

EVENTS OF 1808

General Events of 1809

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 1809. By Isaac Bickerstaff. [Providence, Rhode Island](#): John Carter.

 [Catherine Knapp Stetson](#) was born in Massachusetts.

 [Walter Savage Landor](#)'s THREE LETTERS, WRITTEN IN SPAIN, TO D. FRANCISCO RIGUELME, COMMANDING THE 3RD DIVISION OF THE GALLICIAN ARMY (London: Printed for G. Robinson and J. Harding), offering this Spanish general the benefit of his wisdom. He wrote an ode in Latin to Gustavus IV of Sweden, *AD GUSTAVEM REGEM*, and wrote to the press using various pseudonyms.

EVENTS OF 1810

 [Nicolò Paganini](#) became a freelance soloist performing his own music at concerts throughout Italy.

WALDEN: Near at hand, upon the topmost spray of a birch, sings the brown-thrasher -or red mavis, as some love to call him- all the morning, glad of your society, that would find out another farmer's field if yours were not here. While you are planting the seed, he cries, -"Drop it, drop it, -cover it up, cover it up, - pull it up, pull it up, pull it up." But this was not corn, and so it was safe from such enemies as he. You may wonder what his rigmarole, his amateur Paganini performances on one string or on twenty, have to do with your planting, and yet prefer it to leached ashes or plaster. It was a cheap sort of top dressing in which I had entire faith.

PEOPLE OF WALDEN

NICOLÒ PAGANINI
THE BEANFIELD



1809

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 [Henry Salt](#)'s TWENTY-FOUR VIEWS TAKEN IN ST HELENA, THE CAPE, INDIA, CEYLON, ABYSSINIA AND EGYPT (London: William Miller).¹



[Benjamin Robert Haydon](#) took on his 1st pupil, Charles Lock Eastlake. He finished his painting of the final struggle of Dentatus (this would result in a lifelong quarrel with the Royal Academy when, rather than displaying the painting in its great hall, they decided to consign it to a small side-room).



Somewhere in the tropic region of the planet, during this year, there was a VEI6 volcanic eruption from which clouds reached both poles. So far we have not managed to locate this volcano.

VOLCANIC EXPLOSIVITY INDEX (Logarithmic)

Timing	Volcanic Event	Logarithmic Explosivity Index
640,000 years ago	Yellowstone, Wyoming	VEI-8

1. None of Salt's picture-postcard views command as high prices as the stuff that would be painted in Vienna by the young artist Adolf Hitler (even though they're approximately as interesting).



VOLCANIC EXPLOSIVITY INDEX (Logarithmic)

Timing	Volcanic Event	Logarithmic Explosivity Index
74,000 years ago	Toba, Sumatra (the largest caldera in the world)	VEI-8
26,500 years ago	Taupo on New Zealand's North Island	VEI-8
5,600 BCE	Mazama (forming Crater Lake)	VEI-7
1,620 BCE	Thera (Santorini in the Aegean Sea)	VEI-7
79 CE	Vesuvius	VEI-5
233 CE (±13 years)	Taupo on New Zealand's North Island	VEI-7
969 CE (±20 years)	Paektu between China and Korea	VEI-7
1257 CE	Rinjani in Indonesia	VEI-7
1809 CE	Unknown volcano, in tropic region	VEI-6
April 10, 1815	Tambora, Indonesia	VEI-7
January 20, 1835	Cosigüía, Nicaragua	Very large
August 26, 1883	Krakatau	VEI-6
July 15, 1888	Bandaisan, Japan	Apparently not that much of an explosion
May 10, 1902	Mt. Pelée, Martinique	Apparently not that much of an explosion
January 30, 1911	Taal, Philippines	Apparently not that much of an explosion
June 6-8, 1912	Novarupta (near Mt. Katmai), Alaska	VEI-6
1919	Kelud, Java	Apparently not that much of an explosion
1932	Quizapú, Chile	Apparently not that much of an explosion
1947-1948	Hekla, Iceland	Apparently not that much of an explosion
1956	Bezmianny, Kamchatka	Apparently not that much of an explosion
June 15, 1991	Pinatubo, Philippines	VEI-6
May 18, 1980	Mount Saint Helens, USA	VEI-5
March 20-October 2010	Eyjafjallajökull	VEI-4

- VEI5** = Event of a size to be expected about once per decade
- VEI6** = Event of a size to be expected about once per century
- VEI7** = Event of a size to be expected every other millennium or so
- VEI8** = Event of a size to be expected every 10,000 years or so



[George Robins Gliddon](#) was born in Devonshire, England, a son of the merchant [John Gliddon](#).

➡ [John Keyes](#) graduated from [Dartmouth College](#). He would read law with John Abbot of Westford.

➡ The [Reverend William Gilpin](#) and Grizzle, his mare, became grist for the satirical mill of William Combe in THE TOUR OF DOCTOR SYNTAX, IN SEARCH OF THE PICTURESQUE. A POEM (see following screen) illustrated by Thomas Rowlandson.

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

COLL.MASS.HIST.SOC. IX

➡ Published posthumously, [Jean-Pierre Claris de Florian](#)'s abridgment of [Cervantes](#)'s *DON QUIXOTE*.



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THE TOUR
OF
DOCTOR SYNTAX,
IN SEARCH OF THE



A POEM.

*Ut Pictura, Poesis, erit; quæ, si propius stes,
Te capiat magis; et quædam, si longius abstes.
Hæc amat obscurum; volet hæc sub luce videri.
Judicis argutum quæ non formidat acumen.
Hæc placuit semel, hæc decies, repetita placebit.*

Horat. Ars. Poet.

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➡ After being expelled from [Yale College](#) as the result of a junior-year prank, [James Cooper](#) had entered the merchant marines and gone on to become a midshipman in the United States Navy. At this point, however, his father died, bequeathing him a sum that would enable him henceforward to adopt the lifestyle of a gentleman of means and leisure.



Leaving [University College, Oxford](#) without a degree, [Prideaux John Selby](#) went to occupy a 643-acre estate near Belford, Northumberland purchased for him by his father George Selby — a place known as Twizell House.

➡ [Elizabeth Cornelia Woodstock](#) was born.

➡ Publication of [François-Auguste-René, vicomte de Chateaubriand](#)'s *LES MARTYRS, OU LE TRIOMPHE DE LA RELIGION CHRETIENNE*. He began to draft his memoirs, which after his death would appear as *MÉMOIRES D'OUTRE-TOMBE*.

➡ [Washington Allston](#) got married with Ann Channing, sister of the Reverend [William Ellery Channing](#).

➡ [Walter Channing](#) was awarded the MD degree by the University of Pennsylvania.

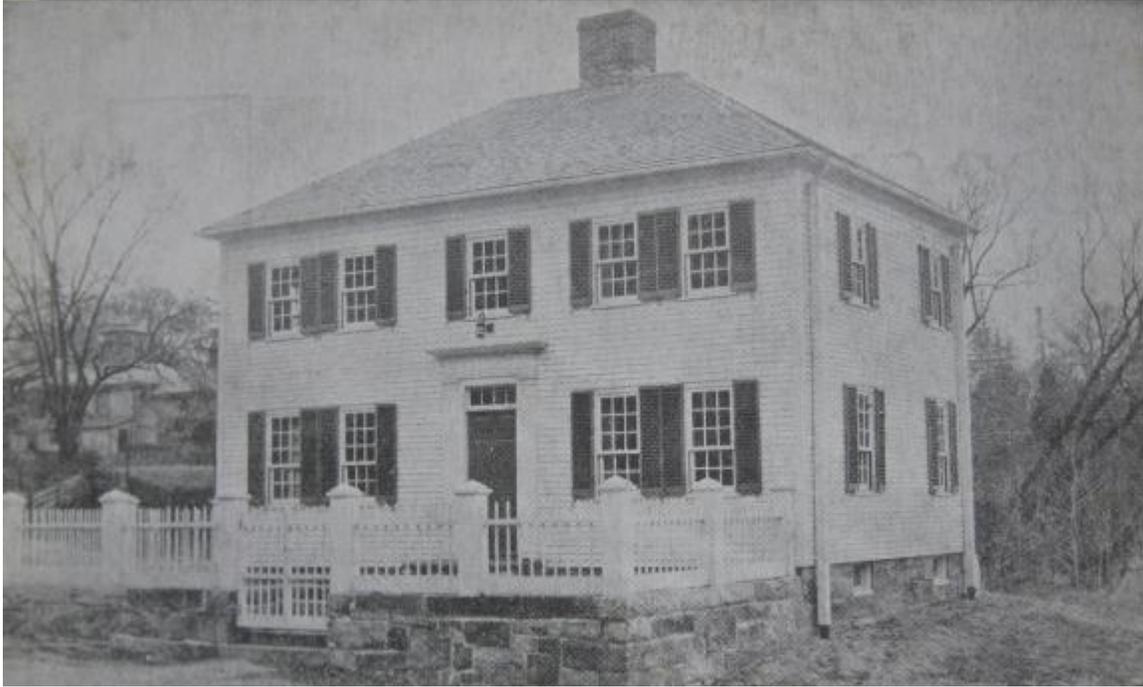
➡ [Adam Ferguson](#)'s AN ESSAY ON THE HISTORY OF CIVIL SOCIETY (7th ed. Boston: Hastings, Etheridge and Bliss).



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➡ [Jared Sparks](#) matriculated at Phillips Exeter Academy.



Jared Sparks

➡ [Thomas Campbell](#)'s narrative poem [GERTRUDE OF WYOMING](#), written in Spenserian stanzas.²

➡ [William Bullock](#) relocated his museum of natural curiosities from Liverpool to [London](#). Shortly after his arrival he was elected as a Fellow of the Linnean Society — although this would stir up some controversy.

➡ The teaching of [Dr. Thomas Brown](#), filling in for the ailing [Professor Dugald Stewart](#) at the University of Edinburgh, had been a considerable success. Since the professor remained ill the appointment was extended.

2. The reference is to the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania and a massacre that occurred there in 1778.

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 [Asher Benjamin](#) designed the First Parish Church of Ashby, Massachusetts.



 In about this year the family of [James Pierson Beckwourth](#), perhaps 9 (or 11) years old, relocated from Virginia to Missouri. One of his early experiences would be to come upon the bodies of some playmates of his, and their parents, who had just been slaughtered and scalped by Indians. He would be able to go to school in St. Louis, for four years, before becoming apprenticed to a blacksmith.

 [Thomas Green Fessenden](#)'s PILLS, POETICAL, POLITICAL, AND PHILOSOPHICAL; PRESCRIBED FOR THE PURPOSE OF PURGING THE PUBLIC OF PIDDLING PHILOSOPHERS, PENNY POETASTERS, OF PALTRY POLITICIANS AND PETTY PARTISANS. BY PETER PEPPERBOX, POET AND PHYSICIAN (Philadelphia).

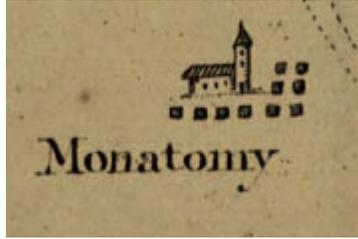
1809

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➡ [Friend Bernard Barton](#) took a clerical position in Messrs. Alexander's Bank in Woodbridge, Suffolk, England which he would hold for the rest of his life.



➡ A Post Office was established in what is now Arlington.



➡ [Nantucket Island](#) achieved its first [Unitarian](#) congregation.

➡ [Phebe Waterman Lockwood Brown](#) died. ([Moses Brown](#) would remain unmarried for the final 27 years of his life.)

➡ Charles Adams Wheeler got married with Hannah Moore. The couple would have eight children.

➡ This year marked a watershed in the manner in which the negrero slave ships originating in US ports handled their participation in the [international slave trade](#). Evidently there was some sort of decision in the English prize appeal courts which had rendered the US [negreiros](#) liable to capture and condemnation, and made it suddenly safer for them to take down the Stars and Bars and sail under some foreign flag such as that of Spain:

W.E. Burghardt Du Bois: Undoubtedly, the Act of 1807 came very near being a dead letter. The testimony supporting this view is voluminous. It consists of presidential messages, reports of cabinet officers, letters of collectors of revenue, letters of district attorneys, reports of committees of Congress, reports of naval commanders, statements made on the floor of Congress, the testimony of eye-witnesses, and the complaints of home and foreign anti-slavery societies.

"When I was young," writes Mr. Fowler of Connecticut, "the slave-trade was still carried on, by Connecticut shipmasters and Merchant adventurers, for the supply of southern ports. This trade was carried on by the consent of the Southern States, under the provisions of the Federal Constitution, until 1808, and, after that time, clandestinely. There was a good deal of conversation on the subject, in private circles." Other States were said to be even more involved than Connecticut.³ The African Society of London estimated that, down to 1816, fifteen of the sixty thousand slaves annually taken from Africa were shipped by Americans. "Notwithstanding the prohibitory act of America, which was passed in 1807, ships bearing the American flag

3. Fowler, HISTORICAL STATUS OF THE NEGRO IN CONNECTICUT, in LOCAL LAW, etc., pages 122, 126.





continued to trade for slaves until 1809, when, in consequence of a decision in the English prize appeal courts, which rendered American slave ships liable to capture and condemnation, that flag suddenly disappeared from the coast. Its place was almost instantaneously supplied by the Spanish flag, which, with one or two exceptions, was now seen for the first time on the African coast, engaged in covering the slave trade. This sudden substitution of the Spanish for the American flag seemed to confirm what was established in a variety of instances by more direct testimony, that the slave trade, which now, for the first time, assumed a Spanish dress, was in reality only the trade of other nations in disguise."⁴

So notorious did the participation of Americans in the traffic become, that President Madison informed Congress in his message, December 5, 1810, that "it appears that American citizens are instrumental in carrying on a traffic in enslaved Africans, equally in violation of the laws of humanity, and in defiance of those of their own country. The same just and benevolent motives which produced the interdiction in force against this criminal conduct, will doubtless be felt by Congress, in devising further means of suppressing the evil."⁵ The Secretary of the Navy wrote the same year to Charleston, South Carolina: "I hear, not without great concern, that the law prohibiting the importation of slaves has been violated in frequent instances, near St. Mary's."⁶ Testimony as to violations of the law and suggestions for improving it also came in from district attorneys.⁷

JAMES MADISON

The method of introducing Negroes was simple. A slave smuggler says: "After resting a few days at St. Augustine, ... I agreed to accompany Diego on a land trip through the United States, where a *kaffle* of negroes was to precede us, for whose disposal the shrewd Portuguese had already made arrangements with my uncle's consignees. I soon learned how readily, and at what profits, the Florida negroes were sold into the neighboring American States. The *kaffle*, under charge of negro drivers, was to strike up the Escambia River, and thence cross the boundary into Georgia, where some of our wild Africans were mixed with various squads of native blacks, and driven inland, till sold off, singly or by couples, on the road. At this period [1812], the United States had declared the African slave trade illegal, and passed stringent laws to prevent the importation of negroes; yet the Spanish possessions were thriving on this inland exchange of negroes and mulattoes; Florida was a sort of nursery for slave-breeders, and many American citizens grew rich by trafficking in Guinea negroes, and smuggling them continually, in small parties, through the southern United States. At the time I mention, the business was a lively one, owing to the war then going on between the States and England, and the unsettled condition of affairs on the border."⁸

The Spanish flag continued to cover American slave-traders. The rapid rise of privateering during the war was not caused solely by patriotic motives; for many armed ships fitted out in the United States obtained a thin Spanish disguise at Havana, and

4. HOUSE REPORTS, 17th Congress, 1st session, II. No. 92, page 32.

5. HOUSE JOURNAL (reprinted 1826), 11th Congress, 3d session, VII. page 435.

6. HOUSE DOCUMENT, 15th Congress 2d session, IV. No. 84, page 5.

7. See, e.g., HOUSE JOURNAL (reprinted 1826), 11 Congress 3 session, VII. page 575.

8. Drake, REVELATIONS OF A SLAVE SMUGGLER, page 51. Parts of this narrative are highly colored and untrustworthy; this passage, however, has every earmark of truth, and is confirmed by many incidental allusions.



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transported thousands of slaves to Brazil and the West Indies. Sometimes all disguise was thrown aside, and the American flag appeared on the slave coast, as in the cases of the "Paz,"⁹ the "Rebecca," the "Rosa"¹⁰ (formerly the privateer "Commodore Perry"), the "Dorset" of Baltimore,¹¹ and the "Saucy Jack."¹² Governor McCarthy of Sierra Leone wrote, in 1817: "The slave trade is carried on most vigorously by the Spaniards, Portuguese, Americans and French. I have had it affirmed from several quarters, and do believe it to be a fact, that there is a greater number of vessels employed in that traffic than at any former period."¹³



Although at about this point, incursions by British and Russian naval forces into [Japanese](#) waters were causing the Japanese government to begin to investigate the possibility of manufacturing cannon and other such military devices, it was the internal threat created by outbreaks of gang warfare along the Tokaido Highway between Edo and Yokohama that was reviving interest in sword fighting, wrestling, and other traditional martial arts (Shimizu no Jirocho's gambling syndicate would sponsor, between 1843 and 1893, the development of sword and stick fighting).

