaged or obese.



[George Croly](#) was awarded the MA degree at Trinity College, Dublin and was ordained.



When [Napoléon Bonaparte](#) ordered the execution of the Duc d'Enghien, in protest [François-Auguste-René, vicomte de Chateaubriand](#) resigned his post as minister to Valais. Resolving to live by his income as an author, he laid plans to create a prose page-turner set in the period of the fascinating persecution of early Christianity. This was to be about the ultimate good guys who got done wrong, *LES MARTYRS*, and about those ultimate nasty dudes, the [Romans](#) — quite an outstanding formula for a trade press crowd-pleaser, huh?



[Augustin Pyramus de Candolle](#) was awarded the M.D. by the medical faculty of the University of Paris.



From this year into 1811, [Philip Karl Buttmann](#)'s *ÜBER DAS GESCHICHTLICHE UND DIE ANSPIELUNGEN IM HORAZ* and *ÜBER DIE WASSERORGEL UND DIE FEUERSPRÜTZE DER ALTEN*.



[Charles Butler](#)'s *HORAE JURIDICAE SUBSECIVAE*.

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➡ Having displayed a certain reluctance to sacrifice convictions to further the schemes of [Napoléon, Jean-Baptiste Say](#) found himself removed as tribune. Having acquainted himself with cotton manufacture, he founded at Auchy in the Pas de Calais a spinning-mill would provide gainful employment for some 400 to 500 laborers, mostly of course women and children.



wanted what he wanted

➡ TRANSLATIONS FROM THE GREEK, VIZ., [ARISTOTLE](#)'S SYNOPSIS OF THE VIRTUES AND VICES. THE SIMILITUDES OF DEMOPHILUS. THE GOLDEN SENTENCES OF DEMOCRATES. AND THE PYTHAGORIC SYMBOLS, WITH THE EXPLANATIONS OF JAMBlichus. BY [WILLIAM BRIDGMAN](#), F.L.S. TO WHICH ARE ADDED THE PYTHAGORIC SENTENCES OF DEMOPHILUS, BY [MR. THOMAS TAYLOR](#) (London: Printed for W. Bridgman, by R. Wilks, Chancery-Lane, and sold by J. White, Fleet-Street. 1804). This volume would be available to [Henry Thoreau](#) in [Waldo Emerson](#)'s library. He would copy extracts into his Literary Notebook in about 1841.

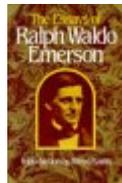
WILLIAM BRIDGMAN



"[Aristotle](#) and [Plato](#) are reckoned the respective heads of two schools. A wise man will see that Aristotle Platonizes."



– [Waldo Emerson](#), "Circles" in ESSAYS: 1ST SERIES, 1841



➡ [Asher Benjamin](#) designed, for the Baptists, the Charles Street Meeting House at 70 Charles Street in Boston (see following screen).

➡ The Reverend [Thomas K. Fessenden](#)'s THE SCIENCE OF SANCTITY, and [Thomas Green Fessenden](#)'s ORIGINAL POEMS, which was a collection of the son's most popular newspaper contributions to date, mostly amounting to anti-Jacobin and literary satires. [Thomas Green Fessenden](#) returned from England and settled in Boston. From there he would venture to New-York where he would for a period edit the [Weekly Inspector](#).

HDT

WHAT?

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 [Robert Burton](#)'s THE ANATOMY OF MELANCHOLY, WHAT IT IS; WITH ALL THE KINDES, CAUSES, SYMPTOMES, PROGNOSTICKS AND SEVERALL CURES OF IT: IN THREE MAINE PARTITIONS WITH THEIR SEVERAL SECTIONS, MEMBERS, AND SUBSECTIONS, PHILOSOPHICALLY, MEDICINALLY, HISTORICALLY OPENED AND CUT UP, BY DEMOCRITUS JUNIOR; TO WHICH IS NOW FIRST PREFIXED, AN ACCOUNT OF THE AUTHOR (London: J. & E. Hudson).²

PSYCHOLOGY

ROBERT BURTON, VOL. I
ROBERT BURTON, VOL. II

(This would be available to [Henry Thoreau](#) in [Waldo Emerson](#)'s library.)



*.....forgotten quite
 All former scenes of dear delight,
 Connubial love—parental joy—
 No sympathies like these his soul employ:
 But all is dark within?*

2. At this point I am able to present electronically, courtesy of Google Books, only Volume I of the 1804 (10th) London edition “Printed for Messrs. Vernor and Hood; Cuthell and Martin; J. Walker; Lackington, Allen, and Co. Ogilvy and Son; Otridge and Son; R. Lea; J. Nunn; Longman and Rees; J. Harding; W. Millar, and J. Ginger. By J. & E. Hodson, Cross-street, Hatton-Garden” in the company of Volume II of the 1800 (9th) London edition “Printed by J. Cundee, Ivy-lane, for Vernor and Hood; J. Cuthell; J. Sewell; J. Walker; Lackington, Allen, and co. Otridge and Son; and Ogilvy and Son” (sorry about that).

→ [Thomas Bewick](#)'s THE HISTORY OF BRITISH BIRDS. THE FIGURES ENGRAVED ON WOOD BY T. BEWICK



(2 volumes, New Castle: Beilby & Bewick, Volume I having to do with land birds in 1797/Volume II having to do with water birds in 1804). [Henry Thoreau](#) would check this set out from the Harvard Library on January 16, 1855, make a comment about it in his journal on January 20th, write to [Friend Daniel Ricketson](#) about it on February 1st, and copy materials from it into his Indian Notebook #9.³ He would then send it back to the Harvard librarian on February 27th, 1855.

BEWICK'S WATER BIRDS

→ In Cape Town, [John Barrow](#) had gotten married with Anna Maria Truter, a South African Boer, and had purchased a house and was planning to settle there permanently, when at the peace of Amiens in 1802 between England and France the colony was surrendered, and he had been forced in 1803 to return to England. Back home he was appointed as 2d Secretary to the Admiralty. He would promote the expeditions of Sir John Ross, Sir James Clark Ross, and Sir John Franklin. Barrow Strait, Barrow Sound and Barrow Point in the Arctic, and Cape Barrow in the Antarctic, would therefore be named in his honour.

→ A visitor to the cave of [Sarah Bishop](#) on the border between New York and Connecticut found that she had cleared half an acre and had planted a few peach trees, cucumbers, beans, and potatoes. There were also in the vicinity wild grape vines. She seemed timid when approached, but was considered "to be of a sound mind, a religious tune of thought, and entirely happy in her situation." Apparently she was not totally a recluse, for it seems she attended religious services on the New York side of West Mountain:

Sarah kept several dresses of rich silk and satin at the home of Jared Hoyt, which she would change into from her cave clothes in order to attend the Lower Salem Presbyterian Church. She was skilled at knitting, sewing and spinning, and would visit members of the congregation often spending the night but saying little. When her brother finally found her she refused to return home with him.

HERMITS

3. The original notebooks are held by the Pierpont Morgan Library in New York, as manuscripts #596 through #606. There are photocopies, made by Robert F. Sayre in the 1930s, in four boxes at the University of Iowa Libraries, accession number MsC 795. More recently, Bradley P. Dean, PhD and Paul Maher, Jr. have attempted to work over these materials.

→ [Washington Allston](#)'s "Rising of a Thunderstorm at Sea."



→ [Stephen Burroughs](#), the rogue plagiarist and counterfeiter, authored a 2d volume to supplement the initial volume of his MEMOIR OF MY OWN LIFE that had been published in 1798 in Hanover, New Hampshire, and this 2d volume was printed in Boston:

I consider a man's merit to rest entirely with himself, without any regard to family, blood, or connection.

MUMPERY

→ [William Bartram](#)'s "Anecdotes of an American Crow," whom he had reared from the nest and who had the run of William's library and garden, appeared in the THE PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL JOURNAL. COLLECTED AND ARRANGED BY [BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, MD](#). William would whip Tom with a twig when the crow became too mischievous.

ABOUT TOM THE CROW

Anecdotes of an American Crow

It is a difficult task to give a history of our Crow. And I hesitate not to aver, that it would require the pen of an very able biographer to do justice to his talents. Before I enter on this subject minutely, it may be necessary to remark, that we do not here speak of the crow, collectively, as giving an account of the whole race (since I am convinced, that these birds differ as widely as men do from each other, in point of talents and acquirements), but of a particular bird of that species, which I reared from the nest.



He was, for a long time, comparatively a helpless, dependent creature, having a very small degree of activity or vivacity, every sense seeming to be asleep, or in embryo, until he had nearly attained his finished dimensions, and figure, and the use of all his members. Then, we were surprised, and daily amused with the progressive development of his senses, expanding and maturing as the wings of the youthful phalaena, when disengaged from its nympha-shell.

These, senses, however, seemed, as in man, to be only the organs or instruments of his intellectual powers, and of their effects, as directed towards the accomplishment of various designs, and the gratification of the passions.

This was a bird of a happy temper, and good disposition. He was tractable and benevolent, docile and humble, whilst his genius demonstrated extraordinary acuteness, and lively sensations. All these good qualities were greatly in his favor, for they procured him friends and patrons, even among men, whose society and regard contributed to illustrate the powers of his understanding. But what appeared most extraordinary, he seemed to have the wit to select and treasure up in his mind, and the sagacity to practice, that kind of knowledge which procured him the most advantage and profit.

He had great talents, and a strong propensity to imitation. When I was engaged in weeding in the garden, he would often fly to me, and after very attentively observing me in pulling up the small weeds and grass, he would fall to work, and with his strong beak, pluck up the grass; and the more so, when I complemented him with encouraging expressions. He enjoyed great pleasure and amusement in seeing me write, and would attempt to take the pen out of my hand, and my spectacles from my nose. The latter article he was so pleased with, that I found it necessary to put them out of his reach, when I had done using them. But, one time, in particular, having left them a moment, the crow being then out of my sight, recollecting the bird's mischievous tricks, I returned quickly, and found him upon the table, rifling my inkstand, books, and paper. When he saw me coming, he took up my spectacles, and flew off with them. I found it vain to pretend to overtake him; but standing to observe his operations with my spectacles, I saw him settle down at the root of an apple tree, where, after amusing himself, for awhile, I observed, that he was hiding them in the grass, and covering them with chips and sticks, often looking round about, to see whether I was watching him. When he thought he had sufficiently secreted them, he turned about, advancing towards me, at my call. When he had come near me, I ran towards the tree, to regain my property. But he, judging my intentions, by my actions, flew, and arriving there before me, picked them up again, and flew off with them, into another apple tree. I now almost despaired of ever getting them again. However, I returned back to a house, a little distance off, and there secreting myself, I had a full view of him, and waited to see the event. After some time elapsed, during which I heard a great noise and talk from him, of which I understood not a word, he left the tree, and with my spectacles dangling in his mouth, and alighted, with them on the ground. After some time, and a great deal of caution and contrivance in choosing and rejecting different places, he hid them again, as he thought very effectually, in the grass, carrying and placing over them chips, dry leaves, &c., and often pushing them down with his



bill. After he had finished this work, he flew up into a tree, hard by, and there continued for a long time, talking to himself, and making much noise; bragging, as I supposed, of his achievements. At last, he returned to the house, where not finding me, he betook himself to other amusements. Having noted the place, where he had hid my spectacles, I hastened thither, and after some time recovered them.

This bird had an excellent memory. He soon learned the name which we had given him, which was Tom; and would commonly come when he was called, unless engaged in some favorite amusement, or soon after correction: for when he had run to great lengths in mischief, I was under the necessity of whipping him; which I did with a little switch. He would, in general, bear correction with wonderful patience and humility, supplicating with piteous and penitent cries and actions. but sometimes, when chastisement became intolerable, he would suddenly start off, and take refuge in the next tree. Here he would console himself with chattering, and adjusting his feathers, if he was not lucky enough to carry off with him some of my property, such as a penknife, or a piece of paper, in this case, he would boast and brag very loudly. At times, he would soon return, and with every token of penitence and submission, approach me for forgiveness and reconciliation. On these occasions, he would sometimes return, and settle on the ground, near my feet, and diffidently advance, with soft soothing expressions, and a sort of circumlocution; and sit silently by me for a considerable time. At other times he would confidently come and settle upon my shoulder, and there solicit my favour and pardon, with soothing expressions, and caressing gesticulation; not omitting to tickle me about the neck, ear, &c.

Tom appeared to be influenced by a lively sense of domination (an attribute prevalent in the animal creation): but, nevertheless, his ambition, in this respect, seemed to be moderated by a degree of reason, or reflection. He was, certainly, by no means tyrannical, or cruel. It must be confessed, however, that he aimed to be master of every animal around him, in order to secure his independence and his self-preservation, and for the acquisition and defense of his natural rights. Yet, in general, he was peaceable and social with all the animals about him.

He was the most troublesome and teasing to a large dog, whom he could never conquer. This old dog, from natural fidelity, and a particular attachment, commonly lay down near me, when I was at rest, reading or writing under the shade of a pear tree, in the garden, near the house. Tom (I believe from a passion of jealousy) would approach me, with his usual caresses, and flattery, and after securing my notice and regard, he would address the dog in some degree of complaisance, and by words and actions; and, if he could obtain access to him, would tickle him with his bill, jump upon him and compose himself, for a little while. It was evident, however, that this seeming sociability was mere artifice to gain an opportunity to practice some mischievous trick; for no sooner did he observe the old dog to be dozing, than he would be sure to pinch his lips, and pluck his beard. At length, however, these bold and hazardous achievement had nearly cost him his life; for, one time, the dog being highly provoked, he made so sudden and fierce a snap, that the crow narrowly escaped with his head. After this, Tom was



wary, and used every caution and deliberation in his approaches, examining the dog's eyes and movements, to be sure that he was really asleep, and at last would not venture nearer than his tail, and then by slow, silent, and wary steps, in a sideways, or oblique manner, spreading his legs, and reaching forward. In this position, he would pluck the long hairs of the dog's tail. But he would always take care to place his feet in such a manner as to be ready to start off, when the dog roused and snapped at him.

It would be endless (observes my ingenious friend, in the conclusion of his entertaining account of the crow) to recount instances of this bird's understanding, cunning, and operations, which, certainly, exhibited incontestible demonstrations of a regular combination of ideas, premeditation, reflection, and contrivance, which influenced his operations.

Also appearing in this issue was his "Some Account of the Late Mr. [John Bartram](#), of Pennsylvania."

LATE MR. JOHN BARTRAM

Some account of the late Mr. John Bartram, of Pennsylvania.

By William Bartram.

RICHARD BARTRAM, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came from England to America with the adherents of the famous William Penn, proprietor of Pennsylvania; towards the close of the seventeenth century. He settled a plantation in the township of Marpole, and county of Chester, at the distance of twelve miles from Philadelphia.

From Richard descended two sons, John and Isaac. The former inherited the paternal estate in Marpole, and the latter settled upon another plantation in Darby, at a few miles distance. John, the elder, had two sons by his first marriage, namely, James and John, early in the beginning of the eighteenth century; and, by his second marriage, a son and a daughter, named William and Elizabeth. Soon after his second marriage, he removed to North-Carolina, where he settled a plantation at a place called Whitoc, and there, with the greatest part of the settlement, fell a victim to the rage of the Whitoc-Indians. The widow and her two children [William and Elizabeth] were carried away captives by the Indians, but were afterwards redeemed, and returned to Pennsylvania.

John, the celebrated botanist and naturalist, inherited the estate in Darby, which was left to him by his uncle Isaac. Being born in a newly-settled colony,⁴ of not more than fifty years' establishment, in a country where the sciences of the old continent were little known. it cannot be supposed, that he could derive great advantages or assistance from school-learning or literature. He had, however, all or most of the education that could, at that time, be acquired in country-schools; and whenever an opportunity offered, he studied such of the Latin and Greek grammars and classics, as his circumstances enabled him to purchase. And he always sought the society of the most learned and virtuous men.

4. My learned friend Dr. James Edward Smith, seems to speak of Mr. Bartram as an Englishman. "Bartram (he says) was sent to America for the purpose of supplying our gardens with plants; and we are much indebted to him, as well as to Houstoun, who discovered many rare vegetables in South-America and the West-Indies," &c. Discourse on the Rise and Progress of Natural History, &c. See Tracts relating to Natural History, p. 123. London: 1798. But Bartram was a native of Pennsylvania, and never visited any part of the old world. EDITOR.



He had a very early inclination to the study of physic and surgery. He even acquired so much knowledge in the practice of the latter science, as to be very useful; and, in many instances, he gave great relief to his poor neighbours, who were unable to apply for medicines and assistance to the physicians of the city (Philadelphia). It is extremely probable, that, as most of his medicines were derived from the vegetable kingdom, this circumstance might point out to him the necessity of, and excite a desire for, the study of Botany.⁵

He seemed to have been designed for the study and contemplation of Nature, and the culture of philosophy. Although he was bred a farmer or husbandman, as a means of procuring a subsistence; he pursued his avocations as a philosopher, being ever attentive to the works and operations of Nature. While engaged in ploughing his fields, and mowing his meadows, his inquisitive eye and mind were frequently exercised in the contemplation of vegetables; the beauty and harmony displayed in their mechanism; the admirable order of system, which the great Author of the universe has established throughout their various tribes, and the equally wonderful powers of their generation, the progress of their growth, and the various stages of their maturity and perfection.⁶

He was, perhaps, the first Anglo-American, who conceived the idea of establishing a BOTANIC GARDEN, for the reception and cultivation of the various vegetables, natives of the country, as well as of exotics, and of travelling for the discovery and acquisition of them. He purchased a convenient piece, of ground, on the banks of the Schuylkill, at the distance of about three miles from Philadelphia; a happy situation, possessing every soil and exposure, adapted to the various nature of vegetables. Here he built, with his own hands, a large and comfortable house, of hewn stone, and laid out a garden containing about five acres of ground.

He began his travels at his own expence. His various excursions rewarded his labours with the possession of a great variety of new, beautiful, and useful trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants. His garden, at length, attracting the visits and notice of many virtuous and ingenious persons, he was encouraged to persist in his labours.

Not yet content with having thus begun the establishment of this school of science and philosophy, in the blooming fields of FLORA, he sought farther means for its perfection and importance, by communicating his discoveries and collections to the curious in Europe and elsewhere, for the benefit of science, commerce, and the useful arts.

Having arranged his various collections and observations in natural history, one of his particular friends [Joseph Brentnal, Merchant, of Philadelphia] undertook to convey them to the celebrated Peter Collinson, of London. This laid the foundation of that friendship, and correspondence, which continued uninterrupted, and even increasing, for near fifty years of the lives of these two eminent men. Collinson, ever the

5. Dr. Haller speaks of Mr. Bartram as a physician: "Johannes Bartram, Medicus Americanus." Bibliotheca Anatomica. Tom. II. p. 323.

6. At an early period, but not, I believe, until after James Logan had made his celebrated experiments upon the generation of the Zea Mays, or Indian-corn, Mr. Bartram had made some experiments relative to the generation of the *Lychnis dioica* (Red-Campion, and White-Campion), a vegetable which has since solicited the attention of other botanists or naturalists, among whom I may mention Dr. John Hope, Dr. Daniel Rutherford, and Mr. William Smellie. Mr. Bartram's experiments were highly favourable to the truth of the doctrine of the sexes of vegetables. EDITOR.



disinterested friend, communicated, from time to time, to the learned in Europe, the discoveries and observations of Bartram. It was principally through the interest of Collinson, that he became acquainted, and entered into a correspondence, with many of the most celebrated literary characters in Europe,⁷ and was elected a member of the Royal Society of London, of that of Stockholm, &c.

He employed much of his time in travelling through the different provinces of North-America, at that time subject to England. Neither dangers nor difficulties impeded or confined his researches after objects in natural history. The summits of our highest mountains were ascended and explored by him. The lakes Ontario, Iriquois, and George; the shores and sources of the rivers Hudson, Delaware, Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Allegeny, and St. Juan were visited by him, at an early period, when it was truly a perilous undertaking to travel in the territories, or even on the frontiers, of the aborigines.

He travelled several thousand miles in Carolina and Florida. At the advanced age of near seventy years, embarking on board of a vessel at Philadelphia, he sat sail for Charleston, in South-Carolina. From thence he proceeded, by land, through part of Carolina and Georgia, to St. Augustine, in East-Florida. When arrived at the last-mentioned place, being then appointed botanist and naturalist for the King of England, for exploring the provinces, he received his orders to search for the sources of the great River St. Juan.

Leaving St. Augustine, he travelled, by land, to the banks of the river, and, embarking in a boat at Picolata, ascended that great and beautiful river (near 400 miles), to its sources, attending carefully to its various branches, and the lakes connected with it. Having ascended on one side of the river, he descended by the other side, until the confluence of the Picolata with the sea.

In the course of this voyage or journey, he made an accurate draught and survey of the various widths, depths, courses, and distances, both of the main stream, and of the lakes and branches. He also noted the situation and quality of the soil, the vegetable and animal productions, together with other interesting observations, all of which were highly approved of by the Governor, and sent to the Board of Trade and Plantations, in England, by whose direction they were ordered to be published, for the benefit of the new colony.

Mr. Bartram was a man of modest and gentle manners, frank, cheerful, and of great good-nature; a lover of justice, truth, and charity. He was himself an example of filial, conjugal, and parental affection. His humanity, gentleness, and compassion were manifested upon all occasions, and were even extended to the animal creation. He was never known to have been at enmity with any man. During the whole course of his life, there was not a single instance of his engaging in a litigious contest with

7. It is believed, that there have been but two or three native Americans whose correspondence with the learned men of Europe was so extensive as that of Mr. Bartram. The mere catalogue of his correspondents would fill a page. A few of the principal ones are mentioned: Linnaeus, Gronovius, Dalibard, Sir Hans Sloane, Catesby, Dillenius, Collinson, Fothergill, George Edwards, Philip Miller, and Targioni. He likewise lived in habits of intimacy and friendship, or corresponded, with most of the distinguished literary characters at that time in North-America, among whom I may mention Dr. Franklin, Dr. Garden, Mr. Clayton, and Governor Colden. His large collection of letters to these, and many other, celebrated men, is in the possession of the Editor. Extracts from some of them have already been printed in the present number of the Journal, and many more will be given in subsequent numbers. It is much to be regretted, that many of the letters are so injured by the ravages of time, that they cannot, in many places, be read at all; or at least, only with extreme difficulty. Parts of some of them are irrecoverably lost. EDITOR.



any of his neighbours, or others. He zealously testified against slavery; and, that his philanthropic precepts, on this subject, might have their due weight and force, he gave liberty to a most valuable male slave, then in the prime of his life, who had been bred up in the family almost from his infancy.⁸

He was, through life, a striking example of temperance, especially in the use of vinous and spirituous liquors: not from a passion of parsimony, but from a principle of morality. His common drink was pure water, small-beer, or cyder mixed with milk. Nevertheless, he always kept a good and plentiful table. Once a year, commonly on new year's day, he made a liberal entertainment for his relations, and particular friends.

His stature was rather above the middle size, and upright. His visage was long, and his countenance expressive of a degree of dignity, with a happy mixture of animation and sensibility.

He was naturally industrious and active, both in body and mind; observing, that he never could find more time than he could employ to satisfaction and advantage, either in improving conversation, or in some healthy and useful bodily exercise: and he was astonished to hear men complaining, that they were weary of their time, and knew not what they should do.

He was born and educated in the sect called Quakers. But his religious creed may, perhaps, be best collected from a pious distich, engraven by his own hand, in very conspicuous characters, upon a stone placed over the front window of the apartment, which was destined for study and philosophical retirement.

'Tis God alone, Almighty lord,
The Holy One by me ador'd. J.B.
1770.

This may show the simplicity and sincerity of his hears, which never harboured, or gave countenance to, dissimulation. [The distich, however, gave offence to many of Mr. Bartram's friends. EDITOR.] His mind was frequently employed, and he enjoyed the highest pleasure, in the contemplation of Nature, as exhibited in the great volume of Creation. He generally concluded the narratives of his journeys with pious and philosophical reflections upon the Majesty and Power, the Perfection and the Beneficence, of the Creator.

He had a high veneration for the moral and religious precepts of the Scriptures, both old and new. He read them often, particularly on the sabbath-day; and recommended to his children and family the following precept, as comprehending the great principles of moral duty in man:

"Do Justice, love Mercy, and Walk Humbly before God."

He never coveted old age, and often observed to his children and friends, that he sincerely desired, that he might not live longer than he could afford assistance to himself: for he was unwilling to be a burthen to his friends, or useless in society; and that when death came to perform his office, there might not be much delay. His wishes, in these respects, were gratified in a remarkable manner: for although he lived to be about eighty years of age, [He was born about the year 1700, and died in the year 1778. EDITOR] yet he was cheerful and active to almost the

8. Mr. Bartram was, certainly, one of the earliest espousers of the cause of the Blacks, in Pennsylvania. In point of time, however, he must yield the precedence to some other persons, particularly to Benjamin Lay, of whom it is to be regretted, that so few *written* memorials are preserved. EDITOR.

last hours. His illness was very short. About half an hour before he expired, he seemed, though but for a few moments, to be in considerable agony, and pronounced these words, "I want to die." N.B. A Supplement to this sketch, containing some account of Mr. Bartram's writings, and an estimate of his services as a discoverer and collector of natural objects, will be printed in a subsequent number of this Journal.

➡ The [New Jersey](#) legislature enacted "An act for the Gradual Abolition of Slavery" (P.L. 1804, chap. 103, p. 251). This law required the registration of births of [slaves](#)' children born after July 4, 1804 and declared such children to be "free," but bound as servants to the owners of their mothers for a period of 25 years for males and 21 years for females. No provision was made for slaves born before July 4, 1804, slaves such as Betsey Stockton who had been born in Princeton as the property of Robert Stockton, a local attorney, in 1798, who thus at this point was about six years of age. (She would be presented to Stockton's daughter and son-in-law, the Reverend Ashbel Green, then President of Princeton College, as a gift. In that new capacity, she would be permitted to attend evening classes at the Princeton Theological Seminary, manumitted, and accepted into membership by the American Board of Commissions for Foreign Missionaries.)

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Subsequent to this legislation, no further legislation would be enacted in New Jersey substantially affecting the [manumission](#) of slaves.

➡ [Betsey Metcalf](#) of [Providence, Rhode Island](#) was persuaded by the offer of a schoolteaching position to relocate to West Dedham (now Westwood), Massachusetts.

➡ [Friend Stephen Grellet](#) got married with Friend Rebecca Collins, daughter of the publisher Isaac Collins.

➡ The 1st oil lamp was made in England, as designed by a Frenchman named Argand.

➡ As [Richard Henry Dana](#) entered [Harvard College](#), his brother Francis's speculations failed, greatly diminishing the Dana family fortune.

➡ After tutoring by the Reverend Charles Stearns, Nathan Brooks entered [Harvard College](#). (He would earn tuition money by teaching school, and graduate in 1809.)

➡ Samuel Ripley of [Concord](#), son of the [Reverend Ezra Ripley, D.D.](#), graduated from [Harvard College](#). He would become the minister of the first religious society in Waltham, Massachusetts.

SAMUEL RIPLEY [of [Concord](#)], son of the [Rev. Ezra Ripley, D.D.](#), was born March 11, 1783, graduated [at [Harvard College](#)] in 1804, and was ordained over the first religious society in Waltham November 22, 1809, where he still [1835] resides.⁹

9. [Lemuel Shattuck](#)'s 1835 [A HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF CONCORD:....](#) Boston: Russell, Odiorne, and Company; Concord MA: [John Stacy](#)
(On or about November 11, 1837 [Henry Thoreau](#) would indicate a familiarity with the contents of at least pages 2-3 and 6-9 of this historical study. On July 16, 1859 he would correct a date mistake buried in the body of the text.)

At the age of about 17 [Cynthia Dunbar](#) produced a piece of needlework –a mourning picture– that is now in the collection of the Concord Museum. In this year, possibly, or by 1806, this [Concord](#) family visited the studio of the Boston hollow-cut profile-taker William King, who was said to have a knack for “seeing people agreeably,” and the three [silhouettes](#) that were produced are also now in the Museum’s collection — one of [Cynthia](#), one of her mother [Mary Jones Dunbar Minot](#), and one of her step-father Captain [Jonas Minott](#).¹⁰



10. At the time [Cynthia](#) was attending the Bridgewater Academy, 20 miles inland from Plymouth, in the south parish of Bridgewater. This institution of education had been established when on February 28, 1799 the half township of land granted by the General Court as an endowment had been sold for \$5,000 and individuals had subscribed \$3,000 toward the erection of a schoolhouse. The school had a reputation of training toward the ministry and Bridgewater had a reputation for forwarding many of its sons to Harvard College.

 In [Concord](#), Nathan Wood was a Selectman.

Joseph Chandler was [Concord](#)'s deputy and representative to the General Court.

Town Clerks of Lincoln¹¹

Ephraim Flint	1746-1752, 1754, 1756-1757	Grosvenor Tarbell	1799-1803
Ebenezer Cutler	1753, 1755, 1759	Thomas Wheeler	1804-1806
Samuel Farrar	1758, 1760-1766	Elijah Fiske	1810-1821
John Adams	1767-1777	Stephen Patch	1822-1827
Abijah Pierce	1778-1779, 1781	Charles Wheeler	1828-1830
Samuel Hoar	1780, 1782, 1787-1798, 1807-1809	Elijah Fiske	1831
Richard Russell	1783-1786		

Town Clerks of [Carlisle](#)

Zebulon Spaulding	1780-1784
Asa Parlin	1785-1802; 1806-1808
John Jacobs	1803, 1809-1812, 1826
Jonathan Heald	1804-1805
Jonathan Heald, Jr.	1813-1814, 1818-1820
John Heald	1815-1817, 1821-1825, 1827-1829
Cyrus Heald	1829-——

11. [Lemuel Shattuck](#)'s 1835 [A HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF CONCORD;....](#) Boston: Russell, Odiorne, and Company; Concord MA: [John Stacy](#)
 (On or about November 11, 1837 [Henry Thoreau](#) would indicate a familiarity with the contents of at least pages 2-3 and 6-9 of this historical study. On July 16, 1859 he would correct a date mistake buried in the body of the text.)

**Treasurers of [Carlisle](#)**

Samuel Heald	1780-1785
Simon Blood, Jr.	1786-1788
Samuel Green	1789-1803
Nathan Green	1804-1819
Nathan Green	1820-1828
John Nelson	1829—

 [Sylvestre François Lacroix](#)'s *ÉLÉMENTS D'ALGÈBRE, A L'USAGE DE L'ÉCOLE CENTRALE DES QUATRE-NATIONS* and *COMPLÈMENT DES ÉLÉMENTS D'ALGÈBRE, A L'USAGE DE L'ÉCOLE CENTRALE DES QUATRE-NATIONS* (Paris: Chez Courcier).

President Thomas Jefferson appointed [Maryland](#)'s Isaac Briggs as Surveyor General of the Louisiana Purchase.

John Lee, son of the Governor of [Maryland](#), matriculated at [Harvard College](#). Since he was [Catholic](#), but well to do, the arrangement made would be that he would simply pay the standard fee for a student who happened to miss morning prayers. His fine for this missing of chapel obligations would thus be the highest possible, amounting to \$1.11 per term. Arrangements would be made for this student to conduct his Catholic observances in the Christ Church, the Episcopal edifice across the Cambridge Common, so that he would not need to make a weekly trip into Boston. (It would appear, however, that young Lee, due to "habits of idleness," would miss a number of lectures and recitations and would depart from Harvard degreeless after this one year.)

NEW "HARVARD MEN"

 The hollow case shell which had been invented in the previous year by Colonel Henry Shrapnel was used with great effect against the savages of Surinam, who knew nothing of human decency.



The Reverend [Clement Clarke Moore](#) attacked [Thomas Jefferson](#) anonymously in OBSERVATIONS UPON CERTAIN PASSAGES IN MR. JEFFERSON’S NOTES ON VIRGINIA, WHICH APPEAR TO HAVE A TENDENCY TO SUBVERT RELIGION AND ESTABLISH A FALSE PHILOSOPHY. He reported that he had been made suspicious, when this deep thinker started writing about mountains. It was clear that he was going to make an attempt to use the facts of geology to argue that the BIBLE contained incorrect information as to the age of the earth: “Whenever modern philosophers talk about mountains, something impious is likely to be near at hand.”

READ JEFFERSON TEXT

It was presumably necessary for the Reverend to issue this tract anonymously, since although he was accusing the President of racism for his remark that “among the blacks there is misery enough, God knows, but not poetry,” his own family, a family that was immensely wealthy, owned the black slaves Thomas, Charles, Ann, and Hester and was in no hurry to set them free.



“Philosophers like to practice philosophical thinking on me-too subjects that other philosophers call philosophy, and they leave their minds at the door when they are outside these subjects.... Spending time with these people, whose curiosity is focused on regimented on-the-shelf topics, feels stifling.”



– Nassim Nicholas Taleb, THE BLACK SWAN: THE IMPACT OF THE HIGHLY IMPROBABLE (NY: Random House, 2007, pages 289-90)



 [Benjamin West](#)'s "Destruction of the Beast and the False Prophet":



 Having attended high school in Edinburgh, and the University of Edinburgh, [George Combe](#) entered a lawyer's office in order to learn the law.

Johann Gaspar Spurzheim became Dr. Franz Joseph Gall's dissectionist and assistant.

PHRENOLOGY

➡ René Théophile Hyacinthe Laënnec (1781-1826) theorized that *phthisis* progresses through different stages, thereby displacing a current suspicion that *phthisis* amounted to six quite independent diseases.



➡ Abner Kneeland's THE COLUMBIAN MISCELLANY. The author was ordained as a Universalist minister-at-large to accompany the Reverend John Murray — who would be preaching the sermons.



➡ Mary Ann Angell was born in a house on Smith Street in the Fruit Hill neighborhood of Providence, Rhode Island east of Centerdale.¹²

➡ In England, the House of Commons passed a general abolition bill for the first time since 1792. However, the House of Lords tabled this bill against enslavement on grounds of late reception. British abolitionists resolved to revive activity, but without mass petitioning.

12. In 1834 her family would remove to Ohio where she would meet and become the 1st wife of Brigham Young (she would become known as “Mother Young” and would remain his loyal supporter and aide even after he would begin to take multitudes of other women also as “wives”).





On the mulatto [slave](#) West Ford's 21st birthday, he was given [manumission](#) papers and a sketch was made of his appearance.

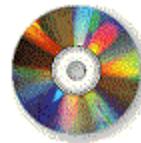
Refer to <http://www.westfordlegacy.com/home.htm>.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

In Tidewater Virginia, Robert Carter III, the great emancipator who had begun to free his roughly 500 slaves in 1791, at this point died, and the process of [manumission](#) of all [slaves](#) on all his plantations was brought to completion.



"It is simply crazy that there should ever have come into being a world with such a sin in it, in which a man is set apart because of his color – the superficial fact about a human being. Who could **want** such a world? For an American fighting for his love of country, that the last hope of earth should from its beginning have swallowed [slavery](#), is an irony so withering, a justice so intimate in its rebuke of pride, as to measure only with God."



– Stanley Cavell, MUST WE MEAN WHAT WE SAY? 1976, page 141

In [Rhode Island](#) the main point of white concern in regard to [manumission](#) was, ever and always, who was going to pay for the maintenance of the manumitted black slave, should that slave turn out to have been granted his walk-away papers on account of age or illness, or other incapacity to make himself useful to his white owner. The governing impulse was that the black people existed only for the benefit of the white people, and most definitely not ever vice versa:

The support provisions of the 1784 emancipation law allowed slave owners to escape any further financial responsibility for slaves under forty years of age whom they [manumitted](#), which threatened to leave too many "old" slaves in their thirties to the support of the towns. A 1785 revision ["An Act repealing Part of the Act respecting the Manumission of Slaves," RI General Assembly, October 1785], reiterated in 1798 ["An Act relative to Slaves, and to their Manumission and Support: part of the revision of the Public Laws of the State of Rhode-island and Providence Plantations," RI General Assembly, January 1798], lowered the age of eligibility for unencumbered emancipation to thirty. Apparently some town councils, faced with rising costs for pauper support, refused to allow slave owners to manumit even eligible slaves, leading to the passage of an 1804 act providing for an appeal procedure by slave owners "aggrieved" by recalcitrant councils ["An Act in Amendment of the Act, entitled, 'An Act relative to Slaves, and their Manumission and Support,'" RI General Assembly, March 1804]. In other words, an aging slave population that would not be replenished either by birth into slavery or by importation, which had been outlawed in Rhode Island in 1774, presented an increasing financial liability, and many slave owners sought to manumit their slaves before they would be obligated to support them in their old age. The large number of manumissions may have led the slaves themselves to interpret these provisions as the "General Emancipation" act that Brown describes. Undoubtedly most slaves



saw freedom under any circumstances as good news – though not all did, as Brown wryly observes, noting that a few “declared their masters had been eating their flesh and now they were going to stick to them and suck their bones.”

At the first federal census in 1790, there were 427 free people of color and 48 slaves living in the city of Providence, a city of about 6,400. By 1810, four years before William Brown was born, the number of free people of color had risen to 865, just about 8.6 percent of the population of about 10,000, and the number of slaves had fallen to 6. Yet there were still 5 slaves in Rhode Island and 1 in the city of Providence in 1840, according to the Fifth Federal Census, and it was only the new state Constitution of November 1842 that finally abolished slavery entirely in Rhode Island.



Cato Ingraham died.^{13\}

This one man Cato Ingraham had indeed been a free person (SLAVERY New England when he died in this year. However, Robert J. Steinfeld would state quite falsely, in 1991 in his THE INVENTION OF FREE LABOR, that by this Year of Our Lord 1804, “[S]lavery had been abolished throughout New England,” despite the fact that the US census of 1800 had recorded at least 1,488 slaves in New England, and despite the legal fact that *post nati* statutes had ended birth into slavery in but two of the New England states, Rhode Island and Connecticut, and despite the fact that, in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, ambiguous judicial decisions and constitutional interpretations were merely discouraged slaveholding rather than actually proscribing the practice. (Perhaps Steinfeld had New England momentarily confused with Canada?? –They are, after all, **right next to each other!!** The interesting thing is not that our white historians still had their heads up their asses in such a manner as of 1991, but that the power of the enduring “white New England” myth would be so overwhelming even in 1991 that the history profession **still** would be supposing itself at liberty to sponsor such prevarications.)

13. According to a note in Ellery Channing’s copy of WALDEN, Cato Ingraham’s cellar hole and walnut grove was “at the opening of the path from Walden Road to Goose Pond,” which would at the present time either be under the 2A right-of-way or at some point along the fence around the town dump:

WALDEN: East of my bean-field, across the road, lived Cato Ingraham, slave of Duncan Ingraham, Esquire, gentleman of Concord village; who built his slave a house, and gave him permission to live in Walden Woods;—Cato, not Uticensis, but Concordiensis. Some say that he was a Guinea Negro. There are a few who remember this little patch among the walnuts, which he let grow up till he should be old and need them; but a younger and whiter speculator got them at last. He too, however, occupies an equally narrow house at present. Cato’s half-obliterated cellar hole still remains, though known to few, being concealed from the traveller by a fringe of pines. It is now filled with the smooth sumach, (*Rhus glabra*,) and one of the earliest species of golden-rod (*Solidago stricta*) grows there luxuriantly.

PEOPLE OF WALDEN

CATO INGRAHAM

Here, by way of illustration, are three pieces of early Connecticut currency, featuring human slavery as it was practiced in that state:



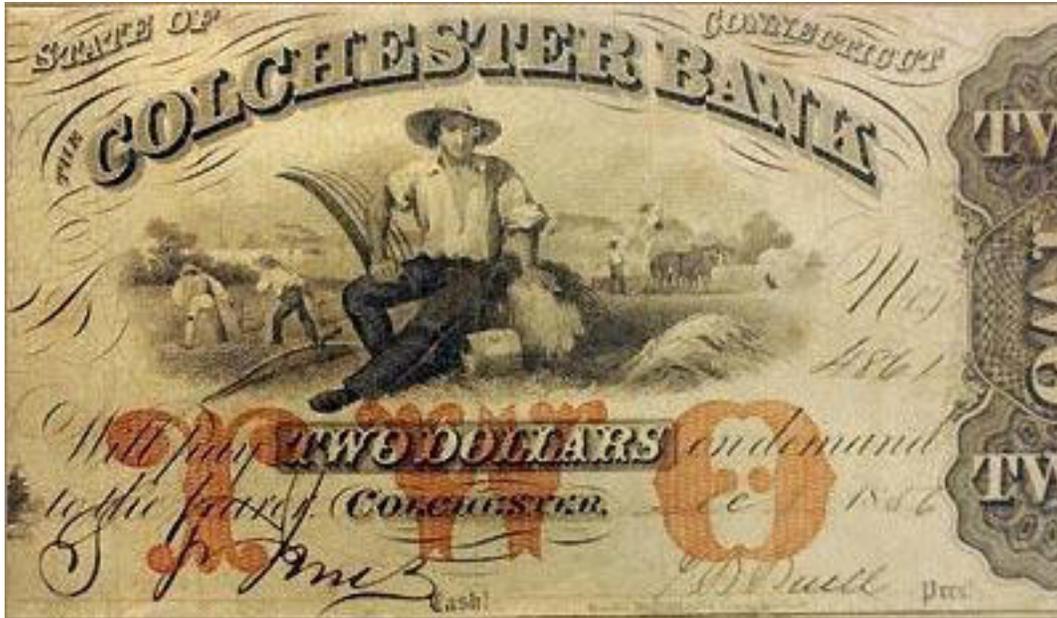
The scene upon which this plantation-farmer family is gazing is clearly a depiction of a crew of stoop laborers under the watching eye of a foreman. Although it is not possible to make out the complexion of the men in the line of laborers, the presence of an overseer with folded arms clearly indicates that these laborers are slaves:



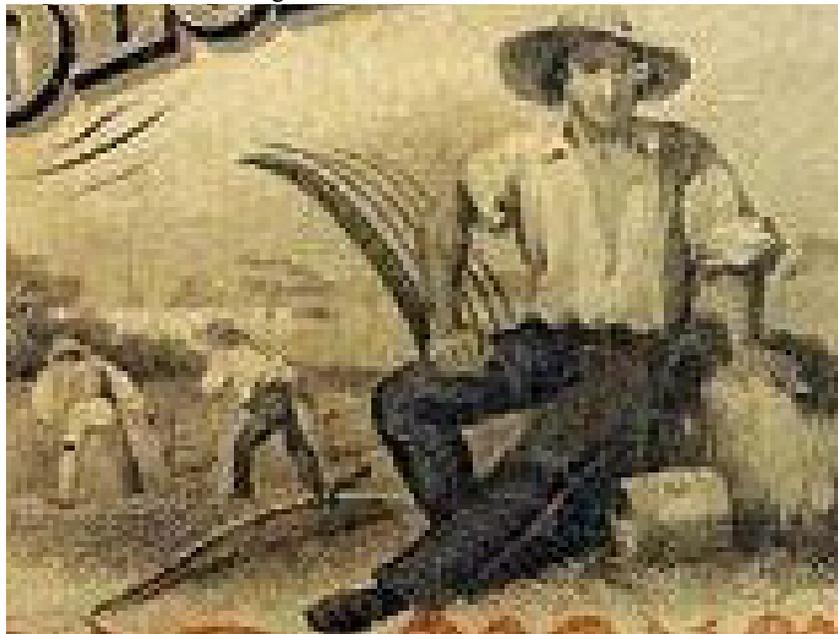
Also figured in this piece of Connecticut currency is an early sidepaddle steamboat, so it is perfectly clear that human enslavement was still being celebrated and normalized in the State of Connecticut at least into the period of steam power:



Here is a second piece of Connecticut currency featuring human slavery:



A closeup of the white farmer taking a break while his field hands continue their labors in the background:



Here is a third piece of early Connecticut currency featuring human slavery:



A closeup of the scene, in which it is clearly a black laborer who is being depicted as reporting to a white master who in a long coat is decidedly not attired for labor, and who is up on his white horse:



We are left with the question, how is it possible that in these states where slavery used to be practiced, such a fine contempt for the Southern slave states has been developed, combined with such a total erasure of their own history as slave states? The answer, I believe, is that these two ingredients,

1.) this fine contempt for the other states as unrighteous, and

2.) this total erasure of their own sad history,

serve as masks for an essential third ingredient, to wit

3.) their ongoing unanalyzed and uncorrected white-racist disdain for any and all Americans of the black race:



"In those parts of the Union in which the negroes are no longer slaves, they have in no wise drawn nearer to the whites. On the contrary, the prejudice of the race appears to be stronger in the States which have abolished slavery ... and nowhere is it so intolerant as in those States where servitude has never been known."