9. For accounts of these slavers, see HOUSE REPORTS, 17th Congress 1st session, II. No. 92, pages 30-50. The *Paz* was an armed slaver flying the American flag.

10. Said to be owned by an Englishman, but fitted in America and manned by Americans. It was eventually captured by HMS *Bann*, after a hard fight.

11. Also called Spanish schooner *Triumvirate*, with American supercargo, Spanish captain, and American, French, Spanish, and English crew. It was finally captured by a British vessel.

12. An American slaver of 1814, which was boarded by a British vessel. All the above cases, and many others, were proven before British courts.

13. HOUSE REPORTS, 17th Congress 1st session, II. No. 92, page 51.

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 [William Blake](#) celebrated the publication of [Charles Wilkins](#)'s translation of THE Bhagvat-Geeta OR DIALOGUES OF *KREESHNA* AND *ARJOON* into English in his picture "The Bramins," which depicts the Englishman and Brahmin scholars working together on the translation.

His first and only one-man show of 16 paintings was held in his brother's shop, featuring heroic-satiric allegories of Pitt and Lord Horatio Nelson and a huge painting THE ANCIENT BRITONS; EXHIBIT ACCOMPANIED BY A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.



At the Royal Academy, an exhibition of [Blake](#)'s was pretty much ignored, and he began to sink into obscurity.

 Robert Fulton was invited to join the American Philosophical Society.

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→ Steamboat service was inaugurated on Lake Champlain as the *Vermont* went into service.



→ Steamboat travel began on the St. Lawrence River when John Molson launched the *Accommodation* to connect Montréal with Québec City.

→ Colonel John C. Stevens of Hoboken built a steamboat, the *Phoenix*, and began a commercial service between New-York and what was still the largest city in America, Philadelphia, by way of the Raritan River, and then an 18-mile stage on the Atlantic Ocean to Trenton, and then the Delaware River.

→ While in exile in Brazil, the Portuguese royal family created Rio de Janeiro's 1st organized police force. The most famous member of this force would be Major Miguel Nunes Vidigal, a man described as a *capoeirista* excelling "at stick, knife, fist, and razor play, absolutely unbeatable with blows of the head and feet." Still, the Luso-Brazilian elite usually associated *capoeira* with urban gang warfare rather than the forces of law and order. According to Thomas Holloway, about 10% of Rio's arrests between 1810 and 1821 were for *capoeira*, a term that the Brazilian police defined as "gatherings of blacks, slave or free." Support for Holloway's nontraditional interpretation includes Bira Almeida's stories about *capoeiristas* fighting with straight razors as recently as the 1950s, and the apparent absence of musical instruments from *capoeira* play until the mid-19th century (the *berimbau* musical bow, for instance, dates back merely to the 1830s). While it is tempting to see *capoeira* as a masculine version of the female-centered sacred dances done in the Brazilian *Candombè* religion, there is no clear causal association in either the tradition or the sparse 19th-Century documentation.

→ Nicolas Appert invented a process for preserving foods indefinitely in airtight containers (canning). He won the prize that had been offered by the Emperor [Napoléon Bonaparte](#) (\$300,000 in today's money) to anyone who could find a more efficient way to feed his army while on the march.

→ North Country wrestling was added to the amusements offered during the horse races held every September in Carlisle, England. To attract competitors a local solicitor, Henry Pearson, funded cash prizes for winners. Wrestling started at 9 in the morning and went on until dark. The winner of the match (and for the following 3 years as well) would be Thomas Nicholson of Threlkeld, a laborer. Nicholson was over 6 feet and 200 pounds. His most famous rivals would include Miles Dixon of Grasmere, a woodchopper, and William Litt of Bowthorn, who was that rare thing in such a plebian sport, the son of a rural squire.

→ The Reverend [Clement Clarke Moore](#) compiled *A COMPENDIOUS LEXICON OF THE HEBREW LANGUAGE*, the 1st work of this kind in America.



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Nuttall sent Barton 43 specimens gathered during a trip to the salt marshes of Delaware Bay. He also toured the Nanticoke River on the Chesapeake Bay, and afterward went to [Niagara Falls](#).

BOTANIZING



Bernard M'Mahon founded a [botanic](#) garden (named Upsal) near Huntingdon Station, Philadelphia.

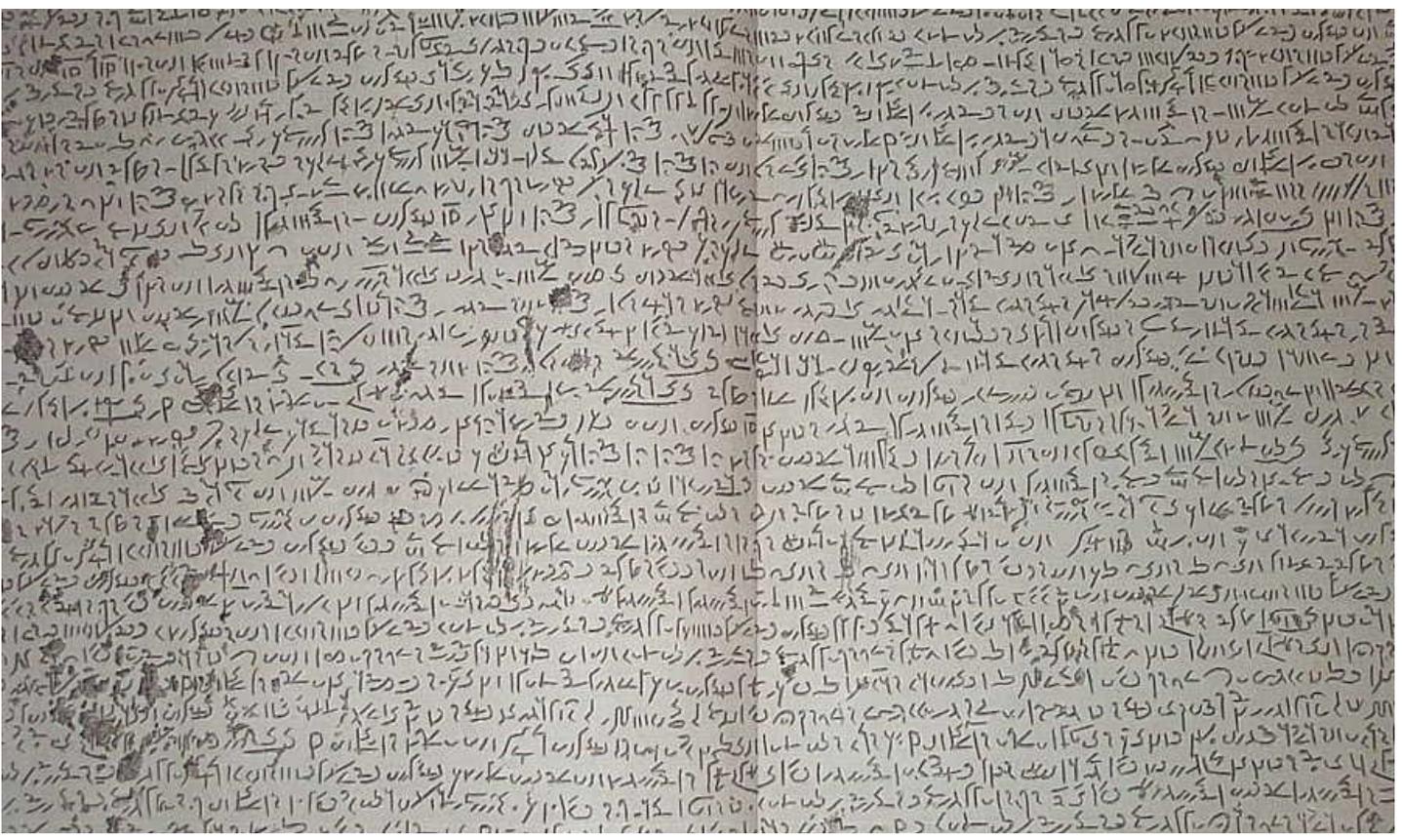


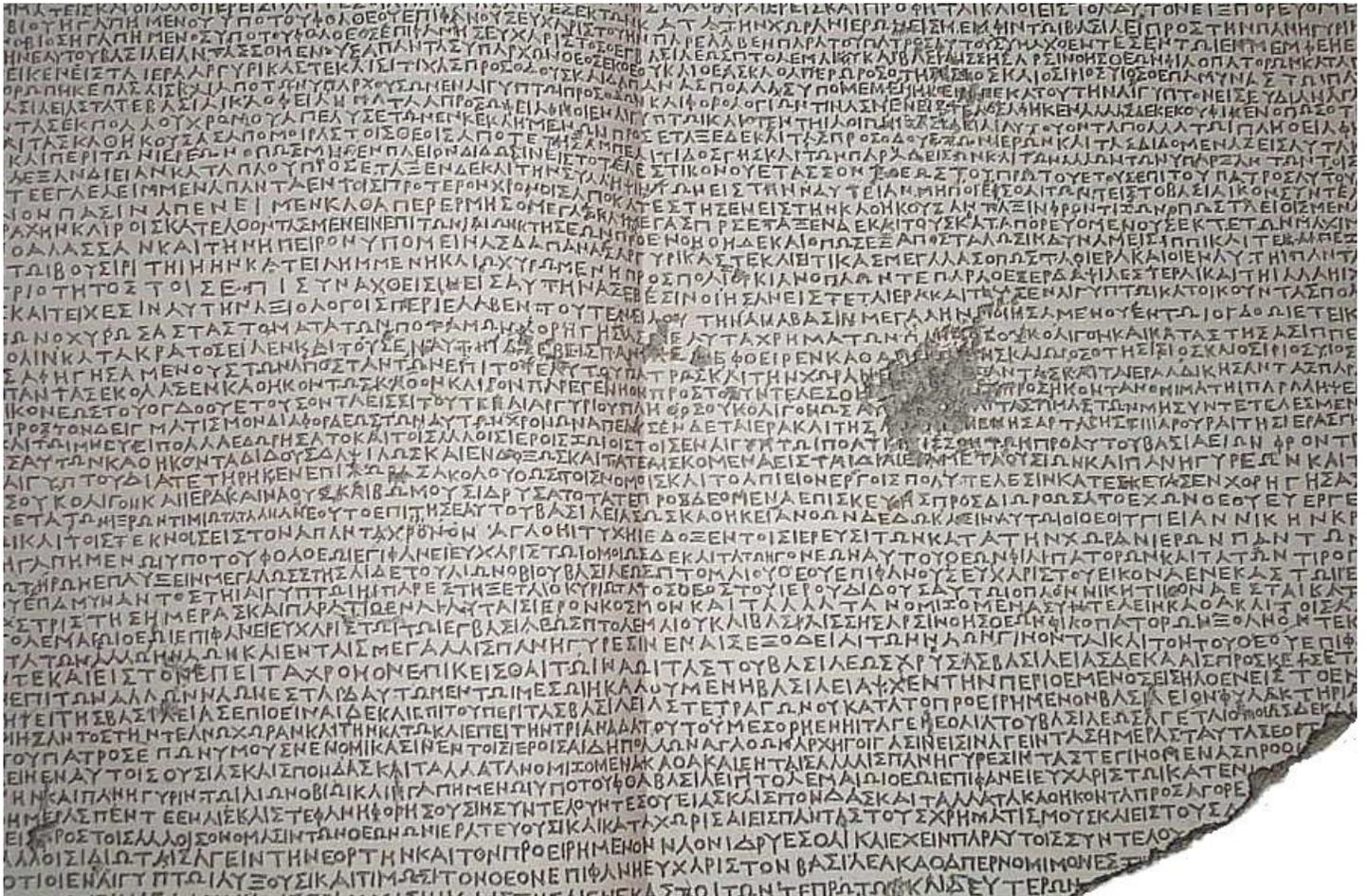
1809

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At almost 19 years of age, having completed his studies in Paris, [Jean-François Champollion](#) became professor of history at the lycée of Grenoble. Deciphering hieroglyphics became his constant preoccupation. The English physicist Thomas Young had had a go at deciphering a stone found at Rosetta, in the delta of the Nile River, which showed a Greek text along with hieroglyphic and demotic translations, and Champollion decided he would also work on this.





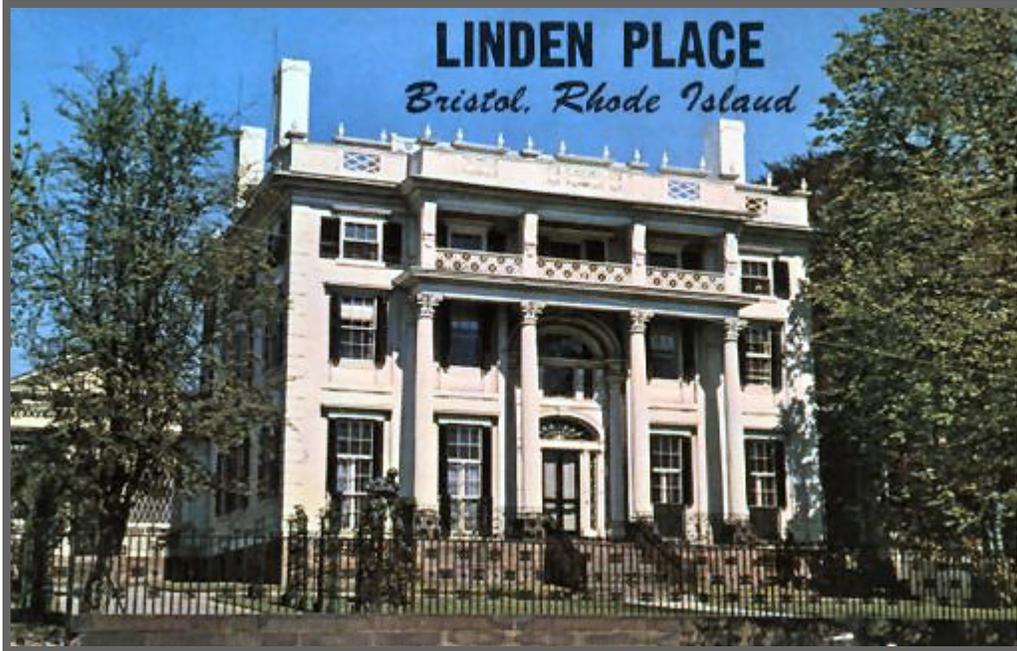
On the Isle of [Jersey](#), James Guillet was born to Charles William Guillet (1772-1809) and Marie Thoreau.

Birth of [Ebenezer Elliott](#)'s and Fannie Gartside Elliott's 2d child, Benjamin Garber Elliott.

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 In [Bristol, Rhode Island](#), General [George DeWolf](#) purchased from his mother-in-law Mary Goodwin at a cost of \$3,000 the property on which he would be erecting a magnificent \$60,000 home for his family (\$63,000 then would be more or less like \$7,000,000 today).



On the low-rent side of things, in this year a [Quaker](#) meetinghouse was being erected in [Cumberland](#) that would be used by the Friends for over 117 years and now functions as a community center:



The Friends Meeting House [of Cumberland, Rhode Island]. This house of worship was built in 1809, principally through the liberality of Samuel Hill. It is a two-story building, about thirty feet square. This is probably the largest society of Friends in the State. This house is used by the society of Friends regularly on their days of worship. The history of this society commences with the settlement of this place in early times, and the descendants of these early pioneers still [1878] hold to this grand old faith. This house is located on the west side of the Lanesville Road, about half a mile south of East Cumberland village, upon the brow of a sharp hill, south of which is a series of burial-grounds. An interesting feature in this repository of the dead, is the fact that there are monuments without an inscription, and are yet, even with the ground, telling the simple story of loved ones at rest.



➡ From this year into 1812, the five volumes of the Reverend [Richard Hakluyt](#)'s HAKLUYT'S COLLECTION OF THE EARLY VOYAGES, TRAVELS, AND DISCOVERIES, OF THE ENGLISH NATION. A NEW EDITION, WITH ADDITIONS (London: Printed for R.H. Evans, 26, Pall Mall; J. Mackinlay, Strand; and R. Priestley, Holborn), an edition that would be accessed by [Henry Thoreau](#).



- RICHARD HAKLUYT'S, I
- RICHARD HAKLUYT'S, II
- RICHARD HAKLUYT'S, III
- RICHARD HAKLUYT'S, IV
- RICHARD HAKLUYT'S, V



➡ During this year and the following one, the family of the infant Jefferson Davis would be moving to the Bayou Teche country of Louisiana and shortly thereafter to Wilkinson County, Mississippi. They would settle in Woodville and build "Rosemont" — or, rather, their [slaves](#) would build "Rosemont" while they looked on and administered the appropriate rewards and punishments.



"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

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➡ Maria Edgeworth's (1767-1849) *LAZY LAURENCE* was published again, in New Haven CT. Also being issued were her *TALES OF FASHIONABLE LIFE*, in six volumes, including at the completion in 1812 the complete novel *THE ABSENTEE*.

Being decidedly nettled herself, and longing to see him shake off the apathy that so altered him, Amy sharpened both tongue and pencil, and began.

“Flo and I have got a new name for you. It’s Lazy Laurence. How do you like it?”

She thought it would annoy him, but he only folded his arms under his head with an imperturbable,—

“That’s not bad. Thank you, ladies.”

“Do you want to know what I honestly think of you?”

“Pining to be told.”

“Well, I despise you.”

If she had even said ‘I hate you’ in a petulant or coquettish tone, he would have laughed and rather liked it, but the grave, almost sad, accent in her voice made him open his eyes, and ask quickly,—

“Why, if you please?”

“Because, with every chance for being good, useful, and happy, you are faulty, lazy, and miserable.”

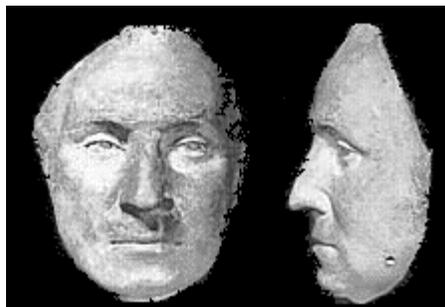
➡ The Reverend Abner Kneeland became the treasurer of the New England Universalist General Convention.





The 9th edition of “Parson” Mason Locke Weems’s THE LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, WITH CURIOUS ANECDOTES LAUDABLE TO HIMSELF AND EXEMPLARY TO HIS COUNTRYMEN, which had grown to 228 pages, continued to include the fabulation about the hatchet and the cherry tree, but distanced it by presenting it as a story told about young [George Washington](#) by an “old lady”:

“When George,” said she, “was about six years old, he was made the wealthy master of a hatchet! of which, like most little boys, he was immoderately fond, and was constantly going about chopping every thing that came in his way. One day, in the garden, where he often amused himself hacking his mother’s pea-sticks, he unluckily tried the edge of his hatchet on the body of a beautiful young English cherry-tree, which he barked so terribly, that I don’t believe the tree ever got the better of it. The next morning the old gentleman finding out what had befallen his tree, which, by the by, was a great favorite, came into the house, and with much warmth asked for the mischievous author, declaring at the same time, that he would not have taken five guineas for his tree. Nobody could tell him anything about it. Presently George and his hatchet made their appearance. George, said his father, do you know who killed that beautiful little cherry-tree yonder in the garden? This was a tough question; and George staggered under it for a moment; but quickly recovered himself: and looking at his father, with the sweet face of youth brightened with the inexpressible charm of an all-conquering truth, he bravely cried out, “I can’t tell a lie, Pa; you know I can’t tell a lie. I did cut it with my hatchet.” – “Run to my arms,; glad I am, George, that you killed my tree; for you have paid me for it a thousand fold. Such an act of heroism in my son, is worth more than a thousand trees, though blossomed with silver, and their fruits of purest gold.”



1809

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→ [Joseph Emerson Worcester](#) went on from Phillips's Academy to [Yale College](#), where, at the age of 25, he would again be vastly older than other matriculants.



→ From this year into 1817, the 4th administration, that of President [James Madison](#).

Secretaries of State:

- Robert Smith, of [Maryland](#), March 6, 1819
- James Monroe, of Virginia, April 2, 1811

Secretaries of the Treasury:

- [Albert Gallatin](#), of Pennsylvania, continued in office
- George W. Campbell, of Tennessee, February 9, 1814
- Alexander J. Dallas, of Tennessee, October 6, 1814

Secretaries of War:

- William Eustice, of Massachusetts, March 7, 1809
- John Armstrong, of New York, January 13, 1813
- James Monroe, of Virginia, September 27, 1814
- W.H. Crawford, of Georgia, March 3, 1815

Secretaries of the Navy:

- Paul Hamilton, of South Carolina, March 7, 1809
- William Jones, of Pennsylvania, January 12, 1813
- Benjamin W. Crowninshield, of Massachusetts, December 17, 1814

Postmasters-General:

- Gideon Granger, of Connecticut, continued in office
- Return J. Meigs, of Ohio, March 17, 1814

Attorneys-General:

- Caesar Rodney, of Delaware, continued in office



1809

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- William Pinkney, of [Maryland](#), December 11, 1811
- Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, February 10, 1814

Speakers of the House of Representatives:

- Joseph B. Varnum, of Massachusetts, XIth Congress, 1809
- Henry Clay, of Kentucky, XIIth Congress, 1811
- Henry Clay, of Kentucky, XIIIth Congress, 1813
- Langdon Cheves, of South Carolina, XIIIth Congress, 1814
- Henry Clay, of Kentucky, XIVth Congress, 1815



1809

1809

Prexy

Veep

1789-1797	George Washington	of [No party]	John Adams	1789-1797
1797- 1801	John Adams	Federalist	<u>Thomas Jefferson</u>	1797- 1801
1801-1809	<u>Thomas Jefferson</u>	Democratic-Republican	Aaron Burr George Clinton	1801-1805 1805-1809
1809-1817	<u>James Madison</u>	Democratic-Republican	George Clinton [No “Veep”] Elbridge Gerry [No “Veep”]	1809-1812 April 1812-March 1813 1813-1814 November 1814-March 1817
1817-1825	James Monroe	Democratic-Republican	Daniel D. Tompkins	1817-1825
1825-1829	John Quincy Adams	Democratic-Republican	John Caldwell Calhoun	1825-1829
1829-1837	Andrew Jackson	Democrat	John Caldwell Calhoun [No “Veep”] Martin Van Buren	1829-1832 December 1832-March 1833 1833-1837
1837-1841	Martin Van Buren	Democrat	Richard M. Johnson	1837-1841
1841	William Henry Harrison	Whig	John Tyler	1841
1841-1845	John Tyler	Whig	[No “Veep”]	1841-1845
1845-1849	James Knox Polk	Democrat	George M. Dallas	1845-1849
1849-1850	Zachary Taylor	Whig	Millard Fillmore	1849-1850
1850-1853	Millard Fillmore	Whig	[No “Veep”]	1850-1853
1853-1857	<u>Franklin Pierce</u>	Democrat	William R. King [No “Veep”]	1853 April 1853-March 1857
1857-1861	James Buchanan	Democrat	John C. Breckinridge	1857-1861
1861-1865	Abraham Lincoln	Republican	Hannibal Hamlin Andrew Johnson	1861-1865 1865
1865-1869	Andrew Johnson	Democrat / National Union	[No “Veep”]	1865-1869



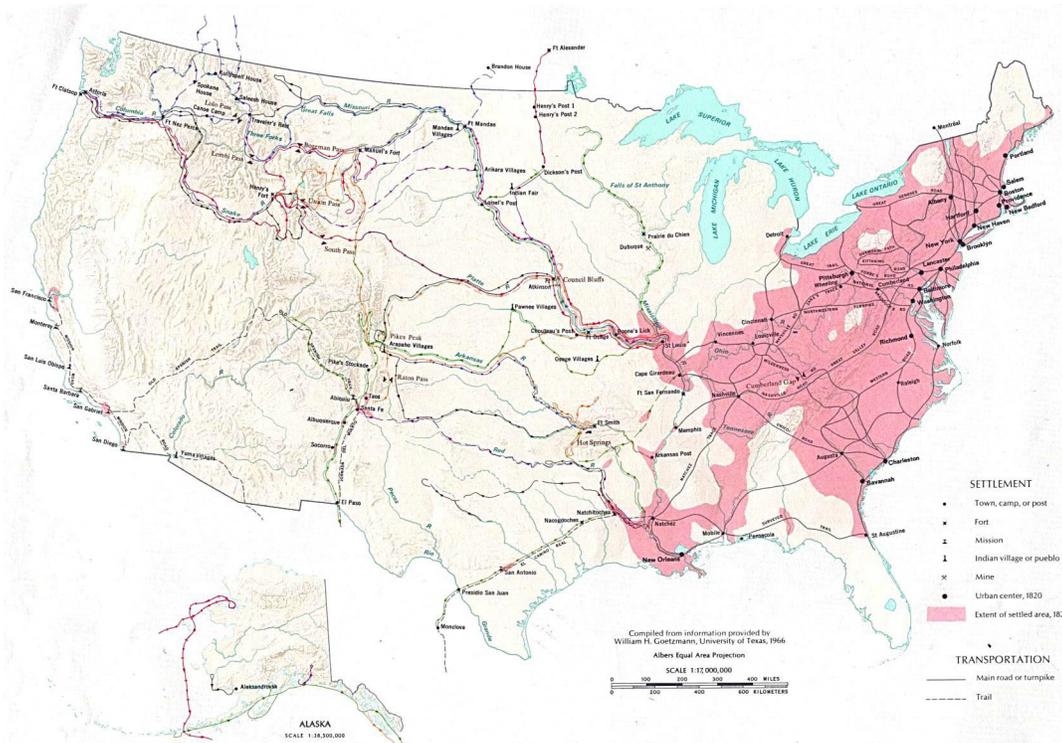
[Nathaniel Hathorne](#), his mother, and sisters moved in with the Mannings at 12 Herbert Street in Salem, Massachusetts.

In America in this year Zachariah Burchmore was born, of whom [Nathaniel Hawthorne](#) eventually would report:

THE SCARLET LETTER: It contributes greatly towards a man's moral and intellectual health to be brought into habits of companionship with individuals unlike himself, who care little for his pursuits, and whose sphere and abilities he must go out of himself to appreciate. The accidents of my life have often afforded me this advantage, but never with more fulness and variety than during my continuance in office. There was one man, especially, the observation of whose character gave me a new idea of talent. His gifts were emphatically those of a man of business; prompt, acute, clear-minded; with an eye that saw through all perplexities, and a faculty of arrangement that made them vanish as by the waving of an enchanter's wand. Bred up from boyhood in the Custom-House, it was his proper field of activity; and the many intricacies of business, so harassing to the interloper, presented themselves before him with the regularity of a perfectly comprehended system. In my contemplation, he stood as the ideal of his class. He was, indeed, the Custom-House in himself; or, at all events, the mainspring that kept its variously revolving wheels in motion; for, in an institution like this, where its officers are appointed to subserve their own profit and convenience, and seldom with a leading reference to their fitness for the duty to be performed, they must perforce seek elsewhere the dexterity which is not in them. Thus, by an inevitable necessity, as a magnet attracts steel-filings, so did our man of business draw to himself the difficulties which everybody met with. With an easy condescension, and kind forbearance towards our stupidity -which, to his order of mind, must have seemed little short of crime- would he forth-with, by the merest touch of his finger, make the incomprehensible as clear as daylight. The merchants valued him not less than we, his esoteric friends. His integrity was perfect; it was a law of nature with him, rather than a choice or a principle; nor can it be otherwise than the main condition of an intellect so remarkably clear and accurate as his to be honest and regular in the administration of affairs. A stain on his conscience, as to anything that came within the range of his vocation, would trouble such a man very much in the same way, though to a far greater degree, than an error in the balance of an account, or an ink-blot on the fair page of a book of record. Here, in a word -and it is a rare instance in my life- I had met with a person thoroughly adapted to the situation which he held.

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

-  Glass, A., 1809 (Natchitoches—upper Colo. R. in present-day Texas)
-  Henry, A., 1809–1810 (Manuel’s Fort—Bozeman Pass—Henry’s Fort)
-  McLanahan, J., 1809 (Red R.; captured and taken to Santa Fe)



 **Thomas Carlyle** finished Annan Grammar School, then walked 90 miles to enter Edinburgh University — where he presumed he would be preparing for the ministry.

Thomas Carlyle is a Scotchman, born about fifty years ago, “at Ecclefechan, Annandale,” according to one authority. “His parents ‘good farmer people,’ his father an elder in the Secession church there, and a man of strong native sense, whose words were said to ‘nail a subject to the wall.’” We also hear of his “excellent mother,” still alive, and of “her fine old covenanting accents, converting with his transcendental tones.” He seems to have gone to school at Annan, on the shore of the Solway Firth, and there, as he himself writes, “heard of famed professors, of high matters classical, mathematical, a whole Wonderland of Knowledge,” from Edward Irving, then a young man “fresh from Edinburgh, with college prizes, ... come to see our schoolmaster, who had also been his.” From this place, they say,

you can look over into Wordsworth's country. Here first he may have become acquainted with Nature, with woods, such as are there, and rivers and brooks, some of whose names we have heard, and the last lapses of Atlantic billows. He got some of his education, too, more or less liberal, out of the University of Edinburgh, where, according to the same authority, he had to "support himself," partly by "private tuition, translations for the booksellers, etc.," and afterward, as we are glad to hear, "taught an academy in Dysart, at the same time that Irving was teaching in Kirkaldy," the usual middle passage of a literary life. He was destined for the Church, but not by the powers that rule man's life; made his literary début in Fraser's Magazine, long ago; read here and there in English and French, with more or less profit, we may suppose, such of us at least as are not particularly informed, and at length found some words which spoke to his condition in the German language, and set himself earnestly to unravel that mystery – with what success many readers know.

➡ George Luther Stearns was born.

➡ A man who would later admire [Thomas Carlyle](#), Pierre-Joseph Proudhon, was born in Besancon, France, in a peasant family.

➡ William Apess's indenture was sold by Mr. Furman to a Judge William Hillhouse of New London CT. After putting up with six months of the boy's attempts to run away, the indenture was again sold, this time to a William Williams of the same town. He began to attend Methodist meetings in a most serious manner.



➡ In [London](#), the opening of the Lyceum Theatre.

➡ In [London](#), Drury-lane theatre burned down.

➡ In [London](#), the opening of the Deptford-Croydon canal.

1809

1809

➡ In this year Isabella ([Sojourner Truth](#)) would have been approximately twelve years old.

➡ John Digby, Collector at Rangpur for the Bengal Civil Service, appointed Rammohan Roy *diwan*, or chief [Indian](#) officer, of the Revenue Department. (This was as high in the British Colonial administration as a native would be permitted to rise. At some points in the following period, for sure in the years 1812 and 1815, he would assist in the resolution of border disputes between the kingdoms of Bhutan and Cooch-Bihar.)



➡ There was again drought in [Alta California](#). A brick and schist aqueduct was constructed from Trabuco Creek to Mission San Juan Capistrano.¹⁴

➡ [Sam Houston](#), unhappy with farming and storekeeping, went to live with a band of some 300 [Cherokee](#) on Hiwasee Island in the Tennessee River near present-day Dayton, Tennessee.

14. According to Mike Davis (a bestselling truckdriver as famous in LA as is that bestselling taxi-driver in Boston whose book is on all the newstands), the urbanization of the Greater Los Angeles Metropolitan Area seems to have taken place during one of the most unusual episodes of climatic and seismic benignity of our Holocene era. There have been two megadroughts in Los Angeles's prehistory dwarfing anything within our experience. During the past couple of centuries, the longest drought in Southern California has lasted a mere six years, but these megadroughts, which occurred during the "Middle Ages" of Europe, held sway respectively for 140 years and for 220 years. (Generally, abundant rainfall in the Los Angeles region correlates with the El Niño ENSO phenomenon, extended drought with the La Niña ENSO phenomenon.)

1809

1809

 [John Wedderburn Halkett](#) began buying shares in the Hudson's Bay Company.





Alexander Henry's TRAVELS AND ADVENTURES IN [CANADA](#) AND THE INDIAN TERRITORIES BETWEEN THE YEARS 1760 AND 1776 (New-York: Printed and Published by I. Riley), which [Henry Thoreau](#) would utilize in [A WEEK ON THE CONCORD AND MERRIMACK RIVERS](#).