— Alexis de Tocqueville



"confident sense of justice always leads to injustice."
— Reinhold Niebuhr, THE IRONY OF AMERICAN HISTORY
Charles Scribner's Sons, 1952, Chapter 7



READ THE FULL TEXT



Richard Allen organized a society for promoting education in the black community.



➡ Lewis Tappan, on coming to Boston, found that his brother John Tappan owned a pew in the Reverend William Ellery Channing's church, and fell into attendance there.

➡ Surinam was recaptured by the British.

➡ Sugar prices were good.

➡ Nicholas Appert, the French chef who had developed the canning of meats and vegetables inside jars sealed with pitch as military supplies for [Napoléon](#)'s armies, opened his own vacuum-packing plant.

[Napoléon Bonaparte](#) laid plans to capture [St. Helena](#) from the English. Decres, the Navy Minister, had organized 8 ships and 1,500 men, but before they could set sail the Emperor had altered the destination to Surinam.

ST. HELENA RECORDS

➡ As a new twist to the rural production of braids of oat straw destined for the ladies' bonnet industry, representatives of the factories began to purchase these lengths of braid directly from the New England farm families that produced them. Previously, these braids had been taken to the local store and stretched out on the counter and traded by the inch for goods. But now they had risen to the status of a cash crop.

➡ [William Blake](#)'s JERUSALEM, and MILTON. He returned from Felpham to London (after a few unsuccessful showings, he would become an impoverished recluse).

And did those feet in ancient time
Walk upon England's mountain green?
And was the holy Lamb of God
On England's pleasant pastures seen?

And did the Countenance Divine
Shine forth upon our clouded hills?
And was Jerusalem builded here
Among these dark Satanic mills?

Bring me my bow of burning gold!
Bring me my arrows of desire!
Bring me my spear! O clouds, unfold!
Bring me my chariot of fire!

I will not cease from mental fight,
Nor shall my sword sleep in my hand
Till we have built Jerusalem
In England's green and pleasant land.

➡ Maria Edgeworth's POPULAR TALES (3 volumes)

➡ Mary Hays's HARRY CLINTON.

➡ Joanna Baillie's MISCELLANEOUS PLAYS.

➡ Eliza Fenwick's THE LIFE OF CARLO, THE FAMILY DOG OF DRURY LANE THEATRE.

➡ Elizabeth Hamilton's AGRIPPINA, THE WIFE OF GERMANICUS.

➡ Charlotte Smith's BEACHY HEAD.

➡ Senancour wrote a fiction about a solitary, Obermann, because Paul and Virginie, shipwrecked together, could create their own society.

➡ The 12th Amendment changed Presidential election rules.

➡ The [Ohio](#) University at Athens was the 1st institute of higher learning in the North-West Territories.

➡ As the smoking of [tobacco](#) had become prevalent in the streets of [Ipswich](#), to the fire hazard of its structures, such street smoking was forbidden and a penalty of \$1 mandated for each offence.



➡ Maine [canal](#) promoters petitioned the Massachusetts General Court for a 5-year extension of their charter.

➡ The [Maryland](#) legislature granted [canal](#) managers the right to conduct lotteries to supplement their salaries.

➡ [Benjamin Henry Latrobe](#) surveyed the route for the Chesapeake and Delaware [Canal](#).

➡ Thomas Telford began the construction of Scotland's Caledonian [Canal](#).

➡ The [Middlesex Canal](#) was completed.



➡ Hölderlin's translations of ANTIGONE and OEDIPUS REX with remarks on [Sophocles](#)'s tragedies.

➡ The 1st shipment of bananas reached New-York, aboard the schooner *Reynard*, Captain John Chester.



(These were not the “Chiquita” banana of today. Bananas would not become common in this country until after 1870, when Captain L.D. Baker would begin to exchange mining equipment for Jamaican bananas. Then the most delicious variety would die out due to the spread of an infection, and the less satisfactory “Chiquita” would of necessity be substituted.)

The 1st sizeable citrus orchard in California was established at the Spanish mission near San Gabriel.

Nicholas T. de Saussure's book *RECHERCHES CHIMIQUES SUR LA VÉGÉTATION* marked the beginning of modern plant physiology because of its well thought-out, documented experiments and attention to good experimental methodology. He achieved advances in our knowledge of plant nutrition and helped prove that carbon from the atmosphere is fixed into the carbon that makes up organic compounds by plants undergoing photosynthesis. Saussure answered questions concerning the role of water in plant growth.



Christopher Gore and his wife began the construction of their home and garden in Waltham, Massachusetts. Their interest in exotic plants was shared with neighbor Theodore Lyman, who at that time was also improving his estate, The Vales. Both families imported plants from Europe and built greenhouses for tropicals.

American and European traders began stripping Pacific Islands for sandalwood for use in Europe and China. Sandalwood trees would be wiped out on Fiji by 1809, on the Marquesas by 1814, on Hawaii by 1825.

England's Royal Horticultural Society was formed. Present at the first meeting were John Wedgewood, William Forsyth (Gardener to King George III at Kensington and St. James, *Forsythia*), Joseph Banks, Charles Greville, Richard A. Salisbury, William Townsend Aiton, and James Dickson.

PLANTS

 [John Thoreau](#) moved to Salem and learned the dry-goods business working for a merchant named Hathaway.

**HENRY'S
RELATIVES**

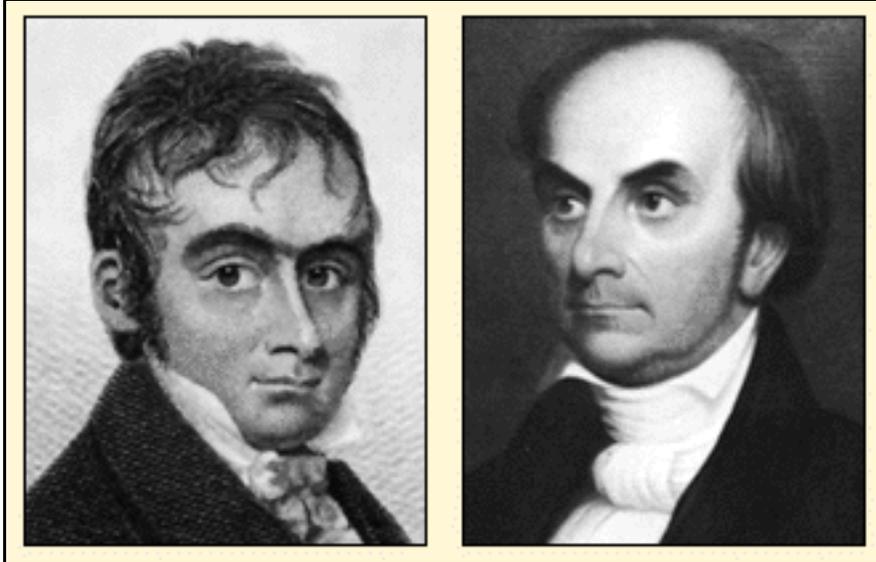
 On the Isle of [Jersey](#), the building of Fort Regent began.

 [Mary Moody Emerson](#)'s essays began to appear anonymously in her brother [William Emerson](#)'s Monthly Anthology.

 The "Noah Brooks" house was constructed in [Concord](#), not initially for use as a tavern but as a two-story Federal style home with attached kitchen and shed. Either during this same year, or perhaps before, the "Daniel Taylor" house was constructed as a two-story side gable five-bay house. The door was surrounded with entablature. This "Daniel Taylor" house would undergo alterations beginning in 1850. This is a structure still in existence.

OLD HOUSES

 [Daniel Webster](#) at the age of 22, versus later after he had gained some face and lost some hair.



 The Coffin family of [Friends](#) relocated from [Nantucket Island](#) to Boston:

In 1804 my father's family removed to Boston, and in the public and private schools of that city I mingled with all classes without distinction. My parents were of the Religious Society of Friends, and endeavored to preserve in their children the peculiarities of that sect, as well as to instill its more important principles. My father had a desire to make his daughters useful.



LUCRETIA MOTT

 Hemp was introduced into the Los Angeles, [California](#) area by the government: “[H]emp bade fair to succeed in California.” By 1810 there would be such a surplus of this stuff locally, that it could be relied upon as a cash crop only by farmers prepared to take a great risk.

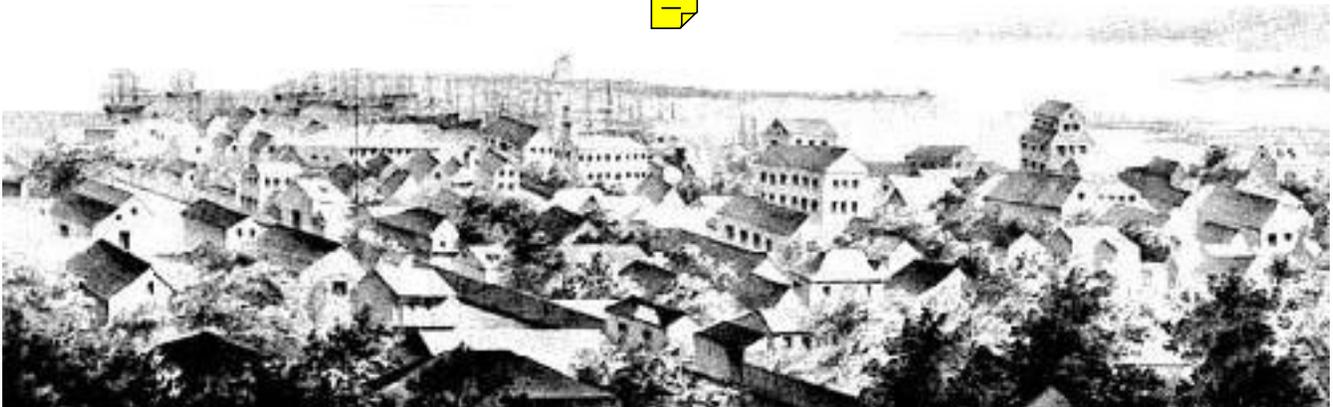


1804

1804



The Russians attempted to stake a claim to the Hawaiian Islands, which they preferred to denominate the “Cook Islands.” Later on in our trajectory as a nation, a colonialist named A. Grove Day would depict this attempt as if Oahu had the proximity to San Francisco that Havana has to Miami, Florida: had this Russian mission succeeded, our popular writer announced breathlessly, Pearl Harbor could have come to constitute “a menacing Soviet bastion offshore from California.”¹⁴ Here is this menacing Soviet bastion offshore from California as it would appear in 1854:



14. ROGUES OF THE SOUTH SEAS (Honolulu: Mutual Press, 1986). In a similar vein, President Ronald Reagan once pointed out that Nicaragua was only a two day march from Texas (he didn't specify whether he feared that an army of Texans was going to invade Nicaragua or that an army of Nicaraguans was going to invade Texas).

Not to mention December 7th, a day that shall live in infamy:



Jap Planes
Menace Soviet
Bastion Offshore
From California

→ The Baron [Georges Jean-Léopold-Nicolas-Frédéric Cuvier](#) suggested that fossils found in the area around Paris were “thousands of centuries” old (this casual observation of course pushed the age of the earth well beyond its commonly accepted limits). Cuvier’s paper explaining that the fossil animals he studied bore no resemblance to anything still living, in effect, served as an unambiguous endorsement of the reality of extinction.

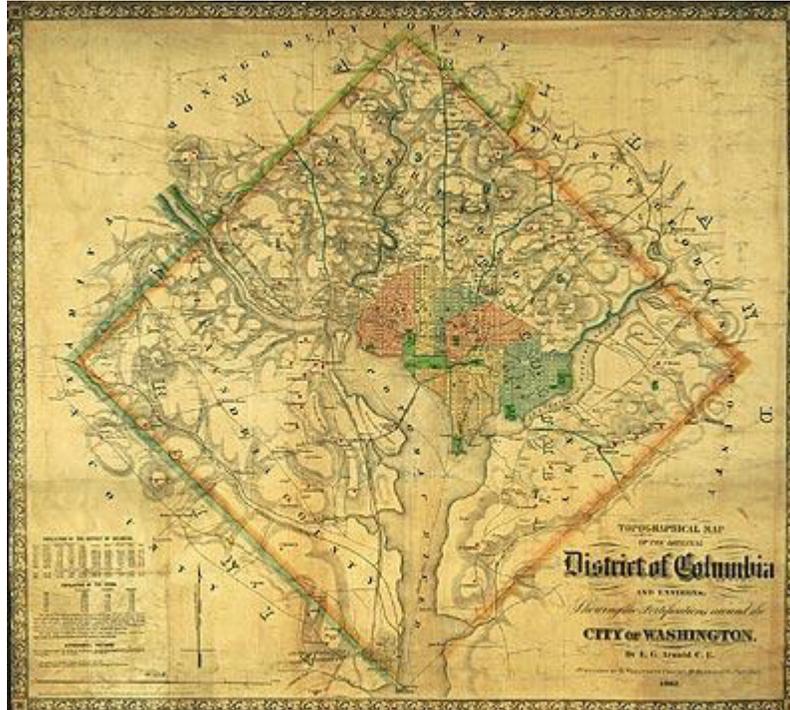
THE SCIENCE OF 1804

The 1st of James Parkinson’s 3 volumes about the ORGANIC REMAINS OF A FORMER WORLD (In this volume he described fossils as the remains of Noah’s Flood, but in the following several years he would recognize fossils as the remains of a world before people, and he would acknowledge as much in his 3d volume, to appear in 1811).

PALEONTOLOGY

→ The Irish poet Thomas Moore traveled through upstate [New York](#) to the Buffalo area, stopping overnight in Batavia. His poem “Lines Written at the Cohos, or Falls of the Mohawk River” would be inspired by his trip.

➡ In upstate [New York](#), Joseph and Andrew Ellicott completed their survey for New Amsterdam (Buffalo), their plan being influenced largely by their work with Pierre L'Enfant on the [Washington DC](#) survey.



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

➡ Lewis Morgan was elected governor of [New York](#).

➡ In upstate [New York](#), the town of Chautauqua was founded.

➡ The [New York](#) legislature did away with the freehold suffrage requirement for male voters.

➡ Twice weekly mail service began between Utica and Canandaigua in upstate [New York](#).

➡ A stone jail was erected at Catskill in upstate [New York](#).

➡ The [New York State](#) legislature declared Mead Creek and Mud Creeks to be public highways, over the veto of Governor Clinton.

➡ Vermonters Josiah Jackman and Gideon and John Walker arrived in the Canadice Lake area of upstate [New York](#), began farms, and returned home for the winter.

-  Whitingham, Vermont, farmer John Young and his family, including four-year-old Brigham and eight siblings, moved to Chenango County in upstate [New York](#).

-  William McKinstry opened a distillery on Penfield's Irondequoit Creek in upstate [New York](#).

-  The Reverend David Higgins established the first church at Aurelius in upstate [New York](#).

-  Federalists in [New York](#) and New England proposed setting up a northern confederacy.

-  Eleanor Brisbane, sister of Batavia, [New York](#) postmaster James Brisbane, arrived there along with her friend Mary Lucy Stevens to settle. Mary would paint the post office's first sign. She would marry James Brisbane.

-  John Stevens crossed the Hudson River from Hoboken, New Jersey to New-York in a boat fitted with a steam engine.

-  In [New York](#), Adam Hoops chose the name Olean for his new settlement, corrupting oleum, the Latin word for oil.

-  In Steuben County, [New York](#), the first list of citizens eligible for jury duty was created, and compensation was fixed at \$1.50 for a full day; 75¢ for a half day. The Board of Supervisors fixed compensation rates for elections inspectors at \$1.50 per day. The inspector who would deliver the ballots to the sheriff for certification would receive \$4.00.

-  John Vanderlyn's painting "The Death of Jane McCrea" fulsomely recorded an unfortunate-for-her-but-interesting-for-everybody-else event that once upon a time had taken place in upstate [New York](#).

-  In Albany, [New York](#) the charter of the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, Arts and Manufactures expired, and the organization was reincorporated as the Society for the Promotion of Useful Arts.

-  [Baron Joseph-Marie de Gérando](#)'s *HISTOIRE COMPARÉE DES SYSTÈMES DE PHILOSOPHIE CONSIDÉRÉS RELATIVEMENT AUX PRINCIPES DES CONNAISSANCES HUMAINES* was issued in Paris in three volumes.

Under Minister of the Interior Jean-Baptiste de Nompère de Champagny, 1st Duc de Cadore, [Baron de Gérando](#) became the Secretary General of that Ministry.

1804

1804



Word was out that being an American was a virtual passport into the presence of the great man [Alexander von Humboldt](#), brother of the great man Wilhelm, *Freiherr* von Humboldt.



From this year into 1806, [Washington Irving](#) was touring in Europe. As we might have anticipated, he was one of the earliest American visitors to collect this specimen. Did he solicit the autograph? –Did he proffer a blank check? –Did he press the actual flesh?

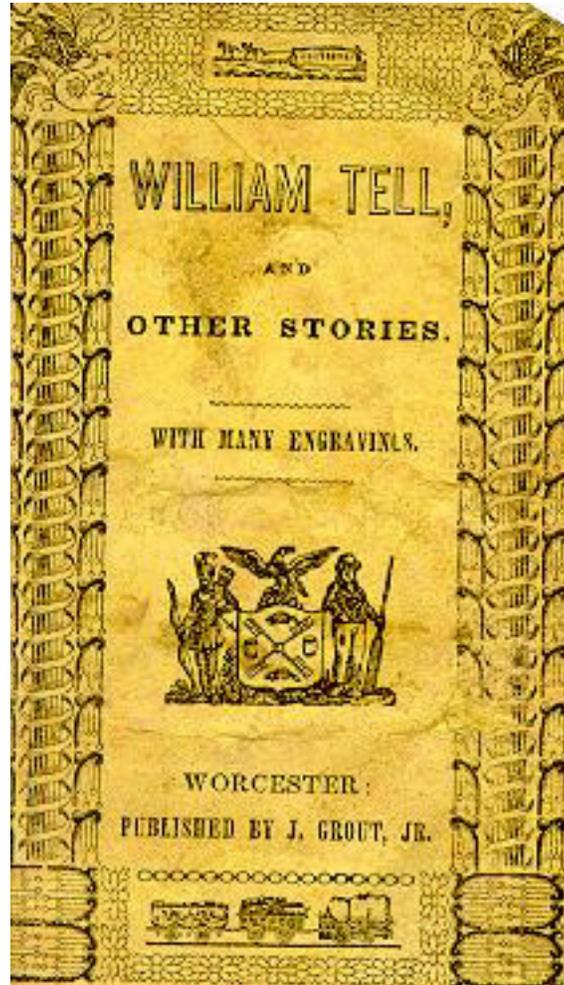
In [Rome](#), [Irving](#) met [Washington Allston](#).



[Friedrich Schiller](#)'s play [WILLIAM TELL](#) (*WILHELM TELL*) at Weimar, Germany.



Today, [Schiller](#)'s dramatic retelling of the legend of the [Swiss](#) daddy who risked the life of his kiddie is staged annually in Interlaken (Tellspiele) — and in addition in New Glarus, Wisconsin.



(The little illustration of the canal boat being pulled by horses, at the top of this undated “chapbook,” and the little illustration of the choo-choo pulling two carriages, at the bottom, give us some idea of the 1840s timeframe which it must first have been published.)

People still play around with this legend. For instance, on January 16, 2001, at a circus performance in Paris,

Mme Cathy Jamet has been shot in the face by a crossbow arrow fired by her husband M Alain Jamet:



SCENE III: A meadow near Altdorf. Trees in the foreground. At the back of the stage a cap upon a pole. The prospect is bounded by the Bannberg, which is surmounted by a snow-capped mountain. FRIESSHARDT and LEUTHOLD on guard.

... [TELL enters with his crossbow, leading his son WALTER by the hand. They pass the hat without noticing it, and advance to the front of the stage.]

WALTER (pointing to the Bannberg).

Father, is't true, that on the mountain there,
The trees, if wounded with a hatchet, bleed?

TELL. Who says so, boy?



1804

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WALTER.

The master herdsman, father!
He tells us there's a charm upon the trees,
And if a man shall injure them, the hand
That struck the blow will grow from out the grave.

TELL.

There is a charm about them, that's the truth.
Dost see those glaciers yonder, those white horns,
That seem to melt away into the sky?

WALTER.

They are the peaks that thunder so at night,
And send the avalanches down upon us.

TELL.

They are; and Altdorf long ago had been
Submerged beneath these avalanches' weight,
Did not the forest there above the town
Stand like a bulwark to arrest their fall.

WALTER (after musing a little). And are there countries with no mountains, father?

TELL.

Yes, if we travel downwards from our heights,
And keep descending in the rivers' courses,
We reach a wide and level country, where
Our mountain torrents brawl and foam no more,
And fair, large rivers glide serenely on.
All quarters of the heaven may there be scanned
Without impediment. The corn grows there
In broad and lovely fields, and all the land
Is fair as any garden to the view.

WALTER.

But, father, tell me, wherefore haste we not
Away to this delightful land, instead
Of toiling here, and struggling as we do?

TELL.

The land is fair and bountiful as Heaven;
But they who till it never may enjoy
The fruits of what they sow.

WALTER.

Live they not free,
As you do, on the land their fathers left them?

TELL. The fields are all the bishop's or the king's.

WALTER. But they may freely hunt among the woods?

TELL. The game is all the monarch's--bird and beast.

WALTER. But they, at least, may surely fish the streams?

TELL. Stream, lake, and sea, all to the king belong.

WALTER. Who is this king, of whom they're so afraid?

TELL. He is the man who fosters and protects them.



WALTER. Have they not courage to protect themselves?

TELL. The neighbor there dare not his neighbor trust.

WALTER.

I should want breathing room in such a land,
I'd rather dwell beneath the avalanches.

TELL.

'Tis better, child, to have these glacier peaks
Behind one's back than evil-minded men!

[They are about to pass on.]

WALTER. See, father, see the cap on yonder pole!

TELL. What is the cap to us? Come, let's be gone.

[As he is going, FRIESSHARDT, presenting his pike, stops him.]

FRIESSHARDT. Stand, I command you, in the emperor's name.

TELL (seizing the pike). What would ye? Wherefore do ye stop my path?

FRIESSHARDT. You've broke the mandate, and must go with us.

LEUTHOLD. You have not done obeisance to the cap.

TELL. Friend, let me go.

FRIESSHARDT. Away, away to prison!

WALTER.

Father to prison! Help!
[Calling to the side scene.]
This way, you men!
Good people, help! They're dragging him to prison!

[ROSSELMANN, the priest, and the SACRISTAN, with three other men, enter.]

SACRISTAN. What's here amiss?

ROSSELMANN. Why do you seize this man?

FRIESSHARDT. He is an enemy of the king--a traitor!

TELL (seizing him with violence). A traitor, I!

ROSSELMANN.

Friend, thou art wrong. 'Tis Tell,
An honest man, and worthy citizen.

WALTER (descries FURST, and runs up to him). Grandfather, help! they want to seize my father!

...

FRIESSHARDT (loudly). Riot! Insurrection, ho!

[Hunting horns without.]

WOMEN. The governor!

FRIESSHARDT (raising his voice). Rebellion! Mutiny!



STAUFFACHER. Roar, till you burst, knave!

ROSSELMANN and MELCHTHAL. Will you hold your tongue?

FRIESSHARDT (calling still louder). Help, help, I say, the servants of the law!

FURST. The viceroy here! Then we shall smart for this!

[Enter GESSLER on horseback, with a falcon on his wrist; RUDOLPH DER HARRAS, BERTHA, and RUDENZ, and a numerous train of armed attendants, who form a circle of lances around the whole stage.]

HARRAS. Room for the viceroy!

GESSLER.

Drive the clowns apart.
Why throng the people thus? Who calls for help?

[General silence.

Who was it? I will know.

[FRIESSHARDT steps forward.]

And who art thou?
And why hast thou this man in custody?

[Gives his falcon to an attendant.

FRIESSHARDT.

Dread sir, I am a soldier of your guard,
And stationed sentinel beside the cap;
This man I apprehended in the act
Of passing it without obeisance due,
So I arrested him, as you gave order,
Whereon the people tried to rescue him.

GESSLER (after a pause).

And do you, Tell, so lightly hold your king,
And me, who act as his viceroy here,
That you refuse the greeting to the cap
I hung aloft to test your loyalty?
I read in this a disaffected spirit.

TELL.

Pardon me, good my lord! The action sprung
From inadvertence,--not from disrespect.
Were I discreet, I were not William Tell.
Forgive me now--I'll not offend again.

GESSLER (after a pause).

I hear, Tell, you're a master with the bow,--
And bear the palm away from every rival.

WALTER.

That must be true, sir! At a hundred yards
He'll shoot an apple for you off the tree.

GESSLER. Is that boy thine, Tell?

TELL. Yes, my gracious lord.

GESSLER. Hast any more of them?



TELL. Two boys, my lord.

GESSLER. And, of the two, which dost thou love the most?

TELL. Sir, both the boys are dear to me alike.

GESSLER.

Then, Tell, since at a hundred yards thou canst
Bring down the apple from the tree, thou shalt
Approve thy skill before me. Take thy bow--
Thou hast it there at hand--and make thee ready
To shoot an apple from the stripling's head!
But take this counsel,--look well to thine aim,
See that thou hittest the apple at the first,
For, shouldst thou miss, thy head shall pay the forfeit.

[All give signs of horror.]

TELL.

What monstrous thing, my lord, is this you ask?
That I, from the head of mine own child!--No, no!
It cannot be, kind sir, you meant not that--
God in His grace forbid! You could not ask
A father seriously to do that thing!

GESSLER.

Thou art to shoot an apple from his head!
I do desire--command it so.

TELL.

What, I!
Level my crossbow at the darling head
Of mine own child? No--rather let me die!

GESSLER. Or thou must shoot, or with thee dies the boy.



1804

1804

TELL.

Shall I become the murderer of my child!
You have no children, sir--you do not know
The tender throbbings of a father's heart.

GESSLER.

How now, Tell, so discreet upon a sudden
I had been told thou wert a visionary,--
A wanderer from the paths of common men.
Thou lovest the marvellous. So have I now
Culled out for thee a task of special daring.
Another man might pause and hesitate;
Thou dashest at it, heart and soul, at once.

BERTHA.

Oh, do not jest, my lord, with these poor souls!
See, how they tremble, and how pale they look,
So little used are they to hear thee jest.

GESSLER. Who tells thee that I jest?

[Grasping a branch above his head.]

Here is the apple.
Room there, I say! And let him take his distance--
Just eighty paces--as the custom is
Not an inch more or less! It was his boast,
That at a hundred he could bit his man.
Now, archer, to your task, and look you miss not!

HARRAS:

Heavens! this grows serious--down, boy, on your knees,
And beg the governor to spare your life.

FURST (aside to MELCHTHAL, who can scarcely restrain his impatience). Command yourself--be calm, I beg of you!



BERTHA (to the governor).

Let this suffice you, sir! It is inhuman
To trifle with a father's anguish thus.
Although this wretched man had forfeited
Both life and limb for such a slight offence,
Already has he suffered tenfold death.
Send him away uninjured to his home;
He'll know thee well in future; and this hour
He and his children's children will remember.

GESSLER.

Open a way there--quick! Why this delay?
Thy life is forfeited; I might despatch thee,
And see I graciously repose thy fate
Upon the skill of thine own practised hand.
No cause has he to say his doom is harsh,
Who's made the master of his destiny.
Thou boastest of thy steady eye. 'Tis well!
Now is a fitting time to show thy skill.
The mark is worthy, and the prize is great.
To hit the bull's-eye in the target; that
Can many another do as well as thou;
But he, methinks, is master of his craft
Who can at all times on his skill rely,
Nor lets his heart disturb or eye or hand.

FURST.

My lord, we bow to your authority;
But, oh, let justice yield to mercy here.
Take half my property, nay, take it all,
But spare a father this unnatural doom!

WALTER.

Grandfather, do not kneel to that bad man!
Say, where am I to stand? I do not fear;
My father strikes the bird upon the wing,
And will not miss now when 'twould harm his boy!

STAUFFACHER. Does the child's innocence not touch your heart?

ROSSELMANN.

Bethink you, sir, there is a God in heaven,
To whom you must account for all your deeds.

GESSLER (pointing to the boy). Bind him to yonder lime tree straight!

WALTER.

Bind me? No, I will not be bound! I will be still,
Still as a lamb--nor even draw my breath!
But if you bind me I cannot be still.
Then I shall writhe and struggle with my bonds.

HARRAS. But let your eyes at least be bandaged, boy!



WALTER.

And why my eyes? No! Do you think I fear
An arrow from my father's hand? Not I!
I'll wait it firmly, nor so much as wink!
Quick, father, show them that thou art an archer!
He doubts thy skill--he thinks to ruin us.
Shoot then and hit though but to spite the tyrant!

[He goes to the lime tree, and an apple is placed on his head.]

MELCHTHAL (to the country people).

What! Is this outrage to be perpetrated
Before our very eyes? Where is our oath?

STAUFFACHER.

'Tis all in vain. We have no weapons here;
And see the wood of lances that surrounds us!

MELCHTHAL.

Oh! would to heaven that we had struck at once!
God pardon those who counselled the delay!

GESSLER (to TELL).

Now, to thy task! Men bear not arms for naught.
'Tis dangerous to carry deadly weapons,
And on the archer oft his shaft recoils.
This right these haughty peasant-churls assume
Trenches upon their master's privileges.
None should be armed but those who bear command.
It pleases you wear the bow and bolt;
Well, be it so. I will provide the mark.

TELL (bends the bow and fixes the arrow). A lane there! Room!

STAUFFACHER.

What, Tell? You would--no, no!
You shake--your hand's unsteady--your knees tremble!

TELL (letting the bow sink down). There's something swims before mine eyes!

WOMEN. Great Heaven!

TELL.

Release me from this shot!
Here is my heart!

[Tears open his breast.]

Summon your troopers--let them strike me down!

GESSLER.

I do not want thy life, Tell, but the shot.
Thy talent's universal! Nothing daunts thee!
Thou canst direct the rudder like the bow!
Storms fright not thee when there's a life at stake.
Now, savior, help thyself, thou savest all!

[TELL stands fearfully agitated by contending emotions, his hands moving convulsively, and his eyes turning alternately to the governor and heaven. Suddenly he takes a second arrow from his quiver and sticks



it in his belt. The governor watches all these motions.]

WALTER (beneath the lime tree). Come, father, shoot! I'm not afraid!

TELL. It must be!

[Collects himself and levels the bow.

RUDENZ (who all the while has been standing in a state of violent excitement, and has with difficulty restrained himself, advances).

My lord, you will not urge this matter further.
You will not. It was surely but a test.
You've gained your object. Rigor pushed too far
Is sure to miss its aim, however good,
As snaps the bow that's all too straightly bent.

GESSLER. Peace, till your counsel's asked for!

RUDENZ.

I will speak! Ay, and I dare! I reverence my king;
But acts like these must make his name abhorred.
He sanctions not this cruelty. I dare
Avouch the fact. And you outstep your powers
In handling thus an unoffending people.

GESSLER. Ha! thou growest bold methinks!

RUDENZ.

I have been dumb
To all the oppressions I was doomed to see.
I've closed mine eyes that they might not behold them,
Bade my rebellious, swelling heart be still,
And pent its struggles down within my breast.
But to be silent longer were to be
A traitor to my king and country both.

BERTHA (casting herself between him and the governor). Oh, heavens! you but exasperate his rage!

RUDENZ.

My people I forsook, renounced my kindred--
Broke all the ties of nature that I might
Attach myself to you. I madly thought
That I should best advance the general weal,
By adding sinews to the emperor's power.
The scales have fallen from mine eyes--I see
The fearful precipice on which I stand.
You've led my youthful judgment far astray,--
Deceived my honest heart. With best intent,
I had well nigh achieved my country's ruin.

GESSLER. Audacious boy, this language to thy lord?



RUDENZ.

The emperor is my lord, not you! I'm free
As you by birth, and I can cope with you
In every virtue that beseems a knight.
And if you stood not here in that king's name,
Which I respect e'en where 'tis most abused,
I'd throw my gauntlet down, and you should give
An answer to my gage in knightly fashion.
Ay, beckon to your troopers! Here I stand;
But not like these--
 [Pointing to the people.
 unarmed. I have a sword,
And he that stirs one step----

STAUFFACHER (exclaims). The apple's down!

[While the attention of the crowd has been directed to the spot where BERTHA had cast herself between
RUDENZ and GESSLER, TELL has shot.]

ROSSELMANN. The boy's alive!

MANY VOICES. The apple has been struck!

[WALTER FURST staggers, and is about to fall. BERTHA supports him.]

GESSLER (astonished). How? Has he shot? The madman!

BERTHA.

 Worthy father!
Pray you compose yourself. The boy's alive!

WALTER (runs in with the apple).

Here is the apple, father! Well I knew
You would not harm your boy.

[TELL stands with his body bent forwards, as though he would follow the arrow. His bow drops from his
hand. When he sees the boy advancing, he hastens to meet him with open arms, and embracing him
passionately sinks down with him quite exhausted. All crowd round them deeply affected.]

BERTHA. Oh, ye kind heavens!

FURST (to father and son). My children, my dear children!

STAUFFACHER. God be praised!



LEUTHOLD.

Almighty powers! That was a shot indeed!
It will be talked of to the end of time.

HARRAS.

This feat of Tell, the archer, will be told
While yonder mountains stand upon their base.

[Hands the apple to GESSLER.]

GESSLER.

By heaven! the apple's cleft right through the core.
It was a master shot I must allow.

ROSSELMANN.

The shot was good. But woe to him who drove
The man to tempt his God by such a feat!

STAUFFACHER.

Cheer up, Tell, rise! You've nobly freed yourself,
And now may go in quiet to your home.

ROSSELMANN. Come, to the mother let us bear her son!

GESSLER. A word, Tell.

[They are about to lead him off.]

TELL. Sir, your pleasure?

GESSLER.

Thou didst place
A second arrow in thy belt--nay, nay!
I saw it well--what was thy purpose with it?

TELL (confused). It is the custom with all archers, sir.

GESSLER.

No, Tell, I cannot let that answer pass.
There was some other motive, well I know.
Frankly and cheerfully confess the truth;--
Whate'er it be I promise thee thy life,
Wherefore the second arrow?

TELL.

Well, my lord,
Since you have promised not to take my life,
I will, without reserve, declare the truth.

[He draws the arrow from his belt, and fixes his eyes sternly upon the governor.]

If that my hand had struck my darling child,
This second arrow I had aimed at you,
And, be assured, I should not then have missed.

GESSLER.

Well, Tell, I promised thou shouldst have thy life;
I gave my knightly word, and I will keep it.
Yet, as I know the malice of thy thoughts,
I will remove thee hence to sure confinement,
Where neither sun nor moon shall reach thine eyes,
Thus from thy arrows I shall be secure.
Seize on him, guards, and bind him.

[They bind him.]



John Trumbull would live in the United States until 1808.



John Caldwell Calhoun graduated from Yale College with distinction.



George Thompson was born.



George Sand was born.



Osceola was born in Tallassee village in Alabama.



Richard Owen was born.



It was in approximately this year that William Whipper would have been born.



Franklin Benjamin Sanborn would record that in an autobiographical fragment written by John Brown in 1859, John had related how he had, at the age of four in about this year, stolen three brass pins.



The Monthly Anthology was begun, by a group of men which included [Waldo Emerson](#)'s father and Dr. Gardiner, George Ticknor's classics tutor.¹⁵

 So numerous were the acquisitions of the [British Museum](#) that an extension, known as the Gallery of Antiquities, was being constructed.

 Usman dan Fodio, a Fulani puritan type, launched black Africa's first modern jihad, which is to say, one meant to spread the Faith rather than acquire land, ivory, or slaves. The recruits for these early Sudanese jihads were trained to attack while mounted, firearms being hard to acquire and repair and powder being expensive to make and dangerous to store. Reminders of the power and spectacle of these 19th-Century holy wars are provided in the Sallah processions still held in southern Niger and northern Nigeria. Their spiritual preparation includes sora, a flogging game in which the men beat one another with sticks. Anyone who reacts to the pain is deemed unfit to participate in jihad for, according to a chant that accompanies this sora activity,

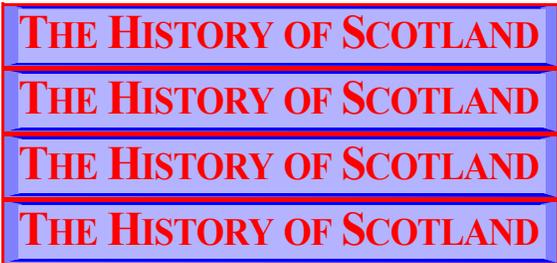
Lazy boys will not be able to endure
The thrashing of the ribs that only a donkey can withstand.

 When a [Russian](#) envoy visited [Nagasaki](#) and tried to negotiate a commercial treaty, he was turned away.

 [Walter Scott](#) took a lease on the property of Ashiestiel, on the River Tweed near Selkirk. From this point until the purchase of “Abbotsford” in 1811, the guy would be spending more than half his time there.



[Malcolm Laing](#) prepared a revised second, 4-volume edition of his THE HISTORY OF [SCOTLAND](#), FROM THE UNION OF THE CROWNS, ON THE ACCESSION OF KING JAMES VI TO THE THRONE OF ENGLAND, TO THE UNION OF THE KINGDOMS IN THE REIGN OF QUEEN ANNE. WITH TWO DISSERTATIONS, HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL, ON THE GOWRIE CONSPIRACY [BY PINKERTON], AND ON THE SUPPOSED AUTHENTICITY OF OSSIAN’S POEMS (his merciless attack on the authenticity of the [Ossian](#) materials was creating no little indignation, Highlanders in particular being “loud in their wail”). His first two volumes concentrated on the “Dissertation on the participation of Mary Queen of Scots in the Murder of Darnley,” making a strong case against Queen Mary. During this year he also edited THE LIFE AND HISTORIE OF JAMES VI.



➡ Having completed ten years of religious preparation in the eleven languages which he had mastered, Rammohan Roy began to play a role as a religious reformer, while serving as an assistant to Thomas Woodforde, the Registrar of the Murshidabad Court of Appeal. During this period of court service he would publish his *Tuhfat' ul muhwahhiddin*.¹⁶



The Formation of Historical Societies



1791	Massachusetts Historical Society
1804	New-York Historical Society
1812	American Antiquarian Society
1820s	Maine and Rhode Island Historical Societies
1830s	Virginia, Vermont, Connecticut, and Georgia Historical Societies
1840s	Maryland Historical Society
1845	New Jersey Historical Society
1849	Minnesota Historical Society
1850s	South Carolina Historical Society
1859	Historical Society of the Territory of New Mexico



"The chief practical use of history is to deliver us from plausible historical analogies."

– James Bryce, 1888



16. Translated into English by Moulavi Obaidullah El Obaide, this would be published by Adi Brahma Samaj in Calcutta in 1889.

Here is what [Henry Thoreau](#) would make of this historical-society phenomenon:

A WEEK: Strictly speaking, the historical societies have not recovered one fact from oblivion, but are themselves, instead of the fact, that is lost. The researcher is more memorable than the researched. The crowd stood admiring the mist and the dim outlines of the trees seen through it, when one of their number advanced to explore the phenomenon, and with fresh admiration all eyes were turned on his dimly retreating figure. It is astonishing with how little co-operation of the societies the past is remembered. Its story has indeed had another muse than has been assigned it. There is a good instance of the manner in which all history began, in Alwákidis' Arabian Chronicle: "I was informed by *Ahmed Almatin Aljorhami*, who had it from *Rephâa Ebn Kais Alámiri*, who had it from *Saiph Ebn Fabalah Alchâtquarmi*, who had it from *Thabet Ebn Alkamah*, who said he was present at the action." These fathers of history were not anxious to preserve, but to learn the fact; and hence it was not forgotten. Critical acumen is exerted in vain to uncover the past; the **past** cannot be **presented**; we cannot know what we are not. But one veil hangs over past, present, and future, and it is the province of the historian to find out, not what was, but what is.

PEOPLE OF
A WEEK

SIMON OCKLEY



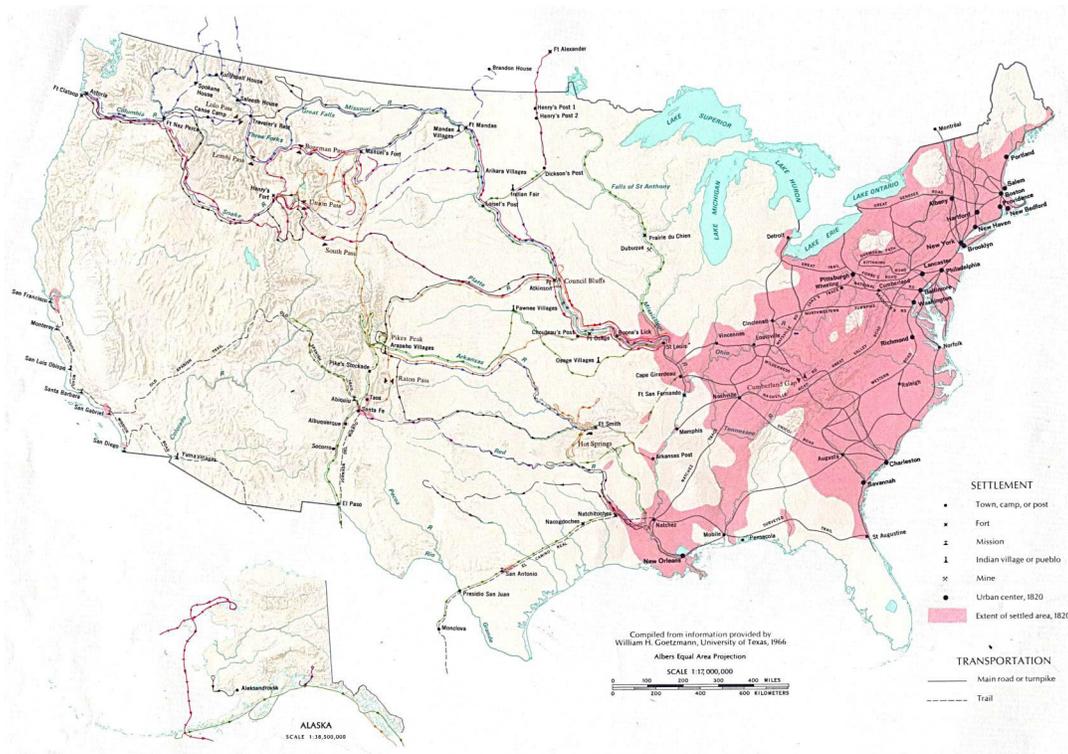
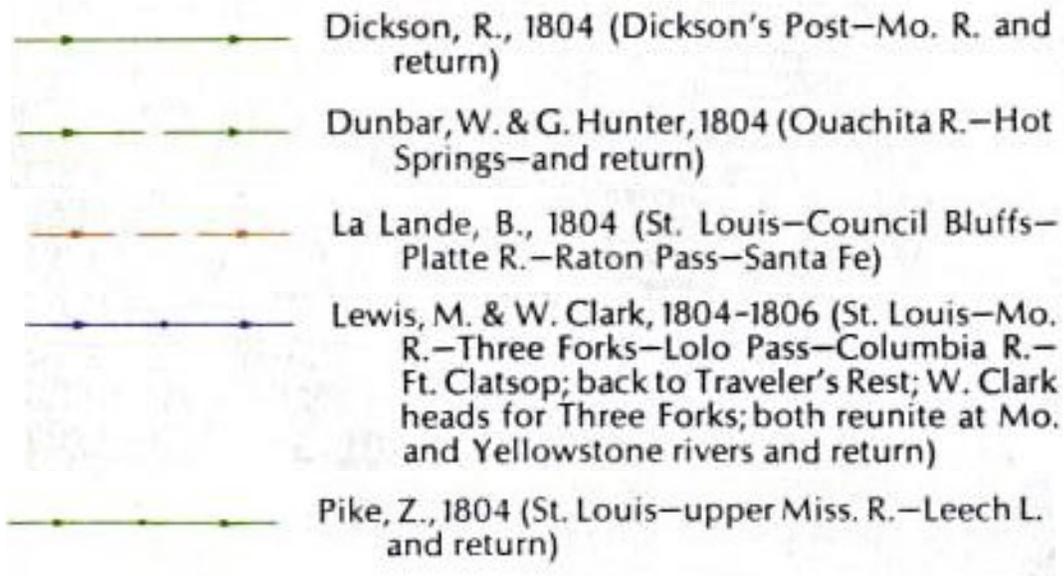
No Appropriation Bill passed this year in Nova Scotia, in consequence of a disagreement between the House of Assembly and Council.

At this point the Rocky Mountains were not the Rocky Mountains (the mountain range that [Alexander Mackenzie](#) had famously traversed was the Northern Andes).

[Alexander Mackenzie](#) would serve in the Legislature of Lower Canada from this point until 1808.

CANADA

Ongoing White Exploration and Expropriation of the American “Wilderness”:



Sunspots

Min /Max
1798 -1804
1810 -1817
1823 -1830
1834 -1837
1843 -1849
1857 -1860
1867 -1872
1879 -1884
1889 -1894

 In this year Bell ([Sojourner Truth](#)) would have been approximately seven years old.¹⁷

 Theodore Burr built the four trusses of the Union bridge spanning the Hudson River in Waterford NY. He used a combination of an arch and parallel chord truss, and would patent this in 1806. Burr’s bridge design would be widely used until the middle of the 19th Century. (This Union bridge over the Hudson would burn in 1909.)

 The *Eructor Amphibolis* or *Puffing Amphibian*, a steam dredge “To work on Land or Water” was created by Oliver Evans of Philadelphia, “the [James Watt](#) of America.” Evans had been, even before the turn of the century, successfully constructing steam engines of fairly high pressure. This steam dredge could propel itself across ground surfaces upon wheels and across still water surfaces by powered paddles (shown here as drawn by T. West):

17. We don’t know at what age she began to be sexually used and abused, and perhaps we don’t want to know, for according to the teachings of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, “if they’re big enough they’re old enough.” SLAVERY
 Nell Painter has commented: “On the one hand, black women over the centuries have been considered degraded and unclean, as oversexed Jezebels, or at least sexualized objects. Even among abolitionist friends, the sexual vulnerability of slave women was a main theme. For friend or foe, in racist stereotype and antislavery ideology, rampant sexuality clings to the figure of the black woman.” Here I propose in effect that the best way for us to deal with this entire issue is to insist upon laying bare for all to consider, the extreme vulnerability of enslaved children to white pederasts. In the white mind, any black person no longer a toddler would have been considered already tainted meat, inherently dangerous to public morals. As a first approximation, from this unspoken history of vulnerability and abuse originated all the rest of it.

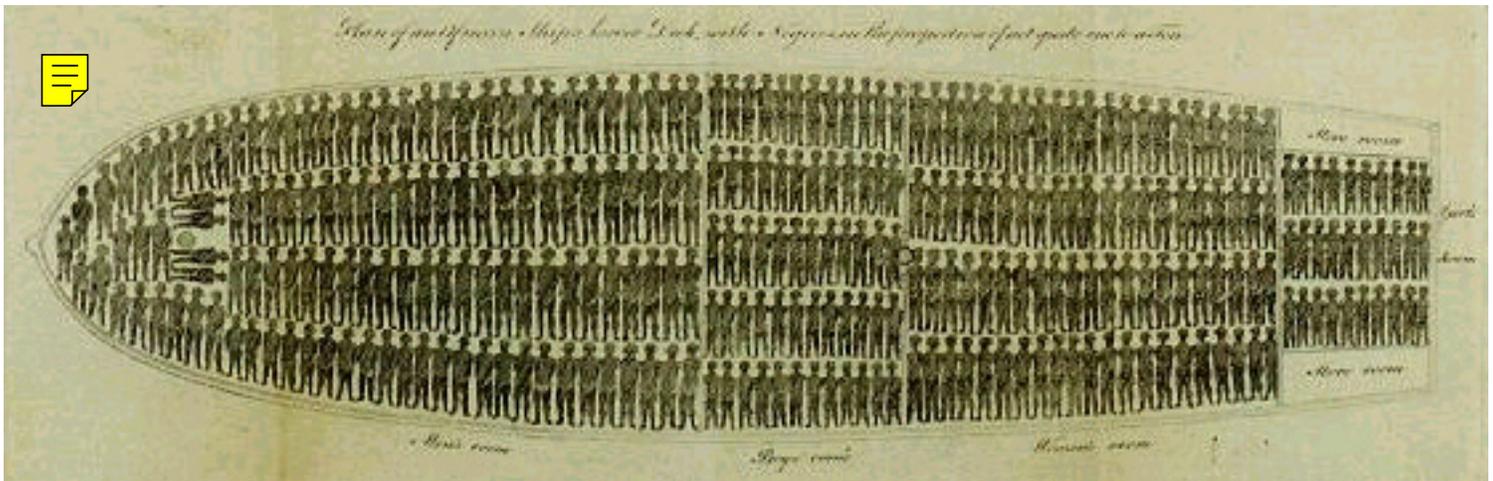
➡ Sir John Leslie, a physicist or natural philosopher of Edinburgh University, issued a paper “Experimental Inquiry into the Nature of Heat” and patented a mechanism for the production of artificial ice in all climates. This machine useful for the cooling of the drinks of the nobility would gain him the Rumford Medal of the Royal Society.

COOLNESS

➡ Charles Johnson began to make ink in Philadelphia.

➡ Publication in Philadelphia of a greatly expanded version of Benjamin Smith Barton’s 1798/1801 COLLECTIONS FOR AN ESSAY TOWARDS A *MATERIA MEDICA* OF THE UNITED STATES, this time in two volumes.

➡ For the Danes of Denmark, their “Act of 1792” approved in 1802 abolishing any and all involvement in slaving at this point came into effect.



INTERNATIONAL SLAVE TRADE

Date	Slave-trade Abolished by
1802	Denmark
1807	Great Britain; United States
1813	Sweden
1814	Netherlands
1815	Portugal (north of the equator)
1817	Spain (north of the equator)
1818	France
1820	Spain
1829	Brazil (?)
1830	Portugal

In two years Henry Peter Brougham had contributed 35 articles on scientific, political, and economic topics to the Edinburgh Review, such as A CONCISE STATEMENT OF THE QUESTION REGARDING THE ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE, while preparing his first book, AN INQUIRY INTO THE COLONIAL POLICY OF THE EUROPEAN POWERS. During this period he also had been engaging in the practice of law!



A negrero was allowed by Governor Claiborne to offload a cargo of 50 new slaves in Louisiana (AMERICAN STATE PAPERS, MISCELLANEOUS, I, No. 177).

W.E. Burghardt Du Bois: Of the twenty years from 1787 to 1807 it can only be said that they were, on the whole, a period of disappointment so far as the suppression of the slave-trade was concerned. Fear, interest, and philanthropy united for a time in an effort which bade fair to suppress the trade; then the real weakness of the constitutional compromise appeared, and the interests of the few overcame the fears and the humanity of the many.

 François André Michaux's *VOYAGE À L'OUEST DES MONTS ALLÉGHANYS DANS LES ÉTATS DE L'OHIO, DU KENTUCKY ET DU TENNÉSÉE, ET RETOUR A CHARLESTON.*



➡ The [Concord](#) Artillery was formed, to compete with the Concord Light Infantry for the affections of the citizenry. They sported two shiny brass cannons. Since the Light Infantry was dressing up in buff and blue and had bell-topped leather shakos, the Artillery would dress up in blue coats faced with red, white vests, black pantaloons, and black hats with red cockades. Since the Light Infantry intook their alcohol at Shepard's tavern on Main Street, the Artillery would intake its alcohol at the Middlesex House, which Thoreau would mention:



PEOPLE OF WALDEN

[WALDEN](#): I had three chairs in my house; one for solitude, two for friendship, three for society. When visitors came in larger and unexpected numbers there was but the third chair for them all, but they generally economized the room by standing up. It is surprising how many great men and women a small house will contain. I have had twenty-five or thirty souls, with their bodies, at once under my roof, and yet we often parted without being aware that we had come very near to one another. Many of our houses, both public and private, with their almost innumerable apartments, their huge halls and their cellars for the storage of wines and other munitions of peace, appear to me extravagantly large for their inhabitants. They are so vast and magnificent that the latter seem to be only vermin which infest them. I am surprised when the herald blows his summons before some Tremont or Astor or Middlesex House, to see come creeping out over the piazza for all inhabitants a ridiculous mouse, which soon again slinks into some hole in the pavement.

HORACE

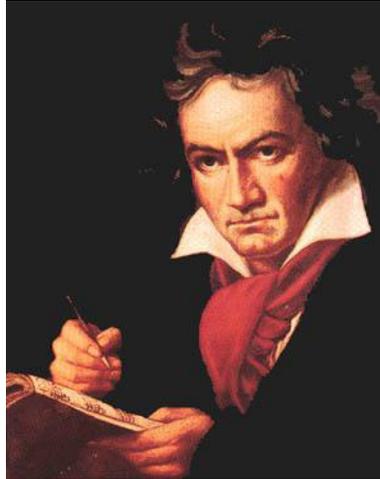
The two groups competed to put on annual balls, with orchestras and suppers.

 [John Leonard Knapp, Esq. F.L.S. & A.S.](#)'s *THE GRAMINA BRITANNICA; OR REPRESENTATIONS OF THE BRITISH GRASSES. WITH REMARKS AND OCCASIONAL DESCRIPTIONS*, issued in this year, displayed many of the specimens from his [botanical](#) tour of Scotland. The book contained 119 colored plates of grasses as drawn by Knapp. Unfortunately, a fire at the printing works of Mr. T. Bensley at Bolt-Court in London destroyed all of the impression of this volume with the exception of 100 copies that were with the binder. It would be reprinted by Mr. Strong of Bristol in 1842 with little alteration of the original text and no addition of species.



THE GRAMINA BRITANNICA

➡ **Ludwig van Beethoven's** Sonata in F Minor, the “Appassionata” Sonata, plus his Symphony No. 3 in E Flat Major, the “Eroica.”



➡ The city of Philadelphia began installing cast-iron pipe in its water supply system to replace some of its old spruce log (?) wood pipe reinforced at the ends with bands of wrought iron.¹⁸ Philadelphia would become the first American city to use cast-iron pipe exclusively — due to its greater longevity and due to the fact that with it, a higher water pressure could be maintained than wood pipe could handle. (For years, cast-iron pipe of higher quality would be cast with a “P” to indicate that the pipe met the rigorous standards of Philadelphia’s water system.) Some of the spruce pipe dug from beneath the streets of Philadelphia was still in such good shape, after being in the earth for 50-60 years, that it could be sold to the city of Burlington, New Jersey, in 1804 and be reinstalled there. This recycled wood pipe would remain in service beneath the streets of Burlington until 1887, when it would be replaced with pipe of larger diameter.

American Presidential Elections 1789-1864^a

	Presidential Candidate	Political Party	Electoral Votes
1789	GEORGE WASHINGTON	No formally organized party	692
	JOHN ADAMS	No formally organized party	34
	JOHN JAY	No formally organized party	9
	R. H. HARRISON	No formally organized party	6
	JOHN RUTLEDGE	No formally organized party	6
	JOHN HANCOCK	No formally organized party	4

18. Wooden water piping was typically made from hemlock or elm logs, 9-10" in diameter and 7' to 9' in length, bored out with a 5' steel auger. (Or, sometimes, the log would be split and a channel gouged, and then it would be put back together and held with iron hoops, or caulked with lead.) By ramming the end of one log at the end of another, they could make a somewhat conical join, and then a bitumen pitch or tar would be used to caulk the joint to prevent leaks.



American Presidential Elections 1789-1864^a

	Presidential Candidate	Political Party	Electoral Votes
	GEORGE CLINTON	No formally organized party	3
	SAMUEL HUNTINGTON	No formally organized party	2
	JOHN MILTON	No formally organized party	2
	JAMES ARMSTRONG	No formally organized party	1
	BENJAMIN LINCOLN	No formally organized party	1
	EDWARD TELFAIR	No formally organized party	1
	(NOT VOTED)	No formally organized party	44
1792	GEORGE WASHINGTON	Federalist	132
	JOHN ADAMS	Federalist	77
	GEORGE CLINTON	Democratic-Republican	50
	THOMAS JEFFERSON		4
	AARON BURR		1
1796	JOHN ADAMS	Federalist	71
	THOMAS JEFFERSON	Democratic-Republican	68
	THOMAS PINCKNEY	Federalist	59
	AARON BURR	Antifederalist	30
	SAMUEL ADAMS	Democratic-Republican	5
	OLIVER ELLSWORTH	Federalist	11
	GEORGE CLINTON	Democratic-Republican	7
	JOHN JAY	Independent-Federalist	5
	JAMES IREDELL	Federalist	3
	GEORGE WASHINGTON	Federalist	2
	JOHN HENRY	Independent	2
	S. JOHNSTON	Independent-Federalist	2
	C. C. PINCKNEY	Independent-Federalist	1
1800	THOMAS JEFFERSON	Democratic-Republican	733
	AARON BURR	Democratic-Republican	73



American Presidential Elections 1789-1864^a

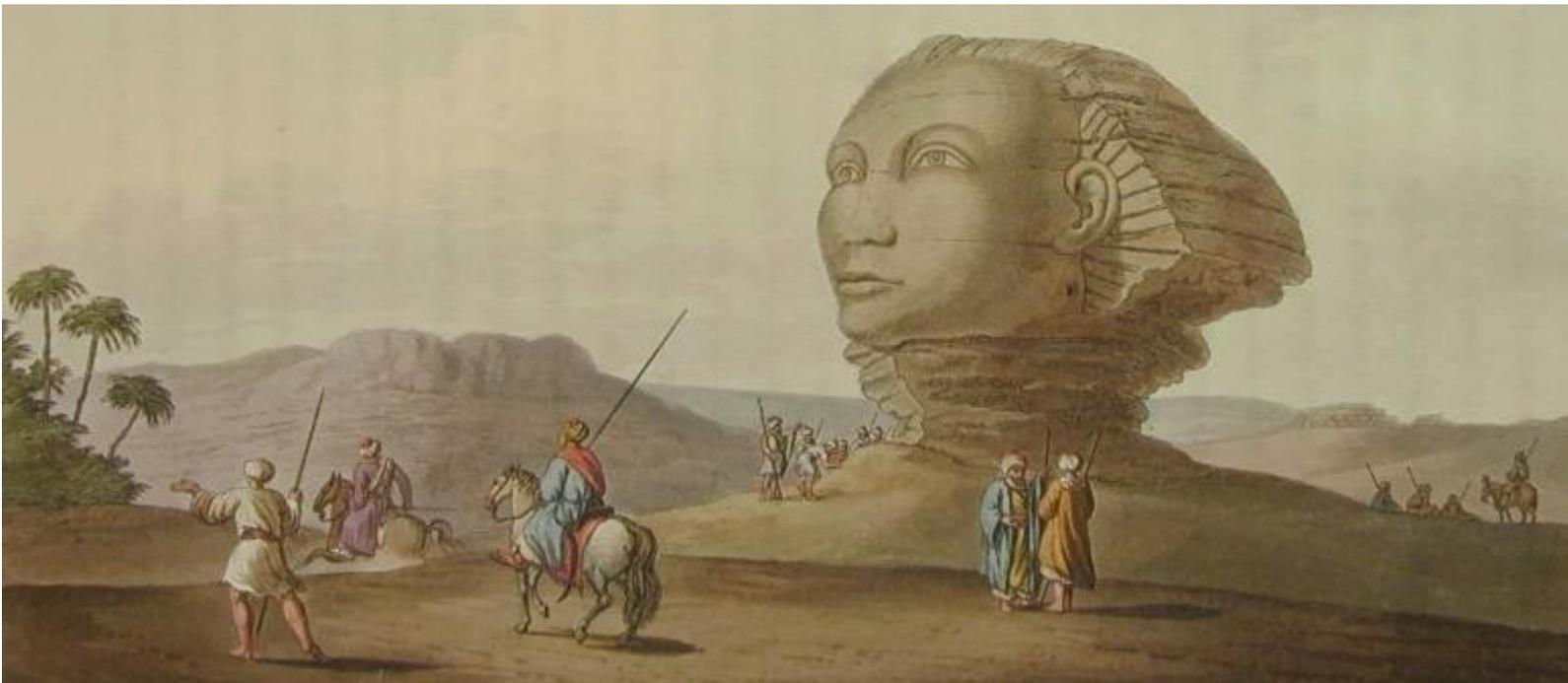
	Presidential Candidate	Political Party	Electoral Votes
	JOHN ADAMS	Federalist	65
	C. C. PINCKNEY	Federalist	64
	JOHN JAY	Federalist	1
1804	THOMAS JEFFERSON	Democratic-Republican	162
	C. C. PINCKNEY	Federalist	14

a. Minor candidates polling less than 10,000 popular votes and receiving no electoral votes are excluded. Until 1804, each elector voted for two men without indicating which was to be president and which vice president. Because the two houses of the New York legislature could not agree on electors, the state did not cast its electoral vote. It was some time before North Carolina and Rhode Island ratified the Constitution. When Jefferson and Burr received equal numbers of electoral votes, the decision was referred to the House of Representatives. The 12th Amendment (1804) provided that electors cast separate ballots for president and vice president. In cases in which no candidate received a majority of the electoral votes, the decision was made by the House of Representatives. This is all based upon data from the HISTORICAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES, COLONIAL TIMES TO 1957 (1960), STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF THE UNITED STATES, 1969, 90th ed. (1969), and CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY'S GUIDE TO U.S. ELECTIONS, 3rd ed. (1994).

1804

1804

 VIEWS IN [EGYPT](#), FROM THE ORIGINAL DRAWINGS IN THE POSSESSION OF SIR ROBERT AINSLIE, TAKEN DURING HIS EMBASSY TO CONSTANTINOPLE BY LUIGI MAYER (London: R. Bowyer):





The [Ohio](#) legislature enacted the first of a series of “Black Laws” restricting the rights and movements of Blacks (other Western states would follow suit: Illinois, Indiana, and Oregon would have racial anti-immigration clauses in their state constitutions). In order to ensure that they were not, shudder, fugitive [slaves](#) seeking refuge, blacks in [Ohio](#) would be required to obtain a county work permit before seeking employment. Anyone found to be employing a person who turned out to be a fugitive slave seeking refuge would, in addition to a liability to compensate the slavemaster in the amount of \$0.⁵⁰ for each day that his slave had labored, be heavily fined for having harbored such a person.

The Black Laws of Ohio

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,

THAT from and after the first day of June next. no black or mulatto person shall be permitted to settle or reside in this state, unless he or she shall first produce a fair certificate from some court within the United States, of his or her actual freedom, which certificate shall be attested by the clerk of said court, and the seal thereof annexed thereto, by said clerk.

Section 2. And be it further enacted,

THAT every black or mulatto person residing within this state, on or before the fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and four, shall enter his or her name, together with the name or names of his or her children, in the clerk’s office in the county in which he, she or they reside, which shall be entered on record by said clerk, and thereafter the clerk’s certificate of such record shall be sufficient evidence of his, her or their freedom; and for every entry and certificate, the person obtaining the same shall pay to the clerk twelve and an half cents. Provided nevertheless, That nothing in this act contained shall bar the lawful claim to any black or mulatto person.

Section 3. And be it further enacted,

THAT no person or persons residents of this state, shall be permitted to hire, or in any way employ any black or mulatto person, unless such black or mulatto person shall have one of the certificates as aforesaid, under pain of forfeiting and paying any sum not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, at the discretion of the court, for every such offense, one-half thereof for the use of the informer and the other half for the use of the state; and shall moreover pay to the owner, if any there be, of such black or mulatto person, the sum of fifty cents for every day he, she or they shall in any wise employ, harbour or secret such black or mulatto person, which sum or sums shall be recoverable before any court having cognizance thereof.

Section 4. And be it further enacted,

THAT if any person or persons shall harbour or secret any black or mulatto person, the property of any person whatever, or shall in any wise hinder or prevent the lawful owner or owners from retaking and possessing his or her black or mulatto servant or servants, shall, upon conviction thereof, by indictment or information, be fined in any sum not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, at the discretion of the court, one-half thereof for the use of the informer and the other half for the use of the state.

Section 5. And be it further enacted,

THAT every black or mulatto person who shall come to reside in this state with such certificate as is required in the first section of this act, shall, within two years, have the same recorded in the clerk’s office, in the county in which he or she means to reside, for which he or she shall pay to the clerk twelve and an half cents, and the clerk shall give him or her a certificate of such record.

**Section 6. And be it further enacted,**

THAT in case any person or persons, his or their agent or agents, claiming any black or mulatto person that now are or hereafter may be in this state, may apply, upon making satisfactory proof that such black or mulatto person or persons is the property of him or her who applies, to any associate judge or justice of the peace within this state, the associate judge or justice is hereby empowered and required, by his precept, to direct the sheriff or constable to arrest such black or mulatto person or persons and deliver the same in the county or township where such officers shall reside, to the claimant or claimants or his or their agent or agents, for which service the sheriff or constable shall receive such compensation as they are entitled to receive in other cases for similar services.

Section 7. And be it further enacted,

THAT any person or persons who shall attempt to remove, or shall remove from this state, or who shall aid and assist in removing, contrary to the provisions of this act, any black or mulatto person or persons, without first proving as hereinbefore directed, that he, she or they, is or are legally entitled so to do, shall, on conviction thereof before any court having cognizance of the same, forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars, one-half to the use of the informer and the other half to the use of the state, to be recovered by action of debt, qui tam, or indictment, and shall moreover be liable to the action of the party injured.



CHAPTER 24

CAUSES OF THE WAR OF 1812¹⁹

The African pirates. Higginson's *YOUNG FOLKS' HISTORY* (NY: Longmans), 237-239; Eggleston's *UNITED STATES AND ITS PEOPLE* (NY: Appleton), 228-229.

Tribute paying.

Jefferson ends this system.

Lodge and Roosevelt, *HERO TALES FROM AMERICAN HISTORY*, 103-113.

European fighters attack American commerce. McMaster's *SCHOOL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES* (NY: American Book Co.), 224-226.

The embargo, 1807. Eggleston's *UNITED STATES AND ITS PEOPLE* (NY: Appleton), 241; McMaster's *SCHOOL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES* (NY: American Book Co.), 226-227, 228.

Failure of the embargo.

Hart's *SOURCE-BOOK OF AMERICAN HISTORY* (NY: Macmillan), 209-211.

247. The North Africa Pirates. — Stretching along the northern shores of Africa from Egypt westward to the Atlantic were four states. These states were named Tunis, Tripoli, Algiers, and Morocco. Their people were Mohammedans, and were ruled over by persons called Deys or Beys, or Pachas. These rulers found it profitable and pleasant to attack and capture Christian ships. The cargoes of the captured vessels they sold at good prices, and the seamen and passengers they sold at good prices too — as slaves. The leading powers of Europe, instead of destroying these pirates, found it easier to pay them to let their ships alone. Washington and Adams also paid them to allow American ships to sail unharmed. But the pirates were never satisfied with what was paid them. Jefferson decided to put an end to this tribute paying. He sent a few ships to seize the pirates and shut up their harbors. More and more vessels were sent, until at last the Deys and Beys and Pachas thought it would be cheaper to behave themselves properly. So they agreed to release their American prisoners and not to capture any more American ships (1805). In these little wars American naval officers gained much useful experience and did many glorious deeds. Especially Decatur and Somers won renown.

248. America, Britain, and France. — Napoleon Bonaparte was now Emperor of the French. In 1804 he made war on the British and their allies. Soon he became supreme on the land, and the British became supreme on the water. They could no longer fight one another very easily, so they determined to injure each other's trade and commerce as much as possible. The British declared continental ports closed to commerce, and Napoleon declared all British commerce to be unlawful. Of course under these circumstances British and Continental ships could not carry on trade, and American vessels rapidly took their places. The British shipowners called upon their government to put an end to this American commerce. Old laws were looked up and enforced. American vessels that disobeyed them were seized by the British. But if any American vessel obeyed these laws, Napoleon seized it as soon as it entered a French harbor.

249. The Impressment Controversy. — With the British the United States had still another cause of complaint. British warships stopped American vessels and took away all their seamen who looked like Englishmen. These they compelled to serve on British men-of-war. As Americans and Englishmen looked very much alike, they generally seized all the best-looking seamen. Thousands of Americans were captured in this way and forced into slavery on British men-of-war. This method of kidnaping was called impressment.

250. The Embargo, 1807-1809. — Jefferson hardly knew what to do.

¹⁹ A SHORT HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR SCHOOL USE by Edward Channing, Professor of History in Harvard University, Author of A STUDENTS' HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, etc, with maps and illustrations, 1908



He might declare war on both Great Britain and on France. But to do that would surely put a speedy end to all American commerce. In the old days, before the Revolutionary War, the colonists had more than once brought the British to terms by refusing to buy their goods (pp. 84, 85). Jefferson now thought that if the people of the United States should refuse to trade with the British and the French, the governments both of Great Britain and of France would be forced to treat American commerce properly. Congress therefore passed an Embargo Act. This forbade vessels to leave American ports after a certain day. If the people had been united, the embargo might have done what Jefferson expected it would do. But the people were not united. Especially in New England, the shipowners tried in every way to break the law. This led to the passing of stricter laws. Finally the New Englanders even talked of seceding from the Union.

AN EARLY STEAM FERRYBOAT, ABOUT 1810.

Outrage on the _Chesapeake_, 1807. McMaster's SCHOOL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES (NY: American Book Co.), 227.

251. The Outrage on the _Chesapeake_, 1807. — The British now added to the anger of the Americans by impressing seamen from the decks of an American warship. The frigate _Chesapeake_ left the Norfolk navy yard for a cruise. At once the British vessel _Leopard_ sailed toward her and ordered her to stop. As the _Chesapeake_ did not stop, the _Leopard_ fired on her. The American frigate was just setting out, and everything was in confusion on her decks. But a coal was brought from the cook's stove, and one gun was fired. Her flag was then hauled down. The British came on board and seized four seamen, who they said were deserters from the British navy. This outrage aroused tremendous excitement. Jefferson ordered all British warships out of American waters and forbade the people to supply them with provisions, water, or wood. The British offered to restore the imprisoned seamen and ordered out of American waters the admiral under whose direction the outrage had been done. But they would not give up impressment.

Madison elected President, 1808.

252. Madison elected President, 1808. — There is nothing in the Constitution to limit the number of times a man may be chosen President. Many persons would gladly have voted a third time for Jefferson. But he thought that unless some limit were set, the people might keep on reelecting a popular and successful President term after term. This would be very dangerous to the republican form of government. So Jefferson followed Washington's example and declined a third term, Washington and Jefferson thus established a custom that has ever since been followed. The Republicans voted for James Madison, and he was elected President (1808).

MODERN DOUBLE-DECKED FERRYBOAT.

Non-Intercourse Act, 1809.

253. The Non-Intercourse Act, 1809. — By this time the embargo had become so very unpopular that it could be maintained only at the cost of civil war. Madison suggested that the Embargo Act should be repealed, and a Non-Intercourse Act passed in its place. Congress at once did as he suggested. The Non-Intercourse Act prohibited commerce with Great Britain and with France and the countries controlled by France. It permitted commerce with the rest of the world. There were not many European countries with which America could trade under this law. Still there were a few countries, as Norway and Spain, which still maintained their independence. And goods could be sold through them to the other European countries. At all events, no sooner was the embargo removed than commerce revived. Rates of freight were very high and the profits were very large, although the French



The Erskine treaty.

The British minister Jackson. Hart's SOURCE-BOOK OF AMERICAN HISTORY (NY: Macmillan), 212-213

and the British captured many American vessels.

254. Two British Ministers. — Soon after Madison's inauguration a new British minister came to Washington. His name was Erskine, and he was very friendly. A treaty was speedily made on conditions which Madison thought could be granted. He suspended non-intercourse with Great Britain, and hundreds of vessels set sail for that country. But the British rulers soon put an end to this friendly feeling. They said that Erskine had no authority to make such a treaty. They refused to carry it out and recalled Erskine. The next British minister was a person named Jackson. He accused Madison of cheating Erskine and repeated the accusation. Thereupon Madison sent him back to London. As the British would not carry out the terms of Erskine's treaty, Madison was compelled to prohibit all intercourse with Great Britain.

Still another policy. McMaster's SCHOOL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES (NY: American Book Co.), 229-230.

French trickery.

British trickery.

255. British and French Trickery. — The scheme of non-intercourse did not seem to bring the British and the French to terms much better than the embargo had done. In 1810, therefore, Congress set to work and produced a third plan. This was to allow intercourse with both Great Britain and France. But this was coupled with the promise that if one of the two nations stopped seizing American ships and the other did not, then intercourse with the unfriendly country should be prohibited. Napoleon at once said that he would stop seizing American vessels on November 1 of that year if the British, on their part, would stop their seizures before that time. The British said that they would stop seizing when Napoleon did. Neither of them really did anything except to keep on capturing American vessels whenever they could get a chance.

Indians of the Northwest. Eggleston's UNITED STATES AND ITS PEOPLE (NY: Appleton), 242.

Tecumthe.

256. Indian Troubles, 1810. — To this everlasting trouble with Great Britain and France were now added the horrors of an Indian war. It came about in this way. Settlers were pressing into Indiana Territory west of the new state of Ohio. Soon the lands which the United States had bought of the Indians would be occupied. New lands must be bought. At this time there were two able Indian leaders in the Northwest. These were Tecumthe, or Tecumseh, and his brother, who was known as "the Prophet." These chiefs set on foot a great Indian confederation. They said that no one Indian tribe should sell land to the United States without the consent of all the tribes of the Confederation.

Battle of Tippecanoe, 1811.

257. Battle of Tippecanoe. — This determined attitude of the Indians seemed to the American leaders to be very dangerous. Governor William Henry Harrison of Indiana Territory gathered a small army of regular soldiers and volunteers from Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana. He marched to the Indian settlements. The Indians attacked him at Tippecanoe. He beat them off and, attacking in his turn, routed them. Tecumthe was not at the battle. But he immediately fled to the British in Canada. The Americans had suspected that the British were stirring up the Indians to resist the United States. The reception given to Tecumthe made them feel that their suspicions were correct.

MEDAL PRESENTED TO HENRY CLAY.

Henry Clay.

John C. Calhoun.

258. The War Party in Congress. — There were abundant reasons to justify war with Great Britain, or with France, or with both of them. But there would probably have been no war with either of them had it not been for a few energetic young men in Congress. The leaders of this war party were Henry Clay and John



1804

1804

C. Calhoun. Clay was born in Virginia, but as a boy he had gone to Kentucky. He represented the spirit of the young and growing West. He was a true patriot and felt angry at the way the British spoke of America and Americans, and at the way they acted toward the United States. He was a very popular man and won men to him by his attractive qualities and by his energy. Calhoun was a South Carolinian who had been educated in Connecticut. He was a man of the highest personal character. He had a strong, active mind, and he was fearless in debate. As with Clay so with Calhoun, they both felt the rising spirit of nationality. They thought that the United States had been patient long enough. They and their friends gained a majority in Congress and forced Madison to send a warlike message to Congress.

Madison's war message, 1812. McMaster, 231; Hart's SOURCE-BOOK OF AMERICAN HISTORY (NY: Macmillan), 214-216.

259. Madison's Reasons for War, 1812. — In his message Madison stated the grounds for complaint against the British as follows: (1) they impressed American seamen; (2) they disturbed American commerce by stationing warships off the principal ports; they refused to permit trade between America and Europe; (4) they stirred up the western Indians to attack the settlers; (5) they were really making war on the United States while the United States was at peace with them. For these reasons Madison advised a declaration of war against Great Britain, and war was declared.

JANUARY

➡ January: [Samuel Taylor Coleridge](#) became ill in Grasmere, and went to London.

➡ January: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) broke with Lord Grey and returned to Harrow School.



➡ January: In Boston, The Monthly Anthology and Magazine of Polite Literature that had been established by Phineas Adams in the previous year, after six months of publication, passed into the control of The Anthology Club founded by the Reverend William Emerson, which would continue the project until it would be abandoned in 1811. The Anthology Club would consist from time to time of between 7 and 16 Boston gentlemen of literary interests, plus a few honorary nonresident members. Each member was expected to contribute to the magazine. Books were assigned for review, manuscripts were accepted or rejected, and the policy of the magazine was determined by vote at the weekly meetings of the Club. The magazine, under its new name Monthly Anthology, and then The Massachusetts Magazine, and then The Boston Review, became notable for the high quality of some of its articles, and as the best example of a magazine actually edited “by a society of gentlemen.” It is remembered as a forerunner of The North American Review. In this initial issue, the magazine published M.M. Clifford’s “Asia, an Elegy,” describing the condition of society in India. In 1807 the library of The Anthology Club would become the foundation for the library of the Boston Athenaeum.

➡ January 1, Sunday: In Vienna, the concerto for trumpet and orchestra by [Johann Nepomuk Hummel](#) was performed for the initial time, for Prince Esterházy.

Commander Jean-Jacques Dessalines declared Haiti to be an independent republic, the 2d independent nation of the New World. All [slaves](#) were freed and any whites who did not flee would be killed. Many of the surviving whites would wind up in [Baltimore, Maryland](#). With the Consulate having abandoned its campaign to re-subdue Haiti, with the new nation having proclaimed its independence, the party of [Thomas Jefferson](#) would urge that we intercept and forbid all trade with “that unfortunate island.” The attitude of the Republicans in Congress could not be accounted for on the basis of Francophilia, as France was no longer on the scene — this was racism pure and simple. One American Congressman declared that he “would venture to pledge the treasury of the United States that the negro government should be destroyed.”

Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

It is first of the week, first of the Mo, & first of the Year 1804

And I trust so far the Year has begun well, for it hath been to me a precious day. I dont know that ever my mind was more sincerely devoted I rose with it from my bed this Morning, & it hath continued with me through the day, Our Meetings to me were favored in an eminent degree, tho' Silence was kept thro' each of them, but I trust the Great Minister of the Sanctuary was near the Spirits of some, & Ministered of his Good Spirit to their Souls. My desires are to be preserved in thankfulness for all his Mercies Vouchsafed to me, who at time feels the most unworthy of all Mortals. May the Year continue in progressive improvement, as I trust it hath begun — is on my part greatly to be craved, & even if I should not live to see the close of 1804 I pray it may not be as with those who are spending their time in unwarrantable persuits, laboring after that which perisheth with the using, to their souls wounding. My mind has been brought to reflect on the uncertainty of time & how short our stay here is even the longest Some are taken in Old Age others cut down in Youthful prime & summoned to the Silent Awful Grave whether prepared or unprepared. Death Makes no stay, but when the pale Messenger is sent to assail our dwelling, we must quit this earthly tabernacle to appear before the Awful Judge & Governor of the Universe to render our accounts of the Deeds done in the Body, there to receive a reward Accordingly. How Awful must this change be to them who have had their tallents committed for their improvement, & from neglect feel a conciousness, of not having done their part toward the improvement of them. Surely when on a languishing bed with no hope of being permitted to try again, their Anguish must be Great. Oh how it behoves us to be up & doing while time & opportunity is yet lengthened out. I desire to proffit by those refections myself therefore I write them that I may remember them in times when life may be low. And to take a view on the other hand of those who have been faithful & run their course well, How comfotable do we find them in their closing days, looking back on the time past without remorse, & indued [embued?] with streangth to say to those about them "follow me as I have Christ tho I have passed thro" [???]is disappointments & trials of various kinds, yet they were all permitted for my refinement to profit & bring me to the much desired haven of peace & rest. Here is encoragement to press forward in humility of heart, in those things allotted by the Master for our portion on earth, tho' ever so counter to the will of the creature yet being consistent with the will of the Creator our reward is Sure²⁰



January 2, Monday: At 5AM the infant Sophia Foord's father [James Foord](#) set out from Milton, Massachusetts, arriving in Boston at 7AM and boarding a stagecoach for Kentucky at 8AM in company with Mr. Thayer of Dorchester. The travelers dined at Mr. William's in Marlboro and took lodgings for the night at the tavern of Mr. Mowers in Worchester.



January 5, Thursday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

20. Stephen Wanton Gould Diary, 1803-1805: The Gould family papers are stored under control number 2033 at the Division of Rare and Manuscript Collections of Cornell University Library, Box 5 Folder 2 for October 17, 1803-May 4, 1804, Folder 3 for May 5, 1804-October 18, 1804, and Folder 4 for October 23, 1804-May 31, 1805. Series 7 Microfilm Reel #2, positive, is made up of Friend Stephen Wanton Gould's Diaries #2-10, 1803-1812 (October 17, 1803-June 30, 1812) (Reel #11 is the negative copy of Reel #2)

*Fifth of the Week, fifth of the Mo & fifth of the Year 1804
Attended out Meeting, & from inattention had but little
refreshment*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 January 6, Friday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

6th of Week, 6th of the M & 6th of the Year

*Trials & exercise of Mind Await me, but no doubt they are
Wholsome therefore I desire to be resigned & adopt the Language
in Sincerity "Thy will be done O Lord in all things."*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 January 7, Saturday: Publication of Muzio Clementi's keyboard sonatas op.41 was announced in the *Wiener Zeitung*.

 January 12, Thursday: [William Blake](#) was acquitted in a Chichester court of sedition (he had been accused by a drunken soldier, John Scofield, whom he was evicting from his garden in [Felpham](#), of having cursed the King).

[Johann Nepomuk Hummel](#) signed a contract to serve as Konzertmeister to Prince Nikolas Esterházy at Eisenstadt.

 January 16, Monday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

*Second day 16th of 1 M 1804 / At meeting Yesterday I was dry &
barren, but the fault was my own, for had I kept to what was
upon me in the morning it would not have been so.
I have been led into serious reflections & secret sympathy with
a Young woman of my acquaintance, who seems to be in poor health,
while sitting in the room with her she looked Sober & rather
dejected. The Approach of Death how Awful when the Blooming
Youth find their former Vigor & animation decreasing, & they on
a sick bed gradually drawing to the Silent Grave to be seen of
Men no more, then there is nothing will Yeald to us the healing
balm but an evidence of the Lords Arm to be with us & underneath
our affliction, & a conciousness of having been faithful to bear
the Cross of a Crucified Saviour*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



January 20, Friday: [Thomas Jefferson](#) ordered, from a bookstore in Philadelphia, two copies of the King James Version of the New Testament. Not satisfied with having authored our [Declaration of Independence](#), he was going to also author our American version of the Gospel. Using his razor, he would slash away the portions of which he disapproved, decimating the four gospels and retaining only about 10% of the text. His THE PHILOSOPHY OF JESUS OF NAZARETH would depict Jesus as having been a sort of T-J-in-a-toga guy who had gone around being unchallenging 24 7 365.

Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

20th of 1 M 1804/ Twenty days of the Month & Year hath now passed away And I sensibly feel the loss of it from reflections upon my very great remissness in many respects. Though my outward conduct is in good measure regular, & my appearance among men accounted exemplary, yet that is not all that is required inward faithfulness & dedication of the Spirit; to the Will of the Lord in all things is what I stand in need of in order to my groth & establishment in the Truth, it is this I stand in need of & for the want of it I feel inward poverty & leaness to assail my mind. How am I sometimes apprised & borne down with weakness when I consider what a profession I am making & how little of the seasoning Virtue of Truth I am in possession of, yea I am discouraged & ready to say I may as well give over the race as I shall never win the prise, but nevertheless sometimes the light of the fathers countenance is raised & fresh courage is given, for which I desire to be thankful & render renewed thanks to the dispencer of every blessing. My situtation is humiliating & calls loud for watchfulness, & an increasing concern to Center down deep into the Spirit of Truth, which is lasting support to the mind thro' every trying dispensation whether from within or without. May this be my engagement to seek after & in the end[?] my happy experience to find I do desire it more than the increase of wealth; tho a small portion of that comes to my share at present insomuch that at times I am very much discouraged & ready to think my proceedings in business has all been wrong, & that I had better never set up my trade, so conclude that my outward circumstances are but Poor & my inward ones trying, tho' perhaps it is all for the best, & permitted to teach me that true help is not to be derived from Man, but from the countain & sorce of all Good

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



January 22, Sunday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

22nd of 1 M first day / Attended meetings in which I was favored to feel some life & receive some instruction from a lengthy Sermon delivered by David Buffum, from the text "seek peace and persue it" he intimated, the reason why we did not receive true peace was that we were persueing the wrong motive & did not ask aright to be instructed where to find it

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

→ January 23, Monday: Tsar Alyeksandr I appointed Adrien Boieldieu to a position comparable to Kapellmeister, at the Imperial court.

→ January 24, Tuesday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

24th of 1st M 1804 / The Heavens as Brass & the Earth as bars Iron. Is the truest discription that I can write of the state of my [?] at present as hardness inwardly and outwardly seems to be my lot —Oh may I be reduced & brought to a state of acceptance in the Sight of the Lord God Almighty, before whom the carnality of the mind is an abomination, & all offerings made there in will ever be rejected by him who is holiness and truth. — my soul at this moment is ready to bow before him, beging [sic] to be thouroughly perged & sanctified from all Sin thro' the redeeming blood of Jesus Christ — Oh the frailties with which human nature is surrounded, was it not for the never failing sorce of healp, which at times is graciously vouchsafed, I am sure I should have sunk under the weight of my infermities long ago, trembling doth sometimes Seize upon me & make me ready to conclude that I am almost cast of [sic] for my dissobedience & stubborness for not inwardly bearing the Cross

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

→ January 26, Thursday: [Friend Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

26th of 1st M 1804 / My [Monthly] Meeting is held in town [[Newport, Rhode Island](#)] & the Meetings were seasons of instruction to me in the first D Buffum delivered a weighty testimony I believed[?] in the seasoning life & power of truth from these words "Mind your calling Brethren". Hannah Dennis spoke a few words, her voice was low a & I being at a distance could not hear what she said. Business in the last was done comfortably

→ January 27, Friday: Publication of Familiar Airs, in Various Styles, for the Piano Forte no.1 by John Crotch and William Crotch was entered at Stationers' Hall, London.