TRAVELS AND ADVENTURES



A WEEK: We naturally remembered Alexander Henry's Adventures here, as a sort of classic among books of American travel. It contains scenery and rough sketching of men and incidents enough to inspire poets for many years, and to my fancy is as full of sounding names as any page of history, – Lake Winnipeg, Hudson Bay, Ottaway, and portages innumerable; Chipeways, Gens de Terres, Les Pilleurs, The Weepers; with reminiscences of Hearne's journey, and the like; an immense and shaggy but sincere country, summer and winter, adorned with chains of lakes and rivers, covered with snows, with hemlocks, and fir-trees. There is a naturalness, an unpretending and cold life in this traveller, as in a Canadian winter, what life was preserved through low temperatures and frontier dangers by furs within a stout heart. He has truth and moderation worthy of the father of history, which belong only to an intimate experience, and he does not defer too much to literature. The unlearned traveller may quote his single line from the poets with as good right as the scholar. He too may speak of the stars, for he sees them shoot perhaps when the astronomer does not. The good sense of this author is very conspicuous. He is a traveller who does not exaggerate, but writes for the information of his readers, for science, and for history. His story is told with as much good faith and directness as if it were a report to his brother traders, or the Directors of the Hudson Bay Company, and is fitly dedicated to Sir Joseph Banks. It reads like the argument to a great poem on the primitive state of the country and its inhabitants, and the reader imagines what in each case, with the invocation of the Muse, might be sung, and leaves off with suspended interest, as if the full account were to follow. In what school was this fur-trader educated? He seems to travel the immense snowy country with such purpose only as the reader who accompanies him, and to the latter's imagination, it is, as it were, momentarily created to be the scene of his adventures. What is most interesting and valuable in it, however, is not the materials for the history of Pontiac, or Braddock, or the Northwest, which it furnishes; not the **annals** of the country, but the natural facts, or **perennials**, which are ever without date. When out of history the truth shall be extracted, it will have shed its dates like withered leaves.

ALEXANDER HENRY



[Hugh Gray](#)'s [LETTERS FROM CANADA](#), WRITTEN DURING A RESIDENCE THERE IN THE YEARS 1806, 1807 AND 1808; SHEWING THE PRESENT STATE OF CANADA, ITS PRODUCTIONS – TRADE – COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE AND POLITICAL RELATIONS. ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE LAWS, THE MANNERS OF THE PEOPLE, AND THE PECULIARITIES OF THE COUNTRY AND CLIMATE. EXHIBITING ALSO THE COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE OF NOVA-SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK, & CAPE-BRETON; AND THEIR INCREASING ABILITY, IN CONJUNCTION WITH CANADA, TO FURNISH THE NECESSARY SUPPLIES OF LUMBER AND PROVISIONS TO OUR WEST-INDIA ISLANDS (London: Printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, and Orme, Paternoster-Row), which [Thoreau](#) would utilize in [A YANKEE IN CANADA](#).

LETTERS FROM CANADA

["A YANKEE IN CANADA"](#): The geographer Guyot observes that the Maranon is three thousand miles long, and gathers its waters from a surface of a million and a half square miles; that the Mississippi is also three thousand miles long, but its basin covers only from eight to nine hundred thousand square miles; that the St. Lawrence is eighteen hundred miles long, and its basin covers more than a million square miles (Darby says five hundred thousand); and speaking of the lakes, he adds, "These vast fresh-water seas, together with the St. Lawrence, cover a surface of nearly one hundred thousand square miles, and it has been calculated that they contain about one half of all the fresh water on the surface of our planet." But all these calculations are necessarily very rude and inaccurate. Its tributaries, the Ottawa, St. Maurice, and Saguenay, are great rivers themselves. The latter is said to be more than one thousand (?) feet deep at its mouth, while its cliffs rise perpendicularly an equal distance above its surface. Pilots say there are no soundings till one hundred and fifty miles up the St. Lawrence. The greatest sounding in the river, given on Bayfield's chart of the gulf and river, is two hundred and twenty-eight fathoms. McTaggart, an engineer, observes that "the Ottawa is larger than all the rivers in Great Britain, were they running in one." The traveller Gray writes: "A dozen Danubes, Rhines, Taguses, and Thameses would be nothing to twenty miles of fresh water in breadth (as where he happened to be), from ten to forty fathoms in depth." And again: "There is not perhaps in the whole extent of this immense continent so fine an approach to it as by the river St. Lawrence. In the Southern States you have, in general, a level country for many miles inland; here you are introduced at once into a majestic scenery, where everything is on a grand scale, – mountains, woods, lakes, rivers, precipices, waterfalls."

We can dispense with Gray's unpleasant racism, which Thoreau bypassed, with a passing quote: "Conceive to yourself a parcel of men, women, and children, huddled together under a *wigwam*.... They are *half* naked, *wholly* covered with dirt, and oily paints, and swarming with vermin; diminutive, and weakly in their persons and appearance; and having a physiognomy, in which you look in vain for a trace of intelligence. I do not mean to say that they are without the reasoning faculty, but they certainly appear excessively stupid. I understand that their numbers decline each year, — if they were wholly extinct, I do not think the human nation would be a great sufferer by it.... Whether *nature* has put the American Indian on the same footing, *in every respect*, with the European, as to mental powers, is not to be ascertained in the present day: we want facts from which to judge.—Among all other animals, we see *certain classes* or *species* of the same *genus* superior one to the other. The Author of Nature has willed it so. It is possible that the Author of Nature may also have made varieties in the human race, differing from each other in their powers both of body and mind; and that the American Indian, the African, and the European, are illustrations of the fact."

THE SCIENCE OF 1809

On a following screen is, however, something it may amuse you to peruse. It is one hilarious example of Gray's credulity as to the natural world (which Thoreau also bypassed).

 **Friend** Lucretia Coffin became one of the regular teachers at Nine Partners.

At fifteen, one of the teachers was leaving the school, I was chosen as an assistant, in her place. Pleased with the promotion, I strove hard to give satisfaction, and was gratified, on leaving the school, to have an offer of a situation as teacher, if I was disposed to remain, and informed that my services should entitle another sister to her education without charge. My father was, at that time, in successful business in Boston; but with his views of the importance of training a woman to usefulness, he and my mother gave their consent to another year being devoted to that institution.

LUCRETIA MOTT



When the attack is to commence, the sword-fish gets under the whale, and darts up at him with immense force*. The whale, feeling the stroke and attack of the sword-fish, flies to the top of the water, where the thresher attacks him. I saw the whale come up, raising his huge back high out of the water. The tail of the thresher was immediately seen brandished in the air, and most part of his body out of the water; flap after flap he struck the whale on the back as fast as I could with a stick, who, feeling the blows, darts down head foremost, raising his immense forked tail in the air, and striking with it on every side, apparently with a view of hitting the thresher, and if it did, instant death most probably would follow. The sword-fish again attacks him; the whale rises again, and is again attacked by the thresher; he again descends, but attempts in vain to elude the attack of his enemies. I saw him several times raise his head out of the water, at the moment the thresher's tail was brandishing in the air, and striking him. He seemed to attempt to catch it in his mouth.

The conflict continued in view about an hour. Sometimes they remained under water for a few minutes, but the whale must come to the surface of the water to breathe, or blow, as it is called; and besides, the attacks from the sword-fish, it is to be presumed, were incessant, and would naturally make him rise to the surface. It is probable they did not leave the whale till they had killed him. I understand, from the Canadians, that whales have been found killed by the sword-fish, who at the same time has fallen a sacrifice to his own furious attack, not having been able to draw the sword from its *whale-belly scabbard*.

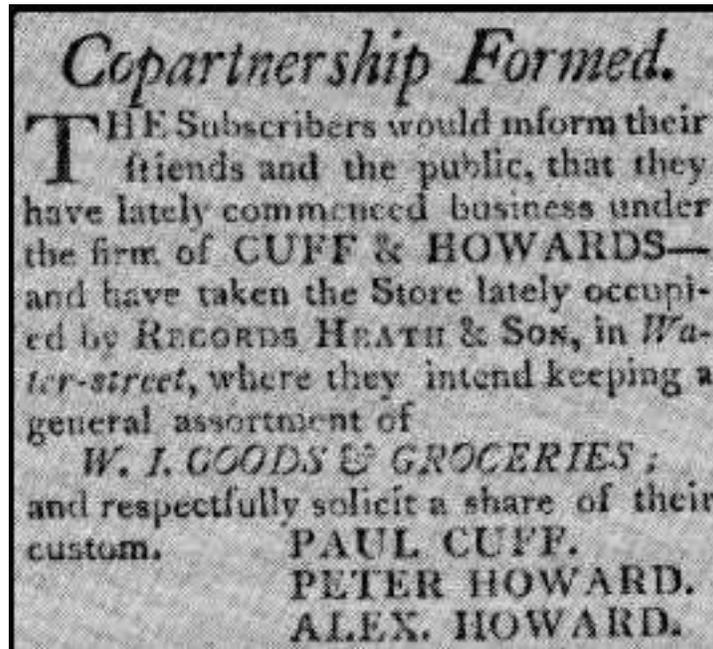
This latter circumstance, if true (for I have not myself seen it), is sufficient evidence to prove that the sword-fish assists the *thresher* in his attack on the whale, and I find that the Canadians all agree that the sword-fish has a share in the battle.

It is impossible to conceive any thing more desperate than the conflict appeared to be. To see the tremendous animals in contact, part of both raised high out of the water at the same time; the black back and immense head of the whale, contrasted with the long white and black tail of the thresher, in constant action, literally *threshing* the whale most unmercifully; *every blow resounding like the noise of a cannon*: feeling the blows, and galled on all sides by creatures he might well despise, he flounces about, blowing and making a tremendous noise; dashing the water to a prodigious height, and occasioning a sort of local storm.

1809

1809

➡ [Friend Paul Cuffe](#) went into business in [New Bedford](#):



➡ [Nicholas Brown, Jr.](#) established the largest [cotton](#) manufactory in the USA, on the [Blackstone River](#).

➡ Mary Dixon Kies devised a process for weaving straw with silk thread. This was the first US patent issued to a female. Since the importation of European headwear was being interdicted as part of the government's effort to isolate the USA from the Napoleonic wars, her invention (intervention?) could not have been better timed.

STRAW TOWNS

➡ Hosea Ballou became a Baptist minister in Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

➡ A short wooden-rail RR route was laid in Philadelphia.

1809

1809



Lewis Tappan was far enough advanced in double-entry bookkeeping and experience and reputation, that he was able to borrow money to start a store in Philadelphia.



Tomatoes had been purchased in 1806 for Presidential dinners, and evidently had caught on. In this year **Thomas Jefferson** became a pioneer grower of “tomatas” in North America — or rather, get a clue, the man’s slaves. They would be being planted every year, usually in square X near the midpoint of his **Monticello** garden. This was presumably the ribbed and flattened “Spanish tomato (very much larger than the common kinds).” Jefferson credited Dr. John de Sequeyra, who had practiced medicine in Williamsburg from 1745 until his death in 1795, with having introduced the tomato into Virginia. In an 1824 speech before the Albemarle Agricultural Society, Jefferson’s son-in-law Thomas Mann Randolph would mention that tomatoes, which had been virtually unknown ten years earlier, were being accepted because of the idea that they “kept one’s blood pure in the heat of summer.”

1809

1809

→ [Thomas Jefferson](#) was asked for a pledge of federal aid to build a [canal](#) along the Mohawk River valley, from Lake Erie to the Atlantic Ocean:

It is a splendid project and may be executed a century hence, but it is little short of madness to think of it at this day.



[New York](#) engineer James Geddes surveyed a possible route for a state canal. (This would eventually be adopted.)

ERIE CANAL

→ [Richard Henry Dana](#) began the study of law in the offices of his cousin Francis Dana Channing.

→ The AMERICAN MAGAZINE OF WONDERS AND MARVELOUS CHRONICLE described Edward Bright, “a noted fat man” (APS 115, volume 2, page 257, reel 1).

An engraving was published, of [Jonathan Plummer](#) standing in the Market Square of Newburyport with his basket of broadsides and pamphlets proclaiming himself a “traveling preacher” (his peculiarities and singular costume were widely recognized).

→ Thomas Lord Erskine proposed a bill on animal rights to the British Parliament.

[HDT](#)[WHAT?](#)[INDEX](#)**1809****1809**

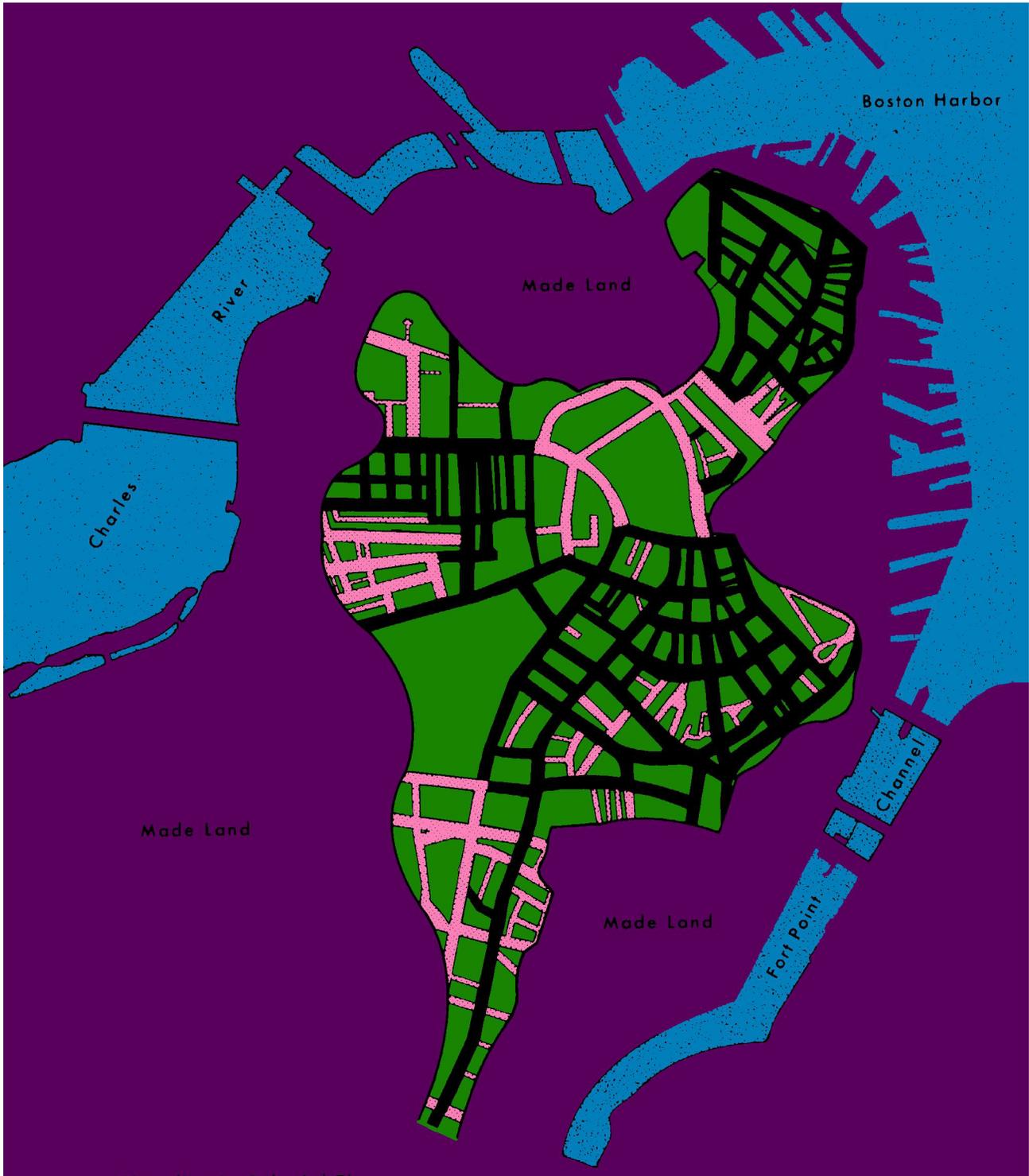
At the request of the Reverend [James Freeman](#), the proprietors of the [Stone Chapel](#) in [Boston](#) hired Samuel Cary as his colleague (Samuel would, however, die in 1815 at but 30 years of age).



Edward Cotton's BOSTON DIRECTORY included a new 15 inch by 9¹/₂ inch plate of the Osgood Carleton map of Boston, engraved by Joseph Callender.¹⁵

[MAPS OF BOSTON](#)

15. This would continue in use until superseded in 1829 by one engraved in 1828 by Hazen Morse.



 According to Joseph Felt's ANNALS OF SALEM, in this year an exhibition of fencing was touring Massachusetts, and an exhibition of a woman who had been born without hands who "embroidered flowers and cut watch papers and other fancy pieces" — we may presume, by the use of her toes.

 Nathan Brooks graduated from [Harvard College](#). He would gain his knowledge of law in [Concord](#) under the tutelage of Samuel Hoar and Thomas Heald, and be admitted to the Middlesex Bar in 1813.

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

John L. Tuttle of [Concord](#) was a Senator.

John L. Tuttle of [Concord](#) was Middlesex County Treasurer.