FEBRUARY

February: The first customs collector for [Bristol, Rhode Island](#), Jonathan Russell, had been constantly interfering with the [international slave trade](#) in strict application and implementation of official US federal law and policy. The [DeWolfs](#) and the other slave trading families of Bristol therefore arranged with President [Thomas Jefferson](#) to have Russell replaced with a brother-in-law of theirs, Charles Collins, who was captain of one of that family's negro vessels — a man who could be counted on to not enforce the federal law against the importation of generations of fresh [slaves](#) from Africa into the United States of America.



The DeWolf Crest



The DeWolf Carriage

President [Jefferson](#) must have been doing something that Republicans liked, for in this month a Republican congressional caucus nominated him for re-election as president. (New York governor George Clinton was nominated to run as the Republican candidate for vice-president.)

➡ February 1, Wednesday: Publication of a Symphony in G B.156 by Ignaz Pleyel was announced in the *Correspondance des professeurs et amateurs de musique*, Paris.

➡ February 3, Friday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

3rd of 2nd M 1804 / Poor in purse and Spirit, I know not what to write except that I am tried on every side, But blessed be thy name Oh holy father for thou hast not taken away my confidence, a measure of which is reposed in thee. Notwithstanding my unworthiness, Thou oh holy righteous Father hast been pleased of late to renew my engagement & cause hope to spring in my mind & a belief to arise that thou art still near with thy gracious visitations, by the efficacy of which I hope finally to be redeemed from earthly things which when enjoyed to the fullest are but vanity & do but serve to impede our progress in the way which leads to the enjoyment of heavenly Things on Earth, & when we quit this tabernacle of clay, to the full fruition of an endless Eternity

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

➡ February 4, Saturday: Incidental music to Duval's play Guillaume le conquérant by Etienne-Nicolas Méhul was performed for the initial time, at the Théâtre Français, Paris.

➡ February 5, Sunday: George Petrovic became Prince of Serbia.

[Friend Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

*5th of 2nd M 1804 / seventh day evening
Went to [Portsmouth](#) & lodged at Benjamin [?] L. Chases next day went to Meeting Sarah Fish spoke a few words, which I believe was to satisfaction after Meeting returned & took dinner, then went Cousin Alice Gould & took tea then to Sam Thurstons & spent the remaining part of the evening in company with David Buffum, in innocent and instructing conversation.*

➡ February 6, Monday: [Joseph Priestley](#) died (his burning glass is now on display in the May Morris Room of Dickinson College).

[James Foord](#) of Milton, Massachusetts arrived at the destination of his trip west, the office of the Register in Frankfort, Kentucky.

➡ February 7, Tuesday: John Deere, pioneer manufacturer of agricultural implements, was born.

➡ February 8, Wednesday: Typically, in England, a woman would be [hanged](#) before a crowd, using a short rope to induce gradual strangulation rather than the sudden snapping of the spinal cord. The Newgate Calendar described the execution of Ann Hurler, 22 years of age, for forgery:

She was brought out of the debtors' door in Newgate at eight o'clock. The mode of execution by the drop having been for the time changed to that of the common gallows, she was put into a cart and drawn to the place of execution, in the widest part of the Old Bailey, where she expiated her offences in penitence and prayer. When the halter was fixed she seemed inclined to speak, but her strength evidently failed, and she was incapable. Her appearance, upon the whole, excited emotions of compassion among the spectators, who at last became so clamorous that the sheriff, in a loud voice, described to them the impropriety of their behavior, after which they were more silent. The cap was then pulled over the face of the sufferer and the cart drawn away. As it was going she gave a faint scream, and for two or three minutes after she was suspended she appeared to be in great agony, moving her hands up and down frequently.

OTHER WOMEN HANGED IN ENGLAND DURING 1804

Date	Name	Place of execution	Crime
12/03	Elizabeth Carter	Winchester (Gallows Hill)	Murder
19/03	Elizabeth Largham	Essex	Murder
05/07	Providence Hansard	Newgate	Forgery



February 11, Saturday: The second version of Gaspare Spontini's dramma giocoso per musica *La finta filosofa* to words of Piccinni was performed for the initial time, at the Théâtre Favart, Paris.

February 12, Sunday: [Elizur Wright, Junior](#) was born in Canaan, Connecticut to Clarissa Richards Wright (1771-1843) and Elizur Wright, a farmer who published some papers in mathematics.

[Immanuel Kant](#) died in Königsberg, East Prussia at the age of 80.



You are welcome to pay a visit to his grave, which is near the wall of the island cathedral in what was in 1946 renamed “Kaliningrad” (in honor of Mikhail Kalinin), in a geographically isolated section of Russia surrounded by Poland and Lithuania, and it bears an inscription both in German and in Russian, “Two things fill my mind with ever-increasing wonder and awe, the more often and the more intensely the reflection dwells on them: the starry heavens above me and the moral law within me.”

PAY A VISIT TO THE GRAVE

February 14, Tuesday: Serbians rebelled against Turkish rule.

The federal House of Representatives considered the possibility of censuring the state of South Carolina for its decision of December 17, 1803 to begin to import new slaves fresh from Africa. This was then ruled, by the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, to be out of order.

Representative Moore of South Carolina offered the following resolution, as a substitute to Mr. Bard’s taxing proposition of Jan. 6: –

“Resolved, That this House receive with painful sensibility information that one of the Southern States, by a repeal of



certain prohibitory laws, have permitted a traffic unjust in its nature, and highly impolitic in free Governments." ANNALS OF CONGRESS, 8th Congress, 1st session, page 1004.

INTERNATIONAL SLAVE TRADE

SLAVERY

W.E. Burghardt Du Bois: This vast and apparently irrepressible illicit traffic was one of three causes which led South Carolina, December 17, 1803, to throw aside all pretence and legalize her growing slave-trade; the other two causes were the growing certainty of total prohibition of the traffic in 1808, and the recent purchase of Louisiana by the United States, with its vast prospective demand for slave labor. Such a combination of advantages, which meant fortunes to planters and Charleston slave-merchants, could not longer be withheld from them; the prohibition was repealed, and the United States became again, for the first time in at least five years, a legal slave mart. This action shocked the nation, frightening Southern States with visions of an influx of untrained barbarians and servile insurrections, and arousing and intensifying the anti-slavery feeling of the North, which had long since come to think of the trade, so far as legal enactment went, as a thing of the past. Scarcely a month after this repeal, Bard of Pennsylvania solemnly addressed Congress on the matter. "For many reasons," said he, "this House must have been justly surprised by a recent measure of one of the Southern States. The impressions, however, which that measure gave my mind, were deep and painful. Had I been informed that some formidable foreign Power had invaded our country, I would not, I ought not, be more alarmed than on hearing that South Carolina had repealed her law prohibiting the importation of slaves.... Our hands are tied, and we are obliged to stand confounded, while we see the flood-gate opened, and pouring incalculable miseries into our country."²¹ He then moved, as the utmost legal measure, a tax of ten dollars per head on slaves imported.

Debate on this proposition did not occur until February 14, when Lowndes explained the circumstances of the repeal, and a long controversy took place.²² Those in favor of the tax argued that the trade was wrong, and that the tax would serve as some slight check; the tax was not inequitable, for if a State did not wish to bear it she had only to prohibit the trade; the tax would add to the revenue, and be at the same time a moral protest against an unjust and dangerous traffic. Against this it was argued that if the tax furnished a revenue it would defeat its own object, and make prohibition more difficult in 1808; it was inequitable, because it was aimed against one State, and would fall exclusively on agriculture; it would give national sanction to the trade; it would look "like an attempt in the General Government to correct a State for the undisputed exercise of its constitutional powers;" the revenue would be inconsiderable, and the United States had nothing to do with the moral principle;

21. ANNALS OF CONGRESS, 8th Congress, 1st Session, pages 820, 876.

22. ANNALS OF CONGRESS, pages 992-1036.



while a prohibitory tax would be defensible, a small tax like this would be useless as a protection and criminal as a revenue measure.

The whole debate hinged on the expediency of the measure, few defending South Carolina's action.²³ Finally, a bill was ordered to be brought in, which was done on the 17th.²⁴ Another long debate took place, covering substantially the same ground. It was several times hinted that if the matter were dropped South Carolina might again prohibit the trade. This, and the vehement opposition, at last resulted in the postponement of the bill, and it was not heard from again during the session.



February 15, Wednesday: General Jean-Victor Moreau was arrested as part of a royalist conspiracy to overthrow the government and taken to the Temple (a large prison in Paris).

Since the federal House of Representatives had decided that it really couldn't censure a state for importing slaves from Africa, it considered enacting a federal tariff on their import (although such a bill would be read, it would never be considered).

"Resolved, That a tax of ten dollars be imposed on every slave imported into any part of the United States."

"Ordered, That a bill, or bills, be brought in, pursuant to the said resolution," etc. Feb. 16 "a bill laying a duty on slaves imported into the United States" was read, but was never considered. HOUSE JOURNAL (reprint of 1826), 8th Congress, 1st session, IV 523, 578, 580, 581-2, 585; ANNALS OF CONGRESS, 8th Congress, 1st session, pages 820, 876, 991, 1012, 1020, 1024-36.

INTERNATIONAL SLAVE TRADE

SLAVERY

W.E. Burghardt Du Bois: About this time the cession of Louisiana brought before Congress the question of the status of slavery and the slave-trade in the Territories. Twice or thrice before had the subject called for attention. The first time was in the Congress of the Confederation, when, by the Ordinance of 1787,²⁵ both slavery and the slave-trade were excluded from the Northwest Territory. In 1790 Congress had accepted the cession of North Carolina back lands on the express condition that slavery there be undisturbed.²⁶ Nothing had been said as to slavery in the South Carolina cession (1787),²⁷ but it was tacitly understood that the provision of the Northwest Ordinance would not be applied. In 1798 the bill introduced for the cession of Mississippi contained a specific declaration that the anti-slavery clause of 1787 should not be included.²⁸ The bill passed the Senate, but caused long and excited debate in the House.²⁹ It was argued, on the one hand, that the case in Mississippi was

23. Huger of South Carolina declared that the whole South Carolina Congressional delegation opposed the repeal of the law, although they maintained the State's right to do so if she chose: ANNALS OF CONGRESS, 8th Congress, 1st Session, page 1005.

24. ANNALS OF CONGRESS, pages 1020-36; HOUSE JOURNAL (reprinted 1826), 8th Congress, 1st Session, IV 523, 578, 580, 581-5.

25. On slavery in the Territories, cf. Welling, in REPORT AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, 1891, pages 133-60.

26. STATUTES AT LARGE, I. 108.

27. JOURNALS OF CONGRESS, XII. 137-8.

28. ANNALS OF CONGRESS, 5th Congress, 1st Session, pages 511, 515, 532-3.

29. ANNALS OF CONGRESS, 5th Congress, 2d Session, pages 1235, 1249, 1277-84, 1296-1313.



different from that in the Northwest Territory, because slavery was a legal institution in all the surrounding country, and to prohibit the institution was virtually to prohibit the settling of the country. On the other hand, Gallatin declared that if this amendment should not obtain, "he knew not how slaves could be prevented from being introduced by way of New Orleans, by persons who are not citizens of the United States." It was moved to strike out the excepting clause; but the motion received only twelve votes, – an apparent indication that Congress either did not appreciate the great precedent it was establishing, or was reprehensibly careless. Harper of South Carolina then succeeded in building up the Charleston slave-trade interest by a section forbidding the slave traffic from "without the limits of the United States." Thatcher moved to strike out the last clause of this amendment, and thus to prohibit the interstate trade, but he failed to get a second.³⁰ Thus the act passed, punishing the introduction of slaves from without the country by a fine of \$300 for each slave, and freeing the slave.³¹

In 1804 President Jefferson communicated papers to Congress on the status of slavery and the slave-trade in Louisiana.³² The Spanish had allowed the traffic by edict in 1793, France had not stopped it, and Governor Claiborne had refrained from interference. A bill erecting a territorial government was already pending.³³ The Northern "District of Louisiana" was placed under the jurisdiction of Indiana Territory, and was made subject to the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787. Various attempts were made to amend the part of the bill referring to the Southern Territory: first, so as completely to prohibit the slave-trade;³⁴ then to compel the emancipation at a certain age of all those imported;³⁵ next, to confine all importation to that from the States;³⁶ and, finally, to limit it further to slaves imported before South Carolina opened her ports.³⁷ The last two amendments prevailed, and the final act also extended to the Territory the Acts of 1794 and 1803. Only slaves imported before May 1, 1798, could be introduced, and those must be slaves of actual settlers.³⁸ All slaves illegally imported were freed.

This stringent act was limited to one year. The next year, in accordance with the urgent petition of the inhabitants, a bill was introduced against these restrictions.³⁹ By dexterous wording, this bill, which became a law March 2, 1805,⁴⁰ swept away all restrictions upon the slave-trade except that relating

30. ANNALS OF CONGRESS, 5th Congress, 2d Session, page 1313.

31. STATUTES AT LARGE, I. 549.

32. AMERICAN STATE PAPERS, MISCELLANEOUS, I. No. 177.

33. ANNALS OF CONGRESS, 8th Congress, 1st Session, pages 106, 211, 223, 231, 233-4, 238.

34. ANNALS OF CONGRESS, pages 240, 1186.

35. ANNALS OF CONGRESS, page 241.

36. ANNALS OF CONGRESS, page 240.

37. ANNALS OF CONGRESS, page 242.

38. For further proceedings, see ANNALS OF CONGRESS, 8th Congress, 1st Session, pages 240-55, 1038-79, 1128-9, 1185-9. For the law, see STATUTES AT LARGE, II. 283-9.

39. First, a bill was introduced applying the Northwest Ordinance to the Territory (ANNALS OF CONGRESS, 8th Congress, 2d Session, pages 45-6); but this was replaced by a Senate bill (ANNALS OF CONGRESS, page 68; SENATE JOURNAL, reprinted 1821, 8th Congress, 2d Session, III. 464). For the petition of the inhabitants, see ANNALS OF CONGRESS, 8th Congress, 2d Session, page 727-8.

40. The bill was hurried through, and there are no records of debate. Cf. ANNALS OF CONGRESS, 8th Congress, 2d Session, pages 28-69, 727, 871, 957, 1016-20, 1213-5. In SENATE JOURNAL (reprinted 1821), III., see Index, Bill No. 8. Importation of slaves was allowed by a clause erecting a Frame of Government "similar" to that of the Mississippi Territory.

to foreign ports, and left even this provision so ambiguous that, later, by judicial interpretation of the law,⁴¹ the foreign slave-trade was allowed, at least for a time.

Such a stream of slaves now poured into the new Territory that the following year a committee on the matter was appointed by the House.⁴² The committee reported that they "are in possession of the fact, that African slaves, lately imported into Charleston, have been thence conveyed into the territory of Orleans, and, in their opinion, this practice will be continued to a very great extent, while there is no law to prevent it."⁴³ The House ordered a bill checking this to be prepared; and such a bill was reported, but was soon dropped.⁴⁴ Importations into South Carolina during this time reached enormous proportions. Senator Smith of that State declared from official returns that, between 1803 and 1807, 39,075 Negroes were imported into Charleston, most of whom went to the Territories.⁴⁵

 February 16, Thursday: Lt. Stephen Decatur led a successful raid into Tripoli Harbor to burn the US Navy frigate *Philadelphia*, which had fallen into the hands of pirates and been converted into a Tripoline frigate of 40 guns, and sink the wreck in such a manner as to block the harbor.

 February 17, Friday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

17th of 2nd M 1804 / Some days has now passed since I have seen my journal. it has been a time for several days of deth and famine, & I have been waiting & hoping with some degree of humility for a refreshing shower, which at last has been graciously vouchsafed But what shall I say the heavens are as brass & the Earth as bars of iron, & I am at times ready to make a Querie like this. What can these my feelings be owing to? & I have been ready to conclude that surely it was my shortcomings & light touches of the Cross of Christ, for most unshakenly do I believe that unless we are careful to close in with divine visitations, we shall gradually grow into insensibility, & in time the heavenly Vision will will cease & we be landed in darkness & obscurity of mind, and every time we reject the light within we shall grow by degrees weaker and weaker Therefore O my soul bow down in humble reverence (as thou dost at times) before the great God the governer & Judge of all Nations & let his holy righteous septure (scepter?) be swayed in thee, that thou may be found acceptable in the day that thou art summoned no more to be seen of men

Oh holy Lord God we pray thee to be near us, support those who are feeble & ready to faint. enable us Oh dearest father to look

41. ANNALS OF CONGRESS, 9th Congress, 1st Session, page 443. The whole trade was practically foreign, for the slavers merely entered the Negroes at Charleston and immediately reshipped them to New Orleans. Cf. ANNALS OF CONGRESS, 16th Congress, 1st Session, page 264.

42. HOUSE JOURNAL (reprinted 1826), 9th Congress, 1st Session, V. 264; ANNALS OF CONGRESS, 9th Congress, 1st Session, pages 445, 878.

43. HOUSE REPORTS, 9th Congress, 1st Session, Feb. 17, 1806.

44. House Bill No. 123.

to thee in full confidence of help & saving strength. draw near & touch our minds with the holy fire from thine holy Alter, that by its efficacy we may be enabled acceptably to render unto thee honor & praise for unto thee it is alone due —

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 February 20, Monday: Giovanni Paisiello, resident in Paris, received notification from the Regio Senato of Naples that he had been named Maestro di Cappella.

General Jean-Charles Pichegru was arrested by French police as part of a royalist conspiracy to overthrow the government. 20 years earlier, Pichegru had been [Napoléon](#)'s mathematics instructor at the Royal Military School.

 February 21, Tuesday: 1st self-propelled locomotive on rails demonstrated, in Wales.

 February 22, Wednesday: The *Trevithick*, Richard Trevithick's 2d steam locomotive, made the initial verified trip on rails of a motorized vehicle but collapsed the rails (hey, that's something that can be fixed). It would be put to work in Penndarnen, South Wales.

Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

22nd of 2nd M 1804 / Many Mercies we receive from the Bountiful giver of all good things. And on my own part I acknowledge that both from within & without I receive more than I deserve. Afresh visitation of divine love, at this time attends my mind for which I desire to be thankful & merit a continuance thereof believing that humility of mind is a profitable & safe state to be in —

45. ANNALS OF CONGRESS, 16th Congress, 2d Session, pages 73-7. This report covers the time from Jan. 1, 1804, to Dec. 31, 1807. During that time the following was the number of ships engaged in the traffic: —

From Charleston, 61 From Connecticut, 1
 From Rhode Island, 59 From Sweden, 1
 From Baltimore, 4 From Great Britain, 70
 From Boston, 1 From France, 3
 From Norfolk, 2 202
 The consignees of these slave ships were natives of
 Charleston 13
 Rhode Island 88
 Great Britain 91
 France 10

202
 The following slaves were imported: —
 By British vessels 19,949
 By French vessels 1,078

21,027
 By American vessels: —
 By Charleston merchants 2,006
 By Rhode Island merchants 7,958
 By Foreign merchants 5,717
 By other Northern merchants 930
 By other Southern merchants 1,437 18,048

Total number of slaves imported, 1804-7 39,075
 It is, of course, highly probable that the Custom House returns were much below the actual figures.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

➡ February 24, Friday: The US Congress passed the “Mobile Act” in essence claiming that their territory in West Florida extended all the way to the Mississippi River.

➡ February 25, Saturday: The French government levied “combined duties” in an effort to pay for [Napoléon](#)’s incessant wars. These included new taxes on liquor and salt, and an increase in the tobacco tax.

➡ February 28, Tuesday: The “Concord Artillery” militia formation was created in [Concord](#), as proposed by Charles Hammond and others.

Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

28 of 2nd M 1804 / My mind has this afternoon been remarkably touched with the spirit of prayer, but I cannot write only wish to retain the savor of what I feel.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

MARCH

➡ March: The Code [Napoléon](#), a reformed code of justice, was promulgated throughout the French Empire.

➡ March: [Alexander von Humboldt](#) sailed from Vera Cruz on the Mexican coast to Havana, Cuba, and on to Philadelphia during the month of May. To do this was to brave the British naval blockade of the coast of the US, of course, but in the event Humboldt had more trouble with the weather: he came close to losing everything, in a shipwreck off the coast of Georgia.



➡ March 5, Monday: An uprising by Irish convicts at Castle Hill, New South Wales was crushed by government troops.

➡ March 7, Wednesday: The [Reverend George Burder](#) wrote: “Memorable day! The British and Foreign Bible Society founded. I and others, belonging to the Tract Society, had long had it in view; and after much preparation, in which we did not publicly appear, a meeting was called in the London Tavern, and the Society began with a very few.... Nations unborn will have cause to bless God for the meeting of this day.”

Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

7th of 3rd M 1804 / I am ready to ask what I shall write, as I am sure I know not, nor have I one word in recollection that can be useful to note ————— It is painful to relate so many times over & over the many deficiencies of my life tho' perhaps it is best that I may see the imperfections which I am given to & so be aroused to more diligence & a closer care to dwell under the warming influence of divine love which is often felt in my heart & so little attended to. — I had thought that as I grew in Years, I should grow in grace, & have risen triumphant over the weaknesses of nature; but Alas they stick as close as ever, & so are like to; untill that word which is quick and powerful & sharper than any two edged Sword, shall effectually sever between flesh & spirit.

The advantages resulting from early dedication to the service of the Lord I have often seen, & desired in great sincerity of heart to be given up to the will of his righteous ?calls, fully

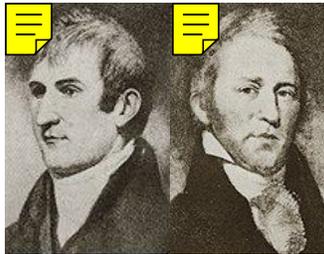
believing that Youth is the time for the most acceptable sacrifice to be offered, as Time is very uncertain & the dregs of time in old age cannot be so well pleasing to him, as in Youth to lay down our pleasing vivacity (which serves but to please ourselves) & serve him (underline) whose wright it is to be served in faithfulness & singleness of heart.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

➡ March 8, Thursday: [Alvan Clark](#) was born in Ashfield, Massachusetts.

➡ March 9, Friday: The leader of a royalist conspiracy to overthrow the French government, Georges Cadoudal, was arrested by French police in Paris, but not before he killed a policeman and wounded another.

➡ March 10, Saturday: Meriwether Lewis and William Clark attended ceremonies in St. Louis formally transferring the “Louisiana” territory from France to the United States of America.



➡ March 12, Monday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

12 of 3 M 2nd day morning 1804 | Yesterday attended Meetings which were silent & pretty solid, it was a favored day especially the latter part of it. — The evening I spent at Clark Rodmans solidly, being deeply affected & humbled in spirit under diverse concerns.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

➡ March 14, Wednesday: As a pledge to the regicides (those who had voted to execute Louis XVI), [Napoléon](#) engineered the kidnapping of a Bourbon, the Duc d’Enghien, in Baden.

Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

14th of 3 M / Nearer approaches to life has been witnessed, for which I am in degree humbly thankful & wish at this time to be dipt deeper & deeper into the Baptism of Holy Jesus — I have been deeply wounded in mind of late on account of an evil report which has been in circulation about me — tho’ I do solemnly declare it to be utterly false & appeal to the searcher of hearts for my innocency. Yet as I have made a profession of, & been thought well of by my friends & put forward in Society I cannot help feeling the reproach that such a report will bring upon Blessed truth, as when those who stand well come to be reflected

upon, the cause suffers much more harm from one who makes no profession at all. — But I have thought it might have been permitted to humble & bring me lower & closer to the Cross & an entire dependence for protection on that Arm which is Invincible — As for about 3 or four weeks before [this page is cut a fraction on the left] I heard of it, I had a feeling sense that something of that kind would befall me. And if it does but have the right effect, and no reproach upon the Profession which I profess, I shall esteem it as a visitation of love & wish not to repine at what I may suffer in mind about it —

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 March 16, Friday: The US Congress agreed to improve the James River.

(Don't play coy — you do know what “improve” means in such a context.)

CANALS

 March 17, Saturday: Birth of James Bridger, who would become a scout, fur trader, and mountain man par excellence.

Aline, reine de Golconde, an opéra comique by Adrien Boieldieu to words of Vial and de Favières, was performed for the initial time, in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg.

 March 18, Sunday: Jan Ladislav Dussek performed in the concert hall of the Nationaltheater, Berlin.

 March 19, Monday: The Portuguese regent Dom João signed an agreement with France that his country would remain neutral in any conflict between Great Britain and France.

Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

*19th of 3rd M 1804 / Second day morning Yesterday at our meeting Anna Greene was with us, & appeared in testimony to exceed any thing of the kind that ever I heard from her, or hardly any one else. She was concerned to speak from the Passage of Rachel weeping for her Children & were not connected with the Male children that were slain in Egypt under Phash[?] she intimated that spiritual Raychel was yet alive, & weeping for the Children that are slain by the cruel King of this World which she exhorted the Youth present to be careful to shun. The meeting ended after a few words spoken by D Buffum
In the Afternoon D Buffum spoke very instructingly from the parable of the ten Virgins —
After Meeting I went to S Thurstons took tea & spent part of the evening. —*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



 March 20, Tuesday: On orders from [Napoléon](#), the Bourbon Duc d'Enghien was tried on trumped-up charges and shot at Vincennes.

 March 21, Wednesday: After four years of preparation, the French Civil Code (Code [Napoléon](#)) went into effect.

 March 22, Thursday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) began a holiday at Burgage Manor.

In [Newport, Rhode Island](#), Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#)'s religious sensitivities were maturing. He remembered having heard Friend Henry Hull minister eloquently on the need to abstain from sugar and all other slave-made goods. He reflected that had he done as he should have done, and joined in this total boycott, he would not be being "thus tried now."

INTERNATIONAL SLAVE TRADE

RACE SLAVERY

*22 of 3rd M 1804 fifth day preparative Meeting
Our Meeting was silent, in which my mind was favored with quietude, but it is a low time, & perhaps rendered the more so, as I see no way to prosper on my outward business, so little that it seems as if I am ready to conclude I must throw it up & work at journey work — And notwithstanding I have been favored to get along so far beyond what I had a right to expect yet there is now allmost a total stagnation, & it dont seem as if I feel any liberty to extend my persuits as the Traffic of the World has become so extreamly iniquitous, that a person who is concerned to dwell within the holy enclosure of Truth can hardly be concerned in it with any degree of purity, or at least without becoming contaminated therewith —The African Slave Trade is something with which my mind has become burdened of late, & if I knew where to draw the line I think that I would wholly renounce the use of any produce raised by the poor Black people for their cruel task Masters who which they sell to us to increase their purses & support themselves in rioting & drunkenness, fullness of bread & abundance of Idleness while the poor afflicted Slaves are suffering for the want of the absolute nessesaries of life. But it is a matter so very extensive that almost every imported Article that we eat or drink is raised by the labor of Slaves & the generality of friends so very easy about the use and traffic of those things that I see little encouragement from any quarter to take up the cross in that respect. And what is still more of a block in the way is I am so situated in life as to make it extreamly inconvenient. So believe I must wait and & see what my feelings will be upon the occasion*

I fully believe that had I have been faithful to my feelings about ten years ago, I should have been thus tried now, for I remember in the Yearly Meeting about that time the matter concerning the use of Shugar was spoken to in Such a manner by our friend Henry Hull from Nine Partners as did greatly affect my mind, & the same conviction followed me at times ever since, & tho' I was but young about twelve years of age, yet I believe a sacrifice of that kind would have been acceptable to the Lord,



& perhaps have been the means of my growth & furtherance in the truth, & and the means of my being stronger and more fervent in spirit than I have been.

My mind was very early touched with feelings which sometimes wrought powerfully, & even did bring me to many tears while alone by my self, which I knew then, & have since more sensibly felt was the Lords power & goodness at work in me, which would have purified from all the defilements of flesh and spirit & preserved me out of much light irreverent & unprofitable company, which I have sometimes been in the way of & and too much partook of their spirit. Everything begets its own likeness & as lightness begets lightness, so seriousness does seriousness. I have found that when I have been in company with sober feeling friends my mind has been brought into sympathy with them, & also when I have been in the company of my young associates, brethren & citizens of Society, it has often been my place to set silent most of the time for an example to them & for profit to myself, which I really have the comfort to believe has been of use to myself & those around me; as such behaviour will tend to keep down lightness in others more than at first we may be sensible of.

Oh how doth all that is alive within me at this time, crave that my future walks in life may be in the pure spirit & wisdom of Truth. A life thus led is of more value & will yield more peace than one filled up with all the pleasing things of time & sense, which will last but for a moment, nor even for a moment as they often carry with them more of a sting than pleasure Whereas a life humbly dedicated to the Masters will, altho he may see meet to lead us thro many tribulations in this life & mingle with our draught the Wormwood & Gaul, yet in the end he will crown us with life immortal, peace & Glory in the Mansions on High. I have written thus much as it has occurred to me sentence by sentence having but little prospect when I begun, further then to insert my feelings at Meeting.

Much could I write of the feelings experience of my youth were they to open with a sufficient degree of life to render them useful in a future day to myself — particularly of my apprenticeship which was made up with many —? [&] inward trials of flesh & spirit which I desire to remember, as I believe they were all permitted for my refinement & improvement but as one can ever fully know but myself thro the course of it from outward appearances one would think that I met with nothing to try my patience, but many tears have I Shed when alone by myself when no eye but that of heaven hath seen me imploring the divine Succor in times of very deep and proving trials, when it hath seemed as if my poor heart was almost broken from a complication of besetments, hardly knowing whether to turn to the right hand or to the left, seeing no way to get along with peace in my mind but to press gently forward thro' the narrow passage that I stood in, with a considerable degree of faith & patience was favored to reach the Age of 21 Years honorable. And served my master faithfully tho perhaps if I had been more faithful in some points of conduct I might have bettered it. I stayed the whole time which was from the 15th of the 8th M 1795 to the 30th of the 12 M 1802. Most of the time I had but few associates, & often walked



alone both inwardly & outwardly, the refining had [hand] of God was often upon me & I loved solitude I spent most of the evenings of the three last years of my apprenticeship at my dearst Aunt Martha Gould either in copying good peaces of writing, or reading George Foxe's Journal which I read through & trust my mind was much benefited therby. In this the chief of my evenings were passed & I am now thankful for it, as it is probable I might have spent them much worse had I have given way to a light airy mind & run unto such company. The company of my endeared Aunt I dearly love & have occasion to, for her Motherly care & religious concern over me in my infantile years. When a child I lived with her & have good reason to believe that her concern even travel of Spirit for my prosperity (under the divine Blessing) was one of the main things which preserved me from the facenating things of the world. I now remember how dearly I used to love her Company & the company of good friends who came to visit her, of which there was not a few, as she is a Woman much esteemed by all her acquaintances & particularly set by in society as a weighty & useful Member, in whose service she hath spent much of her time. & tho' a poor woman & nothing to depend upon but her daily labor for support which she hath obtained credibly & honorably in the forepart of her life by Tayloring & now in her latter days keeps a school & Chiefly maintains herself & two sisters. Yet thus poor she hath spent allmost twenty Years of her life in weighty appointment [to] office of an Overseer in Society, in which she was very useful, being careful that her conduct brought no reproach upon her standing.

Now to return & add a little further to my own particular I may say that from a child I was singularly fond of the company of elderly friends & took much life in sitting with them hearing them converse in matter [in] which they were experienced & often gained much information & solid instruction therefrom. I now feel renewed [cup?] of thankfulness for my many favors in this way, believing that they have kept me from much unprofitable company, into which youth are drawn thro' inattention to that divine inward principal which is made manifest to us even in very young years. May this which has been mercifully vouchsafed in my childhood be extended thro' the succeeding days of my pilgrimage. My spirit often bows in reverent humility before the Almighty God for the discovery of his will, thus far & also have abourdant [?] cause to humble myself with my mouth in the dust at my frequent rejections of his holy calls. May my spirit be more & more engaged in faithfully performing what he will please to have me do.

There was another relation of mine who hath gone in peace to her grave some years agoo, with whom I was very fond of being with, & from whom I have reaped solid instruction She was a woman indowed with a good understanding, & large share of [? pale??] which rendered her very engaging to me; as she could speak experimentally in things of an inward & outward nature. Some of her advice & observations I still instructingly remember, nor do I wish those seasons to be forgot. The above mentioned relation name was Mary Marsh.

These things have all very unexpectably occured in my mind having no prospect of inserting anything but the present state

of my mind when I first begun, & I have expected to stop at every page, but [?] one thing after another has ocured [?] have written on till now & dont know why I should give this small account of my pilgrimage & that of my dear Aunts as I never expect any one will ever be benefited by my Diary but myself, the chief end that I have had in it was to keep in remembrance what I have once felt & experienced that if I should ever swerve & loose my first love for the truth by recurring to my book experience I might be quickened to the necessity of keeping to the inward Guide. —



RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 March 23, Friday: Alexander Hamilton split with the New-York Evening Post, of which he had been a backer, over politics.

 March 24, Saturday: In Newport, Rhode Island, Friend Stephen Wanton Gould wrote in his journal:

24 of 3 M 1804 / What encouragement can I feel to write? Sure it can not be from any progress which I have made in the Cross, though it seems at this time as if my spirit is hovered over by divine goodness which melts my Soul into secret supplication to the God of my life beging him to continue the extendings of his merciful visitations to me an unworthy mortal. — It seems as tho' my heart has been enlarged in several days with the overflowings of divine Love, which is an encoragement to press forward towards the Mark and high calling; & afford [to] believe that I am not yet wholly [whooly] left to the buffitings of Satan, yet I believe he is often permitted to try me very much, tho' not beyond what I have streangth to bear, for [it] never is any one. & if we submit [to] his temptations our destructions will be ourselves. My poverty [&] leaness is sometimes great so that [I] am brought to ask, "What shall I do to be saved?" I am sensible what is required of me to renounce [brackets indicate words left out because of photo process] & submit to the divine disposal, tho' the spirit is willing, yet the flesh is weak &



shudders at the Cross.—————
—————

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



March 25, Sunday: In [Newport, Rhode Island](#), Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

26 [sic] of 3 M 1804 / First Day / On the whole, dull meetings, tho' some life was witnessed. In the evening called to see Obediah Williams J Earls family & was a few minutes at Clark Rodmans by going to see my friend [Hannah Rodman, who he will marry] I think I have many times been Comforted Strengthened & instructed, & if we enter into but little conversation yet as we sit quietly not giving way to light airy talk which is to[o] prevelant with Young friends, we shall know a deepening in Wisdom, & be a help to one another in spirit & example—

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



March 26, Monday: The setting of a precedent: by a federal United States statute the [slave-trade](#) was restricted.

"An Act erecting Louisiana into two territories," etc. Acts of 1794 and 1803 extended to Louisiana. STATUTES AT LARGE, II. 283. For proceedings in Congress, see ANNALS OF CONGRESS, 8th Congress, 1st session, pages 106, 211, 223, 231, 233-4, 238, 255, 1038, 1054-68, 1069-79, 1128-30, 1185-9.

INTERNATIONAL SLAVE TRADE

W.E. Burghardt Du Bois: About this time the cession of Louisiana brought before Congress the question of the status of slavery and the slave-trade in the Territories. Twice or thrice before had the subject called for attention. The first time was in the Congress of the Confederation, when, by the Ordinance of 1787,⁴⁶ both slavery and the slave-trade were excluded from the Northwest Territory. In 1790 Congress had accepted the cession of North Carolina back lands on the express condition that slavery there be undisturbed.⁴⁷ Nothing had been said as to slavery in the South Carolina cession (1787),⁴⁸ but it was tacitly understood that the provision of the Northwest Ordinance would not be applied. In 1798 the bill introduced for the cession of Mississippi contained a specific declaration that the anti-slavery clause of 1787 should not be included.⁴⁹ The bill passed the Senate, but caused long and excited debate in the House.⁵⁰ It was argued, on the one hand, that the case in Mississippi was different from that in the Northwest Territory, because slavery

46. On slavery in the Territories, cf. Welling, in REPORT AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, 1891, pages 133-60.

47. STATUTES AT LARGE, I. 108.

48. JOURNALS OF CONGRESS, XII. 137-8.

49. ANNALS OF CONGRESS, 5th Congress, 1st Session, pages 511, 515, 532-3.

50. ANNALS OF CONGRESS, 5th Congress, 2d Session, pages 1235, 1249, 1277-84, 1296-1313.



was a legal institution in all the surrounding country, and to prohibit the institution was virtually to prohibit the settling of the country. On the other hand, Gallatin declared that if this amendment should not obtain, "he knew not how slaves could be prevented from being introduced by way of New Orleans, by persons who are not citizens of the United States." It was moved to strike out the excepting clause; but the motion received only twelve votes, – an apparent indication that Congress either did not appreciate the great precedent it was establishing, or was reprehensibly careless. Harper of South Carolina then succeeded in building up the Charleston slave-trade interest by a section forbidding the slave traffic from "without the limits of the United States." Thatcher moved to strike out the last clause of this amendment, and thus to prohibit the interstate trade, but he failed to get a second.⁵¹ Thus the act passed, punishing the introduction of slaves from without the country by a fine of \$300 for each slave, and freeing the slave.⁵²

In 1804 President Jefferson communicated papers to Congress on the status of slavery and the slave-trade in Louisiana.⁵³ The Spanish had allowed the traffic by edict in 1793, France had not stopped it, and Governor Claiborne had refrained from interference. A bill erecting a territorial government was already pending.⁵⁴ The Northern "District of Louisiana" was placed under the jurisdiction of Indiana Territory, and was made subject to the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787. Various attempts were made to amend the part of the bill referring to the Southern Territory: first, so as completely to prohibit the slave-trade;⁵⁵ then to compel the emancipation at a certain age of all those imported;⁵⁶ next, to confine all importation to that from the States;⁵⁷ and, finally, to limit it further to slaves imported before South Carolina opened her ports.⁵⁸ The last two amendments prevailed, and the final act also extended to the Territory the Acts of 1794 and 1803. Only slaves imported before May 1, 1798, could be introduced, and those must be slaves of actual settlers.⁵⁹ All slaves illegally imported were freed.

This stringent act was limited to one year. The next year, in accordance with the urgent petition of the inhabitants, a bill was introduced against these restrictions.⁶⁰ By dexterous wording, this bill, which became a law March 2, 1805,⁶¹ swept away all restrictions upon the slave-trade except that relating to foreign ports, and left even this provision so ambiguous that, later, by judicial interpretation of the law,⁶² the foreign

51. ANNALS OF CONGRESS, 5th Congress, 2d Session, page 1313.

52. STATUTES AT LARGE, I. 549.

53. AMERICAN STATE PAPERS, MISCELLANEOUS, I. No. 177.

54. ANNALS OF CONGRESS, 8th Congress, 1st Session, pages 106, 211, 223, 231, 233-4, 238.

55. ANNALS OF CONGRESS, pages 240, 1186.

56. ANNALS OF CONGRESS, page 241.

57. ANNALS OF CONGRESS, page 240.

58. ANNALS OF CONGRESS, page 242.

59. For further proceedings, see ANNALS OF CONGRESS, 8th Congress, 1st Session, pages 240-55, 1038-79, 1128-9, 1185-9. For the law, see STATUTES AT LARGE, II. 283-9.

60. First, a bill was introduced applying the Northwest Ordinance to the Territory (ANNALS OF CONGRESS, 8th Congress, 2d Session, pages 45-6); but this was replaced by a Senate bill (ANNALS OF CONGRESS, page 68; SENATE JOURNAL, reprinted 1821, 8th Congress, 2d Session, III. 464). For the petition of the inhabitants, see ANNALS OF CONGRESS, 8th Congress, 2d Session, page 727-8.

61. The bill was hurried through, and there are no records of debate. Cf. ANNALS OF CONGRESS, 8th Congress, 2d Session, pages 28-69, 727, 871, 957, 1016-20, 1213-5. In SENATE JOURNAL (reprinted 1821), III., see Index, Bill No. 8. Importation of slaves was allowed by a clause erecting a Frame of Government "similar" to that of the Mississippi Territory.

slave-trade was allowed, at least for a time. Such a stream of slaves now poured into the new Territory that the following year a committee on the matter was appointed by the House.⁶³ The committee reported that they "are in possession of the fact, that African slaves, lately imported into Charleston, have been thence conveyed into the territory of Orleans, and, in their opinion, this practice will be continued to a very great extent, while there is no law to prevent it."⁶⁴ The House ordered a bill checking this to be prepared; and such a bill was reported, but was soon dropped.⁶⁵ Importations into South Carolina during this time reached enormous proportions. Senator Smith of that State declared from official returns that, between 1803 and 1807, 39,075 Negroes were imported into Charleston, most of whom went to the Territories.⁶⁶



March 28, Wednesday: Ohio implemented its legislation, voted on January 5th, to restrict the movements of black Americans. Any black or mulatto person entering and residing in Ohio on or before the June 1, 1804 needed to register with the county clerk's office and bear on his or her person certified proof of freedom. It was to be illegal to hire or employ uncertified blacks, and any who did so would pay steep fines.

In [Newport, Rhode Island](#), Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

28th of 3rd M 1804/ This morning according to my common practice have been read a little in Thomas Ellwood Sacred History which I have nearly read tho' to my real proffit. I have found a solid advantage resulting from setting down quietly for a few minutes in the Morning & reading the Scripture or some other good book, not forgetting to turn the mind inward & feel after the spirit of truth that it may rise & spread over us & give understanding of what we read which it will if rightly sought after — From thus quietly reading a chapter in the Bible in the morning my mind has been comforted, hardly ever failing to strengthen find some passage that hath yealded instruction to my present situation or exercise of Mind. I feel at this time a degree of solimnity in my spirit which I pray thee Oh Almighty father to continue & let thy power do away all lightness that thereby I may become acceptable in thy sight

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



March 29, Thursday: In [Newport, Rhode Island](#), Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

29 of 3 M 1804 fifth day morning — I am now going to attend the Mo. Meeting which is held in town it feels to me to be an important time having felt a degree of solem aire[?] in my mind

62. ANNALS OF CONGRESS, 9th Congress, 1st Session, page 443. The whole trade was practically foreign, for the slavers merely entered the Negroes at Charleston and immediately reshipped them to New Orleans. Cf. ANNALS OF CONGRESS, 16th Congress, 1st Session, page 264.

63. HOUSE JOURNAL (reprinted 1826), 9th Congress, 1st Session, V. 264; ANNALS OF CONGRESS, 9th Congress, 1st Session, pages 445, 878.

64. HOUSE REPORTS, 9th Congress, 1st Session, Feb. 17, 1806.

65. House Bill No. 123.

on account of this Meeting as there are several important subjects to come before us. Under a sense of my weakness I desire to be favored with divine life in the publick & private Meetings that I may perform my duty in every respect. & also be favored not to be officiously meddling in the affairs of the Church wherby [?ary] wounds their groth on religious service & bring dishonor upon our precious profession — Measurably has my desires been [gr?]anted in the above particulars, for I [am?] rarely more favored than in the first meeting. Holder Almy appeared in testimony to my instruction. Hannah [De]nnis also spoke a few words, but so low as scarcely to be heard, in the meeting for business I was also favored to [ob]tain the savor of what I had felt [] the first. & keep on the right [gr]ound tho' I was unfaithful in not one case that was before us.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



March 31, Saturday: [Josiah Clark Nott](#) was born in Columbia, South Carolina, a son of Federalist congressman and attorney Abraham Nott (February 5, 1768-June 19, 1830).

[Ludwig van Beethoven](#) published something that virtually amounted to a retraction in the *Wiener Zeitung*, acknowledging that Artaria and Co. had not been involved in any way with the publication of his quintet.

In [Newport, Rhode Island](#), Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

Seventh day afternoon 31 3rd M 1804 No life. the day spent as usual in my occupation

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

66. ANNALS OF CONGRESS, 16th Congress, 2d Session, pages 73-7. This report covers the time from Jan. 1, 1804, to Dec. 31, 1807. During that time the following was the number of ships engaged in the traffic: —

From Charleston, 61 From Connecticut, 1
 From Rhode Island, 59 From Sweden, 1
 From Baltimore, 4 From Great Britain, 70
 From Boston, 1 From France, 3
 From Norfolk, 2 202
 The consignees of these slave ships were natives of
 Charleston 13
 Rhode Island 88
 Great Britain 91
 France 10

202
 The following slaves were imported: —
 By British vessels 19,949
 By French vessels 1,078

21,027
 By American vessels: —
 By Charleston merchants 2,006
 By Rhode Island merchants 7,958
 By Foreign merchants 5,717
 By other Northern merchants 930
 By other Southern merchants 1,437 18,048

Total number of slaves imported, 1804-7 39,075
 It is, of course, highly probable that the Custom House returns were much below the actual figures.

SPRING 1804

→ Spring: From March through May, Alexander von Humboldt was sailing from Vera Cruz on the Mexican coast to Havana, Cuba, and on to Philadelphia. To do this was to brave the British naval blockade of the coast of the US, of course, but in the event Humboldt had more trouble with the weather: he came close to losing everything, in a shipwreck off the coast of Georgia.

APRIL

→ April: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) was back at Harrow School.



→ April: For the 2d time, William Pitt became Prime Minister.



→ April: St. Louis fur trader Charles Gratiot forwarded a note for £1,000 to John Jacob Astor to secure debentures for goods sent across the Mississippi. He suggested Astor look into shipping furs from St. Louis to Europe via New Orleans.

→ April 1, Easter Sunday: [Johann Nepomuk Hummel](#) entered upon duties as Konzertmeister to Prince Nikolas Esterházy at Eisenstadt — effectively he would perform the duties of Kapellmeister although Franz Joseph Haydn would retain the title.

Franz Joseph Haydn was made an honorary citizen of Vienna due to his charitable work.



1804

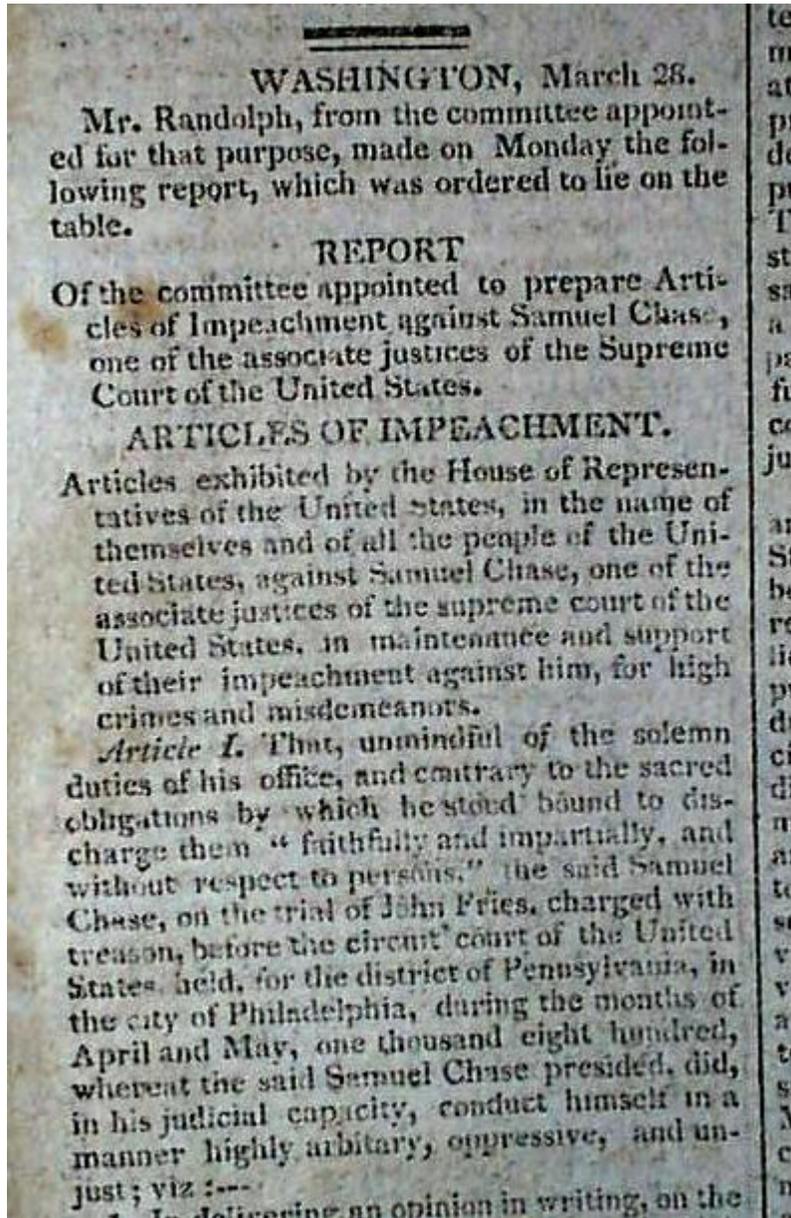
1804

 April 2, Monday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

second day 2 of 4 M / In the Morning Meeting yesterday I felt but little life, but in the afternoon it revived a little. Took tea at D Williams & spent the remainder of the evening at Obediah Williams in company with Betsey Greene & Hannah Rodman

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

➡ April 4: People were reading in the gazettes, that preparations were being made to impeach one of the justices of the US Supreme Court:



Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

4th of 4th M 1804/ I take my pen with but little prospect of writing as I have for some days been (as it were) walking thro' dry places as it is chiefly at seasons when I feel fullness of spirit that I can write to my satisfaction; yet [s]ome times I am favored with a flow [of] matter when I least expect it & fill considerable paper.

My humble desires are as heretofore inserted, that the old leavening be purged away, a thorough transformation take place,

& nothing be left in me that will oppose the workings of the Fathers spirit. May the work be hastened that is within me surrender thereto.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



April 5, Thursday: The [Reverend William Gilpin](#) died at the age of 80. The body was interred in a chest tomb in the cemetery to the north of the Boldre church "St John the Baptist."

IN A QUIET MANSION BENEATH THIS STONE, SECURE FROM THE AFFLICTIONS, AND STILL MORE DANGEROUS ENJOYMENTS OF LIFE, LYE THE REMAINS OF WILLIAM GILPIN, SOMETIME VICAR OF THIS PARISH, TOGETHER WITH THE REMAINS OF MARGARET, HIS WIFE. AFTER LIVING ABOVE FIFTY YEARS IN HAPPY UNION, THEY HOPE TO BE RAISED IN GOD'S GOOD TIME, THROUGH THE ATONEMENT OF A BLESSED REDEEMER FOR THEIR REPEATED TRANSGRESSIONS, TO A STATE OF JOYFUL IMMORTALITY: THEN IT WILL BE A NEW JOY TO MEET SEVERAL OF THOSE GOOD NEIGHBOURS WHO LYE SCATTERED IN THESE SACRED PRECINCTS AROUND THEM. HE DIED APRIL 5TH, 1804, AT THE AGE OF 80. SHE DIED APRIL 14TH, 1807, AT THE AGE OF 82.



[Friend Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

Fifth day of 5 of 4 M 1804 / I have hardly ever witnessed less religous concern than this Morning, but when I entered the threshold of the Meeting House door life sprung up & I was greatly refreshed in the corse of the Meeting the savor still continues, & begits thankfulness in my heart for my many Blessings

 April 9: Succession of the deacons of Lincoln:⁶⁷

Names.	Chosen.	Died.	Age.
Benjamin Brown	Aug. 20, 1747.	April —, 1753.	—.
Joshua Brooks	April 18, 1749.	June 26, 1768.	80.
John Gove	April 18, 1749; was in office about 40 years.		
Samuel Farrar	Dec. 28, 1763.	April 18, 1783.	75.
Joshua Brooks, Jr.	Dec. 28, 1763.	March 8, 1790.	70.
Edmund Wheeler	May 6, 1784.	June 1, 1805.	74.
Samuel Farrar	May 6, 1784.	Sept. 19, 1829.	93.
Eleazer Brooks	Nov. 6, 1794.	Nov. 9, 1806.	80.
John Hartwell	April 9, 1804.	Nov. 2, 1820.	73.
Thomas Wheeler	Sept. 2, 1805.		
James Farrar	April 27, 1812.		
Eleazer Brooks	April 27, 1812.		

 April 9, Monday: In an attempt to regain his health and begin to do without opium, [Samuel Taylor Coleridge](#) sailed for the island of Malta in the Mediterranean. He would become an undersecretary to Sir Alexander Ball, British High Commissioner of Malta, and would fill that position for 17 months.

[Friend Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

2 day 9th of 4th M 1804/ Last seventh day crossed the ferry on busines & staid over night at Joseph Greene's & in the morning went to meeting. it was a time of struggling to me, but at last life rose & it ended to my satisfaction — dined at Cousin Greenes & spent the forepart of the afternoon in interesting conversation with Cousin Anna then came over the ferry & spent the remainder of the evening at Earls I hope to some proffit of Mind. _____

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

67. [Lemuel Shattuck](#)'s 1835 [A HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF CONCORD;....](#) Boston MA: Russell, Odiorne, and Company; Concord MA: [John Stacy](#), 1835
 (On or about November 11, 1837 [Henry Thoreau](#) would indicate a familiarity with the contents of at least pages 2-3 and 6-9 of this historical study. On July 16, 1859 he would correct a date mistake buried in the body of the text.)

 April 10, Tuesday: At about this point, Giovanni Paisiello obtained release as maître de chappelle to [Napoléon Bonaparte](#).

Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

10th of 4th M 1804 / Our friends have just now gone on board the packet for [Greenwich](#) to attend the Quarterly Meeting to be held there. I wish them a good time tho' it rains & I fear it will be unpleasant — It would have been agreeable to me to have gone with them, but it seems as if it is best to stay at home this time & perhaps the time will come when I can leave home with more propriety than at present — The remembrance of my visit there last year is still gratefully in my mind, & has at time raised humble thankfulness for the unexpected favors which I received & the openness of freinds towards me who was a total stranger, & unworthy of their kind reception.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 April 11, Wednesday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

11th of 4th M / forth of the week / The remainder of friends have gone down to sail for [Greenwich](#), with a Cloudy sky & the wind directly a head —————

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 April 12, Thursday: His business in Kentucky completed, [James Foord](#) of Milton, Massachusetts began the journey home, generally retracing his westward route except this time passing through Baltimore.

Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

About nine o'clock fifth day 12 of 4 M 1804 The aforementioned friends were detained yesterday by the inclemency of the weather & high wind —But this morning about 6 O'clock attempted to get there before meeting — How they will fare I know not the winds continues a head but as they went away early in a stiff vessel for Wickford am in hopes they may reach the meeting house by meeting time.

I have attended our meeting at home & which was rather small yet to me it afforded a measure of life, tho' I had had struggles between flesh & spirit, life or death & am at a loss to say which gained the Mastery

Oh Lord God Almighty I beseech thee to do away all Sin in me, renew stronger desires & more willingness to resign my beloved lusts as to the Moles & Bats, & follow after the meek & crucified Saviour—

Altho' my outward appearance is pretty plain & my conduct in a good degree conformable to the principals of Friends, yet, there are some little Foxes that rush in among the tender vines of life in my mind, & sometimes nip them in early bud. this for a long time has been the case, nor do I see much prospect of the Wall's being built sufficiently strong & high to keep them from creeping or leaping in. Much have I suffered from those subtil

creatures & much shall I suffer, untill there is a faithful daily labor to remove the rubbish rom the door of my House that the water's of life may flow purely unobstructed _____
 I spent the evening at a friends house which concluded rather unprofitably, & I hope to improve from the things that I suffer as I felt before I went that I had better not go.——

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 April 14, Saturday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

*14th of 4th Mo 1804 / I seem to feel in rather a favor'd state this Morning & desire to be thankfull therefor.——
 Have just read an excellent letter which I was favored with the perusal of by James Bringham being one he has received from this Thos Pole of Bristol England giving an account of the Sickness & peace close of time with his Son J Pole a Youth of about 18 Years of Age which was very comfortable. & an incoragement to the Youth to begin to dication [dedicate?] themselves to the work & service of the Lord in early life that when death may be sent to our dwellings; & not with the horrors that attends the close of those who spent their time in vanity & things which proffit not — Altho' the truth may lead us into many things that is hard to bear, & we may even be accounted fools for its sake, yet as we remain faithfully obedient to the witness of truth in the heart which will judge down Sin when ever it arises, We shall become like unto Mount Zion, that cannot be removed, by the most powerful strivings of its enemy.——
 Yesterday our friends returned from the Quarterly meeting after a pleasant passage of about two hours & an half – The friends who went away on fifth day Morning arrived at Wickford at 9 OClock & reached the Meeting house at [Greenwich](#) soon after the first meeting gathered _____*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 April 15, Sunday: Diogo José de Noronha, conde de Vila Verde replaced João Rodrigues de Sá, visconde de Anadia as Secretary of State (prime minister) of Portugal.

 April 16, Monday: Hostilities begin between Jeshwant Rao Holkar of Indore and the East [India](#) Company.

Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

2nd day Morn 16th of 4th M 1804/ Yesterday attended Meetings, the forepart of the Morning was pretty good, but in the Afternoon, it seemed as if I could get hold of nothing that was lively — it seemed to be the most barran meeting I have been in for sometime— In the evening I went to Job Shermans & spent the time very agreeably in company with himself & wife Mary Sherman, David Rodman & Isaac Austin —



[My Mind has, scratched out] been this afternoon affected under several things relative to outward circumstances my desires are tho' in much poverty I write "to do good to those who despitefully use" me, & not to proceed in any thing without mature deliberation & then not to proceed without possessing the spirit of this most excellent injunction laid down by our Blessed Redeemer —Oh may my life portray the sincerely devoted Christian

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



April 17, Tuesday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

17th of 4th M 1804/ Altho I have but little more than to bewail my present bleak condition, yet it seems as if I might here insert, that I am often secretly humbled under a sense of my own weakness & short attainments to the spirit of life & truth. I believe it is more wicked for me to err in small things, than for some others to err in great ones, who hark not the clear [sic] discoveries of light that I have — How sorrowful & how alarming it is to find ones self advancing with silent step of Time & not growing in Grace. And tho' I am sometimes very low in mind, yet there are seasons when it seems as if I am clothed with Authority to warn some who are going in in rebellion against the Light of Conscience, & advancing with unremitting pace to the silent awful grave where there is no repentance to be found to be up & a doing while the thread of time is yet graciously lengthened out to them, that the day of death may not approach & they be unprepared for the solemn Scene for I believe the pains of the body [sic] are enough to bear at that time without the pains of the Mind

My concern is also for my own faithfulness in these respects may it so increase as to Stimulate me at all times to do my duty & bear the Yoak in my Youth This day in the forenoon a melancholy accident has happened, three men on a fishing party were drowned near the Dumplins at the mouth of the Harbor, so instead of the fish becoming their food they probably will become the food of the Fish I understood there were four persons on board (the other a boy who was saved by means of an oar which he held to until assistance was afforded from an neighboring boat in the same pursuit Isaac Currey one of the persons drowned was formerly a School Mate of Mine. The names of the other two were Daniel Goddard Isaac Sherman Strangers to me —thus in a few moments these poor thhins were Summoned to an endless Eternity, without time to arrange their Accounts to present before the Awful righteous Judge of All. May it quicken us who are left to watchfulness that we may be in readiness, come when or as it May.—

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 April 19, Thursday: When Thomas and Martha Wayles Jefferson's daughter Maria died, President [Thomas Jefferson](#) of course came home to [Monticello](#) to attend her funeral, which was held when he arrived on this day. His dusky love slave [Sally Hemings](#) was in attendance on him there, and so, on January 19, 1805, exactly nine months later, she would be giving birth to the 6th of the total of seven slave children she would bear for her owner.

	Age	Sex	Color	Value
Ned	5 1/2	7		
Jenny	5	7		
Moses 3	4	5		
Sucky 6	3 1/2	4		
Ned j	5 1/2	7		
Peter Hom	5 1/2	7		
Philip	5 1/2	7		1
Rachael	5	7		
Eliza 5	3 1/2	4 1/2		
Ellen 8	2 3/4	3 1/2		
Sally	5	7		1
Harriet 1	4 1/2	5 1/2		1
Madison 5	3 1/2	4 1/2		1
Eston 8	2 3/4	3 1/2		1
Samco	5 1/2	7		1

(Tom was at the time busy re-writing the Gospels, slashing about 90% of the materials out of the text of the King James Version — so between this daytime activity at the mansion and his night-time activities, he must have been one busy dude.) The proud father of our nation would name this new enslaved son after his vice-president, [James Madison](#) — another Virginia slavemaster.

PATRIOTS' DAY

This product of amalgamation was the [Madison Hemings](#) who later would write of his father, that:

He was not in the habit of showing partiality or fatherly affection to his children.



Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

19 of 4 M 1804 / I've often seen that to argue with those who are possessed with a disposition to oppose whether right or wrong, & determination not to adhere to any thing that is advanced counter to their opinion, is altogether vain and ineffectual the best way that I am acquainted with is to let our words (to such) be few savoring of divine life which may do much more good than a long argument, I have some times suffered loss of strength by entering into many words with such people, & thereby injure the very cause we are trying to promote

Life Among the Lowly.

NUMBER I.

MADISON HEMINGS.

I never knew of but one white man who bore the name of Hemings: he was an Englishman and my greatgrandfather. He was captain of an English trading vessel which sailed between England and Williamsburg, Va., then quite a port. My grandmother was a fullblooded African, and possibly a native of that country. She was the property of John Wales, a Welchman. Capt. Hemings happened to be in the port of Williamsburg at the time my grandmother was born, and acknowledging her fatherhood he tried to purchase her of Mr. Wales, who would not part with the child, though he was offered an extraordinarily large price for her. She was named Elizabeth Hemings. Being thwarted in the purchase, and determining to own his flesh and blood he resolved to take the child by force or stealth, but the knowledge of his intention coming to John Wales' ears, through leaky fellow servants of the mother, she and the child were taken into the "great house" under their master's immediate care. I have been informed that it was not the extra value of that child over other slave children that induced Mr. Wales to refuse to sell it, for slave masters then, as in later days, had no compunctions of conscience which restrained them from parting mother and child of however tender age, but he was restrained by the fact that just about that time amalgamation began, and the child was so great a curiosity that its owner desired to raise it himself that he might see its outcome. Capt. Hemings soon afterwards sailed from Williamsburg, never to return. Such is the story that comes down to me.

Elizabeth Hemings grew to womanhood in the family of John Wales, whose wife dying she (Elizabeth) was taken by the widower Wales as his concubine, by whom she had six children—three sons and three daughters, viz: Robert, James, Peter, Critty, Sally and Thena. These children went by the name of Hemings.

Williamsburg was the capital of Virginia, and of course it was an aristocratic place, where the "bloods" of the Colony and the new State most did congregate. Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, was educated at William and Mary College, which had its seat at Williamsburg. He afterwards studied law with Geo. Wythe, and practiced law at the bar of the general court of the Colony. He was afterwards elected a member of the provincial legislature from Albemarle county. Thos. Jefferson was a visitor at the "great house" of John Wales, who had children about his own age. He formed the acquaintance of his daughter Martha (I believe that was her name, though I am not positively sure,) and an intimacy sprang up between them which ripened into love, and they were married. They afterwards went to live at his country seat, Monticello, and in course of time had born to them a daughter, whom they named Martha. About the time she was born my mother, the second daughter of John Wales and Elizabeth Hemings was born. On the death of John Wales, my grandmother, his concubine, and her children by him fell to Martha, Thomas Jefferson's wife, and consequently became the property of Thomas Jefferson, who in the course of time became famous, and was appointed minister to France during our revolutionary troubles, or soon after independence was gained. About the time of the appointment and before he was ready to leave the country his wife died, and as soon after her interment as he could at-

The reason of my inserting this is there hath been several of that description in my shop this morning [see note] conversing on religious subjects & altho' I said but little yet for the want of care said rather more than now feels salutary If there was any hope of it I would say "let the time past suffice," but I am so frequently in errors that it renders it allmost an hopeless prospect
Attended Meeting the fist was silent, but thro' weakness of body & mind I could not enjoy the fruits of solitude as at some times, but in the last was more comfortable (preparative Meeting Arnold Buffum sent his intentions of Marriage with Rebecca Gould which was all the business [note that the same "intentions" were, without doubt, brought up at the Women's Preparative Meeting]

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 April 20, Friday: Emil Leopold August replaced Ernst II as Duke of Saxe-Gotha.

 April 22, Sunday: Gioachino Rossini organized an accademia di musica in Imola.

Uncle [Peter Thoreau](#) wrote again from [Jersey](#) to his niece "[Miss Elizabeth Thoreau, Concord, Near Boston.](#)"

ELIZABETH ORROCK THOREAU

 April 24, Tuesday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

*24 of 4th M 1804 / I have received instruction from reading the Life of John Woolman —this morning—
 My mind has been affected at being with a man who hath just fallen from his horse opposite my shop & is in great distress of Body, [sic] Such scenes I have no doubt are proffitable to beholder & may serve as a warning to all to be upon their Watch for we know not in what hour we may be called for whether at midnight or at Cock crowing*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 April 25, Wednesday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

*25th of 4 M 1804/ I feel a desire renewed in my spirit this Morning to be frequently in the search after true & living substance, & have been touched with feelings which I hope not to loose
 This evening called on Wm Ortten [1st 3 letters obscured by shadow] the presbyterian Minister for the loan of his sermon preached on the slave trade some Years ago & printed at the request of the Abolition Sociiety, I set chief of the evening in conversation with himself & Wife. I believe them to be religious people in their way especially his wife, tho' he in particular is deeply infected with the pernicious doctrine of*

Election & Reprobation, yet I believe he endeavors with considerable degree of sincerity to do all the good he can, but does not possess that real life & substance in religion which could be desired for him

I desire to be preserved in charity towards all sincere people, let their religious profession be what it may. if we serve one Lord & Master sincerely accounting to the best of our knowledge tho' we may not see eye to eye in matters of form, yet if they are so far redeemed as to place no dependence on them as being essential to Salvation. I beleive the Almighty will look with a tender eye on their imperfections

The above mentioned sermon he could not find, but presented me with his Anser to Tom Pain's Age of Reason

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 April 26, Thursday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

*26 of 4 M 1804 / I am just going to [Portsmouth](#) to attend the M Meeting in company with my beloved Cousin Anne Greene —
After a long meeting of five hours we rode to Cousin Alice Goulds & dined in the evening we rode home
I could say a considerable respecting this agreeable visit with Cousin Anne; but believe it best only to insert that her conversation as we rode together was weighty & deep, concerning our religious growth I was much edified therewith especially at what passed between us in riding home —*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

MAY

 May: For [Alexander von Humboldt](#) to have taken a detour into continent of North America, on his way home from his five-year expedition into South and Central America and the islands of the Caribbean, he took risks that have been described as astounding: over and above nearly losing everything in a hurricane and shipwreck off the Georgia coast), Humboldt was gambling with the British fleet, which he knew to be blockading the US coast. In his letter of introduction to President of the United States [Thomas Jefferson](#), Humboldt had offered that he “could not resist the moral obligation to see the United States and enjoy the consoling aspects of a people who understand the precious gift of Liberty.” But in addition to witnessing the American experiment in democracy in point of comparison with the political systems of New Spain, Humboldt said he wished to pay his respects because Jefferson’s writings, actions, and liberal ideas had “inspired me from my earliest youth.”

 May: John Jacob Astor became full owner of the [China](#) trader *Severn*.

 May 1, Tuesday: Construction began on the Chesapeake and Delaware [Canal](#).



 May 2, Wednesday: [James Foord](#) of Milton, Massachusetts arrived in Baltimore, Maryland from Kentucky, and put up at Stephensons near the bridge on Market Street.

 May 4, Friday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

*4th of 5th M 1804/ A Number of days has passed away & my journal thro' weakness & leanness has been laid aside I dont recollect when my mind has been more reduced with barraness, & want of spiritual life than for several days past. But feeling at present a little affected & my mind humbled under a sense of my infirmity, am willing to say my desires are that the Omnipotent arm of the Almighty may be more & more extended around my feeble mind & my endeavors strengthened to keep within its holy limits, & by that means merit a continuance of the heavenly visitations upon my soul which is often very poor & needy
I am sometimes ready to fear that my poverty is not of the same kind that some have to pass through who have considerably advanced in religious experience & have to suffer it for a tryal of their faith & patience, or are dipt into it in feeling the low state of others in religion _____
But mine is the result of unfaithfulness, or a want of inward watchfulness to mind the light within which is gravously manifested & much neglected. a lack lack [sic] of these things frequently makes me feel for days together as an empty vessel. My desires are strongly at this time that I may go into the deeps again & again untill I bring up Stones of lasting Memorial to the honor of my great creator*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 May 5, Saturday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

*5th of 5th M 1804 seventh day I think this afternon of going to [Portsmouth](#) to see my relations & friends there & be at Meeting with them tomorrow. & it has become my desire, that it may be to me a profittable instructive visit.
First day afternoon returned from [Portsmouth](#). And I may say it was such a time as I never experienced before, the first place I went to was my cousin Shadrack Chases, there I lodged & the next morning went to his brother Johns & took breakfast, & a little before Meeting went to the Mansion of our Deceased, & my truly beloved friend Isaac Lawton, & spent a little time with his son Peter & went with him to Meeting where Holder Almy preached, I believe to edification I returned to S Chases & took dinner
When I commenced this account I had it in prospect to say considerable of what I felt both in meeting & out of it, but on further thought think best to say but little – only that it was a time which I desire may not be forgotten, but be of lasting duration in my mind, this is my secret prayer at this Season as it was very instructive –
On my way I took tea at Cousin Goulds, & reached home about half past eight OClock in the evening*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

May 8, Tuesday: Carl Maria von Weber was appointed Kapellmeister at the theater in Breslau (Wroclaw).

May 9, Wednesday: Friend Stephen Wanton Gould wrote in his journal:

9 of 5th M 1804 / I am thankful to say that my mind has been favor'd with a little more of the savor of devine sweetness for several days together - Oh Lord once more I presume to approach before thee with an humble petition, beging a continuance of thy loving visitations; that I become not like an Oak which is hard to bend; or like a garden without water, producing no fruit

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

May 10, Thursday: Henry Addington was replaced as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and the 2d William Pitt (the Younger) administration began.



Friend Stephen Wanton Gould wrote in his journal:

5 day 10 of 5 M 1804/ I have just returned from Meeting where thro' tender Mercy I have favor'd with the precious life, & am favor'd to bring a degree of sweetness of it home with me -Hannah Dennis appeard in supplication, for the first time, tho' short yet very sweet —

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

NEVER READ AHEAD! TO APPRECIATE MAY 10TH, 1804 AT ALL ONE MUST APPRECIATE IT AS A TODAY (THE FOLLOWING DAY, TOMORROW, IS BUT A PORTION OF THE UNREALIZED FUTURE AND IFFY AT BEST).

A OF THIS DAY NOBODY HAD ANY IDEA HOW THE ADMINISTRATION OF WILLIAM PITT THE YOUNGER WAS GOING TO TURN OUT, HOW LONG IT WOULD LAST, WHETHER IT WOULD BE REMEMBERED, ETC.

 May 12, Saturday: La petite maison, an opéra-comique by Gaspare Spontini to words of Dieulafoy and Gersin, was performed for the initial time, at the Théâtre Feydeau, Paris. Due to anti-Italian feelings in France, it would have only three performances.

 May 13, Sunday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

*13th of 5th Mo 1804 first day / This is a day wherein I have been comforted with a renewed evidence of divine visitation being yet extended to me, and am measurably thankful therefor, & thankful there with; as I have been of late in a very dry & barran situation of mind -
In the first Meeting was very precious D Buffum was engaged in an instructing testimony. the last was silent & pretty good -
After meeting took tea at Edward Sissions, then spent the latter part of the evening at O Williams*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 May 14, Monday: The setting off of the Lewis & Clark Expedition from Camp Dubois “under a jentle brease” (Meriwether Lewis was still in St. Louis and would be joining the expedition a few days later; over a period of years he and William Clark would be venturing from St. Louis across the Stony Mountains to the Columbia River, reaching the Pacific on November 7, 1805, and back).⁶⁸

[Benjamin Robert Haydon](#) left home in Plymouth for London, to enter the Royal Academy as a student.

 May 15, Tuesday: [Samuel Laman Blanchard](#) was born at Great Yarmouth, son of a painter and glazier. He would be educated at St Olave’s school in Southwark and then become the clerk to a proctor in Doctors’ Commons. He would take part in a travelling theatre company, and then find employment as a proofreader in London, before beginning a career in service to various British magazines.

Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

68. We don’t have a complete list of the nearly four dozen participants, who were from every corner of our young nation. Reuben and Joseph Field were brothers. George Drouillard, Pierre Cruzatte, and François Labiche were sons of French-Canadian fathers and Indian mothers. Besides the two captains, other diarists were John Ordway, a young soldier from New Hampshire, Patrick Gass, a carpenter of Irish stock from Pennsylvania, Joseph Whitehouse, a tailor from Virginia, and Charles Floyd of Kentucky, a “young man of much merit.” Their keelboat was 55 long, 8 feet wide, and capable of carrying 10 tons of supplies, and they also had two smaller boats termed pirogues. On a good day they would be able to journey some 14 miles, let along the way of course by native informants, from American village to American village. To prepare for the journey, Lewis had spent nine months in Philadelphia studying botany under Benjamin Smith Barton. The seed they were to collect would be shared by Hamilton at The Woodlands, and by M’Mahon (by 1825 Oregon grape holly would be widely known and would be available commercially from Prince Nursery of Flushing, New York for \$25).

BOTANIZING

15th of 5th M 1804 / I find it to be a time where in it is particularly necessary for me to seek help from the Lord, as I am much tried with various temptations. And if I do not keep a watchful eye to the pointings of truth [underlined] I shall fall very low, as I believe Satan has desired to have me to buffet. But may my prayer assend to him [underlined] who is able to deliver from the craft of his cruel net, & thus escape from the wiles & stratiging of a designing adversary. May I nobly cleave to the truth, for I do most sincerely crave to be in the profession of it, & that the Morning Noon & Evening of my days may be purely dedicated to the Service of my God — [smudge: deliberate? covers "Oh Lord Almighty"] God my spirit bows before thee at this times, and begs to assistance of thy holy preserving hand

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 May 16, Wednesday: [Elizabeth Palmer Peabody](#) was born to the dentist [Nathanael Peabody](#) and the Unitarian [Elizabeth Palmer Peabody](#) in Billerica, Massachusetts.⁶⁹

She would attend the 2d (soon to be Unitarian) Church in Salem, Massachusetts.

 May 17, Thursday: 8-year-old Karl Egon replaced Karl Joachim as Prince of Fürstenberg, under regency.

Samori, an heroic opera by Georg Joseph Vogler to words of Huber, was performed for the initial time, in the Theater-an-der-Wien, Vienna. The work was warmly received.

 May 18, Friday: Consul-for-Life [Napoléon B onaparte](#) crowned himself Emperor of France and the French Senate designated him as Napoléon I (this would not be recognized by Russia, Austria, Sweden, or the Ottoman Empire).

Publication of Familiar Airs, in Various Styles, for the Piano Forte no.2 by John Crotch and William Crotch was entered at Stationers' Hall, London.

Amor non ha ritegno, a melodramma eroicomico by Simon Mayr to words of Marconi after Gozzi, was performed for the first time, at the Teatro alla Scala, Milan.

 May 21, Monday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

*2 day Morning 21 of 5th M 1804 / Yesterday attended Meetings & experienced refreshment of mind for which I desire to bow down in humble thankfulness, that I may merit a continuance of divine love
But Oh my mind is is very deeply [underlined] tried with an hidden affliction & I must bear it at present on secret, [underline] tho' if it is ever to be known to the world how much more keen will it be. It is nothing relative to myself but it*

69. Elder to Mary and Sophia, the other two of "the Peabody sisters."

*is what my soul craves may be removed from a beloved individual, may it work together for good and terminate in such a manner as to work for the Glory of the Most High –
After Meeting took tea with David Williams & from there went with D. Rodman to Jon(a) Dennis's & spent the evening –*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 May 22, Tuesday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

22 of 5 M 1804 / There certainly is cause of thankfulness for the sweet showers of celestial rain which have from time to time refreshed my mind & cause of encouragement to press forward thro' the abundant dwarfishness, leanness & poverty which is so abundantly my lot to pass thro' [scratched out four words] At times I am ready to enquire why it is so that I fall into such langor & indifference of Mind, & conclude within myself that it is my own fault as there are times in which I feel the leaves of the tree of life to be green, & the tender buds ready to put forth to yeald fruit pleasant to the taste of the Creator –And alas, it is no lack of care in him who hath graciously sown the seeds of good, but the fault is my own, in not having carefully digged about, duned and hedged those plants of righteousness & truth with which I have been mercifully favord from my childhood

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 May 23, Wednesday: [Slavery](#) was abolished in [Canada](#).

MANUMISSION | EMANCIPATION

[David Mack \(III\)](#) was born in Middlefield, Massachusetts, the initial child of General David Mack, Jr. (1778-1854) with his 1st wife Independence Pease Mack (1776-1809). The lad would be prepared for college so early that he would need to first wait a year — whereupon his parents would place him with a French family to speak that language exclusively.



May 23, Wednesday: It was being reported in American newspapers that the USS ketch *Intrepid*, under Captain Stephen Decatur, had recaptured and destroyed the USS frigate *Philadelphia*, the one that had previously been captured by Arab [pirates](#) in the Mediterranean and converted into a Tripoline frigate of 40 guns:

IMPORTANT !
May 16.—By the politeness of Capt. Calvert, of the ship *Maria*, arrived last night from Cadiz ; we are favored with a copy of the following important letter from Commodore Preble to John Gavino, Esq. our Consul.
UNITED STATES FRIGATE CONSTITUTION,
SYRACUSE HARBOR, February 7, 1804.
JOHN GAVINO, Esq.
Consul of the United States.

DEAR SIR,

I have the pleasure to announce to you the pleasing Intelligence of the capture and destruction of the Tripoline frigate of 40 guns late the United States frigate *Philadelphia*, by the United States ketch *Intrepid* of 4 guns and 70 men, commanded by Captain Decatur of the *Enterprize*, who volunteered his services on the occasion. It is to be regretted that she was so situated, that it was impossible to have brought her out.

On the night of the 3d January, the brig *Syren*, Capt. Stuart and ketch

May 23, Wednesday: [Alexander von Humboldt](#) arrived in Philadelphia and received a reply to his letter to President [Thomas Jefferson](#). Yes, the American president who had just purchased the Louisiana territory and sent out the explorers Lewis and Clark did have a "lively desire" for an audience with the renowned German explorer of South and Central America.



Here is how Professor Laura Dassow Walls has described the social whirl of Boswash, the best accounts of

which in English, she points out, have been provided by Helmut De Terra:⁷⁰

But before Jefferson could satisfy his "lively desire" to hear Humboldt's information, it was Philadelphia's turn. Charles Willson Peale and the American Philosophical Society treated Humboldt and his companions, Aimé Bonpland and Don Carlos Montúfar, to a round of visits with the area's leading scientists and intellectuals: Alexander Wilson, the Bartrams, John Bachman, and others. Peale and two other members of the American Philosophical Society accompanied the party to Washington DC, where Peale had arranged the social agenda. Humboldt stayed with Jefferson in [Monticello](#) for some days; in Washington he began friendships as well with [Albert Gallatin](#) (the Secretary of State) and [James Madison](#) (Secretary of the Treasury), among others. Upon Humboldt's return to Philadelphia, Peale had him sit for a hurried portrait. By late June, Humboldt was back at the dockside, waiting to sail to Bordeaux; the ship, delayed one week, finally sailed on July 6. Thus Humboldt's visit to the United States lasted only six weeks.

WILLIAM BARTRAM

Humboldt would spend the remainder of his life, and the remainder of his fortune, in publishing the results of his expedition, including a popular account, translated as PERSONAL NARRATIVE OF TRAVELS TO THE EQUINOCTIAL REGIONS (1814, 1819, 1825).

 May 25, Friday: [Ralph Waldo Emerson](#)'s 1st birthday.



Due to bad weather, the British suspend their campaign against Jeshwant Rao Holkar of Indore.

The expedition of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark passed La Charette, which was merely a cluster of 7 dwellings less than 60 miles up the Missouri River, but which was, as Floyd would note in his journal, "the last settlement of whites on this river."

 May 26, Saturday: The Principality of Lübeck was placed in personal union with Oldenburg.

Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

26 [sic] of 5th M 1804, second day [sic] / Yesterday I attended Meetings Morning & evening, there were both dull seasons, being in the tried with sleepines beyond what is common for me, as it is seldom that I am thus afflicted. But perhaps it is a lesson to me, not to sensure others who are in the practice of it with too much severity

70. "Alexander von Humboldt's Correspondence with Jefferson, Madison, and Gallatin." [Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society 103](#)(1959): 783-806; "Studies of the Documentation of Alexander von Humboldt." [Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society 102](#)(1958): 136-41, 560-89.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 May 28, Monday: Carl Maria von Weber departed from Vienna to travel toward his new position in Breslau (Wroclaw).

 May 31, Thursday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

*31st of 5th M 1804/ My Meeting in town
I am just going to meeting & feel ardent desires to arise in my mind that I may be preserved & brought into holy stillness of mind, that I may keep my place & do my duty – Oh Lord God Almighty who hast indeed all dominion over sea & land, look down on me an unworthy worm & preserve me steadfast. —
The first meeting was a very favord precious one to me. there seemed to be a remarkable solemnity over us & toward the loss Anne Greene was concerned in a testimony, which demonstrated spirit & power in my mind, I think it the most extaordinary that I have ever heard from her or hardly any one else
The last meeting was somewhat trying to me*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

JUNE

 June: With his wife expecting her 2d baby any day now, the sea captain [Nathaniel Hathorne](#) put out to sea on his final voyage in the *Maria Louisa*. Daddy will bring home a rabbit skin to wrap his baby dumpling in.

 June 1, Friday: At 6AM Mikhail Ivanovich Glinka was born in Novospasskoye (Glinka) near Yel'nya in the Smolensk district, the 2d and eldest surviving of 10 children born to Ivan Nikolayevich Glinka, a retired army captain and landowner, and Yevgeniya Andreyevna Glinka, daughter of a landowner (his parents were 2d cousins).

Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

1st of 6 M 1804/ Altho' I am engaged business, yet I feel my mind engaged, cannot avoid stopping to insert, that I am favord to experience to day what I did yesterday, it seemes as if my tabernacle is covered as the temple was formerly, With the Cloud of divine favor.—

It is one Year this day since I commenced business in this Shop and Altho I have waded thro' many difficulties & afflictions in the corse of the Year, yet I do thankfully acknowlege, that

I have been helped thus far, to my admiration, & beyond what I had reason to expect.

May I, & all that is mine be sincerely resigned, & substantially dedicated, to the will and service of him who has power to make poor or Rich.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 6th month 5th, 3d day (Tuesday): Friend [Elias Hicks](#) surveyed Thomas Pearsall's land.

Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

3 day afternoon 5 of 6 M 1804 / The business of the day nearly concluded, & feeling my mind at this time drawn to insert a few lines, that when the Years of Age & pain shall come upon me, I may know, or be enabled to remember, how my youthful days have been spent.

I think it safe to say that my mind is at present preserved under a good degree of thankfulness for the many favors which I daily receive from the bountiful hand of an allwise & Merciful God. & may my conduct tho' the slippery paths of youth be such as to insure peace when time shall draw me to a close in this life, for this my spirit is often fervantly engaged in mental prayer. & that I may be preserved in patience if trials ever so sharp should be permitted to attend me & not give way to a distrust of that Arm which hath hither to helped me & kept me from the grocer [sic] evils & temptations which Surround Youthful Minds.-

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 June 6, Wednesday: The district of [Carlisle](#) sought to disconnect itself from the town of Acton, and become a Massachusetts town in its own right.

Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

6th of 6th M 1804 / Several friends have this Morning arrived from NYork Yearly Meeting to Attend Ours.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 June 7, Thursday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

5 day before Meeting 7th of 6 M 1804 / I am now going to Meeting & I hope to be favor'd with a season of improvement.

Arnold Buffum Son of Wm Buffum of [Smithfield](#) & Rebecca Gould daughter of John Gould of Middletown will Solomnize their Marriage

And may it be a solemn covenant not only between themselves, but also to their God. So firm that their spiritual May bore their Ears to the posts of the doors that they may grow more out, but



serve him forever.—
Returned from the above mentioned Meeting which I believe to be an eminently favored one particularly the forepart of it The friends who were concerned in publishing testimony [speaking out in the silence] are as follows Jonathon Wright, Mary Mitchell, Nathan Hunt & a prayer by Elizabeth Coggeshall

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



June 8, Friday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

8th of 6th M 1804/ Much engaged in outward business through the day, & the all important business of our lives has been but little attended to. The spring of life has been low, but may it rise again & quicken my spirit to vigilance & a deep concern to labor for that substance which endureth forever, that so the end of my creation may be answered which is all things to Glorify the Creator -
I have heard from the Meeting at [Portsmouth](#) appointed this day by our friend Nathan Hunt, it was thought to be imminently favored & highly so in testimony, the Meeting concluded after a prayer by E Coggeshall

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



June 9, Saturday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

An account of the Yearly Meeting which commenced at [Portsmouth](#) for Ministers and Elders on seventh day the 9th of 6th Mo 1804 & at [Newport](#) & [Portsmouth](#) on first day the 10 of said M for Publick Worship - The following sketch is as I wrote it in a letter to my friend Thos Anthony of North [Providence](#)
I now attempt under much inconvenience to give thee some account of our Meeting Yesterday which was first day. It was large, & favored with the overflowings of divine love, shed-abroad among the Inhabitants of this highly favored town who have long been resisting the many lines & precepts which they have received from faithful Gospel Ministers, & the Great Ministers of the Sanctuary, who hath not been wanting to replenish our hearts with the everlasting day-spring from his Throne on High: but I may tell thee that at this meeting unusual impressions were observed in the countenances of many. & there is some reason to hope that they may prove lasting to some Minds -The testimonies in the Morning were as follows A few words by Sarah House, a living prayer by Amos Davis, a short but lively testimony by E. [Elisha?] Thornton, & a very extensive & powerful one by Nathan Hunt - In the Afternoon Eliz Coggershall & Ann Alexander very livingly, then Nathan Hunt, then a prayer by a woman in the little Meeting house, which I could not hear so as to distinguish the words, nor do I know who she was, then John Winslow thought it best for him to set his seal to what had been said, so the



Meeting concluded with a few words by N Hunt - These meetings were remarkably still, except one man in the afternoon was taken in a fit in the Upper Gallery, and a woman fainted away. Getting the man from so inconvenient place made more stir than could be wished, but upon the whole it was a very favord time, the people were very civil, & much satisfied with Nathan & Ann, but E. Coggeshall delivered a pretty close message to those who were running after heirling priests, which did not please their pallates as they would wish - [It seems as though these were open to the public]

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



June 11, Monday: Carl Maria von Weber arrived in Breslau (Wroclaw) to take up duties as Kapellmeister.