General William Hildreth was Sheriff of [Concord](#).

For a year, Benjamin Willard, hired from elsewhere, would be teaching [Concord](#)'s grammar students.

1785	Nathaniel Bridge	9 months	1812	Isaac Warren	1 year
1786	JOSEPH HUNT	2½ years	1813	JOHN BROWN	1 year
1788	William A. Barron	3 years	1814	Oliver Patten	1 year
1791	Amos Bancroft	1 year	1815	Stevens Everett	9 months
1792	Heber Chase	1 year	1815	Silas Holman	3 months
1793	WILLIAM JONES	1 year	1816	George F. Farley	1 year
1794	Samuel Thatcher	1 year	1817	James Howe	1 year
1795	JAMES TEMPLE	2 years	1818	Samuel Barrett	1 year
1797	Thomas O. Selfridge	1 year	1819	BENJAMIN BARRETT	1 year
1798	THOMAS WHITING	4 years	1820	Abner Forbes	2 years
1802	Levi Frisbie	1 year	1822	Othniel Dinsmore	3 years
1803	Silas Warren	4 years	1825	James Furbish	1 year
1807	Wyman Richardson	1 year	1826	EDWARD JARVIS	1 year
1808	Ralph Sanger	1 year	1827	Horatio Wood	1 year
1809	Benjamin Willard	1 year	1828	David J. Merrill	1 year
1810	Elijah F. Paige	1 year	1829	John Graham	1 year
1811	Simeon Putnam	1 year	1831	John Brown	



Representatives of Lincoln¹⁶

Chambers Russell	'54-57, '59, '62, '63, '5.	Joshua Brooks	1809-1811.
Samuel Farrer	1766-1768.	Leonard Hoar	1812-1814.
Eleazer Brooks	'74-'78, '80, '5, '7, '90-'2.	William Hayden	1815, 1816.
Chambers Russell	1788.	Elijah Fiske	1820-1822.
Samuel Hoar	'94, '95, '97, '98, 1801, '3-'8.	Joel Smith	1824.
Samuel Farrar, Jr.	1800.	Silas P. Tarbell	1827, 1828.
Not represented 1758, '60, '62, '69-'73, '79, '81, '82, '86, '89, '93, '96, '99, 1802, '17, '23, '25, '26.			

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—

 Dr. Stephen Cleveland Blyth, who had been in the [Harvard College](#) class of 1790 but had not graduated, at this point converted to [Catholicism](#). Later he would publish a narrative of his spiritual journey.

 As John Quincy Adams left academia to follow his famous father into a career in diplomacy and politics, [Joseph McKean](#) succeeded at [Harvard College](#) to the chair of Boylston Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory.

 [John Thoreau](#) did so well in his store in [Concord](#) that Isaac Hurd, Jr. went into partnership with him. The partnership would soon dissolve, but the partners would be unable to settle without taking each other to law. Thoreau's father would bring his books into court and gain the case.

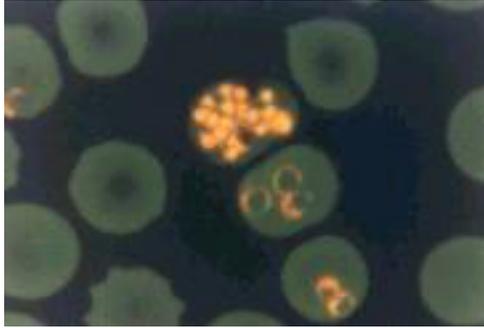
HENRY'S RELATIVES

16. [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.)

1809

1809

➡ The mint julep was innovated, and initially was being touted as a protection against [malaria](#).



➡ The 1st recorded use of the term “pedestrianism”.¹⁷

➡ [Lorenz Oken](#), who would come to be highly regarded by [Waldo Emerson](#), announced that “Polarity is the first force which appears in the world. If time is eternal, polarity must also be eternal. There is no world, and in general nothing at all, without polar force” (this was in a writing in three parts in the 1809-1811 timeframe which would be translated into English as *ELEMENTS OF PHYSIOPHILOSOPHY* in 1847).



17. Robin Jarvis (pages 27-28 of *ROMANTIC WRITING AND PEDESTRIAN TRAVEL*, NY: St. Martin’s Press, 1997):

[T]here was an element of deliberate social nonconformism, of oppositionality, in the self-leveiling expeditions of most early pedestrians.... These men were not walking because the ideological space had been cleared for them to do so as a result of social and technological change; instead they were intent upon clearing their own ideological space.... Walking affirmed a desired freedom from context, however partial, temporary or illusory that freedom might be: freedom from the context of their upbringing and education, the context of parental expectations and class etiquette, the context of a hierarchical and segregated society. Freedom, finally, from a culturally defined and circumscribed self.

1809

1809

➡ Relief Metcalf Brownson, [Orestes Augustus Brownson's](#) widowed mother (date of birth uncertain, died about 1865), found herself unable to provide for all her children, and so at the age of six Orestes was sent to help an older couple on a farm near Royalton, Vermont, and thus severed from his older siblings Daniel (who would become an orator), Oran (who would convert from Mormonism to Catholicism in Ireland in 1860), and Thorina Brownson (Dean), and in particular from his twin sister Daphne Augusta Brownson (Ludington). These guardians were of Calvinist-Congregationalist heritage, but seldom attended church services, and so Brownson would not be baptized during these years and would not officially belong to any sect or denomination. Nevertheless his guardians would instill in him the traditional Calvinist values, training him to read the BIBLE, to “be frugal and industrious, to speak the truth, ... to keep the Sabbath, and never to let the sun go down on wrath.”

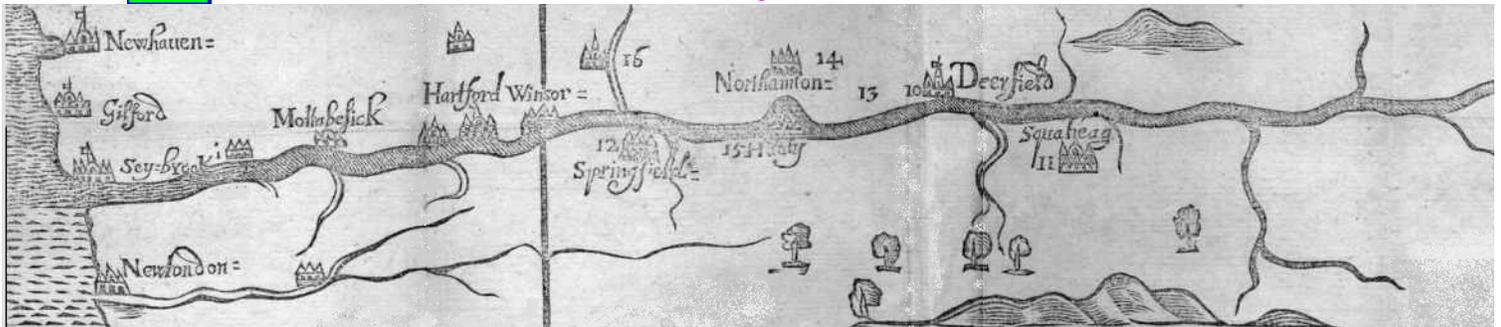
➡ [Washington Irving's](#) RIP VAN WINKLE.

➡ John Henry Clifford was born.

➡ James A. Thome was born.

➡ At the age of 15, [Matthew Calbraith Perry](#) became a Midshipman under his older brother, Lieutenant [Oliver Hazard Perry](#).

➡ A woolen mill was created in the town of [Northampton](#).



➡ The US government appropriated \$25,000 for improvements on the Carondelet [Canal](#).

➡ The Maine [canal](#) charters expired.



1809

1809

 [Napoléon Bonaparte](#) played a game of chess in Vienna against what was ostensibly a chess-playing machine. The machine had been created in 1769 by Baron Wolfgang von Kempelen of Hungary, for the amusement of the Empress Maria Theresa. The pediment of this machine, owned at the time by Johann Nepmuk Mälzel the inventor of the metronome, unbenownst to the ruler, concealed a diminutive chess master. The little man inside needed a candle in order to manipulate the machinery, and so it was that every time a game with one of the crowned heads of Europe was scheduled, the first order of business was to light a candle and place it by the side of the board. The idea was that the odor from the candle outside would mask any odor from the candle burning inside the machine, by use of which the master was plotting his moves. By the 1830s this machine, its social standing no longer so excellent, would be touring the exhibition halls of the USA. Finally, in [Baltimore](#), the secret of the machine would be detected when two young men hid and after a performance witnessed the little man emerging from behind the gears in the pediment of the machine.

 [Sylvestre François Lacroix](#) was elected professor at the École Polytechnique, filling the chair in mathematics vacated due to ill health by Professor Joseph-Louis Lagrange.

Coronation of Joseph Bonaparte in Madrid. In the war between [France](#) and Austria, Austria defeated [Emperor Napoléon I](#). Arthur Wellesley, in command in Portugal, defeated the French at Oporto and Talavera and was created Duke of Wellington. His brother Marquis Wellesley was appointed Foreign Secretary. The Emperor of the French divorced his Empress Josephine.

During this First French Empire, [François Pierre Guillaume Guizot](#) prepared a collection of French synonyms.

 In the preceding years 5 years [Napoléon Bonaparte](#) has occupied most of Europe. This year he annexed the papal states and was of course excommunicated — he in turn of course arrested and imprisoned the Pope.

 Jean-Baptiste de Monet de Lamarck proposed in *PHILOSOPHIE ZOOLOGIQUE* that animals might acquire new characteristics during their lives and pass those characteristics on to their offspring, a conceit for which he was openly ridiculed by the Baron [Georges Jean-Léopold-Nicolas-Frédéric Cuvier](#), and which eventually he would abandon.¹⁸

PALEONTOLOGY

THE SCIENCE OF 1809

BIOLOGY

 Joseph Johnson died.

18. This idea would be most carefully scrutinized by [Charles Darwin](#), who did not possess and knew he did not possess a theory of genetics adequate to the phenomena he was describing in evolution, and in fact although Darwin would never embrace this theory for which Lamarck has been so roundly chastised — he also would never entirely dismiss it. In fact if it were necessary for us to select one guy to chastise, it is an open question whether we should prefer to use the French biologist Lamarck as our dodohead, or the English biologist Darwin. (In fact the actual reason why Lamarck has always been selected as the dodohead is that Lamarck had been assigned to play the role of frog in the perpetual frog/limey contretemps — and ever since Napoleon scared the pants off Europe limeys have been portraying themselves as perpetually righteous while denigrating frogs as perpetually wrongheaded.)

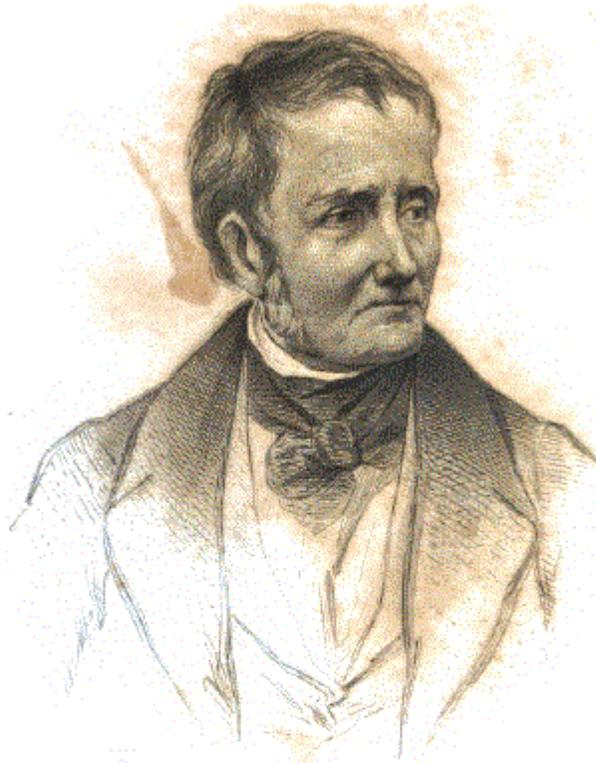
1809

1809

 [Samuel Taylor Coleridge](#)'s [The Friend](#) was being published, and he was making frequent stopovers at the home of [William and Dorothy Wordsworth](#) in Dove Cottage at Grasmere in the beautiful Lake District of England, where [Sara Hutchinson](#) was residing.

[Percy Bysshe Shelley](#) wrote five or six poems into The Esdaile Notebook.

[Thomas De Quincey](#) rented Dove Cottage because it had been Wordsworth's home. He would reside there for a decade.



*Very truly yours,
Thomas De Quincey.*

In this year he supervised the printing of Wordsworth's pamphlet on "The Convention of Cintra," and contributed a lengthy "Postscript on Sir John Moore's Letters."

1809

1809

➡ The Reverend Joshua J. Marshman's THE WORKS OF [CONFUCIUS](#); CONTAINING THE ORIGINAL TEXT, WITH A TRANSLATION. VOL. 1ST. TO WHICH IS PREFIXED A DISSERTATION ON THE [CHINESE](#) LANGUAGE AND CHARACTERS. BY J. MARSHMAN was published by the Mission Press of Serampore, [India](#).¹⁹



JOSHUA J. MARSHMAN

LIGHT FROM CHINA

➡ [Feng Kuei-fen](#) 馮桂芬 was born in Soochow in the Kiangsu province of [China](#).

➡ John Jacob Astor's ship *Beaver* returned from [China](#), the first ship entering New-York harbor since the previous year's embargo began. Possibly, the profit was as great as \$200,000. In approximately this year Astor was purchasing the brig *Sylph* for the China trade. Its 1st cargo would consist of \$92,000 in specie, and pelts, [cotton](#), [ginseng](#), and cochineal dyes.

➡ [Pirates](#) were active on the [China](#) coast:

19. According to Lyman V. Cady, this is one of the works which would be utilized by [Henry Thoreau](#) as a source for Confucian inserts in [WALDEN](#). This book would also be consulted repeatedly by [Waldo Emerson](#).

HISTORY OF THE LADRONE PIRATES
AND THEIR DEPREDATIONS ON THE COAST OF CHINA: WITH AN
ACCOUNT OF THE ENTERPRISES AND VICTORIES OF MISTRESS
CHING, A FEMALE PIRATE²⁰



The Ladronees as they were christened by the Portuguese at Macao, were originally a disaffected set of Chinese, that revolted against the oppression of the Mandarins. The first scene of their depredations was the Western coast, about Cochin China, where they began by attacking small trading vessels in row boats, carrying from thirty to forty men each. They continued this system of piracy, and thrived and increased in numbers under it, for several years. At length the fame of their success, and the oppression and horrid poverty and want that many of the lower orders of Chinese labored under, had the effect of augmenting their bands with astonishing rapidity. Fishermen and other destitute classes flocked by hundreds to their standard, and their audacity growing with their numbers, they not merely swept the coast, but blockaded all the rivers and attacked and took several large government war junks, mounting from ten to fifteen guns each. — These junks being added to their shoals of

20. THE PIRATES OWN BOOK, OR AUTHENTIC NARRATIVES OF THE LIVES, EXPLOITS, AND EXECUTIONS OF THE MOST CELEBRATED SEA ROBBERS, by Charles Ellms (Portland: Published by Sanborn & Carter; Philadelphia: Thomas, Comperthwait, & Co., 1837. This would be republished in 1842 by A. and C.B. Edwards of New-York & Philadelphia, and in 1844 in Portland by Sanborn & Carter, and in 1855 by A. and C.B. Edwards of New-York, and in 1924 by Marine res. of Massachusetts, and in 1996 by Random House of New York.)



boats, the pirates formed a tremendous fleet, which was always along shore, so that no small vessel could safely trade on the coast. When they lacked prey on the sea, they laid the land under tribute. They were at first accustomed to go on shore and attack the maritime villages, but becoming bolder, like the Buccaneers, made long inland journeys, and surprised and plundered even large towns.

An energetic attempt made by the Chinese government to destroy them, only increased their strength; for in their first encounter with the pirates, twenty-eight of the Imperial junks struck, and the remaining twelve saved themselves, by a precipitate retreat.