June 12, Tuesday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

12 of the M & third of the week My time was so much taken up yesterday that I could not give thee an account of the proceedings of the day but as meeting adjourned till three this afternoon I have an opportunity this Morning - The morning meeting was a solid precious time, it opened with but little preaching. Jonathon Wright from Virginia in a few words saluted the dear Youth & James Simpson observed that words fitly spoken were like Apples of Gold in pictures of Silver, or says he that say it should [be] translated, "Baskets of Silver", He then added dear Youth, now put these goodly that may be dropt in the corse of this Yearly Meeting into your little baskets, & there keep them, & they will do you some substantial Good - D Buffum then in a few words spoke of the necessity of beginning well & briefly pointed out they way for it -

It was an encoraging Meeting among the Ministers a belief that Truth would Yet rise higher, & was even about to rise in New England -

In the corse of this sitting Thos Arnold weightily proposed the appointment of a committee to enter into a general investigation of the State of the Society, which appeared to be congenial with the prospects of many present, was accordingly done & they left at liberty to consider & improve such parts of our discipline as to them appeard necessary - A further propposition was spread by George Churchman to enter into correspondence with the Yearly Meetgs of Baltimore Virginia & North Carolina, which was committed to the corresponding committee -

As I observed it was an ever encoraging season in the Morning but in the afternoon when the State of Society was enter'd upon as represented by the Queries, some afflicting sensations were felt among us. The many deficiencies that appear'd in them were very sorrowful - upon which many feeling remarks were made & N Hunt was drawn into very close home preaching to many among friends in these parts - the lyar the talebearers & backbiters were openly accused & reproved in a very solemn alarming manner - those who are at work secretly to hurt the services of concerned friends, & those who stand in the formost rank in



society, were warned by him to desist therefrom, or they would be carried out of the Church as dead Men who make such a stink in the house that the living cannot remain in it - in the course of the afternoon Ann Alexander came among us & in Solemn manner spread before our Meeting what was on her mind respecting our Queries & proposed some amendments - shall conclude this days with an account of the report of the committee appointed last Year to visit Quarterly Meetings to the eastward respecting removal of the Yearly Meeting to Lynn or Salem- They unanimously reported "that altho' they sympathized with their brethren & sisters in those Quarters on account of the distance they have to travel, yet it was their sense & Judgement that a removal was not expedient at this time. This afternoon at the time adjourned to last night Viz 3 O'clock friends met & had a short setting of about an hour & a quarter, the chief business we did was the reading of the Minutes of the Meeting for Sufferings - continuing the same friends to constitute a meeting for the year insueing. & the Minutes which the Clerk made out of the Meeting respecting the certificates of publick friends were also read and approved.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



June 13, Wednesday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

13th of the Mth 4th of the Week The Meeting this morning met at 9 O'clock & opened by short testimonies from J Wright & D Buffum - the corresponding committee produced Epistles for all the Yearly Meetings in the World. - Those for Baltimore, Virginia & N Carolina with whom we have not been in the practice of corresponding, appear'd to be well adopted, & the matter lively - Indeed I believe those who drafted them were divinely assisted, & it was thought by many present & particularly by those who were here from other Yearly Meetings that they would be well accepted - The committee to consider the State of Society proposed some amendment of the query- the Meeting might have finished their business at this sitting, but it being late, having set upwards of 3 hours & a half, Ann Alexander, having a desire that the partition should be set open between male and females, that she might have a parting oportunity with us together as it was not likely that she will ever be with us again, it was though best to adjourn as late as four O'clock At the time we met & a solemn one it was After the Minutes were read & the partition opened, Jon Wright was considerable large in a lively testimony. - then A. Alexander spoke largely & very sweetly, endeavoring to impress our minds that Religion did not consist nearly in an external show of plainness, but in internal plainness & Simplicity of heart. - much more the substance or rather savor I retain, but am unable to convey it by ink & pen - then James Simpson went on & drew several instructing allegories much to our edification - then N HUnt kneeled in solemn Supplication to the Throne of Grace & prayed in a very living & powerfully manner for the prosperity of all branches

*of the family
Indeed my dear friend it was – a time in which many of our hearts
were deeply and powerfully affected with the operation of truth,
& I much desire for all present & particularly for myself, that
we may be preserved in a profitable remembrance of it –
from thy friend Stephen Gould*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 June 14, Thursday: Incidental music to Duval's play *Les Hussites, ou Le siège de Naumbourg* by Etienne-Nicolas Méhul was performed for the initial time, at the Théâtre de la Porte St. Martin, Paris.

Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

*On fifth day the 14 of the M was our week day meeting for
Worship, in which Martha Simpson Jonathon Wright & James Simpson
were edifyingly engaged in testimony*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 June 15, Friday: The XIIth Amendment to the United States Constitution, reorganizing the method of electing the president and vice-president, was ratified.

Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

*On Sixth day the 15th of the M J Wright appointed a meeting at
Jamestown which was large & very satisfactory - a friend that
attended observed to me that Jonathon handed forth things in a
very living & powerful manner, from the fountains of life. - &
said it was the best meet - that he had been in through the
Yearly Meeting –
On the same day at [Newport](#) James Simpson appointed a Meeting at
five OClock in the afternoon for the Black people which was large
& to good Satisfaction.*

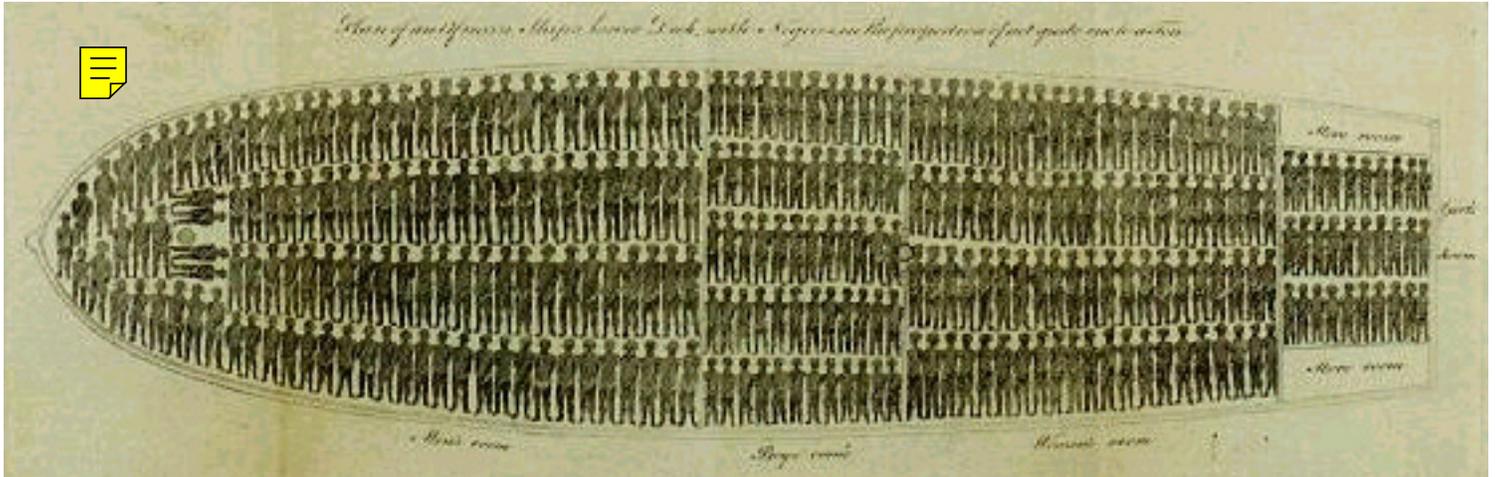
RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

June 16, Saturday: Johann Adam Hiller died in Leipzig at the age of 75.

American newspapers reported the tribulations of white Americans being held as slaves, for ransom, by the pirates of Tripoli, and reported also coincidentally that in Charleston, South Carolina there was being offered for purchase a new shipment of 367 negroes from the Congo, 357 negroes from Angola, and 481 negroes from the Windward Coast of Africa:



INTERNATIONAL SLAVE TRADE



Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

seventh day 16th of 6 M 1804/ All our friends who have been here to attend Y Meeting have gone, except George Churchman & Ann Alexander who will be at Meeting with us tomorrow –

I have written much on what has happened, at the time of this our Annual & truly solemn Sacrifice, which I hope has been received by him to whom it belongs & to whom the Sacrifice of all Mortals is due.

But of my own particular state of mind I have noted but little nor has there been much for me to say, for I must acknowledge that has not been so barren & destitute for some Years as it has this, not-withstanding I have been surrounded with agreeable friends & we been favor'd with many showers of Celestial rain which have come plentifully upon us, & have heard many living testimonies, which have been borne by living & faithful Friends. Yet my mind hath been but little benefited or touched thereby; greatly owing to the want of a right preparation, which has been greatly hindered by my being appointed to have the Oversight of the Boarding houses, it took up so much of my leisure time that I was hardly able to think of any thing but the attention of friends. This is all necessary to be done that things be kept in order. And I believe that I was in my place & shall have my reward, tho' the enjoyment of that precious & highly desirable quietude was denied while other friends were in possession of it. I feel that which causes a hope in my mind that after many days the bread will return to me again –

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



June 17, Sunday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

First day 17th of 6th M 1804 / Alexander was at our Meeting but



set in silence in both of them - in the afternoon Lydia Rotch bore a short testimony, - It was a dry poor time with me -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

→ June 20, Wednesday: Publication of the Variations for piano op.10 and the Rondo for piano op.11 by Johann Nepomuk Hummel was advertised in the *Wiener Zeitung*.

→ June 21, Thursday: Smithson Tennant reads a paper "On Two Metals, found in the Black Powder Remaining after the Solution of Platina" to the Royal Society in London. The paper documented his discovery during the previous year of the new elements Osmium and Iridium.

Publication in Italian of both the 1790 portion and the 1803 portion of [Vittorio Alfieri's](#) autobiography *VITA DI VITTORIO ALFIERI DA ASTI SCRITTA DA ESSO*, with a completion letter by Tommaso Valperga-Caluso.

READ ALFIERI'S TEXT

Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

*5th day 21 of 6 M 1804/ Preparative Meetg
In the first (which was solid & weighty) George Churchman (a worthy Elder from the westward) was concerned to express a few words, desiring that our Meetings might be more lively, & that in order to it, we might prepare our Minds by watchfulness before we came. Then more of the primitive Locals [By "primitive Locals" might he be speaking of the local citizens of color who evidently had come to an open meeting in [Newport, Rhode Island](#) two days earlier? This Friend George Churchman from the westward was presumably the New York surveyor who was born December 29, 1764 and would die on March 14, 1837.] would be manifest among us & our meetings would not be covered with that death which they now are - he said he believed it was time for us to be more diligent in the search of ourselves, & expressed a prospect that truth would again revive among us as a people, equal to the time of our predecessors - Hannah Dennis spoke a few words of Scripture -At the close of the Meeting George expressed a desire that when the Meetings had separated & finished their business, we might again unite, as he was concerned to set with the members of the preparative Meeting. - which was done, & solid opportunity it was.*

After some time of Silence he arose & observed that he wished not to go into many words, knowing that they would not do the works, but since he had took his seat the last time, several things had took place in his mind. The first he mentioned was that this place (R. Island) was where the Ark of the testimony was deposited (meaning where the Y Meeting was held) & that it was necessary for us to keep ourselves clean from the pollutions of the World, that it might be a blessing to us. With much more good & wholsom counsel which I cannot recollect well enough to



pen with much correctness -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



June 22, Friday: An officer in the Revolutionary Army who became Vice President of the United States, Aaron Burr, challenged former Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton to a [duel](#) of honor.⁷¹

Sir:

Mr. V. Ness has this evening reported to me verbally that you refuse to answer my last letter, that you consider the course I have taken as intemperate and unnecessary and some other conversation which is improper that I should notice.

My request to you was in the first instance prepared in a form the most simple in order that you might give to the affair that course to which you might be induced by your temper and your knowledge of facts. I relied with unsuspecting faith that from the frankness of a soldier and the candor of a gentleman I might expect an ingenuous declaration; that if, as I had reason to believe, you had used expressions derogatory to my honor, you would have had the spirit to maintain or the magnanimity to retract them, and that if from your language injurious inferences had been improperly drawn, sincerity and decency would have pointed out to you the propriety of correcting errors which might then have widely diffused.

With these impressions, I was greatly disappointed in receiving from you a letter which I could only consider as evasive and which in manner, is not altogether decorous. In one expectation however, I was not wholly deceived, for at the close of your letter I find an intimation, that if I should dislike your refusal to acknowledge or deny the charge, you were ready to meet the consequences. This I deemed a sort of defiance, and I should have been justified if I had chosen to make it the basis of an immediate message: Yet as you had also said something (though in any opinion unfounded) of the indefiniteness of my request; as I believed that your communication was the offspring, rather of false pride than of reflection, and, as I felt the utmost reluctance to proceed to extremities while any other hope remained, my request was repeated in terms more definite. To this you refuse all reply, reposing, as I am bound to presume on the tender of an alternative insinuated in your letter.

Thus, Sir, you have invited the course I am about to pursue, and now by your silence impose it upon me. If, therefore your determinations are final, of which I am not permitted to doubt, Mr. Van Ness is authorised to communicate my further expectations either to yourself or to such friend as you may be pleased to indicate.

I have the honor to be

Yours respt

A. Burr

71. Burr thus would make himself the first—but not the last—US vice-president to shoot someone while holding such office.

 June 23, Saturday: Although Franz Joseph Haydn had not officially resigned as kapellmeister, Prince Nicholas Esterházy rearranged the duties of his musical employees to allow for Haydn's absence. Most of his responsibilities were taken up by Vice-Kapellmeister Johann Nepomuk Fuchs and Konzertmeister Johann Nepomuk Hummel.

 June 25, Monday: Fantasia and Fugue for piano C.199 by Jan Ladislav Dussek was entered at Stationers' Hall, London.

 June 26, Thursday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

5th day 26th of 6 M 1804 / I am just going to [Portsmouth](#) to attend the M Meeting A from a variety of circumstances feel very great discouragement about it - but if it does but prove a time of religious improvement I hope to be thankful as it is my lot to be so poor & lean of late that the least gleam of the fathers countenance seems very precious -
Returned from Meeting & a very sweet refreshing time it was we had three good testimonies in the first meeting. Holder Almy was concerned for himself & all present that we might center down deep in the spirit of our minds & perform acceptable Worship unto the Lord -
Ruth Davis then spoke to a state that she apprehended was present Whom the Lord was about to lay his hand heavily upon for Sin & admonished them to cease to do Evil & learn to do well -
Obadiah Davis was then concerned to address the Youth in a sweet & moving Manner - directing us to the Wonderful counselor the everlasting father & prince of peace, in all our movements in life. He observed that by properly adverting to him we should be able to make strait steps & not be liable to err. With much more good & wholsom advice which I humbly hope may prove lasting with me
The business in the last was transacted in love & condescension-

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 June 27, Friday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

27 of 6 M 1804 / I am allmost at a loss to know whether my mind is in an improving state or not - From the loads of discouragement which attends me I am ready to say Alas Alas I certainly loose ground - There has been no encouragement for me to write any account of our last first day Meeting but may now say my mind was shut out from religious impressions, except at some intervals divine goodness was felt.
It is a time now in which there is great needs for me to be particularly upon the Watch Tower, lest Satan by his cunning intreagues little by little over throw me in the small measure of advancement which I have made. After we have made some little progress in things of a religious nature, we are apt to settle on our Lees [dregs] of ease & become cool & careless about them, taking but little or no heed to keep our feet upon the sure & immutable foundation, we begin to grow selfsufficient & think

within ourselves, that we have attained to a sufficient degree of religions, without striving any further, having been favored to overcome some of our grossest errors, & have now become considered as religious men & respectable in society making a plain [plain] appearance among men with an outward shew of Sanctity.— But Alas I find that this alone will never do - there must be a digin deep, the inward Watch & inward search must be kept up & all things which are offensive in the divine Sight must be guarded against, & every false thing that may creep into the Mind must be searched out by the candle of the Lord.—there is no stand in religion, there must be continual pressing forward, & that in humility - It is not in our own time or strength that we can obtain the least degree of favor from the Almighty, but in the Silence of all flesh we must wait to feel the revivals of it in the mind; & as we wait thus, tho' we may sometimes feel much reduced & cast down, & as it were remain forty days in the Wilderness tempted by Satan, yet as we patiently endure the conflict thurning ass much as in us lays to the holy Protector, we shall be enabled in the end to say, as he did who hath trod the path before us "Get they behind me Satan

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 June 29, Sunday: The name of the Théâtre de l'Opéra was changed to the Académie Impériale de Musique.

Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

29 of 6 M 1804 / I seem to be drawn into very low feelings, & have been led to reflect upon my own weakness & extream poverty. My desires are that a deep search may be made in my own mind & the Minds of some others on whose account the concern originated, may all which stands opposed to the operations of truth in the heart - be thoroughly purged away.—

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 June 30, Monday: Anton Viktor Joseph Raymund, Grand Duke of Austria, replaced Karl II Ludwig Johann Grand Duke of Austria, as Prince-Grand Master of Mergentheim.

SUMMER 1804

➡ Summer: By late in the 18th Century, more than 1,000 Oto, a southern Sioux band related to the Iowa and Missouri tribes, had been living in villages along the Platte River. Then epidemics had decimated the area and the Oto and Missouri had regrouped as one band of about 250 people. The expedition of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark encountered only vacant earth lodges and planted fields because the Oto, who were farmer-hunters with crops of corn, beans, and squash, were on an extended buffalo hunt.

JULY

➡ July: [Samuel Taylor Coleridge](#) became an undersecretary to Sir Alexander Ball, British High Commissioner of Malta.

➡ July 1, Sunday: George Sand, Amadine Aurore Lucie Dupin, Baroness Dudevant (French author) was born.

➡ July 3, Tuesday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

3d of 7th M 1804 / When I view some who have known a considerable advancement in religion, & see that they are persuing the World with increasing avidity I conclude they are not in that humble state of watchfulness which they once enjoyed, but having run well for a time have now become more hardened and callous to those tender feelings to which they were once suseptible, in those days wherein the heavenly due [dew] fell plentifully & refreshed their Spirits –

But now having seen the wedge of Gold & goodly Babylonish garment they have fill a lusting, & become so captivated therewith, that the Lords Army cannot proceed, there is something in the way, they feel the loss of that soulsustaining bread, which in times passed, they craved above all other things.

But leaness is now their portion, their Vision is not clear, but a cloud remains between them & that which in times past they desired to see hear & taste above all other things.—

For these my spirit has been touched with mental prayer, & breathed desires for my own preservation also, that I may be more & more redeem'd from the World the potent enemy of the soul



Our national birthday, Wednesday the 4th of July: The first Fourth of July celebration west of the Mississippi occurred at Independence Creek and was celebrated by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark.

Born at 27 Union Street in Salem, Massachusetts, 2d of three children of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Clarke Manning Hathorne, a manchild named [Nathaniel Hathorne, Jr.](#)⁷²

The expedition of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark marked the first Fourth of July ever celebrated west of the Mississippi by firing its keelboat's cannon, by drinking an extra ration of whiskey, and by naming a creek (near what has become Atchinson, Kansas) "Independence Creek." A good time was had by all.

The new "Concord Artillery" militia formation made its 1st march through the town of [Concord](#).

The charter says, "Whereas Major John Buttrick and Captain Isaac Davis, with a party of the armed yeomanry, did, on the birthday of our revolution, attack and defeat a superior number of the invaders of our country, who were most advantageously posted at the north bridge of Concord," it is ordered that the prayer of the petition be granted, and that two brass field-pieces, with proper apparatus, be provided for said company, with suitable engravings, "to commemorate and render honor to the action which led to the victory of the day, and to perpetuate the names of the gallant Buttrick and Davis, and also to animate in future the ardour and bravery of the defenders of our country." The inscription is as follows: "The Legislature of Massachusetts consecrate the names of Major John Buttrick and Captain Isaac Davis, whose valour and example excited their fellow-citizens to a successful resistance of a superior number of British troops at Concord Bridge, the 19th of April, 1775, which was the beginning of a contest in arms that ended in American Independence." The Captains have successively been, Thomas Heald, Jesse Churchill, Henry Saunderson, Reuben Brown, Jr., Francis Wheeler, Cyrus Wheeler, Elisha Wheeler, Eli Brown, William Whiting, John Stacy, Joshua Buttrick, and Abel B. Heywood. Cyrus Wheeler and William Whiting were promoted to the office of Colonel.⁷³



July 5, Thursday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

5th day 5th of 7th M 1804 / Help Lord for the godly man ceathen,

72. Nathaniel would be able to say, with President [Thomas Jefferson](#), "The only birthday I ever commemorate is that of our Independence, the Fourth of July." (There's no reason to suppose that Tom even knew what his Sally's birthday was, let alone the birthdays of one after another of her little tan babies.)

CELEBRATING OUR B-DAY

73. [Lemuel Shattuck](#)'s 1835 [A HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF CONCORD:....](#) Boston: Russell, Odiorne, and Company; Concord MA: [John Stacy](#)
(On or about November 11, 1837 [Henry Thoreau](#) would indicate a familiarity with the contents of at least pages 2-3 and 6-9 of this historical study. On July 16, 1859 he would correct a date mistake buried in the body of the text.)



[ceaseth] for the faithful fall from among the children of men -Is a petition of David's [Buffum?] with which my mind has been affected through most of our Meet'g today. Impressed with a belief that some who were once in a good degree of a Godly spirit & endeavoring faithfully & sincerely to obtain the Mark & prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus, above all things - are now become sorrowfully warped aside from this most noble persuit, & are cleaving to the things of this transitory world with allmost full purpose of heart. - Yet I believe there are times in which they feel conviction, & a want of what they once were in possession of. They cannot now feel the Lord the Everlasting God to be their Sword and Shield in every conflict with the enemy, but their minds are easily captivated by him [the enemy] & sorrowfully surrounded by his fascinating bates.- truly afflicting must this state be. I can set my seal to it from experience, for I have found when my mind has been suffered to get off the Watch, that satan is very buisy to divert it into a state of supiness & ease, here is a dangerous spot & can be got over by no other means than rising at break of day [underlined] & embracing with double care, every ray of light that we may be favord with & maintaining a strict care to Obey in humility all things which it may discover to our minds.-

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 July 6, Friday: A rear guard force of 2,500 British and [Indian](#) troops was wiped out by the forces of Holkar of Indore near the Chambal River.

António de Araújo de Azevedo, conde da Barca replaced Diogo José de Noronha, conde de Vila Verde as Secretary of State (prime minister) of Portugal.

 July 10, Tuesday: Forces of Holkar of [Indore](#) attacked the main body of British troops at the Mukandwara Pass (in present Rajasthan). The British repulsed repeated cavalry charges. With the monsoon beginning today, the British fell back to Kota.

Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

10th of 7th M 1804 / The weather is so oppressingly hot that I feel but little streangth to work - And as I set in my Shop, feel freedom to write a little. Tho' I hardly know what to say except at this moment it occurs that last first day evening after barran Meetings, I wa[l]ked very pleasantly in company with my dear young companions Isaac & Daniel Austin, to Jonathon Dennises, & took tea with him & his wife & Abigail Sherman, & spent about two hours in their company in enjoyment of more life than I had the whole day before. They are indeed at present very sweet friends, & are endeavoring to live holy Lives, there example is such as is worthy of imitation by us who are young & coming forth in the World. May it be my constant care to live a life of Watchfullness that I may be enabled to give to those around me an example equal to theirs. — & in the end close my days with Peace.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 July 11, Wednesday: Vice President Aaron Burr mortally wounded former Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton in a pistol [duel](#) outside New-York, near Weehawken, New Jersey. Former Secretary of the Treasury Hamilton would be found to have previously penned the following message:

My religious and moral principles are strongly opposed to the practice of dueling, and it would ever give me pain to be obliged to shed the blood of a fellow creature in a private combat forbidden by the laws.... I am conscious of no ill will to Colonel Burr, distinct from political opposition, which, as I trust, has proceeded from pure and upright motives ... it is not to be denied, that my animadversions on the political principles, character, and views of Colonel Burr, have been extremely severe; and on different occasions I, in common with many others, have made very unfavorable criticisms on particular instances of the private conduct of this gentleman.

The resulting public outrage would render dueling untenable north of the Potomac River, except between military officers of equivalent rank.⁷⁴

 July 12: In New-York, Alexander Hamilton died of his wounds.

Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

12th of 7th M fifth of the week / Attended Meeting. Our dearly beloved friend Abigail Robinson was with us, being the first since her return from her visit to friends in the Southern States, her beloved Sister Mary Morton & her husband who are come on a visit to their parents from Philadelphia also attended. The Meeting was silent except a passage of Scripture was expressed by Abigail Sherman. "Seek first the Kingdom of heaven & the righteousness thereof & all things necessary shall be added unto us." which I believe was very applicable to the state of some present who are young in years & much tried in their minds with doubts & fears how they shall get along in the World.-

It was to me a most precious time which I hope will not soon be forgotten -But Oh how hath my mind been brought down in the course of this afternoon. -deep poverty has beset me. Indeed it seems as if my mind has been tried to an hairs breadth - Oh Almighty father, I pray thee to remember me, look down & raise my drooping Spirits. - Be thou my Shield & buckler, that I may be enabled to praise & Gloryfy thy name forever more-

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 July 15, Sunday: British troops continued to retreat, abandoning Kota, in the face of Holkar of [Indore](#).

 July 16, Monday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

74. When was the last [duel](#) in the USA?

2nd day 16 of 7th M 1804 / At our Meeting in the forenoon yesterday, D. Buffum was engaged in a very lively & pertinent testimony. He said he believed it was at times the wish of every individual to go [to heav]en & spoke on the means of attaining it pretty fully - after he had took his seat A Robinson, for the first time since her return, appeared in testimony in a very sweet & lively manner, which I believe will not soon be forgotten by some that were there - the Afternoon Meeting was silent, & very small

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 July 17, Tuesday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

17th of 7th M 1804 / My feelings at present are beyond Words, or more than is best to express in words. - Oh may I learn from others faults, - to be Watchful over my conduct, that truth may never be wounded through me.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 July 18, Wednesday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

18th of 7 M 1804 / Holy Lord God Almighty. I feel my great weakness & short [short] attainments to things essential therefore Oh Father do away all that is opposed to thy will in me, for we can do nothing but by thy immediate assistance. Be pleased to raise in me living desires, yet more closely to cleave to thy laws written in the Heart.-

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 July 19, Thursday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

19th of 7th M 1804 / preparative Meeting
This day our Valuable & much beloved friend Nathan Hunt attended Meeting & sat the first in silence. But in the last he had much labor both in the Mens and Womens Meeting.
he was favor'd to discern the states & conditions of friends here in a very remarkable manner, clearly & prophetically pointing out many things which I knew to be exactly as he related them. & in regard to my own particular state, I never felt it more pointedly addressed than he did in some instances - Oh may my mind be deeply & earnestly engaged to do what is clearly pointed out to be my duty [duty] & concerned to know what the Masters will is concerning me -
I must acknowledge that altho' Nathan was much oppressed on account of the first meeting being dull & many instances of sleeping yet to me it was a good time, being preserved under a good degree of life in the forepart of it especially, & in the last was deeply instructed, for which I desire to be thankful,



& keep in perpetual remembrance, many of the expressions which he dropp'd

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 July 20, Friday: In spite of an onshore gale, [Napoléon Bonaparte](#) ordered the Boulogne naval flotillas to test the effectiveness of flat-bottomed boats intended for the invasion of Britain. 20 of these barges ran aground and 2,000 sailors drowned. Admiral Bruix, who had warned against the exercise and refused to give the order to proceed, was immediately removed from the service.

 July 24, Tuesday: The wife of Asa Martin, in [Rehoboth](#), had [hanged](#) herself on Sunday night. "She was deranged."

Holkar of [Indore](#) attacked retreating British and [Indian](#) forces trying to cross water in their retreat from Kota. An all-day battle ensued.

In [Newport, Rhode Island](#), Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

24 of 7 Mo 1804 / Last first day [Sunday] the 22d of the M our dear friend Nathan Hun appointed the afternoon Meeting at 5 O'clock, that the inhabitation of the Town might have an opportunity to whom a general invitation was given; I believe it was a time wherein the cause of truth gained ground among the people present. He was favor'd to declare the Truth for the space of an hour & a quarter in a very living & powerful manner. — many people were much wrought upon by its powerful efficacy in their Minds, being tendered and contrited. It was a tune which I hope may never be erased from the minds of any that were there. — Joshua Bradley a [Baptist](#) Minister, being informed of the Meeting, he said, he would come & at the conclusion of his own gave his hearers information of ours, & requested them to come as he wished too, & should hold no evening meeting on that Account --He accordingly attended, sat very attentively the whole time, & when the meeting broke up, went in the high seat where Nathan was, took him by the hand, & said he had gained the hearts of many that evening & thought he might by staying longer in the Town do much good, for you see says he the solemnity there is in this Meeting. I have a Meeting house which is at your service, my doors are open to you at any time. he asked him where he lodged & said he must see him again that evening. whether he went on or not I dont know, but the next Morning called on him & gave him litters to his friends in Connecticut to open the way for him to have meetings among them where Nathan was going — Nathan went over the ferry on second day morning in company Sam Rodman Rowland Hazard & David Williams.—

At the aforesaid Meeting the English French & Spanish Consuls were present, & many people of note in the Town — I have not heard of any that were dissatisfied but of many that confessed themselves highly gratified at the opportunity & I hope many of the prejudices which were held against friends will be removed — I must acknowledge for myself, tho' I have attended many great & Momentous meetings, yet never did I attend one that I felt the importance of so much as this. & to my great thankfulness I



1804

1804

*am given to believe that it begun & ended well to the Glory of
God*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



July 25, Wednesday: Dr. Timothy Minott died in [Concord](#) at the age of 78.

Timothy Minott [of [Concord](#)], son of Timothy Minott, teacher of the grammar-school, was born April 8, 1726, and graduated [at [Harvard College](#)] in 1747. He was a physician in [Concord](#), where he died, July 25, 1804, aged 78.⁷⁵

75. [Lemuel Shattuck](#)'s 1835 [A HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF CONCORD:....](#). Boston: Russell, Odiorne, and Company; Concord MA: [John Stacy](#)
(On or about November 11, 1837 [Henry Thoreau](#) would indicate a familiarity with the contents of at least pages 2-3 and 6-9 of this historical study. On July 16, 1859 he would correct a date mistake buried in the body of the text.)

The American public was being informed that former Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton had been killed in a [duel](#) with Vice President Aaron Burr:



Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

*25th of 7th M 1804 / Deeply affected with desires for my own lasting preservation & increase in the best things
Oh may the Almighty God who is ever willing to preserve me from the pollutions of the World, still continue to keep me & difuse His blessed spirit more and more in my Soul*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



July 26, Thursday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

26 of 7 mo 1804 I have just returned from our Mo Meeting which was held in town, the first Meeting was silent but I believe the masters presence was felt in it, & that being the substance itself is more to be craved than vocal communication. I think the business was transacted with unusual solemnity & weight

Wm Estes alias Francis was admitted to membership with us - Anne Greene laid before us a concern which had been long on her mind to pay a religious visit to some meetings as truth might open the way in [Smithfield](#) Quarterly Meeting, & the families of Friends in [Providence](#) Mo Meeting which was feelingly sympathized with & a committee appointed to take an opportunity with her & if it appears necessary to draught a few lines by way of certificate & bring to next Mo Meeting.

Abigail Robins on returnd to us the certificate she took last summer as credentials to perform a religious visit to friends in Baltimore, N Carolina & Georgia. She said, she had not much account to give of the visit & it had not been so extensive as she at first apprehended. two of the most distant Quarterly Meetings in North Carolina Yearly Meeting, she was prevented from visiting on account of her extream low state of health, & said that thro' mercy & favor she felt her mind released from the service - she said much weakness of mind had been her lot, but the Mountains were made to skip like Rams & the little hills like lambs at the presence of the Mighty Gods of Jacob-

Her accounts appeared to be satisfactory to the Meeting, & for my part I felt a degree of thankfulness on her Account. Since I came from meeting, have received a very acceptable letter from my esteemed friend Jonathon Gorham of [Nantucket](#) at the reading of which I felt much interested as it contains an account of their Quarterly Meeting-& other matters which give me to believe that he is a young man laboring to walk in the paths of Truth for which I felt rejoiced, & desire to walk in the service with him hand in hand.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



July 27, Friday: Retreating British and [Indian](#) troops reached the relative safety of Rampura where they are reinforced.



July 28, Saturday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) left for Southwell.



July 30, Monday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

30 of 7 mo 1804 Yesterday which was first day I took Chaise with my friend Isaac Austin & rode to [Portsmouth](#). I took breakfast at John Borden's & Isaac staid at his Uncle [Preserved Fishs](#) where we left the Chaise after breakfast we walked to Howlands ferry & crossed over to [Tiverton](#), where I went to Meeting & Isaac went to Little Compton - Now while I was riding on the Island a Living

concern arose in my mind, to mind my own proper business, & when I arrived at [Tiverton](#) I had it to remember as I met with such a season, as I never experienced before, about which I believe it best to insert but little except that never was my mind so humbly bowed under my exercise as under this. which I am inclin'd to think will not soon be erased from my memory – I went from the ferry to the Meeting house, & as it was not Meeting time I went in & viewed it as I was never there before here my exercise befell me which was so great that when I got up to Thos Barkers I was not able to converse freely with them, every word was painful, after going to Thos Barkers & sitting a little while before meeting we returned & held meeting & had a pretty good time I took dinner at Thos Barkers & staid till three oclock then came over the ferry, took tea at J Bordens & then Isaac & I rode pleasantly home, & I was favord to feel an evidence in my mind that my visit was a good one, & performed in the right time.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

AUGUST

➡ August: During this month and the following one, [Samuel Taylor Coleridge](#) would be touring in Sicily. He would for instance climb Mt. Etna not once but twice.

➡ August: [Alexander von Humboldt](#) and his companion Aimé Bonpland arrived back in Paris after their travels in the New World. Over the succeeding 32 years Humboldt would publish 30 volumes in regards to the scholarly investigations he had conducted during this expedition, entirely depleting his share of the family fortune.



 August: [Caroline von Günderode](#) had fallen passionately in love with a law student, Friedrich Karl von Savigny, who, it seems, had the usual preference for non-brainy women. He decided to marry Kunigunde, Caroline's sister. At this juncture she met Friedrich Creuzer, a man married to an older woman. When his wife eventually agreed to a divorce Creuzer proceeded to get cold feet, and demanded of Caroline that she entirely discontinue her involvement in the works of Schelling.

August 1, Thursday, 1804 Carl Maria von Weber made his first appearance in Breslau (Wroclaw) conducting Mozart's La clemenza di Tito.

August 2, Friday, 1804 Muzio Clementi arrived in Berlin from Leipzig.

 August 3, Saturday: The initial official council between representatives of the United States of America and western natives occurred north of present-day Omaha when Meriwether Lewis's and William Clark's Corps of Discovery met with a small delegation of Oto and Missouri residents. The captains established their routine for subsequent Indian councils: they handed out peace medals, 15-star flags, and gifts; they paraded their men and showed off their technology (magnets, compasses, telescopes, Lewis's air gun); they gave speeches about how the "Indians" now had a new "great father" far to the east who could promise them a future of peace and prosperity so long as they didn't interfere with white people or go to war against other tribes, yada yada yada.

Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

3 of 8 Mo 1804 I have thought it a favor'd time with me for several days together, or to speak in rather more explicit terms may say, a pretty strong time. having felt as it were my loins girt about as with the girdings of truth, yet this morning weakness has been my portion. – Oh Lord God Almighty be with & preserve me. I pray this from falling into reproach that by me thy precious cause may not be stained, but honor'd & Gloryfyed if it be but by Simple means

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 August 4, Sunday: Elisa, ossia Il monte San Bernardo, a dramma sentimentale per musica by Johann Simon Mayr to words of Rossi, was performed for the initial time, in Teatro San Benedetto, Venice.

Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

4 of 8 m 1804 My mind has been deeply exercised at times for a long time, about some matters, which are very trying to me. Things of the world should be duly attended to such as providing a subsistence for ourselves & families, for the Scripture saith he that will not provide for his family is worse than an Infidel. But an over reaching disposition for worldly gain will most assuredly root out the purity of religion. My Spirit has often been bowed down within me, at preserving [perceiving] some of my beloved acquaintance, whom I have loved almost as the Apple of my Eye, & whom I am well assured have been well affected &

known the humbling efficacy of the power of Truth - chaining themselves down to things which are but little good here & none hereafter, but grasping them, forgetting the Almighty God who provideth for his humble depending children a sufficient wealth here, to carry up thro' time to our comfort & his Honor. But also giveth them abilities to lay up treasure in Heaven when the Moth nor rust of this World can never corrupt, which is a treasure worth spending our time strength to obtain -But a mind forgetting God & burying (burying) their talents as in the earth; is not only in danger of intailing grievous perplexity & trouble on himself in this world, but also in the World to come. Oh saith all that is alive & quick within me, at this time, may be careful to labor dilligently with my hands, to acquire a competency for myself & something to impart to the poor, & for every favor be thankful. Tho the stream of wealth is but small at present, Yet I have faith givin me to believe, at this time, that He who provides for the Sparrows & clothes the lillies, will not leave me to beg my bread, if my whole dependance be (united with Utmost industry) is placed on him alone, whose just due is a portion of our time set apart from the worlds concerns, for the worship & praise of his NAME.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 August 7, Wednesday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

7 of 8 M 1804 What of poverty inwardly & outwardly, my mind has been reduced very low this day.
Oh Lord God Almighty my heart is ingaged to call on the that by the assistance of thy holy Arm of power I may be raised a little above what I now am. Great & manifold are thy blessings Oh Father & I desire to be thankful for all that I receive, be pleased to preserve me in this disposition that when I exercise them, my mind may not be exalted above measure, & when I am proved with poverty either from within or without I may not repine but receive it as in Mercy from Thee.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 August 8, Thursday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

8 of 8 Mo / This afternoon if the weather permits I propose to walk to [Portsmouth](#) and attend our Quarterly Meeting tomorow & think I may say, my desires are that it may prove a season of proffit -
Accordingly I have been to [Portsmouth](#) lodged at Le Chases & in the Morning walk to the Meeting house, where I saw some of my intimate friends from the neighboring Mo Meeting & in particular ny valued friend Thos Howland & correspondent Thos Anthony. - The first meeting was favored, tho we set a considerable time before the way opened for communication Holden Almy was first in testimony the next Mary Mitchell - short sweet and lively. Then

Abigail Robinson spoke very lengthy & excellently. here I thought the Meeting was well left, but a friend rose & in my opinion hurt the weight of the Meeting, tho what she said was short. - so the Meeting concluded having set two Hours. Business in the last laboured in some instances very much, yet we got thro pretty well by keeping in the patience Abigail Robinson & Lydia Wikes [Wilkes?] returned the certificate which they took from us in the 8th Mt last to perform a religious visit to friends in the Southern States, and gave some account of the deep trials & Baptisms which they met with in the corse of their Journey which had a very great affect upon the Meeting

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 August 10, Friday: Simon Mayr's drama per musica Zamori, ossia L'eroe dell'Indie to words of Prividali was performed for the initial time, for the inauguration of the Nuovo Teatro Communale, Piacenza.

 August 11, Saturday: The Austrian Empire was created under Emperor Franz I. Bohemia was created a kingdom under the Emperor of Austria.

 August 12, Sunday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

1st day 11 [sic] of 8 M 1804 / In the morning before Meeting I felt a gegree [degree] of favor & was ready to anticipate a season of refreshment, yet when I got there theo' unwatchfullnss, fell into a lean barren state, & so remained the most of the sitting - As I write my mind is alarm'd & aroused, with a sensation, something like this "Consider & help me Oh Lord. lighten my eyes 1st I sleep the sleep the sleep (sic) of Death" Sometimes I greatly fear that I shall sleep on & finally die as to religious life, or Sense. I desire not to write any [smudged] thing of my self worse than really is , nor do I wish to err on the other hand, but I may add that was it not for some seasons of divine favor, I should be really discouraged from trying to Hold [smudged] out any longer in resisting the tempter in his wiles and stratigems, which he very often presents to my mind. They are of such a nature, as to be hard to distinguish whether they be light or darkness, as he is sometimes permitted to appear in the form of an angel of light, & when he assails me in this form, he is the most dangerous - Nothing will discover him or unveil his cunning, but an application to the Urim Thumim or pure standard of truth, placed in in (sic) the hearts of all, & if recurred to I have no manner of doubt, but it will direct us aright in all things & will enable us to discover desceptionss of all kinds - here the Children of Israel were to blame (smudged) for not consulting the Urim Thumim which they had with them when the Gibeonites [sic] deceived them with their Old close [clothes?] and mouldy bread, it would have discovered them to be imposters so will the Truth now adays discover all deceptions, however Great



*they may be.
In the afternoon I thought I felt a liberty to go to cousin Alice Goulds & visit her and the family in their Affliction of which I was glad, being ready to believe that their affliction will work for renfinement [sic], Poor Wm has been delarrious for more than 12 Months, & is in a very distressed condition, he manifests the most retched state of mind of any body that I have seen for a long time.— The mind of Man how frail how weak*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 August 13, Monday: The state governments of New England were not themselves all that eager to cooperate in the freeing of [slaves](#). For instance, on this day the owner of a [Rhode Island](#) slave named Patience applied to the state court for permission to set her free — and such permission would of course be forthcoming, but not until October 1808.⁷⁶

Captain [Charles DeWolf](#) (3) and his son General [George DeWolf](#) were the principle owners of the full-rigged 250-ton vessel *Juno* that sailed from [Bristol](#) with a crew of 26 to trade along the northwestern coast of the United States. His home on Thames Street at the foot of Constitution Street was one of the most elegant of the period.

 August 13, Monday: The initial successful clamber of [Mount Ktaadn](#) by white men⁷⁷ was effected on this day by a survey party that made it to the top of Baxter Peak via the southwest spur along the general route of what is now Hunt Trail (“A Description of Natardin or Catardin Mountain — being an Extract from a Letter, written by [Charles Turner, Jun, Esq.](#) in the Summer of 1804, which was one of the several Seasons in which he has been employed in the interior, and north of the District of Maine, as a Surveyor,” in Volume VIII of the 2d Series, 1819, reprinted 1826, COLLECTIONS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY).

On Monday, August 13, 1804, at 8 o'clock A.M. we left our canoes at the head of boat waters, in a small clear stream of spring water, which came in different rivulets from the mountain, the principal of which (as we afterwards found) issued from a large gully near the top of the mountain. At 5 o'clock P.M. we reached the summit of the mountain.