The captured junks, fully equipped for war, were a great acquisition to the robbers, whose numbers now increased more rapidly than ever. They were in their plenitude of power in the year 1809, when Mr. Glasspoole had the misfortune to fall into their hands, at which time that gentleman supposed their force to consist of 70,000 men, navigating eight hundred large vessels, and one thousand small ones, including row boats. They were divided into six large squadrons, under different flags; – the red, the yellow, the green, the blue, the black and the white. "These wasps of the Ocean," as a Chinese historian calls them, were further distinguished by the names of their respective commanders: by these commanders a certain *Ching-yih* had been the most distinguished by his valor and conduct. By degrees, Ching obtained almost a supremacy of command over the whole united fleet; and so confident was this robber in his strength and daily augmenting means, that he aspired to the dignity of a king, and went so far as openly to declare his patriotic intention of hurling the present Tartar family from the throne of China, and of restoring the ancient Chinese dynasty. But unfortunately for the ambitious pirate, he perished in a heavy gale, and instead of placing a sovereign on the Chinese throne, he and his lofty aspirations were buried in the yellow sea. And now comes the most remarkable passage in the history of these pirates – remarkable with any class of men, but doubly so among the Chinese, who entertain more than the general oriental opinion of the inferiority of the fair sex. On the death of *Ching-yih*, his legitimate wife had sufficient influence over the freebooters to induce them to recognize her authority in the place of her deceased husband's, and she appointed one *Paou* as her lieutenant and prime minister, and provided that she should be considered the mistress or commander-in-chief of the united squadrons.

This *Paou* had been a poor fisher-boy, picked up with his father at sea, while fishing, by *Ching-yih*, whose good will and favor he had the fortune to captivate, and by whom, before that pirate's death, he had been made a captain. Instead of declining under the rule of a woman, the pirates became more enterprising than ever. Ching's widow was clever as well as brave, and so was her lieutenant *Paou*. Between them they drew up a code of law for the better regulation of the freebooters.

In this it was decreed, that if any man went privately on shore, or did what they called "transgressing the bars," he should have his ears slit in the presence of the whole fleet; a repetition of the same unlawful act, was death! No one article, however trifling in value, was to be privately subtracted from the booty or plundered goods. Every thing they took was regularly entered



on the register of their stores. The following clause of Mistress *Ching's* code is still more delicate. No person shall debauch at his pleasure captive women, taken in the villages and open places, and brought on board a ship; he must first request the ship's purser for permission, and then go aside in the ship's hold. To use violence, against any woman, or to wed her, without permission, shall be punished with death.

By these means an admirable discipline was maintained on board the ships, and the peasantry on shore never let the pirates want for gunpowder, provisions, or any other necessary. On a piratical expedition, either to advance or retreat without orders, was a capital offence. Under these philosophical institutions, and the guidance of a woman, the robbers continued to scour the China sea, plundering every vessel they came near. The Great War Mandarin, Kwolang-lin sailed from the Bocca Tigris into the sea to fight the pirates. Paou gave him a tremendous drubbing, and gained a splendid victory. In this battle which lasted from morning to night, the Mandarin Kwolang-lin, a desperate fellow himself, levelled a gun at Paou, who fell on the deck as the piece went off; his disheartened crew concluded it was all over with him. But Paou was quick eyed. He had seen the unfriendly intention of the mandarin, and thrown himself down. The Great Mandarin was soon after taken with fifteen junks; three were sunk. The pirate lieutenant would have dealt mercifully with him, but the fierce old man suddenly seized him by the hair on the crown of his head, and grinned at him, so that he might provoke him to slay him. But even then Paou spoke kindly to him. Upon this he committed suicide, being seventy years of age.

After several victories and reverses, the Chinese historian says our men-of-war escorting some merchant ships, happened to meet the pirate chief nicknamed "The Jewel of the Crew" cruising at sea. The traders became exceedingly frightened, but our commander said, - This not being the flag of the widow Ching-yih, we are a match for them, therefore we will attack and conquer them. Then ensued a battle; they attacked each other with guns and stones, and many people were killed and wounded. The fighting ceased towards evening, and began again next morning. The pirates and the men-of-war were very close to each other, and they boasted mutually about their strength and valor. The traders remained at some distance; they saw the pirates mixing gunpowder in their beverage, - they looked instantly red about the face and the eyes, and then fought desperately. This fighting continued three days and nights incessantly; at last, becoming tired on both sides, they separated.

To understand this inglorious bulletin, the reader must remember that many of the combatants only handled bows and arrows, and pelted stones, and that Chinese powder and guns are both exceedingly bad. The pathos of the conclusion does somewhat remind one of the Irishman's despatch during the American war, - "It was a bloody battle while it lasted; and the searjent of marines lost his cartouche box."

The Admiral Ting River was sent to sea against them. This man was surprised at anchor by the ever vigilant Paou, to whom many fishermen and other people on the coast, must have acted as friendly spies. Seeing escape impossible, and that his officers stood pale and inactive by the flag-staff, the Admiral conjured them, by their fathers and mothers, their wives and children,



and by the hopes of brilliant reward if they succeeded, and of vengeance if they perished, to do their duty, and the combat began. The Admiral had the good fortune, at the onset, of killing with one of his great guns the pirate captain, "The Jewel of the Crew." But the robbers swarmed thicker and thicker around him, and when the dreaded Paou lay him by the board, without help or hope, the Mandarin killed himself. An immense number of his men perished in the sea, and twenty-five vessels were lost. After his defeat, it was resolved by the Chinese Government to cut off all their supplies of food, and starve them out. All vessels that were in port were ordered to remain there, and those at sea, or on the coast ordered to return with all speed. But the pirates, full of confidence, now resolved to attack the harbors themselves, and to ascend the rivers, which are navigable for many miles up the country, and rob the villages. The consternation was great when the Chinese saw them venturing above the government forts.

The pirates separated: Mistress Ching plundering in one place, Paou in another, and O-po-tae in another, &c.

It was at this time that Mr. Glasspoole had the ill fortune to fall into their power. This gentlemen, then an officer in the East India Company's ship the Marquis of Ely, which was anchored under an island about twelve miles from Macao, was ordered to proceed to the latter place with a boat to procure a pilot. He left the ship in one of the cutters, with seven British seamen well armed, on the 17th September, 1809. He reached Macao in safety, and having done his business there and procured a pilot, returned towards the ship the following day. But, unfortunately, the ship had weighed anchor and was under sail, and in consequence of squally weather, accompanied with thick fogs, the boat could not reach her, and Mr. Glasspoole and his men and the pilot were left at sea, in an open boat. "Our situation," says that gentleman, "was truly distressing - night closing fast, with a threatening appearance, blowing fresh, with a hard rain and a heavy sea; our boat very leaky, without a compass, anchor, or provisions, and drifting fast on a lee-shore, surrounded with dangerous rocks, and inhabited by the most barbarous pirates." After suffering dreadfully for three whole days, Mr. Glasspoole, by the advice of the pilot, made for a narrow channel, where he presently discovered three large boats at anchor, which, on seeing the English boat, weighed and made sail towards it. The pilot told Mr. Glasspoole they were Ladrones, and that if they captured the boat, they would certainly put them all to death! After rowing tremendously for six hours they escaped these boats, but on the following morning falling in with a large fleet of the pirates, which the English mistook for fishing-boats, they were captured.

"About twenty savage-looking villains," says Mr. Glasspoole, "who were stowed at the bottom of the boat, leaped on board us. They were armed with a short sword in either hand, one of which they layed upon our necks, and pointed the other to our breasts, keeping their eyes fixed on their officer, waiting his signal to cut or desist. Seeing we were incapable of making any resistance, the officer sheathed his sword, and the others immediately followed his example. They then dragged us into their boat, and carried us on board one of their junks, with the most savage demonstrations of joy, and, as we supposed, to torture and put us to a cruel death."



When on board the junk they rifled the Englishmen, and brought heavy chains to chain them to the deck.

"At this time a boat came, and took me, with one of my men and an interpreter, on board the chief's vessel. I was then taken before the chief. He was seated on deck, in a large chair, dressed in purple silk, with a black turban on. He appeared to be about thirty years of age, a stout commanding-looking man. He took me by the coat, and drew me close to him; then questioned the interpreter very strictly, asking who we were, and what was our business in that part of the country. I told him to say we were Englishmen in distress, having been four days at sea without provisions. This he would not credit, but said we were bad men, and that he would put us all to death; and then ordered some men to put the interpreter to the torture until he confessed the truth. Upon this occasion, a Ladrone, who had been once to England and spoke a few words of English, came to the chief, and told him we were really Englishmen, and that we had plenty of money, adding that the buttons on my coat were gold. The chief then ordered us some coarse brown rice, of which we made a tolerable meal, having eaten nothing for nearly four days, except a few green oranges. During our repast, a number of Ladrone crowded round us, examining our clothes and hair, and giving us every possible annoyance. Several of them brought swords, and laid them on our necks, making signs that they would soon take us on shore, and cut us in pieces, which I am sorry to say was the fate of some hundreds during my captivity. I was now summoned before the chief, who had been conversing with the interpreter: he said I must write to my captain, and tell him, if he did not send an hundred thousand dollars for our ransom, in ten days he would put us all to death."

After vainly expostulating to lessen the ransom, Mr. Glasspoole wrote the letter, and a small boat came alongside and took it to Macao.

Early in the night the fleet sailed, and anchored about one o'clock the following day in a bay under the island of Lantow, where the head admiral of Ladrone (our acquaintance Paou) was lying at anchor, with about two hundred vessels and a Portuguese brig they had captured a few days before, and the captain and part of the crew of which they had murdered. Early the next morning, a fishing-boat came to inquire if they had captured an European boat; they came to the vessel the English were in.

"One of the boatmen spoke a few words of English, and told me he had a Ladrone-pass, and was sent by our captain in search of us; I was rather surprised to find he had no letter. He appeared to be well acquainted with the chief, and remained in his cabin smoking opium, and playing cards all the day. In the evening I was summoned with the interpreter before the chief. He questioned us in a much milder tone, saying, he now believed we were Englishmen, a people he wished to be friendly with; and that if our captain would lend him seventy thousand dollars till he returned from his cruise up the river, he would repay him, and send us all to Macao. I assured him it was useless writing on these terms, and unless our ransom was speedily settled, the English fleet would sail, and render our enlargement altogether ineffectual. He remained determined, and said if it were not sent, he would keep us, and make us fight, or put us to death. I accordingly wrote, and gave my letter to the man belonging to the boat before mentioned. He said he could not return with an



answer in less than five days. The chief now gave me the letter I wrote when first taken. I have never been able to ascertain his reasons for detaining it, but suppose he dared not negotiate for our ransom without orders from the head admiral, who I understood was sorry at our being captured. He said the English ships would join the Mandarins and attack them."

While the fleet lay here, one night the Portuguese who were left in the captured brig murdered the Ladrones that were on board of her, cut the cables, and fortunately escaped through the darkness of the night.

"At day-light the next morning, the fleet, amounting to above five hundred sail of different sizes, weighed, to proceed on their intended cruise up the rivers, to levy contributions on the towns and villages. It is impossible to describe what were my feelings at this critical time, having received no answers to my letters, and the fleet under-way to sail - hundreds of miles up a country never visited by Europeans, there to remain probably for many months, which would render all opportunities for negotiating for our enlargement totally ineffectual; as the only method of communication is by boats that have a pass from the Ladrones, and they dare not venture above twenty miles from Macao, being obliged to come and go in the night, to avoid the Mandarins; and if these boats should be detected in having any intercourse with the Ladrones, they are immediately put to death, and all their relations, though they had not joined in the crime, share in the punishment, in order that not a single person of their families should be left to imitate their crimes or avenge their death."

The following is a very touching incident in Mr. Glasspoole's narrative.

"Wednesday the 26th of September, at day-light, we passed in sight of our own ships, at anchor under the island of Chun Po. The chief then called me, pointed to the ships, and told the interpreter to tell us to look at them, for we should never see them again! About noon we entered a river to the westward of the Bogue. Three or four miles from the entrance we passed a large town situated on the side of a beautiful hill, which is tributary to the Ladrones; the inhabitants saluted them with songs as they passed."

After committing numerous minor robberies, "The Ladrones now prepared to attack a town with a formidable force, collected in row-boats from the different vessels. They sent a messenger to the town, demanding a tribute of ten thousand dollars annually, saying, if these terms were not complied with, they would land, destroy the town, and murder all the inhabitants: which they would certainly have done, had the town laid in a more advantageous situation for their purpose; but being placed out of the reach of their shot, they allowed them to come to terms. The inhabitants agreed to pay six thousand dollars, which they were to collect by the time of our return down the river. This finesse had the desired effect, for during our absence they



mounted a few guns on a hill, which commanded the passage, and gave us in lieu of the dollars, a warm salute on our return.

"October the 1st, the fleet weighed in the night, dropped by the tide up the river, and anchored very quietly before a town surrounded by a thick wood. Early in the morning the Ladrones assembled in row-boats, and landed; then gave a shout, and rushed into the town, sword in hand. The inhabitants fled to the adjacent hills, in numbers apparently superior to the Ladrones. We may easily imagine to ourselves the horror with which these miserable people must be seized, on being obliged to leave their homes, and everything dear to them. It was a most melancholy sight to see women in tears, clasping their infants in their arms, and imploring mercy for them from those brutal robbers! The old and the sick, who were unable to fly, or make resistance, were either made prisoners or most inhumanly butchered! The boats continued passing and repassing from the junks to the shore, in quick succession, laden with booty, and the men besmeared with blood! Two hundred and fifty women and several children, were made prisoners, and sent on board different vessels. They were unable to escape with the men, owing to that abominable practice of cramping their feet; several of them were not able to move without assistance. In fact, they might all be said to totter, rather than walk. Twenty of these poor women were sent on board the vessel I was in; they were hauled on board by the hair, and treated in a most savage manner. When the chief came on board, he questioned them respecting the circumstances of their friends, and demanded ransoms accordingly, from six thousand to six hundred dollars each. He ordered them a berth on deck, at the after part of the vessel, where they had nothing to shelter them from the weather, which at this time was very variable – the days excessively hot, and the nights cold, with heavy rains. The town being plundered of everything valuable, it was set on fire, and reduced to ashes by the morning. The fleet remained here three days, negotiating for the ransom of the prisoners, and plundering the fish-tanks and gardens. During all this time, the Chinese never ventured from the hills, though there were frequently not more than a hundred Ladrones on shore at a time, and I am sure the people on the hills exceeded ten times that number.

"On the 10th we formed a junction with the Black-squadron, and proceeded many miles up a wide and beautiful river, passing several ruins of villages that had been destroyed by the Black-squadron. On the 17th, the fleet anchored abreast four mud batteries, which defended a town, so entirely surrounded with wood, that it was impossible to form any idea of its size. The weather was very hazy, with hard squalls of rain. The Ladrones remained perfectly quiet for two days. On the third day the forts commenced a brisk fire for several hours: the Ladrones did not return a single shot, but weighed in the night and dropped down the river. The



reasons they gave for not attacking the town, or returning the fire, were, that Joss had not promised them success. They are very superstitious, and consult their idol on all occasions. If his omens are good, they will undertake the most daring enterprises. The fleet now anchored opposite the ruins of the town where the women had been made prisoners. Here we remained five or six days, during which time about an hundred of the women were ransomed; the remainder were offered for sale amongst the Ladrones, for forty dollars each. The woman is considered the lawful wife of the purchaser, who would be put to death if he discarded her. Several of them leaped overboard and drowned themselves, rather than submit to such infamous degradation.

"Mei-ying, the wife of Ke-choo-yang, was very beautiful, and a pirate being about to seize her by the head, she abused him exceedingly. The pirate bound her to the yard-arm; but on abusing him yet more, the pirate dragged her down and broke two of her teeth, which filled her mouth and jaws with blood. The pirate sprang up again to bind her. Ying allowed him to approach, but as soon as he came near her, she laid hold of his garments with her bleeding mouth, and threw both him and herself into the river, where they were drowned. The remaining captives of both sexes were after some months liberated, on having paid a ransom of fifteen thousand leang or ounces of silver.

"The fleet then weighed," continues Mr. Glasspoole, "and made sail down the river, to receive the ransom from the town before-mentioned. As we passed the hill, they fired several shot at us, but without effect. The Ladrones were much exasperated, and determined to revenge themselves; they dropped out of reach of their shot, and anchored. Every junk sent about a hundred men each on shore, to cut paddy, and destroy their orange-groves, which was most effectually performed for several miles down the river. During our stay here, they received information of nine boats lying up a creek, laden with paddy; boats were immediately despatched after them. Next morning these boats were brought to the fleet; ten or twelve men were taken in them. As these had made no resistance, the chief said he would allow them to become Ladrones, if they agreed to take the usual oaths before Joss. Three or four of them refused to comply, for which they were punished in the following cruel manner: their hands were tied behind their backs, a rope from the masthead rove through their arms, and hoisted three or four feet from the deck, and five or six men flogged them with their rattans twisted together till they were apparently dead; then hoisted them up to the mast-head, and left them hanging nearly an hour, then lowered them down, and repeated the punishment, till they died or complied with the oath.