TIMELINE OF THE MAINE WOODS**CHARLES TURNER, JR.**

76. By this point the brothers [Moses Brown](#), [Nicholas Brown](#), and Joseph Brown had ceased to participate in their family's slave-trading enterprise, but only after a slave mutiny aboard one of their vessels had resulted in more than a hundred deaths. The only brother continuing in this international business had been the more-money-than-sense one, [John Brown](#) ([Brown University](#) is named after [Nicholas Brown, Jr.](#), rather than after either his father Nicholas or his uncle John).

77. The white climbers relied on two Penobscot guides but of course their names did not become a part of the record — the record reveals only William Howe, Amos Patten, Samuel Call, and William Rice of Bangor, Maine, Richard Winslow of Old Town, Maine, and Charles Turner, Jr. of Scituate, Massachusetts.



1804

1804

THE MAINE WOODS: Ktaadn, whose name is an Indian word signifying highest land, was first ascended by white men in 1804. It was visited by Professor J.W. Bailey of West Point in 1836; by Dr. Charles T. Jackson, the State Geologist, in 1837; and by two young men from Boston in 1845. All these have given accounts of their expeditions. Since I was there, two or three other parties have made the excursion, and told their stories. Besides these, very few, even among backwoodsmen and hunters, have ever climbed it, and it will be a long time before the tide of fashionable travel sets that way. The mountainous region of the State of Maine stretches from near the White Mountains, northeasterly one hundred and sixty miles, to the head of the Aroostook River, and is about sixty miles wide. The wild or unsettled portion is far more extensive. So that some hours only of travel in this direction will carry the curious to the verge of a primitive forest, more interesting, perhaps, on all accounts, than they would reach by going a thousand miles westward.

CHARLES TURNER, JR.
JACOB WHITMAN BAILEY
DR. CHARLES T. JACKSON
EDWARD EVERETT HALE
WILLIAM FRANCIS CHANNING

 August 14, Tuesday: Admiral Louis Latouche-Tréville died of natural causes, inducing [Napoléon Bonaparte](#) to postpone his invasion of Britain.

 August 15, Wednesday-October 5: [Mount Vesuvius](#) erupted: “Effusiva — Lava a SW attorno ai Camaldoli tra Torre del Greco e Torre Annunziata. Danni alle colture.”

 August 16, Thursday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

*16 of 8 M 1804 / Attended our week day Meeting & was strengthened with renew'd feelings of divine favor. Altho' in some part of it, life was low, Yet by turning to the light & keeping under its animating influence it arose to the rejoycing of my spirit, to find that I was once more favored to feel it after a season of poverty.
Mary Mitchell spoke a short testimony chiefly addressed to the Youth & heads of families, which was very sweet & salutary
It is my lot at this time to be dipt into several weighty Matters*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 August 19, Sunday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

day 19 of 8 M 1804 / Both meetings silent took tea at Jon Denny in company with Isac Austin whoere we were soon joined by David Rodman & spent the evening together agreeably, & to a degree of profit.—

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 August 20, Monday: Sergeant Charles Floyd suffered what was probably a burst appendix, and became the Meriwether Lewis and William Clark expedition's initial casualty. They would name the hill on which they buried him "Floyd's Bluff" above "Floyd's River" (this is near what has now become Sioux City, Iowa).

Leaving a garrison at Rampura, the main British force continues to retreat northeast towards Agra, [India](#).

 August 23, Thursday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

23 of 8M / I dont feel like inserting my feelings in particular, tho' there are some things which occasion deep seriousness of mind, even tears are often made to flow in my eyes when I am brought to consider some circumstances that I am acquainted with

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 August 24, Friday: At the Banas River, the forces of Holkar of Indore attacked retreating British and [Indians](#) and killed most of the Sepoy troops with the British.

Jean-Baptiste Biot and Joseph-Louis Gay-Lussac made the initial scientific ascent in a balloon, rising above Paris higher than any of the Alps and measuring the composition of the air and the state of the earth's magnetic field.

In the wild west, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark were playing tourist:

Some rain last night, a Continuation this morning, we Setout at the useal time and proceeded on the Course of last night, to the Commencement of a blue Clay Bluff of 180 or 190 feet high on the LS. Those Bluffs appear to have been latterly on fire, and at this time is too hot for a man to bear his hand in the earth at any Debth, Great appearance of Coal, an emence quantity of Cobalt or a Cristolised Substance which answers it description is on the face of the Bluff. Great quantities of a kind of berry resembling a current except double the Size and Grows on a bush like a Privey, and the Size of a Damsen delisiously flavoured and makes delitefull tarts, this froot is now ripe, I took my servent and a French boy and Walked on Shore, Killed Two Buck Elks and a fawn, and intersepted the Boat, and had al the Meat butchered and in by sun Set at which time it began to rain and rained hard, Cap Lewis & My self walk out & got verry wet, a Cloudy rainy night. In my absence the Boat Passed a Small River Called by the Indians White Stone River. This river is about 30 yards wide and runs thro: a lain or Prarie in its whole Course.

In a notherley derection from the Mouth of this Creek in an emence Plain a high hill is situated, and appears of a Conic form, and by the different nations of Indians in this quarter is Supose to be the residence of Deavels. That they are in human form with remarkable large heads, and about 18 inches high, that they are very watchfull and are arm'd with Sharp arrows with which they can Kill at a great distance; they are Said to kill all persons who are So hardy as to attempt to approach the hill; they State that tradition informs them that many Indians have Suffered by those little people, and among others three Mahar Men fell a sacrefise to thr murceless fury not may Years Sence. So Much do the Maha, Soues, Ottoes and other neighbouring nations believe this fable, that no Consideration is Suffecient to induce them to approach the hill.

➡ August 25, Saturday: Exhausted and famished British and [Indian](#) troops reached Kushalgarh and found supplies.

Alice Meynell became the first woman jockey.

Having heard that a geographical prominence the natives called “Paha Wakan” was the abode of 18-inch-tall spirits with large heads who would kill anyone who approached, Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark adventured to the summit of this conical hill, taking along with them Lewis’s Newfoundland dog Seaman.



Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

25 of 8 m / What company that I have had in my shop, & my various conversations with them, conclude it [smudged] has been a day wherein I have not advanced much, if any, on my spiritual journey, tho' I have not been unmindful of it —

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

➡ August 26, Sunday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

1 day 26 of 8 m 1804 / This morning I endeavored to draw my mind inward that I might obtain a little spiritual nourishment to sustain me in our meeting, which I attended with but little of that which I desired. Mary Morton appeared in testimony – Between meetings I finished reading the manuscript Diary of Hannah Bringham, lent me yesterday by her husband who has spent much of his time in this town of late with this third wife

who he Married at [Tiverton](#) I can say of his wife's diary, that it is a peace from reading I was much instructed & interested In the Afternoon meeting I undertook to fight with the enemy with spiritual weapons, & was favored to overcome him so far as to obtain a time of Solid quiet & to me the meeting ended well. Abigail Sherman was concern'd to repeat this Passage of Scripture. "The harvest truly is great, but the laborers are few. pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest that he send forth more laborers into into his harvest." I thought yes more faithful laborers, & O may I be one - - After meeting made several visits in the corse of the evening, but such a Serious depression of mind was my lot that I could not enjoy their company, nor could I scarcely speak a word the whole time of my being there, so came home early, & went to bed as I concluded to be alone was best at that time

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 August 27, Monday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

2nd day 27 of 8 M 1804 / This morning I may thankfully & humbly insert that my mind is favor'd to be in a Watchful State. Evening The day concludes with a degree of Peace

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 August 28, Tuesday: Under constant bombardment by the artillery of Holkar of Indore, retreating British and [Indian](#) troops broke ranks as they fled toward the safety of Agra.

 August 29, Wednesday: Giovanni Paisiello left Paris for Naples (he would have left earlier but Napoléon had needed for him to compose a mass for the imperial coronation).

Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

29th of 8 M 1804 / Much weakness is the companion of my mind, & I believe it is permitted for a wise purpose. As of late it hath appeared to be my place to gird on the whole Armor of Streangth that I might withstand or rather beat down some false Ideas with which a beloved friend of mine has been grievously entangled by learning to his own understanding & not giving heed to the Spirit -

This weakness perhaps has now come upon me that I may learn, that streangth is not to be derived in our own time, nor by human assistance. but from the Almighty God who is the Fountain of wisdom & and Streangth

I desire at times, that my mind may be kept low, that at now time it may be exalted above its measure, but at all times & on all occasions recur to him who is streangth in weakness, riches in poverty, & wisdom to the swimple - yea with my very soul at this time, may I bow in awful humility & reverential fear, before

the Lord of heaven & Earth & remember that he is all sufficient & that my own endeavors are all vain without his gracious assistance –

Tomorrow is our M Meeting at [Portsmouth](#), & I fear my weakness is so great that it will prevent my going but think if it was really required of me to go that I should be willing & resign my time & money which at times I am truly desirous not to hold in competition, beyond what truth dictates but a sacrifice of them is not the obstacle there are others of quite a different nature, which operate as a discouragement –

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



August 30, Thursday: After a 2-month retreat from the forces of Holkar of Indore, the remaining few hundred of the 10,000 British and [Indian](#) troops reached safety in Agra.

The Meriwether Lewis and William Clark expedition held a friendly council with the Yankton Sioux. A Yankton oral tradition has it that a baby was born and Captain Lewis proceeded to wrap him in the US stars and stripes and declare him to be “an American.”

Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

5 day 30 of 8 M 1804 / M Meeting at [Portsmouth](#) & I not there. The whole of yesterday I was hesitating about going, & rather thought I might get there by some means or another. And this morning rose with a similar prospect & entertained it till about nine O'clock when a circumstance took place which render'd it very unfit for me to go – The case was, the Devil that old deceiver & destroyer of all true happiness took the advantage at an unadvised moment (when it would have been better for me to have labor'd for the assistance of the holy spirit) & over came me by Anger, for which I expect to suffer very deeply, & very necessary it is, that I should –

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



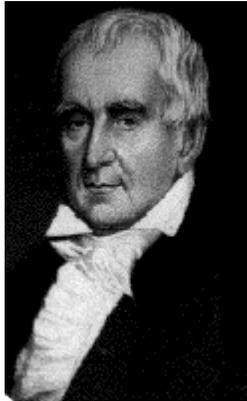
August 31, Friday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

6th day of the week, 31 of 8 M 1804/ The M ends (cross out) with a day of but little improvement & but little labor after it

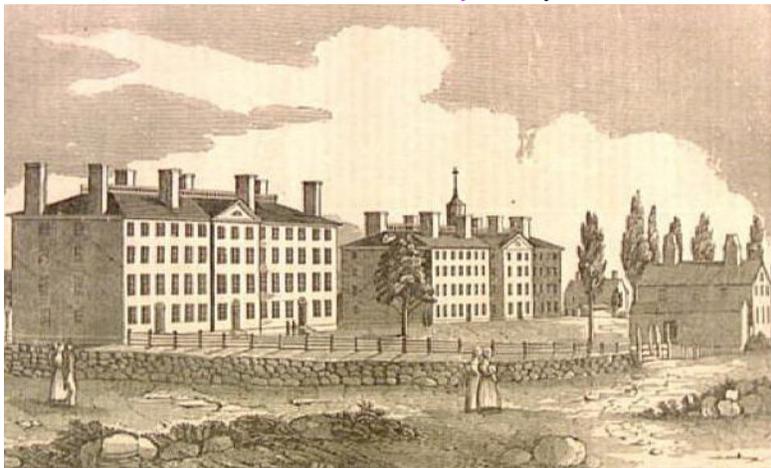
RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

SEPTEMBER

September: The College Corporation in Providence, Rhode Island had been advertising for some time that “any person giving to this Corporation the sum of Six thousand dollars, or good security therefore, before the next annual Commencement, shall have the honour of naming this University” — but there had been not a nibble. It was determined therefore that, since a chair in oratory had recently been endowed in the amount of \$5,000 by alumnus Nicholas Brown, Jr., the College of Rhode Island was henceforth to be known as



“Brown University in Providence in the State of Rhode Island, and Providence Plantations.” On the existing printed forms, such as receipts for student room rent, the words “R. Island College” were to be stricken out in pen with a double line, and the words “Brown University” neatly written in above.



There’s a story floating around, that Brown University is called Brown University because the Brown family donated the money to build the first of the dedicated college edifices. That this story is utterly false may be seen from the fact that by the point at which Nicholas Brown, Jr. gave the money to found a chair of oratory, that first dedicated college edifice had already been constructed — and had already been in use for more than a full generation of human life.

I found this on page 6 of a book by David Hinshaw titled HERBERT HOOVER: AMERICAN QUAKER, a book that is rather problematically titled since President Herbert Hoover, although his deceased mother had been a

registered Quaker minister, was definitely not himself a [Quaker](#) — was arguably himself not even a religious man:⁷⁸

A marked Quaker characteristic is an interest in education. This has been made manifest in many ways. Ezra Cornell, the founder of the university that bears his name, was a Quaker. So was Johns Hopkins, and the Brown family of Providence, founders, respectively, of the universities which bear their names.

I don't know whether **anything** in the above snippet from the book by David Hinshaw is accurate,⁷⁹ but for certain sure, no member of the Brown family of [Providence, Rhode Island](#) associated with [Brown University](#), which had begun as a [Baptist](#) college called Rhode Island College, was ever a [Quaker](#). One of the famous Brown brothers, [Moses Brown](#), did become a convinced Friend, but the benevolent activities of Moses were more associated with the Friends [Yearly Meeting](#) School of [Portsmouth](#), later to be renamed Moses Brown School (after his demise), rather than being associated in any way, shape, or manner with this Rhode Island College that was becoming [Brown University](#). The members of the Brown family who (in addition to their general philanthropic activities such as providing basic free transportation for people of color, from the coast of Africa to the ports of the New World) were associating with this Rhode Island College—such as the [Nicholas Brown](#) who donated \$5,000 and (surprise!) got the college renamed in his honor as [Brown University](#)— were

78. [Bert Hoover](#) did read the entire Bible prior to age 10, and would “affirm” rather than “swear” when he took the oath of office as President. He was, however, among other things, a racist who worried about the “Yellow Tide,” as well as being a man who didn't pay his bar bills unless and until he absolutely had to. All politicians knowing how essential it is to posture religiously, a special Friends Meeting House had to be set up in Washington DC for him—a meeting which in fact had no affiliation whatever with any other Quaker group— and as President he did occasionally attend there for a photo opportunity. Hoover was, however, not particularly impressed with the Quaker peace testimony and eventually came to regard the Cold War between the US and the USSR as a religious struggle. In 1950 he would call on the God-fearing nations of the world to unite “against the tide of Red agnosticism ... against the hideous ideas of the police state and human slavery.” He would never subject himself to a clearness committee, and he would never join, even at this Washington meeting which had been set up especially for his photo opportunities, a self-originating group which in fact lacked any affiliation to any other Friends anywhere.

THE QUAKER PEACE TESTIMONY

79. Ezra Cornell did in fact in his late adulthood contribute to the endowment of Cornell University, and he had in fact started out as a birthright [Quaker](#), but in his youth he had forsaken the [Religious Society of Friends](#) in order to marry with an Episcopalian girl — and it is clear that he never looked back. To say that he “was” a Quaker when he founded Cornell University, therefore, may in the most strict sense not be uttering a falsehood, but this would be to rely upon a Bill-Clintonian escape clause such as “It all depends upon what ‘was’ means.”



It all depends...

from start to finish decidedly non-Quakerly. They were, indeed, regular Baptists, and descendants of the Reverend Chad Brown who came in at the 1st [Baptist](#) Church of Providence after the Reverend Roger Williams had decided not to participate, and of his grandson, the Reverend James Brown, also a pastor of that church.⁸⁰



Sorry, but this is not Quaker costume.

One of the problems of the historical profession is scholars like this David Hinshaw, who in a search for greater and greater fulsomeness simply make stuff up out of whole cloth, and, because their stuff is magnificently fulsome, of course are able to find publishers, and, because their stuff is magnificently fulsome, are of course able to find readers. (Let's share this around: the publishers who are so greedy that they are willing to publish such crap are also to blame, and the readers who are so gullible that they are able to swallow such crap are also to blame.)

80. Visiting the Brown Mansion in Providence, I was shown a portrait of Mrs. Brown, attired in what was described as a cashmere shawl, and informed that although her husband was Baptist, she was a Quaker. I have not checked into this allegation, but I can assure you that it was a literal impossibility that in New England during the late 18th Century and the early 19th Century, a Quaker and a Baptist could be a married couple. Marrying outside the group meant immediate disownment. This was not merely a general rule, as I am aware of no single exception to it. Mrs. Brown simply could not have been married to Mr. Brown, and been a Quaker. No matter how wealthy the family, nothing remotely like this was ever tolerated.

→ September: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) was at [Harrow School](#) in north-west London again.



[Percy Bysshe Shelley](#) began his studies at [Eton College](#) near Windsor to the west of London (his sinecure at this welfare institution for the extraordinarily well situated would continue through Spring 1810).



→ September 1, Saturday: Karl Ludwig Harding discovered Juno, the 3d [asteroid](#) to be viewed from Earth. Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

7 day 1 of 9 M 1804/ I hardly know for what I am filling up paper, tho it seems sometimes as if thins occurs that may be profitable for me to keep in remembrance. Not expecting that my writing will be perused by any but myself, therefore if it should ever so happen that it should, & they meet with some things which may expose my simplicity, It may be rememeber'd it was written for my own purpose to adjust my memory to other diverse reasons, already mentioned some months past — This morning several of my particular & endeared friends have called to see me of which I was glad, & with one of them had a considerable religious conversation upon a passage of scripture,

which he does not understand, as it was by our primitive Friends, & tho we did not view the subject alike, yet we conversed in friendship, & I can say that my spirit felt severely humbled thro' the corse of the conversation.
This afternoon am going to Narragansett on business where I expect to stay tomorrow, which is first day-

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 September 2, Sunday: The [asteroid](#) Juno was announced.

ASTRONOMY

 September 3, Monday: Six Canzonets C.200-205 for voice and piano by Jan Ladislav Dussek was entered at Stationers' Hall, London.

Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

2 day 3 of 9 M 1804 / According to prospect I went to Narragansett on seventh day & reached there about Sun down. Lodged that night at Silas Casey's where I was kindly entertained in the Morning, called at several places which made it near twelve OClock before I could return to the ferry where I took Dinner, then crossed to Connanicut & went to Cousin Green's where I had rather unpleasantly to reflect on the manner of spending my time which was in worldly concerns, having attended no meeting that day - & altho' it appeared to be necessary to do as I did, yet it gave rise to some disagreeable sensations in my own mind as well as some of my friends who manifested it by observing what a poor example it was to be going about on first days, to do business for which we have six days to labour, the first or seventh is this both on which we are to rest from our outward concerns, & Weight (wait?) on the Lords with thankful hearts, for he hath furnished us with every means to acquire in the six, a sufficiency to rest on the Seventh, & devote our hearts to him whose just due is not only one but all the days of our lives - so that even when our hands are at labor, our minds ought to be devoted to HIM.- Was this our concern we should be preserved from many Evils which abundantly beset us & impede our progress in the right way -A Cousin Greens took tea, some occurrency while there rendered the time very agreeable, then came home in the corse of the evening visited several of my acquaintances. So retired to bed with but little satisfaction in the manner of my spending the day.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 September 4, Tuesday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

3rd day 4th of 9th M 1804 / Am thankful, this morning to find my mind touched with a degree of divine life, under which I feel my spirit humbled, having of late had to ramble much on Barran

Mountains.

There is nothing will bring our minds into the deeps equal to affliction, some of which I have reacently passed thro', tho' hid from human eyes

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 September 5, Wednesday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

4 day of 5 of 9th M 1804 / This afternoon I have been led into a reflection on some of my youthful actions which were at time very rebellious against the surest intimations of Truth in my heart. Yet I have been comforted in believing that I was preserved from any Gross evil, yet there was enough that no doubt would have forfeited my inheritance in the regions of Bliss hereafter -& I am thankful to say, that notwithstanding my abundant short comings & light touches of the Cross, I have felt at times that Divine good is still near me, & that I have made some good advancement in the Great & allimportant work of Salvation

But how much more is necessary to be done ? how much more watchfulness & care is requisite, before the time which I have spent in rebellion against the spirit of truth will be redeemed. -Ah I feel it truly lamentable, & a solemn warning, to be doubly dilligent to serve the Lord with Newness of life, lest the thread of my life be shortened & I numbered with the Silent Dead—

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 September 6, Thursday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

3th day 6 of 9th M 1804 / I have just returned from meeting & hardly know what to say. whether it was a good or bad one. for my own part I may say, there was a mixture of each. For a season I had hard work to keep my mind rightly centerd. - It seems to be a time in which the Almighty hath withdrawn his comforting presence, for on several occasions I have endeavored to turn my mind inward, to enquire of the Lord his holy Mind & will concerning me, & it felt as if there was a veil betwixt him & me. - I do greatly desire at times to get deeper & deeper in religion.

Near the close of the Meeting A Sherman was concern'd to utter these words "Hold fast that which thou hast, & let no man take from thee thy Crown." -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 September 7, Friday: Moving into the Great Plains, the Meriwether Lewis and William Clark expedition had begun to encounter a different range of wildlife: coyotes, antelope, mule deer, etc. On this particular day all the men were gainfully employed in forcing a prairie dog out of its hole by dumping water down its burrow, so they could send the little guy down the river to Jefferson (in all the captains would bring back, in their journals, descriptions of 178 novel plants and 122 novel animals).

A hurricane struck [Charleston](#).

Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

6 day 7 of 9 M 1804 / Spent last night watching with Daniel Austin, & in the course of it was led into some deep & interesting reflections. ---

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 September 8, Saturday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

7 day afternoon 8 of 9 M 1804 / For some considerable time my mind had been so dry & barren, that it has felt as if it was hard to approach the fountain of life, But may say that last evening & part of the day I have been comforted with a return of the favoring of divine love in my heart. Oh may all that is in me be aroused & quickened to a more full surrender of Self. I feel my (heart?) at this time bowed under an humbling Sense of my very great infirmity & rebellious against the Lord of Life & Glory -not that my outward conduct is such as to bring much reproach upon the cause of Truth, but there are concerns of the mind to which I am unfaithful, & if not given up to will bring on a decline of inward life, & as our beloved friend S [?] Hunt told us in our Yearly Meeting become like a dead man and stink in the nostrils of the living Tho a fair shew of religion may be kept yet we may become entirely dead to the Spirit of it - the Holy Father be pleased to touch my life as with a live from thy Altar that hereby I may be enlivened & [?] quickened to produce fruit acceptable in thy holy eye Sight

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 September 9, Sunday: Nathan Crane of Cambridge got married with Nancy Baker.

Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

1 day 10 of 9 M 1804 / On looking over the Meeting this Morning, & observing the many careless unconcerned countenances which were in it [crossed out] I was led to reflect on the many Dwarfs there are in the Camps of Israel in these days & felt as if my harp was entirely unstrung, & was ready to conclude that the Ark could no longer be reputably supported in this land & to me it was an affecting consideration, especially when I considered my own unworthyness & allmost entire incapacity to do any thing for its support -



The Afternoon was rather a roving time. - Took tea at Sam'l Thurston. in the evening made several short visits. & in one of them I was sensible of sustaining some life from joining in more conversation than was proffitable to any of us

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



September 11, Tuesday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

3 day 11 of 9 M 1804 / Spent last night in watching again with D Austin, this is sixteen nights which I have passed either in watching with Corps or sick persons - & well remember the serious reflections which some of them occasioned.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



September 12, Wednesday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

*4 day 12 of 9 M 1804 / By turning the eye of the mind inward was favor'd to feel life & Streangth to arise, beyond what I have experienced for some time
In this frame I went to see my beloved young friend (section crossed out) Daniel Austin (who is sick of fever) & while sitting by him it arose to a still greater height & my mind was bowed in deep humility & thankfulness for the favor of the Master's presence, once more kindly vouchsafed to me an unworthy creature.*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



September 14, Friday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

*6 day 14 of 9 M 1804 / This morning from several worldly & religious concerns my mind has become exceedingly exercised. - I feel all the weaknesses of human nature, while the declention of others present to my views, & forcibly feel that I am as likely to fall & bring reproach upon my profession as any one. Yet it is my great desire to be preserved under the Holy influence of Truth. When I consider what some of my beloved acquaintances have been & what they now are & that the fear is. they are likely to be still worse. My mind is brought into fear & Trembling & awful concern on my own Account.
Oh thou whom I desire to serve above all, draw nigh I intreat thee & support me, now in this renewed Exercise which presents to my view. Oh Lord enable me to stand firm in thy Power & suffer me not to turn to the right hand nor to the left in serving thee but with a willing heart yeald to all services which thou may require at my hand.-
Being unwell, went this afternoon to take a walk round the Neck in company with my intimate friend Thos Horsbay. & have just returned. -
During most of the time while we were out my mind was so depressed that I could very hardly join in in conversation, & I was affraid of being thought reserve. I very feelingly had to*

remember while I was sitting under a Rock a very striking passage in the Journal of our friend Job Scott, where he mentions a walk which he took in Ireland, which he says was pleasant & he might have enjoyed it, But had to remember the Wormwood & the Gaul, a considerable of which is my lot from a variety of circumstances. I felt so depressed as to be absent in mind from much of what my companion said.

As we were returning a fresh affliction was presented of which my words are wholly incometent to describe. It was the sudden removal out of Time of our dearly beloved & faithful Pillar in our Society John Hadiven I saw him but little before I left home, & when I heard of his decease I was so affected that it seem'd as if I should fall down in the street

He departed out of time in a solemn Awful Manner - as he was going to his garden (which he did every day) he was taken ill & sit down on the Seventh day Baptist Meeting house Steps, where he was soon discovered. while the person went to call assistance, he fell from the Steps but was soon taken to an House, where he remained some time, & seemed to recover a little at first, but was again taken ill & said to the woman friend that was with him "The scene is closed" which were his last words. Then in a short time stretched himself out and died immediately -

When we reflect upon the very exemplary life & conversation of this unexceptionable Man, whose spirit has doubtless just taken its flight to the realms of eternal day, it may tend to excite in us the warmest desires so to imitate his virtues & examples, that we may die in the like peaceful frame of Mind which he did.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 September 15, Saturday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

7 day 15 of 9 M 1804 / spent last night in watching with corps of Our Ancient & truly Honorable friend J Hadwin

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 September 16, Sunday: Joseph-Louis Gay-Lussac made a balloon ascent to 7,016 meters over Paris (this record would stand for more than 50 years and his measurements would help establish the science of meteorology).

Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

First day 16 of 9 M 1804 / This morning at the Hour of ten, the People assembled at the late dwelling of our above mentioned friend to attend his funeral which proceeded near eleven with a large setting about half an hour. Our friend David Buffum was ingaged in Testimony wherein he endeavored to turn the minds of the People to the necessity of preparing for Death, & said that the suddenness of the present decease might serve to arouse us to the necessity of being as well prepared as he was., he added

that many had fallen as sudden & but few as safe & very sutably and feelingly rehersed the passage from the revelations, which saith "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord yea saith the spirit for they rest from their labors & their works do follow them." He rose a second time & said "It was better to go to the House of Mourning then to the House of feasting & appeared to be concerned on account of the People that they might seek the right way to the Kingdom of Heaven Which is to know the Lord Jesus for our selves, & not look to any outward help or Instruments.

after the Meeting ended the Corps was carried to the Grave in the burying place near the Meeting House, where after a solemn pause it was interrred in the presence of weeping friends & relatives, who doubtless felt their irrepaeable loss. —

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 September 18, Tuesday: Muzio Clementi got married with Caroline Lehmann, 19-year-old daughter of the director of the Royal Opera, Berlin, in that city's Nicolai kirche (shortly after the ceremony the couple departed for Italy).

 September 19, Wednesday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

4 day 19 of 9 M 1804 / It hath been for a long time a season of great stripedness & derth (smudged) in my mind. And since the last date it seems greatly to have increased, so that I have thought an entire insensibility has covered my whole frame. — Alass Alass! I am ready at times to dry out. Oh! that it was with me as in time past & gone. How often do I find the little foxes at work in my Vineyard, niping the tender groth of the Fruit bearing branches, which was it not for those little subtil creatures which step in from every quarter would grow forth & yeald forthwith acceptable in the right of the Lord of the Vineyard, & peace to his tennant. May I be (smudge) used to a stricter search & more diligent Watch against the incroachments of these destroyers of all true happiness, & not suffer them to enter the Walls of my garden, but keep it enclosed & hedged about with those immutable materials which the Fox with his subtilty, nor the Lyon with all his formidable streangth, shall ever be able to prevail against. —

My very Soul bows within me at this time, in remembering the many times that I have been preserved from the enemies attacks by the Mighty Powers & kind hands of Israels God. May his streangth be my whole dependance, however striped I may be as to religious sensations or wordly Interest, both of which is very low at this time. — May all that is alive in me Center in deep humility before him who is streangth in weakness, health and sickness & riches in poverty. this is the breathing aspirations of my spirit at this time. —

It is what is called general Muster day. The Drums are beating & the Militia are now under Arms. One company of which has just passed my shop I was warned to attend & the Laws of the Land

require it, but as the laws of Conscience forbids (smudge) I conclude it will tend most to my peace, to refuse compliance with a Law which was made by Men over the Spirit, which part (smudge) they have no right to govern. from considering it in this light I am desirous to bear my testimony against it, & endeavor to support that holy law which was given from above. Which is "Learn war no more" "Leave your enemies" &c - Since I was warnd to appear, a search has been made to find whether my life is sufficiently in the Gospel Spirit to exalt the Testimony in refusing to bear arms - And find that Altho it is not wholly conformable to it, Yet at times (smudge) I tenderly feel for its promotion & was I to attend it would crucify the Blessed Savior afresh, & inflict a wound in my mind, which if it was ever healed the Scar would go with me to the Grave.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 September 20, Thursday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

5 day 20 of 9th M 1804 / Our Meeting this day was small, especially on our side the house, tho' the women mustered pretty largely. And I trust the circulation of divine Life was felt among us, to the humiliation of some of our Mind. for my part I was deeply affected on account of the low state of Society, I was led into a degree of sympathy with those who have to bear the burden in the heat of the day, every where. In the last which was preparative Meeting, there was renewed cause of exercise on account of the very low state of society part was from the queries as they observed that there was frequent neglect in some of attending our week day Meeting - at which my mind became touched with sorrow, & I thought it was right for me to stand up & make some remarks upon the Subject, but weakness or rather unfaithfulness prevented And Two of our Members were complain'd of by the overseers, & sent forward to the M Meeting ————— I know not how soon I may become a subject of offense & dealing. But crave at this time that thro' all my weaknesses & tryals to be preserved from being a reproach to that cause which is precious

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 September 22, Saturday: The Democrat of Boston reprinted an essay about [Sarah Bishop](#), "The Hermitess of North Salem," which it claimed to be copying from a newspaper in Poughkeepsie, New York:

Sarah Bishop, (for this was the name of this Hermitess) is a person of about fifty years of age. About thirty years ago she was a young lady of considerable beauty, a competent share of mental endowments, and education; She was possessed of a handsome fortune, but she was of a tender of delicate constitution, and enjoyed but a low degree of health; and could hardly be comfortable without constant recourse to medicine, and careful attendance; and added to this, she always discovered an



unusual antipathy to men; and was often heard to say that she had no dread of any animal on earth but man. Disgusted with them, and consequently with the world, about twenty-three years ago, she withdrew herself from all human society...

HERMITS



September 23, Sunday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

1 day 23 of 9 m 1804 / Our Meeting in the Morning was silent - but in the Afternoon A Sherman spoke a few words And A Robinson sweetly addressed the Truth, at which my mind was was much affected. it was a time of refreshment, for which I desire to be thankful ———

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



September 25, Tuesday: Near what is now Pierre, South Dakota the Teton Sioux (the Lakota) demanded that the Meriwether Lewis and William Clark expedition surrender to them of their boats, as a toll for moving farther upriver. This almost brought a fight, until headman Black Buffalo interceded.

Yellow fever broke out in Livorno.

The 12th Amendment established a new and more appropriate procedure for voting by electors for president and vice-president. Each elector had been casting two ballots for president, with the candidate obtaining the highest number of votes (assuming that candidate received a simple majority of more than half of the total votes) becoming president, and with the second highest vote-getter becoming vice-president. In case of ties, as had happened in 1800, an election decision had to be made in the House of Representatives. When [Thomas Jefferson](#) and Aaron Burr, running as a ticket for the republicans, tied in electoral votes, the lame duck congress had to cast 36 ballots before it determined to award the presidential office to Jefferson, and the decision reached was owing mostly to the rules about voting by state in the House of Representatives. Because the fear among republicans was that the federalists were going to appoint the senate president pro tem while calling for a new election, or award the presidential office to Burr, when the republicans took over the Congress they passed the 12th Amendment to require electors to vote for a president and a vice president simultaneously and separately, in order to prevent a repeat of one of the last acts of the “reign of witches” — as Jefferson termed the Adams administration.

Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

*3rd day 25 of 9 m 1804 / I have been reflecting this afternoon, on What I now am & what I might have been, if I had faithfully yealded to bear the Cross which was laid upon me in my childhood. And find that I have made but little progress, as by this time I might have been a strong Man in the Lord, & now am but a weak one -
My mind has been humbled under those reflection, & been brought to consider how many there are, who have been tenderly visited & revisited & at time been ready to say with David "If I forget thee O Jerusalem let my right hand forget her cunning, if I do not remember thee let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth; if I prefer(?) not Jerusalem leave(?) my chief joy" But now Alas find themselves sitting by the Rivers of Babylon; unable to sing the Lord's Song, being in a strange land, often remembering with sorrowful & fearful acusations the days when they were encircled*

round about by the Walls of the Lion. Through weakness unable to trace back the steps which they have taken from that city whose Walls are Salvation & whose Gates are praise; being sorrowfully captivated with the fascinating fictions of the Mock City of Babylon, with whose Merchandize many who have been highly favored of the Lord are now become drunken. - And have great need to turn unto him who will, on the grounds of obedience, graciously assist us, again to make straight steps & finally become inheritors of his most desirable City.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



September 26, Wednesday: The Gazette Nationale reported that Jan Ladislav Dussek was named Kapellmeister to Prince Ludwig Ferdinand of Prussia in Magdeburg, a passionate amateur pianist and composer.

Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

4 day 26 of 9th M 1804 / It is at present a very low time with me having had to feel my own weakenss & poor state in inward & outward circumstances; both are trying, & have been so ever since the expiration of my Apprenticeship -
The many deficiencies which appear among us in this Town, in religious concerns, has of late, often bowed my spirit, & raised desires that I might press forward thro' all the difficulties & discouragements that may attend me, & become firmly fixed on that rock which is never to be shaken.-

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



September 27, Thursday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

5 day 27 of 9 M 1804 / Our M Meeting is held in town & from a heavy cold which I have taken attended with a Head ach, fear that it will be difficult to sit the Meeting, but intend to try & hope to be favord with a season of improvement -
Attended Meeting. When I first took my seat from my indisposition was apprehensive of being tried with drowsiness, but endeavoured to center to the source of Life & was favord to sit quietly under a degree feeling which was improving to my Mind The drowsiness vanished - Holder Almy spoke, & intimated that there were them present who had not the Wedding Garment on, & that unless they wer more faithful they would be bound hand and foot & cast into utter darkness, where there will be weeping and nashing of teeth. I have no doubt of this truth that there are many members of our Society (of which number I am often concious of being one) who appear at solemn opportunities & are not cloathed sufficient Life to make their company acceptable to the Master of the Feast. -Jeremiah Austin was also concerned in testimony -
The business went on but heavily, tho' considering all things friends were favord to keep in the patience pretty well.-

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

September 28, Friday: Franz Schubert was one of several boys examined by Antonio Salieri and found good enough to sing in the Imperial Court Chapel.

September 29, Saturday: Friend Stephen Wanton Gould wrote in his journal:

7 day afternoon 29 of 9 mo 1804 / I am much indisposed today so as hardly to be able to keep about, but as I am sitting in my shop, feel inclined to insert that my mind has been favord with renewals of life, for several days past - in which time feelings have ocured which at present may be better felt than expressed.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

FALL 1804

Fall: Alexander Wilson hiked from his home in southern Pennsylvania to the Niagara Falls.⁸¹

OCTOBER

October: Jean-Jacques Dessalines became King Jacques I of Haiti. This would prove to be only the first in an exceedingly extensive series of one-emperor regimes each terminating in violent death.

October: John Leonard Knapp, Esq. of Alveston near Bristol got married at Bath with Miss Lydia Frances Freeman, youngest daughter of Arthur Freeman, Esq. of the island of Antigua. This couple would produce 7 children, 3 of whom would survive their father.

A late-season Atlantic hurricane produced such large snows in New England that it would come to be referred to as "the snowicane." At least 9 people died, fruit orchards were destroyed, and cattle and sheep froze in the fields. A number of ships were wrecked as the storm passed over Boston.

October 1, Monday: William Emerson Faulkner died.

Friend Stephen Wanton Gould wrote in his journal:

81. Refer to his THE FORESTERS; A POEM, DESCRIPTIVE OF A PEDESTRIAN JOURNEY TO THE FALLS OF NIAGARA, IN THE AUTUMN OF 1804 (Pennsylvania: Joseph Painter, 1838)

2 day of 10 M 1804 / Yesteray from much indisposition was unfit to attend Meeting. And in sitting quietly at home my mind was brought into feeling on account of several Matters.— Spent part of the day in reading Alice Hayes's account of her Travells in Life - & some part of Scripture

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 October 3, Wednesday: Townsend Harris, who would become the 1st Western consul to reside in Japan, was born.

 October 5, Friday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

*6 day 5 of 10 M 1804 / Since the last date it has been with me a very low time, both in body & mind, having been so unwell as not to be able to do any work, & a part of the time confined to the House
My mind is this morning deeply affected & bowed in humble thankfulness before the Lord under a sense of his goodness & merciful loving kindness to me a poor unworthy mortal
If I should be proved with firther & deeper tryals than I have already been, which are from within & without I crave the help of him who is Mighty and able to help, as they have been Almost as much as I can bear from complications of circumstances.
Oh Lord God Almighty be pleased to draw near & invest my spirit with thy power that therreby I may be quallified for such service as thou may see meet to appoint for me to perform
And O Father thou knowest for whom my heart is engaged at this time, be pleased to lay thy hand upon them that they may be drawn by thy Cords and constrained to walk in thy paths & come into thy Vineyard, & become fruit bearing branches*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 October 6, Saturday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

7 day 6 of 10 M 1804 / But little to say except that the day has gone on in the persuit of Worldly gain, but little turning or searching after substance of the most enduring kind.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 October 8, Monday: [Napoléon Bonaparte](#) learned that his complete plans for attacking British interests on three continents had been captured by the British. He would be obliged to abandon them.



October 9, Tuesday: In [Ipswich](#) there was a great gale with much rain. Many trees were blown down and large numbers of fowls, turkeys, geese, sheep, and cattle were killed. (Could it be that the gale in question occurred during the hours of darkness, thus accounting for reports from Ipswich dated the 9th and reports from Boston dated the 10th?)

The town of Hobart was founded on the island of Tasmania by British colonists.

Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

3 day 9 of 10 M 1804 / The day has passed with but little enjoyment of the true Life; yet I feel at this time the arising of it in my mind.- In several days past I have been very dry & lean. which when I come to reflect upon, is very alarming to find that I am on the barren Mountains & desolate Hills, where no nourishment is to be found. - Well may I learn wisdom from this state, & be aroused to a more diligent state of Watchfulness & proper weighting upon the Lord who is the Source of Life Wisdom & Strength - Several of our Friends have this day gone for [Providence](#) to attend the Quarterly Meeting. I should have been Glad to have been in their company had my health & other circumstances permitted.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



October 10, Wednesday: In [Boston](#), the steeple of Christ Church and the tower of King's Chapel were toppled by a gale. (Could it be that the gale in question occurred during the hours of darkness, thus accounting for reports from Ipswich dated the 9th and reports from Boston dated the 10th?)



October 11, Thursday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

*5 day 11 of 10 M 1804 / Attended Meeting which was small, but very precious to me ———
In the evening I called at Obadiah Williams's where were several of my endeared acquaintances.
When I first went in, I apprehended it would be my place to set very still and say but little, which I did & waited for the arisings of life, with my mind turned inward, & felt it graciously Vouchsafed - after some time I found the way opened to engage in conversation accompanied with a care not to be too much in expression.
I do really believe, there is much to the right improvement to be gained by young people's assembling together & turning their Minds to that Teacher which will teach us the right way, & by associating together we are brought near to each other in that love which will cement our hearts in an Indissoluble Union, which is necessary for us all to feel before we can become rightly qualified to be helpful in the Church - Thus by being together in the right way our minds assimulates & begets a nearness which is profitable & will make us one family even that family of Love - Oh that this was more the case among us as a Society then should we be a different people even fair as the Moon clear as*



the Sun & terrible to the enemies of Truth as an Army with Banners.

I forcibly feel the necessity of those observations as I write them having seen the great loss which Divers have sustained on this highly favored Spot of R Island for the want of family correspondence I believe so the Youth would not Marry out of Society as does, were parents timely & properly to introduce them into such company as would be proffitable, – but for the want of this they go abroad & seek associates of their own chusing & thus slide down the current of Vanity and disipation –How often does reflections of this kind pass my mind & how often is my mind brought to sympathize with my beloved young friends of this description.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



October 13, Saturday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

13 of 10 m 1804 / Our friends who attende the Quarterly Meeting have returned having when going experienced a time of Tribulation, from a Severe Storm. The wind was so high that it was with great difficulty that these who went by land could ride in their Chaises & were in danger of being blown of Browns Bridge, heavy rain with Thunder and Lightning added to the Awfulness of the Scene they got very wet, & some of them were out till late in the evening.

Our Beloved friends Anne Greene & Susanna Barker who have been to [Smithfield](#) & [Providence](#) on a religious account return'd with peaceful Minds, feeling the Answer of well done faithful Servants, having done my Will – The substance of this Dear Cousin Anne expressed to me on the evening of her return

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



October 14, Sunday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

1 day 14th of 10th mo 1804 / Truth was in dominion, at our foorenoon Meeting, we were favored to get into a solid quiet frame, such a frame as might be felt by those who are affar of, from the spirit of Truth in the heart; after we were quietly seated perhaps twenty Minutes, Our friend D. Buffum was conceren'd to speak extensively on the subject of happiness, setting forth the difference between the false & true, & said he felt a degree of Gospel Love to flow toward the gathering which warranted him thus to address us, tho he felt himself to be but a feeble instrument.

Then A Robinson rose, took up the subject & intersperced it with very instructing counsel to several states which she apprehended were present. –At her conclusion David rose again & was concerned to speak in a very remarkable manner on the Doctrine of accountability, which made my very inmost parts rejoice, knowing there were some who had imbibed those miserable tenates of Universal Salvation to their great hurt, if not total blindness. –the knowledge of which has of late greatly afflicted

my heart, so much so that several times I have left my shop in much distress, to visit the individual; & have endeavored to make use of all the powers which I am endued with to alter this judgement, in this Soul destroying Doctrine. - Our Meeting in the Afternoon was Silent and Solid - after Meeting took Tea with D Williams & wife, & was favor'd with much solidity of Mind thro the evening: for which I trust I am measurably thankful, & hope to be found worthy of more favors which cometh from the LORD ALONE

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 October 17, Wednesday: Milan prohibited imports from Tuscany due to the yellow fever epidemic.

General [George DeWolf](#) got married with Charlotte Patten Goodwin, daughter of Attorney-General Henry Goodwin of Newport, Rhode Island with Mary Bradford, daughter of Governor William Bradford and Mary LeBaron Bradford of Bristol.