"On the 28th of October, I received a letter from Captain Kay, brought by a fisherman, who had told him he would get us all back for three thousand dollars. He advised me to offer three thousand, and if not accepted, extend it to four; but not farther, as it was bad policy



to offer much at first: at the same time assuring me we should be liberated, let the ransom be what it would. I offered the chief the three thousand, which he disdainfully refused, saying he was not to be played with; and unless they sent ten thousand dollars, and two large guns, with several casks of gunpowder, he would soon put us to death. I wrote to Captain Kay, and informed him of the chief's determination, requesting, if an opportunity offered, to send us a shift of clothes, for which it may be easily imagined we were much distressed, having been seven weeks without a shift; although constantly exposed to the weather, and of course frequently wet.

"On the first of November, the fleet sailed up a narrow river, and anchored at night within two miles of a town called Little Whampoa. In front of it was a small fort, and several Mandarin vessels lying in the harbor. The chief sent the interpreter to me, saying, I must order my men to make cartridges and clean their muskets, ready to go on shore in the morning. I assured the interpreter I should give the men no such orders, that they must please themselves. Soon after the chief came on board, threatening to put us all to a cruel death if we refused to obey his orders. For my own part I remained determined, and advised the men not to comply, as I thought by making ourselves useful we should be accounted too valuable. A few hours afterwards he sent to me again, saying, that if myself and the quartermaster would assist them at the great guns, that if also the rest of the men went on shore and succeeded in taking the place, he would then take the money offered for our ransom, and give them twenty dollars for every Chinaman's head they cut off. To these proposals we cheerfully acceded, in hopes of facilitating our deliverance.

"The Mandarin vessels continued firing, having blocked up the entrance of the harbor to prevent the Ladrones boats entering. At this the Ladrones were much exasperated, and about three hundred of them swam on shore, with a short sword lashed close under each arm; they then ran along the banks of the river till they came abreast of the vessels, and then swam off again and boarded them. The Chinese thus attacked, leaped overboard, and endeavored to reach the opposite shore; the Ladrones followed, and cut the greater number of them to pieces in the water. They next towed the vessels out of the harbor, and attacked the town with increased fury. The inhabitants fought about a quarter of an hour, and then retreated to an adjacent hill, from which they were soon driven with great slaughter. After this the Ladrones returned, and plundered the town, every boat leaving it with lading. The Chinese on the hills perceiving most of the boats were off, rallied, and retook the town, after killing near two hundred Ladrones. One of my men was unfortunately lost in this dreadful massacre! The Ladrones landed a second time, drove the Chinese out of the town, then reduced it to ashes, and put all their prisoners to death, without



regarding either age or sex! I must not omit to mention a most horrid (though ludicrous) circumstance which happened at this place. The Ladrones were paid by their chief ten dollars for every Chinaman's head they produced. One of my men turning the corner of a street was met by a Ladrone running furiously after a Chinese; he had a drawn sword in his hand, and two Chinaman's heads which he had cut off, tied by their tails, and slung round his neck. I was witness myself to some of them producing five or six to obtain payment!

"On the 4th of November an order arrived from the admiral for the fleet to proceed immediately to Lantow, where he was lying with only two vessels, and three Portuguese ships and a brig constantly annoying him; several sail of Mandarin vessels were daily expected. The fleet weighed and proceeded towards Lantow. On passing the island of Lintin, three ships and a brig gave chase to us. The Ladrones prepared to board; but night closing we lost sight of them: I am convinced they altered their course and stood from us. These vessels were in the pay of the Chinese Government, and styled themselves the Invincible Squadron, cruising in the river Tigris to annihilate the Ladrones!

"On the fifth, in the morning, the red squadron anchored in a bay under Lantow; the black squadron stood to the eastward. In the afternoon of the 8th of November, four ships, a brig, and a schooner came off the mouth of the bay. At first the pirates were much alarmed, supposing them to be English vessels come to rescue us. Some of them threatened to hang us to the mast-head for them to fire at; and with much difficulty we persuaded them that they were Portuguese. The Ladrones had only seven junks in a fit state for action; these they hauled outside, and moored them head and stern across the bay, and manned all the boats belonging to the repairing vessels ready for boarding. The Portuguese observing these manoeuvres hove to, and communicated by boats. Soon afterwards they made sail, each ship firing her broadside as she passed, but without effect, the shot falling far short. The Ladrones did not return a single shot, but waved their colors, and threw up rockets, to induce them to come further in, which they might easily have done, the outside junks lying in four fathoms water, which I sounded myself: though the Portuguese in their letters to Macao lamented there was not sufficient water for them to engage closer, but that they would certainly prevent their escaping before the Mandarin fleet arrived!

"On the 20th of November, early in the morning, discovered an immense fleet of Mandarin vessels standing for the bay. On nearing us, they formed a line, and stood close in; each vessel, as she discharged her guns, tacked to join the rear and reload. They kept up a constant fire for about two hours, when one of their largest vessels was blown up by a firebrand thrown from a Ladrone junk; after which they kept at a more respectful distance, but continued firing without intermission till the 21st at night, when it fell calm.



The Ladrones towed out seven large vessels, with about two hundred row-boats to board them: but a breeze springing up, they made sail and escaped. The Ladrones returned into the bay, and anchored. The Portuguese and Mandarins followed, and continued a heavy cannonading during that night and the next day. The vessel I was in had her foremast shot away, which they supplied very expeditiously by taking a mainmast from a smaller vessel.

"On the 23d, in the evening, it again fell calm; the Ladrones towed out fifteen junks in two divisions, with the intention of surrounding them, which was nearly effected, having come up with and boarded one, when a breeze suddenly sprang up. The captured vessel mounted twenty-two guns. Most of her crew leaped overboard; sixty or seventy were taken, immediately cut to pieces, and thrown into the river. Early in the morning the Ladrones returned into the bay, and anchored in the same situation as before. The Portuguese and Mandarins followed, keeping up a constant fire. The Ladrones never returned a single shot, but always kept in readiness to board, and the Portuguese were careful never to allow them an opportunity.

"On the 28th, at night they sent eight fire-vessels, which, if properly constructed, must have done great execution, having every advantage they could wish for to effect their purpose; a strong breeze and tide directed into the bay, and the vessels lying so close together, that it was impossible to miss them. On their first appearance, the Ladrones gave a general shout, supposing them to be Mandarin vessels on fire, but were very soon convinced of their mistake. They came very regularly into the centre of the fleet, two and two, burning furiously; one of them came alongside of the vessel I was in, but they succeeded in booming her off. She appeared to be a vessel of about thirty tons; her hold was filled with straw and wood, and there were a few small boxes of combustibles on her deck, which exploded alongside of us without doing any damage. The Ladrones, however, towed them all on shore, extinguished the fire, and broke them up for firewood. The Portuguese claim the credit of constructing these destructive machines, and actually sent a despatch to the Governor of Macao, saying they had destroyed at least one-third of the Ladrone's fleet, and hoped soon to effect their purpose by totally annihilating them!

"On the 29th of November, the Ladrones being all ready for sea, they weighed and stood boldly out, bidding defiance to the invincible squadron and imperial fleet, consisting of ninety-three war-junks, six Portuguese ships, a brig, and a schooner. Immediately after the Ladrones weighed, they made all sail. The Ladrones chased them two or three hours, keeping up a constant fire; finding they did not come up with them, they hauled their wind, and stood to the eastward. Thus terminated the boasted blockade, which lasted nine days, during which time the Ladrones completed all their repairs. In this action not a single Ladrone vessel was



destroyed, and their loss was about thirty or forty men. An American was also killed, one of three that remained out of eight taken in a schooner. I had two very narrow escapes: the first, a twelve pounder shot fell within three or four feet of me; another took a piece out of a small brass-swivel on which I was standing. The chief's wife frequently sprinkled me with garlick-water, which they considered an effectual charm against shot. The fleet continued under sail all night, steering towards the eastward. In the morning they anchored in a large bay surrounded by lofty and barren mountains. On the 2d of December I received a letter from Lieutenant Maughn, commander of the Honorable Company's cruiser Antelope, saying that he had the ransom on board, and had been three days cruising after us, and wished me to settle with the chief on the securest method of delivering it. The chief agreed to send us in a small gun-boat till we came within sight of the Antelope; then the compradore's boat was to bring the ransom and receive us. I was so agitated at receiving this joyful news, that it was with difficulty I could scrawl about two or three lines to inform Lieutenant Maughn of the arrangements I had made. We were all so deeply affected by the gratifying tidings, that we seldom closed our eyes, but continued watching day and night for the boat.

"On the 6th she returned with Lieutenant Maughn's answer, saying, he would respect any single boat; but would not allow the fleet to approach him. The chief, then, according to his first proposal, ordered a gun-boat to take us, and with no small degree of pleasure we left the Ladrone fleet about four o'clock in the afternoon. At one P.M. saw the Antelope under all sail, standing towards us. The Ladrone boat immediately anchored, and dispatched the compradore's boat for the ransom, saying, that if she approached nearer they would return to the fleet; and they were just weighing when she shortened sail, and anchored about two miles from us. The boat did not reach her till late in the afternoon, owing to the tide's being strong against her. She received the ransom and left the Antelope just before dark. A Mandarin boat that had been lying concealed under the land, and watching their manoeuvres, gave chase to her, and was within a few fathoms of taking her, when she saw a light, which the Ladrones answered, and the Mandarin hauled off. Our situation was now a critical one; the ransom was in the hands of the Ladrones, and the compradore dare not return with us for fear of a second attack from the Mandarin boat. The Ladrones would not wait till morning, so we were obliged to return with them to the fleet. In the morning the chief inspected the ransom, which consisted of the following articles: two bales of superfine cloth; two chests of opium; two casks of gunpowder, and a telescope; the rest in dollars. He objected to the telescope not being new; and said he should detain one of us till another was sent, or a hundred dollars in lieu of it. The compradore, however, agreed with him for the hundred dollars. Every thing



being at length settled, the chief ordered two gun-boats to convey us near the Antelope; we saw her just before dusk, when the Ladrone boats left us. We had the inexpressible pleasure of arriving on board the Antelope at seven, P.M., where we were most cordially received, and heartily congratulated on our safe and happy deliverance from a miserable captivity, which we had endured for eleven weeks and three days.

(Signed) "RICHARD GLASSPOOLE.

China, December 8th. 1809."

"The Ladrone have no settled residence on shore, but live constantly in their vessels. The after-part is appropriated to the captain and his wives; he generally has five or six. With respect to the conjugal rights they are religiously strict; no person is allowed to have a woman on board, unless married to her according to their laws. Every man is allowed a small berth, about four feet square, where he stows with his wife and family. From the number of souls crowded in so small a space, it must naturally be supposed they are horridly dirty, which is evidently the case, and their vessels swarm with all kinds of vermin. Rats in particular, which they encourage to breed, and eat as great delicacies; in fact, there are very few creatures they will not eat. During our captivity we lived three weeks on caterpillars boiled with rice. They are much addicted to gambling, and spend all their leisure hours at cards and smoking opium."

At the time of Mr. Glasspoole's liberation, the pirates were at the height of their power; after such repeated victories over the Mandarin ships, they had set at nought the Imperial allies – the Portuguese, and not only the coast, but the rivers of the celestial empire seemed to be at their discretion – and yet their formidable association did not many months survive this event. It was not, however, defeat that reduced it to the obedience of the laws. On the contrary, that extraordinary woman, the widow of Ching-yih, and the daring Paou, were victorious and more powerful than ever, when dissensions broke out among the pirates themselves. Ever since the favor of the chieftainess had elevated Paou to the general command, there had been enmity and altercations between him and the chief O-po-tae, who commanded one of the flags or divisions of the fleet; and it was only by the deference and respect they both owed to Ching-yih's widow, that they had been prevented from turning their arms against each other long before.

At length, when the brave Paou was surprised and cooped up by a strong blockading force of the Emperor's ships, O-po-tae showed all his deadly spite, and refused to obey the orders of Paou, and even of the chieftainess, which were, that he should sail to the relief of his rival.

Paou, with his bravery and usual good fortune, broke through the blockade, but when he came in contact with O-po-tae, his rage was too violent to be restrained.

O-po-tae at first pleaded that his means and strength had been insufficient to do what had been expected of him, but concluded by saying, – "Am I bound to come and join the forces of Paou?"

"Would you then separate from us!" cried Paou, more enraged than ever.



O-po-tae answered: "I will not separate myself."

Paou: — "Why then do you not obey the orders of the wife of Ching-yih and my own? What is this else than separation, that you do not come to assist me, when I am surrounded by the enemy? I have sworn it that I will destroy thee, wicked man, that I may do away with this soreness on my back."

The summons of Paou, when blockaded, to O-po-tae was in language equally figurative: — "I am harassed by the Government's officers outside in the sea; lips and teeth must help one another, if the lips are cut away the teeth will feel cold. How shall I alone be able to fight the Government forces? You should therefore come at the head of your crew, to attack the Government squadron in the rear. I will then come out of my station and make an attack in front; the enemy being so taken in the front and rear, will, even supposing we cannot master him, certainly be thrown into disorder."

The angry words of Paou were followed by others, and then by blows. Paou, though at the moment far inferior in force, first began the fight, and ultimately sustained a sanguinary defeat, and the loss of sixteen vessels. Our loathing for this cruel, detestable race, must be increased by the fact, that the victors massacred all their prisoners — or three hundred men!

This was the death-blow to the confederacy which had so long defied the Emperor's power, and which might have effected his dethronement. O-po-tae dreading the vengeance of Paou and his mistress, Ching-yih's widow, whose united forces would have quintupled his own, gained over his men to his views, and proffered a submission to Government, on condition of free pardon, and a proper provision for all.

The petition of the pirates is so curious a production, and so characteristic of the Chinese, that it deserves to be inserted at length. "It is my humble opinion that all robbers of an overpowering force, whether they had their origin from this or any other cause, have felt the humanity of Government at different times. Leang-sham, who three times plundered the city, was nevertheless pardoned, and at last made a minister of state. Wakang often challenged the arms of his country, and was suffered to live, and at last made a corner-stone of the empire. Joo-ming pardoned seven times Mang-hwo; and Kwan-kung three times set Tsaou-tsaou at liberty. Ma-yuen pursued not the exhausted robbers; and Yo-fei killed not those who made their submission. There are many instances of such transactions both in former and recent times, by which the country was strengthened, and government increased its power. We now live in a very populous age; some of us could not agree with their relations, and were driven out like noxious weeds. Some, after having tried all they could, without being able to provide for themselves, at last joined bad society. Some lost their property by shipwrecks; some withdrew into this watery empire to escape from punishment. In such a way those who in the beginning were only three or five, were in the course of time increased to a thousand or ten thousand, and so it went on increasing every year. Would it not have been wonderful if such a multitude, being in want of their daily bread, had not resorted to plunder and robbery to gain their subsistence, since they could not in any other manner be saved from famine? It was from necessity that the laws of the empire were violated, and the merchants robbed of their goods. Being deprived of our land and of our native



places, having no house or home to resort to, and relying only on the chances of wind and water, even could we for a moment forget our griefs, we might fall in with a man-of-war, who with stones, darts, and guns, would knock out our brains! Even if we dared to sail up a stream and boldly go on with anxiety of mind under wind, rain, and stormy weather, we must everywhere prepare for fighting. Whether we went to the east, or to the west, and after having felt all the hardships of the sea, the night dew was our only dwelling, and the rude wind our meal. But now we will avoid these perils, leave our connexions, and desert our comrades; we will make our submission. The power of Government knows no bounds; it reaches to the islands in the sea, and every man is afraid, and sighs. Oh we must be destroyed by our crimes, none can escape who opposeth the laws of Government. May you then feel compassion for those who are deserving of death; may you sustain us by your humanity!"

The Government that had made so many lamentable displays of its weakness, was glad to make an unreal parade of its mercy. It was but too happy to grant all the conditions instantly, and, in the fulsome language of its historians, "feeling that compassion is the way of heaven - that it is the right way to govern by righteousness - it therefore redeemed these pirates from destruction, and pardoned their former crimes."

O-po-tae, however, had hardly struck his free flag, and the pirates were hardly in the power of the Chinese, when it was proposed by many that they should all be treacherously murdered. The governor happened to be more honorable and humane, or probably, only more politic than those who made this foul proposal - he knew that such a bloody breach of faith would for ever prevent the pirates still in arms from voluntary submitting; he knew equally well, even weakened as they were by O-po-tae's defection, that the Government could not reduce them by force, and he thought by keeping his faith with them, he might turn the force of those who had submitted against those who still held out, and so destroy the pirates with the pirates. Consequently the eight thousand men, it had been proposed to cut off in cold blood, were allowed to remain uninjured, and their leader, O-po-tae, having changed his name to that of Hoe-been, or, "The Lustre of Instruction," was elevated to the rank of an imperial officer.