 October 18, Thursday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

5th day 18 of 10 m 1804 / Attended our meeting which was silent, solemn & instructing; from several serious and weighty reflections which Arose in my Mind.

————— *Stephen Gould* [Newport](#)
R Island

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 October 19, Friday: Three Piano Sonatas with violin and cello accompaniment op.50 by Leopold Kozeluch were entered at Stationers' Hall, London.

 October 23, Tuesday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

3rd day 23 of 10 m 1804 / My Brother James proposes tomorrow morning to sail for Charleston S Carolina to work at his trade this Winter, which has occasioned very serious reflections in my mind.

*He has just gone from my shop, & I have been enabled to impart my feelings & advice to him on the occasion, to my great comfort * his cordial acceptance, which is an additional satisfaction to find that he received it as he did. - I much desire he may be preserved in that pernicious City, where Vice of every kind is so predominant, as hardly to be noticed, or supressed by its Inhabitance; I apprehend, that a Youth who goes there without the Stay of a Father or Guardian is ever liable to be led into the facinating wickedness of gameing or Whore Housses, which will desstroy their peace here & Eternal Happiness hereafter Therefor my sincere desires, I trust have assended to the Almighty, that he richly endow him with his holy preserving spirit, which if he will take heed to will preserve him from every snare & even display him as an ensign of righteousness to*

those who have never known the ways of the Lord.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 October 24, Wednesday: North of what is now Bismarck, North Dakota, Meriwether Lewis's and William Clark's Corps of Discovery reached the earth-lodge villages of the Mandans and Hidatsas. Some 4,500 people lived there – more than live at the time either in St. Louis or in Washington DC. The captains decided to place Fort Mandan across the river from the main village.

 October 26, Friday: Lucca closed its border with Livorno due to the yellow fever epidemic.

Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

6 day 26 of 10 M 1804 / Last forth day evening I walked to [Portsmouth](#), to attend the M Meeting, Lodged at cousin L Chase in the morning after breakfast walked up & spent a little time with Cousin Shadrack and wife, - from there went to Meeting. The first was a pretty quiet one tho' I did not enjoy it as fully as at some other times, being rather unsettled in mind. - Sarah Fish spoke a few words towards the close of it. In the last Meeting, business was transacted pretty well Took dinner at Cousin L Chase's & from there went to Cousin Alice Goulds & took tea, then came home & called to see Obediah Williams who is very ill with Disentary.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 October 27, Saturday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

7 day 27 of 8 M [sic] 1804 / Last night I spent in watching with my beloved friend Obediah Williams, & although he was very much indisposed yet in the corse of the evening & night he communicated some very deep & excellent counsel to me on diverse subjects, particularly on my conduct towards the Officer whom I hourly expect either to carry me to Goal or take my property for a militia fine. - & on the Subject of our Young friends going from home in early age to the Southern States. - the temptation which they are liable to, & et, he added that unless they are well founded & grounded on the pure substance itself they are likely to become entirely lost -says he, speaking of Young friends, Oh it is as a sea of Glass on which they stand, & few there be that are able to keep their ground. - & much more which I have forgot to repeat but wish the substance may long remain -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 October 29, Monday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

2 day 29 of 10 M 1804 / Yesterday attended Meeting. - In the forenoon D Buffum delivered an instructing testimony founded on these Words "Go work in my Vineyard & whatsoever is right I will give thee" I think it a favored day, particularly in the afternoon, when my mind was brought into Silent, deep, & serious



meditation, on account of the low state of society, how many there are who have been religiously concerned, & seen better times, but now are fast declining as the Spirit of true religion, & become as it were dupes to the world. - My mind was deeply affected on behalf of these, with desires that they might be stirred up to a more lively Zeal for the promotion of Religion in themselves & others. -But more particularly was my feelings awakened for myself, feeling but little Authority to say or do much for that cause which I wished might be promoted. I became truly desirous to dig down deeper into my mind that I might discover the reason of my weakness - & find watchfulness & faithfulness is my great Lack
Spent the evening agreeably with D. Buffum -

By virtue of the following Militia warrant (if there be any virtue in it) Was this day 29 of Month taken from me. steel watchchains 2 Gilt Seals & 2 Buckle Brushes, worth about 3 Dollars, by James Chappel Constable. -

Warrant

Newport State of Rhode Island & Providence Plantations

[seal]

To the town sergant or either of the constables in the County of Newport

Whereas Stephen Gould of Newport in the County of Newport, private in the Company of Infantry in said Newport, Commanded, commanded by Charles C Dunham, in the Regiment of Militia, In said County Commanded by Joseph Boss Junr Coln Comodant

Was duly notified to appear at the Company's parade, in said Newport on the 19th day of Sept 1804 with such arms & Equipments as the Acts of Congress & of the Honble General Assembly of the aforesaid State are required. - And Where as Contrary to the Law in this Case made and provided the said Stephen did not appear at said time & place, & hath therefore forfeited the Sum of \$1.50 Cents to the use Directed by Law.- all which will appear by the List of Delinquents, & Warrant of the Captain returned to the undersigned Justice of the peace for the Town of Newport afforesaid, Dated the 29th day of Sept. 1804. Therefore in the Name of the said State you are hereby Commanded forwith of the Goods & Chattels of the Said Stephen Gould within your precinct to Levy by Distress & sale shall thereof, the sum of \$1.50 Cents with 25 Cents for this Writ & also Your Lawful Fees for the Services hereof. & for Want of such Goods and Chattels you are required to take the Boody of the said Stephen Gould & him safely Commit to the Goal in said Newport, where the keeper thereof shall safely keep him till he pay the sums afforesaid, with Legal Fees & costs, or shall be otherwise Discharged by Law Hereof Fail not: but True return make of your Doings thereon, to the undesigned Justice of the peace within Twenty Days from the Date hereof.



1804

1804

*Given under my hand & seal at Newport afforesaid the 9 day of
October 1804 & of Independence the twenty Ninth.*

Rob't Taylor Justice of the Peace

*Thus this state which formerly was the most attentative to
conciencious people of all on the Continent have now Degenerated
into the rigor, while that of Boston & several others have come
out of their Old Spirit of persecution & do not so much as call
on friends to appear at their Militia Musters,- The suffering
of mine has been but very small compared with their of old times.
This is the first time I have been called upon since my
Apprenticeship & I believe was careful to take as near the worth
of the fine as possible.*

THE QUAKER PEACE TESTIMONY
RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



October 31, Wednesday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

*31 of 10 M 1804 / Last evening my dear Mother arrived here from
NYork where she has been on a visit to her Sister & Friends. -
My mind has of late been deeply affected on Several accounts &
in times of cogitation, these lines from an old peace which I
have met with, of the wrighting of Ann Schoolfield has passed
thro' my mind to my Instruction & comfort*

*"My heart is affected So
For ease I know not where to go
But unto the great King of Kings
Who comfort to the people brings."*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



1804

1804

NOVEMBER



November: The British [John Thoreau](#), the one for whom we don't even have a birth date, in this year became an Ensign. According to an article in the [Caledonian Mercury](#) of Edinburgh, Scotland for November 15, Thursday, 1804, the "WAR-OFFICE" had released on November 3d a list of the names of officers being posted to various military formations. This appointments list was lengthy, but we note that a "John Thoreau" was being appointed as an "Ensign" to the "4th Foot."⁸² (Since, ordinarily, a young man would become an Ensign toward the end of his teenage years, and since [John Thoreau](#) of Concord, Massachusetts had been born in 1787 and would have been about seventeen years of age at this point, although we have no date of birth for this British John Thoreau, we may safely presume that these two men of the same name were members of the same generation. We have no idea, of course, whether they were related by blood, and also, we have no idea whether

82. It had been the Light Infantry Companies of His Majesty's 4th and 10th Regiments of Foot that had marched against the local militias in Lexington and Concord on April 19, 1775. These were redcoats. The losses of that day, at Concord Bridge, were from the 4th Foot. It would be the 4th Foot that would set fire to the White House during the War of 1812.

they were even aware of each other's existence.)



His Majesty's 4th Regiment of Foot had two battle flags rather than one:



➡ November 3, Saturday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

7 day 3 of 11 M 1804 / Since the last date my mind has been almost dead to religious engagement, except that I have been favored to write a letter to my brother James, in which I believe I was uncommonly qualified, & am thankful for it, greatly desiring it may have good effect. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

➡ November 4, Sunday: Meriwether Lewis and William Clark hired Toussaint Charbonneau, a French Canadian fur trader living among the Hidatsas, as an interpreter. His Shoshone wife Sacagawea had been captured by the Hidatsas several years earlier and then sold to Charbonneau (along with another Shoshone girl). Having been told that the Shoshones lived at the headwaters of the Missouri and had many horses, the captains believed the two will prove helpful when the expedition reached the mountains.

➡ November 5, Monday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

2 day 5 of 11 M 1804 / Last seventh day towards evening I found an inclination to go to [Portsmouth](#), intending to be at their meeting on first day - After I had filled [crossed out] myself began to walk on, & when I had walked about half a mile, began to feel fatigued & discouraged about the undertaking, & looked back & saw two market Carts. & had thoughts of applying to one of them to help me on my journey, but when they came up I felt sensible that they would not be willing. - & was ready to turn back, but on

observing two chaises behind me, concluded to keep on untill they came up. finding the first was full, I thought within myself, "I'll trust with a gegree [degree?] of faith & perhaps I shall get along, so when the other came up found it had but one person, who readily took me up & carried me within a Mile & an half of where I wished to go" -

This I mention that I may see ways are sometimes cast up for us when no way appears, & when prospects are dull & gloomy we are provided for to our admiration. - & there is no doubt, if we are careful to dwell on holy Ground the kind hand of the Almighty will be with us both in spiritual & temporal concerns. - may dependance be ever placed on this Spot -

The next day I went to Meeting in which my mind was much afflict'd on taking a view of the people present, to see & feel the dull stupor which prevailed almost over the whole of us. - the State of Society was quite moving to my mind, to see so few Standard bearers, & so few who are likely to come forward to succeed or join with the present had an effect which moved all that was alive in me, with desires that thro' faithfulness I might contribute a little to the present drooping state of society. - After meeting my feelings were much more [?arached] as I found the [smudge] stopt to treat with a Young man who had paid his Militia fine.

Dined at Cousin Chases where my mind was so feeling impressed with the above mentioned subjects with others that I felt conversation to be a burden to my mind. -took tea at Cousin Alice Goulds & saw her poor son Wm who was much affected at seeing me he is a moving Object, & may the sight of him serve as a Monument of human frailty- then came home & spent the evening at C Rodmans to some edification.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 November 6, Tuesday: An alliance was signed between Russia and Austria in St. Petersburg.

Official returns of a plebiscite held in France on this day showed a 99.93% vote in favor of transforming the nation into an empire.

 November 7, Wednesday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

7 of 11 M 1804 / 4 day of the Week
Things wear a gloomy prospect both as to the inward & outward, but I trust I have seen where to place my confidence even on him who is the ruler & disposer of Heaven and Earth, & altho' it may be long before he lifts up the light of his countenance, & is pleased to gladen us with the rays thereof, yet I humbly trust, by patient waiting, as at his Holy foot Stool, we shall yet see his mercy graciously extended to the admiration of our drooping Minds.——

 November 8, Thursday: President [Thomas Jefferson](#)'s 4th Annual Message.

Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

5 day 8 of 11 M 1804 / Attended Meeting which we passed in Silence, & some degree of solemnity cover'd my mind. Altho my meeting was some what comparable to a confused dream yet I trust some part of it was acceptable. – What I mean by confused dream, is, – my mind would sometimes be in one place, & sometimes in another & hard to be kept to the center & sorce of life. – Confusion of this kind is often my experience, the Adversary is very buisy [?] to insinuate worldly concerns when we attempt to turn our thought inward, & it is astonishing to see how subtly, & at what unsuspected quarters he will bring in his vain thoughts, to divert our attention from silent, & acceptable Worship of God, even when, I have the most desirious to overcome him, he has tried the harder, but thankfully may I say the sometimes I have been favored to overcome & lay waste his designs. –

My mind has bee seriously concerned for some days, on account of the Inhabitance of our Town, especially those who are in low circumstances. a cold & prehaps [sic] hard Winter is now approaching, & there is but very little Wood to be sold, & what there is, is so very dear, as to render it impossible for them to procure a sufficiency to keep them comfortable, & what is greatly to be fear'd is that it is not likely to be any better. perhaps what has led me into this sympathy, is that I am something in their condition, & there is nothing can bring us to realise things like experience

I view it as a very great calamity & no doubt is designed to to bring us nearer to the true & living faith. Indeed it has been a remarkable time, this Year throughout the whole continent, what of pestilence, Severe Storms, Drough &c, all of which the kind hand of the Almighty has evidently been in. – I am ready to conclude that it is time for us to be up & doing for ourselves. –

 November 10, Saturday: Die Neger, a singspiel by Antonio Salieri to words of Treitschke, was performed for the initial time, in the Theater-an-der-Wien, Vienna. This would be withdrawn after only a few performances. This would be Salieri's final opera.

 November 13, Tuesday: British and [Indian](#) troops defeated Holkar of Indore at Deeg.

Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

3 day 13 of 11 M 1804 / Alas for me! I have been & still am, so poor as hardly to be able to write, how I spent my time on first day last the 11th instant. All I can say is that I attended meeting's which were silent. I trust a degree of favor attended, & am sure that I endeavored to turn my mind inward to the Life, but Satan was permitted to buffet me in a large degree.

*In the Afternoon, after Meeting I walked down to Jon Dennis's took tea, & spent part of the evening, in the course of which we drew into a solemn Silence, & Dear Hannah was concern'd to supplicate the Almighty for preservation, & strength to be enabled to perform our days work with acceptance, become faithful Burden bearers, & render the praise, Glory & Honor to him who it belongeth.
The evening ended to my solid satisfaction, being comforted with more life than at any time before in the course of the Day.*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



November 15, Thursday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

5 day, 15 of 11 M 1804 / From a variety of circumstances my mind has (this morning) become much exercised, & may Oh may it have as proffitable, as it is humbling tendency — In the first place it seems as if the Lords judgements are abroad in the Earth, especially on the Inhabitantce of [Newport](#), & it is the poorer classes of people that are likely to feel it the most forcibly — There is at present not a stick of wood to be sold in town. — I heard yesterday that there was some sold at the rate of \$10 Dollars P Cord, a number of people are nearly quite out, & a cold tedious Winter is fast approaching; & what will be our fate the Lord with his all seeing eye only knows. May He with his Almighty power arise for our help, & spare his Judgements for this time, altho we are very unworthy of his protection. The next matter which has nearly affected my mind is, the time of great stumbling that it is, among some who stand foremost in the rank, as well as many of less conspicuous stations in our Society. Oh! that I may be preserved in true & living faith: that faith which worketh by love to the purifying of the heart. I am now going to meeting with desires to perform acceptable worship thro' the assistance of the holy Spirit. — Afternoon. — The abovementioned desires were measurably granted, the meeting was small owing to its being very stormy, there was but three women & but few men yet it was a quiet solid time. — I have this Afternoon read over some part of my journal, with which my mind has been sensibly affected; and renewedly confirm'd in the belief that it is right for me to continue in the practice of it, as way opens.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



November 17, Saturday: After 4 days of fighting on the Ganges River southeast of Delhi, British and [Indian](#) forces defeated the forces of Holkar of Indore at Farrukhabad.



November 19, Monday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

2 day 19 of 11 M 1804 / It is indeed at present with me a season of great streight My hands are ready to hang down & my knees to smite together for fear. In both inward and outward circumstances, for in the outward, I am almost ready to give out

at times, having but little business & some heavy expences, & in the inward there is so much of the evil nature for me to grapple with that it seems very hard to enjoy the Light & Life but very little time together. – Oh Lord God Almighty I intreat thee to be with me lest I perish.

Oh the labor that I have had with some who are stumbling in the true & genuine faith in God, My mind has been deeply humbled & bowed down on the account of some. It is not a time for me to give way to many of the discouraging feelings which some times present to my views, but rather to put on the whole armour of streangth to combat false notions which some have imbibed, who were once in a flourishing state, but it now seems as if satan had taken them, & was sifting them as as wheat. – Oh may I be enabled to resist him the the wicked deceiver of Men, & I have no doubt but all who are rightly desirous & continue faithful will be enabled to put him to flight, for his countenance will fall before the true light, he can never stand before it.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 November 20, Tuesday: The New-York Historical Society was formed.

Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

3 day 20 of 11 M 1804 / Oh! the deep & proving seasons which I have to pass thro', it seems as if faith & patience on every hand were tried as to an hairs breadth, yet I am sensible that others have far greater & deeper Baptisms than mine & have to thank the Father & fountain of every sure Mercy for his tender dealings, under a firm & indubitable belief that all our suffereings are permitted for the refinement of our Souls, that they may be prepared for another & far better world where sorrow is never known nor anxious cares perplex.

Whether I am ever to walk in a more easy path than I do at present I cannot tell, but if my afflictions do but work for the far more exceeding & eternal weight of Glory, I hope to be content, & suffer with cheerfulness what ever may be cast up for me, hard as it may be for flesh & blood to bear –

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 November 21, Wednesday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

4 day 21 of 11 M 1804 / How poor, how weak & almost disconsolate are my feelings to day? was it not that I have felt the healing hand of the Almighty to be underneath, I should have been ready to conclude, that an entire fall was my inevitable doom. –

Oh! Lord grant me patience & endue me with faith & streangth to hold out as long as things are so dark & Gloomy, that all may redound to thy Honor & praise; suffer I beseech thee no dishonor to be brought on the holy cause through me. –

 November 22, Thursday: [Mount Vesuvius](#) erupted: “Effusiva — Lava a SW attorno ai Camaldoli tra Torre del Greco e Torre Annunziata. Danni alle culture.”

Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

5 day 22 of 11 M 1804 / Our Meeting to day was much disturbed by a drunken Man who came in soon after the Meeting & gathered took his seat young womens quarter which discomposed them & the whole Meeting, by coughing & speaking so loud as to be heard over the whole house, yet to me it was a time of quiet, & I was refreshed & comforted - In the preparative Meeting Richard Mitchell Obadiah Williams & Jonathon Dennis were proposed as overseers, & the account sent to the M Meeting. In my shop this evening one of the most remarkable opportunities that perhaps ever has taken place in the whole corse of my experience, was between a dearly beloved young friend of mine & myself - As we were talking on many things, I was led to express myself in a degree of Zeal to a considerable length. - When the conversation ended we were both evidently under good impressions, & took our seats & centered down into an awful stillness of mind in which I felt desirous that all which I might do for the promotion of the cause of truth may be to the Honor & Glory of God alone, & that I might not vaunt anything of my own when I have been favored to speak to the convincement of any mind. - The power of the Lord God Almighty had wrought so powerfully between us that he kneeled in supplication to the Almighty in much brokenness of spirit, craving our preservation, & that we might be strengthened to run the row that is set before us with acceptance. - It was such a time that I desire may never be forgotten by him nor me -

1804

1804



November 23, Friday: [Nathaniel Hawthorne](#) would allege, in his campaign bio supporting Brigadier General [Franklin Pierce](#)'s campaign for President of the United States of America in 1852, that Pierce had been born on this date at Hillsborough in the State of New Hampshire:



FRANKLIN PIERCE was born at Hillsborough, in the State of New Hampshire, on the 23d of November, 1804. His native county, at the period of his birth, covered a much more extensive territory than at present, and might reckon among its children many memorable men, and some illustrious ones. General Stark, the hero of Bennington, Daniel Webster, Levi Woodbury, Jeremiah Smith, the eminent jurist, and governor of the state, General James Miller, General McNeil, Senator Atherton, were natives of old Hillsborough county. General Benjamin Pierce, the father of Franklin, was one of the earliest settlers in the town of Hillsborough, and contributed as much as any other man to the growth and prosperity of the county.... At Franklin Pierce's birth, and for many years subsequent, his father was the most active and public-spirited man within his sphere; a most decided democrat, and supporter of Jefferson and Madison; a practical farmer, moreover, not rich, but independent, exercising a liberal hospitality, and noted for the kindness and generosity of his character; a man of the people, but whose natural qualities inevitably made him a leader among them. From infancy upward, the boy had before his eyes, as the model on which he might instinctively form himself, one of the best specimens of sterling New England character, developed in a life of simple habits, yet of elevated action. Patriotism, such as it had been in revolutionary days, was taught him by his father, as early as his mother taught him religion. He became early imbued, too, with the military spirit which the old soldier had retained from his long service, and which was kept active by the constant alarms and warlike preparations of the first twelve years of the present century. If any man is bound, by birth and youthful training, to show himself a brave, faithful, and able citizen of his native country, it is the son of such a father.

Presumably we should accept this as accurate at least insofar as date and place of birth, and names of parents, despite the fact that had Pierce been born outside the USA, he would not have been eligible under the Constitution to run for President, as these are data elements attested to by independent, objective, and ordinarily truthful sources as well as by this creative bio done up for him by a college buddy. As to whether Franklin actually inherited from his father anything more than a love of strong drink, as to whether Franklin ever exhibited what we would term patriotism rather than what we would term opportunism, the record this politician left for our consideration is considerably more problematic.

The old people of his neighborhood give a very delightful picture of Franklin at this early age. They describe him as a beautiful boy, with blue eyes, light curling hair, and a sweet expression of face. The traits presented of him indicate moral symmetry, kindness, and a delicate texture of sentiment, rather than marked prominences of character. His instructors testify to his propriety of conduct, his fellow-pupils to his sweetness of disposition and cordial sympathy. One of the latter, being older than most of his companions, and less advanced in his studies, found it difficult to keep up with his class; and he remembers how perseveringly, while the other boys were at play, Franklin spent the noon recess, for many weeks together, in aiding him in his lessons. These attributes, proper to a generous and affectionate nature, have remained with him



through life. Lending their color to his deportment, and softening his manners, they are, perhaps, even now, the characteristics by which most of those who casually meet him would be inclined to identify the man. But there are other qualities, not then developed, but which have subsequently attained a firm and manly growth, and are recognized as his leading traits among those who really know him. Franklin Pierce's development, indeed, has always been the reverse of premature; the boy did not show the germ of all that was in the man, nor, perhaps, did the young man adequately foreshow the mature one.

Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

6 day 23 of 11 M 1804 / I have in the course of the day paid attention to a wellwishing friend of mine as he has set in my Shop reading the Life of Baron F Trink & I have concluded it is not a proffitable Book for young people to read., as the tenor of it is inconsistent with the Spirit of the Gospel, his pitiful tale of adventures will sometimes raise the power of sympathy & we can see no way but to assent to what he did as being right, thus the mind by dabbling with books which tend to amuse the heads if not affect the heart is drawn away from the pursuit of purity & holiness, & at reading those books which affect the passions we often get so raised & to be ready to think they are religious impressions & so center into very unprofitable Ideas of things, - Altho I have heard much of this book need to day, yet very deeply has my spirit been affected with things of quite a different nature. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



November 24, Saturday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

7 day 24 of 11 M 1804 / I trust the week ends with some degree of spiritual advancement.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



November 25, Sunday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

*1 day of 25 of 11 M 1804 / Our meetings were both silent, but to my mind good solid opportunities. Took tea at Sam Thurstons & spent part of the evening in Company with our friends David Buffum
Between meetings My Mother related the following anecdote of my infancy. As we were sitting conversing on several subjects, I observed that my path had been different from some, & said that I wondered at it, to which it was reply'd, it was born with me, for I always had an aversion to a woman with an high cap, or gaetry [gaiety?] in general one day when three valuable friends were at our house, who I have since dearly loved & truly honor'd, whose names were Isaac Lawton, Mary Mitchell & my cousin David Greene, she was sitting with me in her lap when about a Year Old I lay & looked at them again & again, & after a while said, "how do" which were the first words that ever*

I spoke. The circumstances of my speaking was observed by the friends present, & one of them said I was born a friend, & when my mother told me of it today I reply'd I hope I shall die one - This is inserted for my own benefit, therefore if it should ever be perused by others & considered a weakness, let it be remembered that it was to serve my own turn, as I consider If I should live in some future day when weakness & trials assail me recurring to this may afford [afford] me some little streangth as it has had a similar effect at hearing it related.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



November 26, Monday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

2 day 26 of 11 M 1804 / The day spent as usual at work in my shop. The evening spent at Walter Cornells in the valuable and instructing company of my beloved Cousin Anne Greene -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



November 27, Tuesday: A new wooden arch toll-bridge over the Connecticut River connected the Main Street of the town of Hinsdale in New Hampshire with the sovereign state of Vermont — replacing a ferry that had been in operation near the Simon Brooks farm two miles below the town. The bridge was of such defective construction that in a few years its arch would fall.

Milton, a fait historique by Gaspare Spontini to words of de Jouy and Dieulafoy, was performed for the initial time, at the Théâtre Favart, Paris.

Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

3 day 27 of 11 M / This morning I rose considerable time before day. - & on rising was very instructingly presented to the view of my mind, that of the Apostles going before day to visit the Sepulcre of my Saviour, & of his being risin before they had arived. - Accompanied with desires that my spirit might Seek after him untill he may be found whom I have long faintly sought after. & altho he may be risin & I not able to find him till after a long search, yet he will appear in the right time, & occasion [cause] our hearts to Burn within us, as he did the hearts of those he talked with on the road - Those reflections were imprinted on my mind with the seal of intrsuction this morning while it was yet dark -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



November 28, Wednesday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

4 day 28 of 11 M 1804 / My mind for several days has been favored with Something of divine sweetness. And Oh I am humbly Thankful for it I feel the Spirit of the Father, near my heart as I write & am almost broken into tears from the effects of it. - He is



1804

1804

Good & my mind bows before him with humble acknowledgements for the many favors which I have received at his Gracious, & all bountyfull hand, he bears long with us in our weaknesses, he certainly hath borne long with me, & yet they are far from being all purged away. - But hope & trust by his holy refining power, wholy to be redeemed from the earthly nature, believing it a work possible to be done.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



November 29, Thursday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

*5 day 29 of 11 M 1804 / Attended our M Meeting which was to my mind a sweet & precious season - Our Beloved Anne Greene was favored to preach the Gospel in the Authority of her Master: & my mind was deeply affected at her communication. - in the last meeting she return'd the copy of the Minute which she Took from us some Months past to visit the M Meeting of [Providence](#) & some meetings in [Smithfield](#) Quarter & said she had but little to say except, that she was ready to lay it all at the feet of him who had helped her through, & hoped it might be an encouragement to others to cast in their mites. She brought two endorsements on her certificate from [Smithfield](#) & Uxbridge, & a certificate from [Providence](#) expressing their unity with her in her Gospel Labors among them. - My mind was affected from the many afflicting circumstances that were before us, no less than four Young men were under dealing for their misconduct I never remember to have been in a meeting where in my mind was under more sensibility than in that, & desire to be thankful that I was capable of feeling, & kept in a tender quickened frame of Mind.
After Meeting I rode to [Middletown](#) on business, & staid all night. -The next day came home, & went to Narragansett where I staid overnight & the next day came home seventh day*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



November 30, Friday: [Samuel Chase](#), the 1st US supreme court justice to be impeached, began his trial. (He would not be convicted.)



1804

1804

WINTER 1804/1805

DECEMBER



December: Frightened at the progressive darkening of the continent, the legislature of [North Carolina](#) recommended that the governments of the various states of the federal union of the United States of America should cede, to the federal Congress, power to prohibit the introduction of any more [slave](#) Negroes from Africa or the Caribbean islands into North America.

THE MIDDLE PASSAGE

W.E. Burghardt Du Bois: So alarming did the trade become that North Carolina passed a resolution in December 1804,⁸³ proposing that the States give Congress power to prohibit the trade. Massachusetts,⁸⁴ Vermont,⁸⁵ New Hampshire,⁸⁶ and Maryland⁸⁷ responded; and a joint resolution was introduced in the House, proposing as an amendment to the Constitution "That the Congress of the United States shall have power to prevent the further importation of slaves into the United States and the Territories thereof."⁸⁸ Nothing came of this effort; but meantime the project of taxation was revived. A motion to this effect, made in February, 1805, was referred to a Committee of the Whole, but was not discussed. Early in the first session of the ninth Congress the motion of 1805 was renewed; and although again postponed on the assurance that South Carolina was about to stop the trade,⁸⁹ it finally came up for debate January 20, 1806.⁹⁰ Then occurred a most stubborn legislative battle, which lasted during the whole session.⁹¹ Several amendments to the motion were first introduced, so as to make it apply to all immigrants, and again to all "persons of color." As in the former debate, it was proposed to substitute a resolution of censure on South Carolina. All these amendments were lost. A long debate on the expediency of the measure followed, on the old grounds. Early of Georgia dwelt especially on the double taxation it would impose on Georgia; others estimated that a revenue of one hundred thousand dollars might be derived from the tax, a sum sufficient to replace the tax on pepper and medicines. Angry charges and counter-charges were made, - e.g., that Georgia, though ashamed openly to avow the trade, participated in it as well as South Carolina. "Some recriminations ensued between several members, on the participation of the traders of some of the New England States in carrying on the slave trade." Finally, January 22, by a vote of 90 to 25, a tax bill was ordered to be brought in.⁹² One was reported on the 27th.⁹³ Every sort of

83. McMaster, HISTORY OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, III. page 517.

84. HOUSE JOURNAL (reprinted 1826), 8th Congress, 2d Session, V. 171; MASSACHUSETTS RESOLVES, May, 1802, to March, 1806, Volume II. A. (State House ed., page 239).

85. HOUSE JOURNAL (reprinted 1826), 9th Congress, 1st Session, V. 238.

86. HOUSE JOURNAL (reprinted 1826), 9th Congress, 1st Session, V. 266.

87. SENATE JOURNAL (reprinted 1821), 9th Congress, 1st Session, IV. 76, 77, 79.

88. HOUSE JOURNAL (reprinted 1826), 8th Congress, 2d Session, V. 171.

89. ANNALS OF CONGRESS, 9th Congress, 1st Session, page 274.

90. ANNALS OF CONGRESS, pages 272-4, 323.

91. ANNALS OF CONGRESS, pages 346-52, 358-75, etc., to 520.

opposition was resorted to. On the one hand, attempts were made to amend it so as to prohibit importation after 1807, and to prevent importation into the Territories; on the other hand, attempts were made to recommit and postpone the measure. It finally got a third reading, but was recommitted to a select committee, and disappeared until February 14.⁹⁴ Being then amended so as to provide for the forfeiture of smuggled cargoes, but saying nothing as to the disposition of the slaves, it was again relegated to a committee, after a vote of 69 to 42 against postponement.⁹⁵ On March 4 it appeared again, and a motion to reject it was lost. Finally, in the midst of the war scare and the question of non-importation of British goods, the bill was apparently forgotten, and the last attempt to tax imported slaves ended, like the others, in failure.

 December: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) spent the [Christmas](#) holidays with the Hansons.

 December 1, Saturday: Work on the Chesapeake and Delaware [Canal](#) was suspended, due to a lack of funds. Work would be resumed 19 years later.

 December 2, Sunday: In a glittering ceremony at the cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris, a ceremony that included of course [Pope Pius VII](#), [Napoléon Bonaparte](#) made himself the crowned emperor of France, and then crowned his wife Josephine as Empress. Everybody who was anybody was there. The music for the occasion, a mass and a Te Deum, was by Giovanni Paisello. Due to the entire absence of color photography, the scene would need to be depicted by David:



Our question for us of course would be, is the Napoleonic [General Thoreau](#) to be found anywhere in this sea of faces?

Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

1 day 2 of 12 M 1804 / Our Meetings to day were very large. D Buffum was concerned in a few words of testimony in the morning: but my poor mind was tossed about with but little life. in the Afternoon it was rather better. —

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

92. ANNALS OF CONGRESS, pages 374-5.

93. See House Bill No. 94.

94. ANNALS OF CONGRESS, 9th Congress, 1st Session, page 466.

95. ANNALS OF CONGRESS, 9th Congress, 1st Session, pages 519-20.

1804

1804

 December 4, Tuesday: [Myron Holley](#) got married with Sally House.



Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

3 day 4 of 12 M 1804 / I am sometimes fearful that there will be more writing in my journal than will tend to proffit, but am at this moment comforted with remembering that if it is faithfully kept, it may serve to remind me of the good or bad of my life, or what progress I make in my religious journey. – Oh! saith my very soul may this allimportant work go on in earnest. My heart hath this afternoon been drawn into fervant breathings unto the Lord Almighty for Streangth to abide in storms, & preservation from every hurtful thing. Oh! The number of tryals both from within & without that I have to endure, & it will be a great favor if I can pass thro' all, in that pure & innocent disposition which is nessary [sic] to keep in, to insure peace & happiness here & hereafter. –



1804

1804



December 5, Wednesday: The incumbent President, [Thomas Jefferson](#), was reelected as President. The Vice-President (George Clinton) was elected separately for the 1st time.

At Neckinger House, Bermondsey, a third examination of the prophecies of [Joanna Southcott](#) was to be staged before 24 clerical judges and 24 jurors. The presenting attorney was to be John Scott of Devon. No clergy having made their appearance, at nine o'clock on the seventh day following, Joanna would seal a Great Box to be kept till after her death, and this would be delivered to one of the Sealed attenders. A prophesy was given out, that unless this Great Box was properly opened in the presence of 24 Bishops of the Church by the end of the year 2004 — there was going to be all hell to pay.

MILLENNIALISM



December 8, Saturday: Publication of the Variations for piano op.15 of [Johann Nepomuk Hummel](#) was announced in the *Wiener Zeitung*.

To celebrate the adoption of the title “Emperor of Austria” by Franz I, a Mass for double chorus was performed for the initial time, in Vienna, and was conducted by the composer Antonio Salieri himself (the work had originally been composed in 1799 to celebrate peace between Austria and France but peace had never been concluded and the mass had yet to be performed).

Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

7 day 8 of 12 M 1804 / I this day witnessed an interview between two Friends from which, may I learn wisdom - the feelings, the deep feelings, yea the Awful concern of soul that I felt on account of the two above mentioned, that they with my self might be preserved to the end. - On laying my head on my pillow at night, my heart craved a mental prayer that we might all feel that heavenly endearing love which will bind us in a bundle & make us true followers of Christ. & untill we experience this we shall never labor effectually in his glorious cause. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



December 9, Sunday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

*first day 10 [sic] of 12 M 1804 / Our Meeting this Morning was favored with the acceptable testimonies of our friends D Buffum Abigail Robinson & Jeremiah Austin.-
The afternoon was Silent, & my mind much oppressed on several accounts; but favored to feel a little life, which was comfortable.
There are many things operating in my mind in these days, which are of Great Moment, & deeply trying, which must be remembered not written; Oh may I be favored to get along rightly*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



1804

1804

 December 12, Wednesday: For many years [William Lloyd Garrison](#) had reason to presume that he had been born on this date (actually, he would later find out, it was more likely that he had been born on December 10th, 1805).

At the insistence of France, Spain declared war on Britain.

 December 13, Thursday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

5 day 13 of 12 M 1804 / Our meeting was Small but life was felt among us. - Patience Austin appeared in a short supplication. That the Lords Arm might be extended around the little handful who had gathered under his banner, & that we might be favored, as with a crumb from his table. —

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 December 14, Friday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

6 day 14 of 12 M 1804 / I have felt quite barran for several days, & Alass it was for the want of due watchfulness to the motions of the holy spirit, that I have been thus left. Oh! how often hath my mind fallen into langor by giving way to the little foxes, how often have they destroyed the precious vines that were intended to bear fruit for the service of the great husbandman who is ever by his matchless love wooing & drawing us by his holy cords into his service, which is not hard, but as we give way to it, & enlist with chearfulness, we shall find in the end, peace & happiness. My soul is humbly desirous at this season to become more & more faithful, & prepared to surrender my all at the footstool of him who a right to require it if he pleases. -

To know self to be subdued is of the utmost importance, & a work possible to be done, tho' from the Cross which lays in the way many are ready to doubt it. yet from the very small advancement which I have been enabled to make, am at present entirely satisfied, that before we can flourish in religious life it must be attained too. -

Last evening a young man, not a member of our Society was at my shop who of his own accord enter'd on religious subjects. he appeared to be in a very seeking state of mind, & said he had sometimes thought of joining the [Baptist](#) society, but now believed he had been favored to see beyond the form into the substance. he observed that people flocked among them & would speedily join in fellowship thro' persuasion of the ministers, but said he had seen that would not do, it must be an inward heart work for it was evident they were not sufficiently purged beforehand as even after they were dipt in Water, they would grow careless & sometimes immoral. - -

He said he had followed the friends meeting for some time, & when he first began, his mind would become very uneasy, think the time long, & want meeting broke up, but now, tho' they were silent yet they sometimes seemed short. — I have been led into reflection on the subject & believe that there are many tender seeking minds who have an eye upon friends, & would come forward faster than they do were it not the case that the conduct of

some of our professing members are as stumbling blocks to them. - how necessary it is for us to be careful that no reproach be brought on the Truth by our means. But were we careful to let our lives comport with our profession, I have no doubt but there would be many more added to the Church & her pillars greatly strengthened.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 December 16, Sunday: At the Hôtel de Ville, the Emperor [Napoléon Bonaparte](#) threw the first biggie bash of his regime. This created a huge traffic jam in central Paris.

Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

1 day 16 of 12 M 1804 / Our Meetings were small & silent. it was a roving unsettled day to me. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 December 17, Monday: William Clark noted a temperature of 45 degrees below zero – “colder,” John Ordway would add, “than I ever knew it be in the States.” A week later, on Christmas Eve, Fort Mandan would be considered complete enough for the expedition to move in for the winter.

 December 18, Tuesday: Achille à Scyros, a ballet pantomime by Luigi Cherubini, was performed for the initial time, at the Paris Opéra.

 December 21, Friday: [Benjamin Disraeli](#) was born in London. This male infant would be ritually circumcised. (His father [Isaac C. D'Israeli](#), a well-known author, would have Ben baptized into the Church of England when he turned 13 despite his mother [Maria Basevi D'Israeli](#)'s desire that he continue as a Jew.)

The Requiem of Wolfgang Amadeus [Mozart](#) was performed in France for the initial time, in Saint-Germain l'Auxerrois, directed by Luigi Cherubini.

Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

6 day 21 of 12 M 1804 / My mind has been so void of life for several days as to render it unfit for me to write in my journal, but being this morning a little favor'd, am free to insert that Yesterday I was at our preparative Meeting, & in the first was under good impressions which continued in the last. The Queries were answered, & the second which respects love & unity occasioned some exercise, feeling but too little prevailing among us. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 December 27, Thursday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

5 day Morn of 27 of 12 M 1804 / I am now going to attend our M Meeting at [Portsmouth](#), under much weakness of mind. But Oh! may the father of mercies arise with his animating influence, that



I may be favor'd to perform my duty acceptably in his sight. — After much difficulty of travelling thro' Snow & rain we reached the Meeting House — as the Stage went out late we did not get there till after the meeting had been gathered half an hour, & from the heavy rain, only in going from the Stage to the Meeting house I was wet nearly to my skin, but was soon dry and had a comfortable time. —

In the last meeting business went on rather dull, there was as many as 7 or 8 young people either disowned or under dealings, which often caused these words to pass my mind "There is hardly living enough to bury the dead" I know not what we are coming to, it seems as if my hands are ready to hang down with fear, knowing my own deficiency & short comings, my little capacity to contribute for the rebuilding of Lions Walls, & to see so many unconcerned ones among us, hath often occasioned this passage of Scripture to pass my mind with feeling "By whom shall Jacob arise for he is small" indeed there is no way but by the Mighty power of Jacob's Gods who, we may assuredly trust, will (on the grounds of our obedience) arise for our help, & the advancement of his Borders.

Sollomon Boye's of Portland & Eunice Willbor of this place received their Answer of clearness to proceed in Marriage engagement & the being so far from home at this inclement season of the Year, A Meeting was appointed to the usual hour. — Seventh day for them to consumate their Marriage. —

After meeting I travelled on foot with J Austin to Richard Mitchells facing an high wind, in & wet snow & mud sometimes half a leg deep, & took dinner.

The winds being so high & the travelling so bad that I really think I should have been sick, if D Buffum had not kindly offer'd us a ride home in his carriage which we accepted, & for which I desire to retain a sense of thankfulness, having had abundant cause to rejoice that I took pains to get to the Meeting. —

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



December 29, Saturday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

7 day 29 of 12 M 1804 / Attended the abovementioned [sic] Marriage of S B & E W. it was a solid good meeting to my mind, & they spoke as well as any couple that ever I heard, when the certificate was signed we again return'd to silence & a remarkable time it was, our friend D Buffum was concern'd in a lively testimony. He said that from the close of the signing of the certificate he felt something like this "Be Still", & that he had no doubt diverse others present had felt a similar language, & wished that agreeable to scripture declaration, we might center down. "Be still & know that I am God." he said much more to the edification of some present. —

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



December 30, Sunday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

*This day 30 of 12 M 1804 & first day of the week closes the twenty third year of my life, & it is attended with some degree of sorrow and mortification, to find, that I have advanced no further in any respect, neither in religion nor property. But in the latter I labor to be content, & in the former Breathing desires are sometimes raised for greater & higher attainments. Our Meeting this morning was very quiet & favored with the testimony of D Buffum, * a precious drop from Hannah Dennis ... In the Afternoon J Austin was concerned in testimony, some floating thoughts passed my mind, but on the whole it was a good day to me ...*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



December 31, Monday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

31 of 12 M 1804 / This Morning received from my esteemed friends James Bringham of Philadelphia, a Small Book entitled A Collection of of relious [sic] of religious Tracts recommended to the Serious attention of mankind generally, particularly the Youth. B Joseph Clark & a pamphlet entitled Judicious remarks & observations made by a person who renounced Deism with the dying expressions of a Young man who embraced the same principals...

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



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"It's all now you see. Yesterday won't be over until tomorrow and tomorrow began ten thousand years ago."

- Remark by character "Garin Stevens"
in William Faulkner's INTRUDER IN THE DUST





1804

1804

Prepared: June 13, 2015

ARRGH AUTOMATED RESEARCH REPORT

GENERATION HOTLINE



This stuff presumably looks to you as if it were generated by a human. Such is not the case. Instead, someone has requested that we pull it out of the hat of a pirate who has grown out of the shoulder of our pet parrot "Laura" (as above). What these chronological lists are: they are research reports compiled by ARRGH algorithms out of a database of modules which we term the Kouroo Contexture (this is data mining). To respond to such a request for information we merely push a button.

Commonly, the first output of the algorithm has obvious deficiencies and we need to go back into the modules stored in



the contexture and do a minor amount of tweaking, and then we need to punch that button again and recompile the chronology – but there is nothing here that remotely resembles the ordinary “writerly” process you know and love. As the contents of this originating contexture improve, and as the programming improves, and as funding becomes available (to date no funding whatever has been needed in the creation of this facility, the entire operation being run out of pocket change) we expect a diminished need to do such tweaking and recompiling, and we fully expect to achieve a simulation of a generous and untiring robotic research librarian. Onward and upward in this brave new world.

First come first serve. There is no charge.
Place requests with <Kouroo@kouroo.info>. Arrgh.

General Events of 1804

SPRING	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH
SUMMER	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
FALL	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
WINTER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER

Following the death of [Jesus Christ](#) there was a period of readjustment that lasted for approximately one million years.

-Kurt Vonnegut, THE SIRENS OF TITAN



GO ON TO EVENTS OF 1805