The widow of Ching-yih, and her favorite Paou, continued for some months to pillage the coast, and to beat the Chinese and the Mandarins' troops and ships, and seemed almost as strong as before the separation of O-po-tae's flag. But that example was probably operating in the minds of many of the outlaws, and finally the lawless heroine herself, who was the spirit that kept the complicate body together, seeing that O-po-tae had been made a government officer, and that he continued to prosper, began also to think of making her submission.

"I am," said she, "ten times stronger than O-po-tae, and government will perhaps, if I submit, act towards me as they have done with O-po-tae."

A rumor of her intentions having reached shore, the Mandarin sent off a certain Chow, a doctor of Macao, "Who," says the historian, "being already well acquainted with the pirates, did not need any introduction," to enter on preliminaries with them. When the worthy practitioner presented himself to Paou, that friend concluded he had been committing some crime, and had come



for safety to that general *refugium peccatorum*, the pirate fleet.

The Doctor explained, and assured the chief, that if he would submit, Government was inclined to treat him and his far more favorably and more honorably than O-po-tae. But if he continued to resist, not only a general arming of all the coast and the rivers, but O-po-tae was to proceed against him.

At this part of his narrative our Chinese historian is again so curious, that I shall quote his words at length.

"When Fei-heung-Chow came to Paou, he said: 'Friend Paou, do you know why I come to you?'"

"Paou. - 'Thou hast committed some crime and comest to me for protection?'"

"Chow. - 'By no means.'"

"Paou. - 'You will then know how it stands concerning the report about our submission, if it is true or false?'"

"Chow. - 'You are again wrong here, Sir. What are you in comparison with O-po-tae?'"

"Paou. - 'Who is bold enough to compare me with O-po-tae?'"

"Chow. - 'I know very well that O-po-tae could not come up to you, Sir; but I mean only, that since O-po-tae has made his submission, since he has got his pardon and been created a Government officer, - how would it be, if you with your whole crew should also submit, and if his Excellency should desire to treat you in the same manner, and to give you the same rank as O-po-tae? Your submission would produce more joy to Government than the submission of O-po-tae. You should not wait for wisdom to act wisely; you should make up your mind to submit to the Government with all your followers. I will assist you in every respect, it would be the means of securing your own happiness and the lives of all your adherents.'"

"Chang-paou remained like a statue without motion, and Fei-heung Chow went on to say: 'You should think about this affair in time, and not stay till the last moment. Is it not clear that O-po-tae, since you could not agree together, has joined Government. He being enraged against you, will fight, united with the forces of the Government, for your destruction; and who could help you, so that you might overcome your enemies? If O-po-tae could before vanquish you quite alone, how much more can he now when he is united with Government? O-po-tae will then satisfy his hatred against you, and you yourself will soon be taken either at Wei-chow or at Neaou-chow. If the merchant-vessels of Hwy-chaou, the boats of Kwang-chow, and all the fishing-vessels, unite together to surround and attack you in the open sea, you will certainly have enough to do. But even supposing they should not attack you, you will soon feel the want of provisions to sustain you and all your followers. It is always wisdom to provide before things happen; stupidity and folly never think about future events. It is too late to reflect upon events when things have happened; you should, therefore, consider this matter in time!'"



Paou was puzzled, but after being closeted for some time with his mistress, Ching-yih's widow, who gave her high permission for him to make arrangements with Doctor Chow, he said he would repair with his fleet to the Bocca Tigris, and there communicate personally with the organs of Government.

After two visits had been paid to the pirate-fleets by two inferior Mandarins, who carried the Imperial proclamation of free pardon, and who, at the order of Ching-yih's widow, were treated to a sumptuous banquet by Paou, the Governor-general of the province went himself in one vessel to the pirates' ships, that occupied a line of ten le off the mouth of the river.

As the governor approached, the pirates hoisted their flags, played on their instruments, and fired their guns, so that the smoke rose in clouds, and then bent sail to meet him. On this the dense population that were ranged thousands after thousands along the shore, to witness the important reconciliation, became sorely alarmed, and the Governor-general seems to have had a strong inclination to run away. But in brief space of time, the long dreaded widow of Ching-yih, supported by her Lieutenant Paou, and followed by three other of her principal commanders, mounted the side of the governor's ship, and rushed through the smoke to the spot where his excellency was stationed; where they fell on their hands and knees, shed tears, knocked their heads on the deck before him, and received his gracious pardon, and promised for future kind treatment. They then withdrew satisfied, having promised to give in a list of their ships, and of all else they possessed, within three days.

But the sudden apparition of some large Portuguese ships, and some Government war-junks, made the pirates suspect treachery. They immediately set sail, and the negotiations were interrupted for several days.

They were at last concluded by the boldness of their female leader. "If the Governor-general," said this heroine, "a man of the highest rank, could come to us quite alone, why should not I, a mean woman, go to the officers of Government? If there be danger in it, I take it all on myself; no person among you need trouble himself about me - my mind is made up, and I will go to Canton!"

Paou said - "If the widow of Ching-yih goes, we must fix a time for her return. If this pass without our obtaining any information, we must collect all our forces, and go before Canton: this is my opinion as to what ought to be done; comrades, let me hear yours!"

The pirates, then, struck with the intrepidity of their chieftainess, and loving her more than ever, answered, "Friend Paou, we have heard thy opinion, but we think it better to wait for the news here, on the water, than to send the wife of Ching-yih alone to be killed." Nor would they allow her to leave the fleet.

Matters were in this state of indecision, when the two inferior Mandarins who had before visited the pirates, ventured out to repeat their visit. These officers protested no treachery had been intended, and pledged themselves, that if the widow of Ching-yih would repair to the Governor, she would be kindly received, and every thing settled to their hearts' satisfaction. With this, in the language of our old ballads, upspoke Mrs. Ching. "You say well, gentlemen! and I will go myself to Canton with some other of our ladies, accompanied by you!" And



accordingly, she and a number of the pirates' wives with their children, went fearlessly to Canton, arranged every thing, and found they had not been deceived. The fleet soon followed. On its arrival every vessel was supplied with pork and with wine, and every man (in lieu it may be supposed, of his share of the vessels, and plundered property he resigned) received at the same time a bill for a certain quantity of money. Those who wished it, could join the military force of Government for pursuing the remaining pirates; and those who objected, dispersed and withdrew into the country. "This is the manner in which the great red squadron of the pirates was pacified."

The valiant Paou, following the example of his rival O-po-tae, entered into the service of Government, and proceeded against such of his former associates and friends as would not accept the pardon offered them. There was some hard fighting, but the two renegadoes successively took the chief Shih Url, forced the redoubtable captain, styled "The scourge of the Eastern Ocean" to surrender himself, drove "Frog's Meal," another dreadful pirate, to Manilla, and finally, and within a few months, destroyed or dissipated the "wasps of the ocean" altogether.

I have already noticed the marked intention of the Chinese historian, to paint the character of Paou in a poetical or epic manner. When describing the battle with Shih-Url, he says: -

"They fought from seven o'clock in the morning till one at noon, burnt ten vessels, and killed an immense number of the pirates. Shih-Url was so weakened that he could scarcely make any opposition. On perceiving this through the smoke, Paou mounted on a sudden the vessel of the pirate, and cried out: 'I Chang Paou am come,' and at the same moment he cut some pirates to pieces; the remainder were then hardly dealt with. Paou addressed himself in an angry tone to Shih-Url, and said: 'I advise you to submit: will you not follow my advice? what have you to say?' Shih-Url was struck with amazement, and his courage left him. Paou advanced and bound him, and the whole crew were then taken captives."

"From that period," says our Chinese historian, in conclusion, "ships began to pass and repass in tranquillity. All became quiet on the rivers, and tranquil on the four seas. People lived in peace and plenty. Men sold their arms and bought oxen to plough their fields; they buried sacrifices, said prayers on the tops of the hills, and rejoiced themselves by singing behind screens during day-time" - and (grand climax to all!) the Governor of the province, in consideration of his valuable services in the pacification of the pirates, was allowed by an edict of the "Son of Heaven," to wear peacocks' feathers with two eyes!



No [Catholic](#) had ever previously received the nomination of Tammany Hall for political office in New-York — but in this year, this amazing event did occur.

1809

1809

➡ [Walter Scott](#) anonymously published “The Bridal of Triermain,” a curious amalgam of Arthurian legend with the Sleeping Beauty story.



[KING ARTHUR](#)

➡ Senegal, Marinique, and Cayenne were captured by the British.

➡ Sugar prices rose.

➡ The French entirely abandoned their efforts on the island of Hispaniola and removed the last elements of their army. The first detachments of French prisoners of war were being marched from the port town of Plymouth to the new, dour granite prison complex near the mist-enshrouded village of Princeton on the stark Devonshire moor. It would be a long war for them, and a long wait.

➡ Schlegel’s ON DRAMATIC ART AND LITERATURE.

➡ J.-C.-L. Simonde de Sismondi began publishing his 16-volume *HISTOIRE DES REPUBLIQUES ITALIENNES DU MOYEN AGE*, not to be completed until 1818.

➡ Sydney Owenson (Lady Morgan)’s *IDA OF ATHENS, THE MISSIONARY*.

➡ Elizabeth Hamilton’s *EXERCISES IN RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE*.

➡ Charlotte Smith’s *PEACOCK AT HOME AND OTHER POEMS, BY MRS. DORSET*.

➡ J.C. Hobhouse’s *IMITATIONS AND TRANSLATIONS FROM THE ANCIENT AND MODERN CLASSICS* (included nine poems by Byron), *TRAVELS THROUGH ALBANIA*.

➡ The founding of the Quarterly Review, the chief Tory establishment journal, with William Gifford as its editor. It would be published by John Murray, Byron’s future publisher. In its pages in this first year Richard Southey would make us of a rather new term: instead of “self-biography,” he spoke of “autobiography.”

[William Hayley](#)’s *THE LIFE OF [GEORGE ROMNEY, ESQ.](#)* He remarried, with Mary Welford. For the last twelve years of his life Hayley would live on an allowance while writing his *MEMOIRS*.



1809

1809

-  In New-York, the teenage journalist/playwright John Howard Payne made his acting debut, playing Young Norval in *Douglas*.
-  The city of New-York commissioned John Randall, Jr. to create a street map. (He would complete the map in 1821.)
-  The city of New-York's corporation accepted Samuel Burling's offer to plant the main streets with poplar trees.
-  Solomon Chadwick settled on the shore of Lake Erie, founding a community of Chadwick's Bay, [New York](#). (This would become Dunkirk.)
-  Temperance author Timothy Shay Arthur (*TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR ROOM AND WHAT I SAW THERE*) was born in Newburgh, [New York](#).
-  Albert Brisbane was born to Batavia, [New York](#) postmaster James Brisbane and his wife Mary.
-  Silas Newell arrived from the Hudson Valley and built a house and planted apple and pear trees in a place that for awhile would be known as Newell's Settlement (later Wyoming, [New York](#)).
-  Philip Hooker's new Capitol building at Albany, [New York](#) was occupied by the state government as well as the Mayor's office, City Council and Board of Supervisors.
-  The first Christian religious services were held in Canadice, [New York](#).
-  Allegany County, [New York](#) court judge Philip Church purchased two male slaves, paying \$100 each.
-  Lenox, Massachusetts, native Enos Stone acquired a farm at the Falls of the Genesee River, part of the future Rochester, [New York](#).
-  The ballot boxes in front of Willard's Tavern in Schenectady, [New York](#) were found to have been tampered with, Federal votes having been substituted for Republican ones.
-  A uniform for telegraph operators was approved by King Carl XIV Johann of Sweden. The buttons of the uniform were inscribed with the code "636," which translates from the codebook of the time as "Be on guard."



1809

1809

JANUARY

 January: When Colonel John C. Stevens of Hoboken visited Chancellor Robert R. Livingston at Clermont, [New York](#), they built an iceboat.

 January 1, Sunday: The brig HMS *Magnet*, an 18-gun Cruizer-class warship of 182 tons built in 1807, was wrecked in heavy weather while acting as a British convoy escort.

In Spain, the British army had been advancing against the French army, but on this day and the three following days, Sir John Moore would be retreating to Corunna with fatigued and demoralized troops, under an onslaught directed by the French general Soult. Here is an account by Robert Blakeney of the action at Benevente, with Moore having successfully withdrawn across the Esla River and destroyed the bridge behind him:

Bembibre exhibited all the appearance of a place lately stormed and pillaged. Every door and window was broken, every lock and fastening forced. Rivers of wine ran through the houses and into the streets, where lay fantastic groups of soldiers (many of them with their firelocks broken), women, children, runaway Spaniards and muleteers, all apparently inanimate, except where here and there a leg or arm was seen to move, while the wine oozing from their lips and nostrils seemed the effect of gunshot wounds. Every floor contained the worshippers of Bacchus in all their different stages of devotion; some lay senseless, others staggered; there were those who prepared the libation by boring holes with their bayonets into the large wine vats, regardless of the quantity which flowed through the cellars and was consequently destroyed. The music was perfectly in character: savage roars announcing present hilarity were mingled with groans issuing from fevered lips disgorging the wine of yesterday; obscenity was a public sport. But these scenes are too disgusting to be dwelled upon. We were employed the greatest part of the day [January 1, 1809] in turning or dragging the drunken stragglers out of the houses into the streets and sending as many forward as could be moved. Our occupation next morning was the same; yet little could be effected with men incapable of standing, much less of marching forward. At length the cavalry reporting the near approach of the enemy, and Sir John Moore dreading lest Napoleon's columns should intersect our line of march by pushing along the Foncevadon road, which joined our road not many miles in front of us, the reserve were ordered forward, preceded by the cavalry, and the stragglers were left to their fate. Here I must say that our division, imbibing a good deal of the bad example and of the wine left behind by the preceding columns, did not march out of Bembibre so strong as when they entered it. We had proceeded but a short distance when the enemy's horsemen nearly approached the place; and then it was that the apparently lifeless stragglers, whom no exertion of ours was sufficient to rouse from their torpor, startled at the immediate approach of danger, found the partial use of their limbs. The road instantly became thronged by them; they reeled, staggered, and screaming threw down their arms. Frantic women held forth their babies, suing for mercy by the cries of defenseless innocence; but all to no purpose. The dragoons of



the polite and civilized nation advanced, and cut right and left, regardless of intoxication, age or sex. Drunkards, women and children were indiscriminately hewn down -- a dastardly revenge for their defeat at Benevente.... During this day's march [January 4, 1809] the misery and suffering attendant on wanton disorders and reckless debauchery among the men were awfully manifested; some were lying dead along the road, and many apparently fast approaching a similar state. Cavalry horses too were continually being shot. One circumstance I shall mention which roused every feeling both of humanity and indignation. About seven or eight miles from Herrerias, seeing a group of soldiers lying in the snow, I immediately went forward to rouse them up and send them on to join their regiments. The group lay close to the roadside. On my coming up, a sad spectacle presented itself. Through exhaustion, depravity, or a mixture of both, three men, a woman and a child all lay dead, forming a kind of circle, their heads inwards. In the centre were still the remains of a pool of rum, made by the breaking of a cask of that spirit. The unfortunate people must have sucked more of the liquor than their constitutions could support. Intoxication was followed by sleep, from which they awoke no more; they were frozen to death.

On this day Robert Fulton applied for his steamboat patent:

Fulton had all along had in view a much wider field of enterprise than the Hudson River. No doubt it was with a view to securing to himself a monopoly over the whole of the United States territory that he now applied for his first patent. Possibly, too, he had some idea that it might be a "second string to his bow" in case his monopoly of the Hudson broke down, the gathering of a storm for that purpose being already apparent, as we shall see later. His application, which is for "Improvements in Steamboats," is dated January 1, 1809, and the patent was granted February 11th the same year. Fulton's patent is not to be found in the archives of the U.S. Patent Office. It must have perished with many other records in the disastrous fire which occurred there in 1831. The author, however, has been fortunate enough to meet with two MS copies of the specification one in the Patent Office Library, and the other in the Boulton and Watt MSS, which is of such interest as to be worthy of reproduction in full on another page. There are thirteen sheets of tables and drawings attached to it which appear to be based on actual practice. A definite reference is made to the *Clermont*, which is selected as an example, and there can be little doubt that we have now actual drawings of the engine arrangements of that boat if not of the *Paragon* and *Car of Neptune* as well. One of the sheets of drawings gives a "table of the resistance of bodies moved through water taken from experiments made in England by a Society for Improving Naval Architecture between the years 1793 and 1798." Incidentally this refutes one charge of plagiarism directed against Fulton. The charge need never have been made, for the information was common property, having been published by the Society in 1798. Practically the whole claim in this patent is for the right proportioning of the engine to the boat and for the combination of the parts. Indeed no other valid claim was possible, as none of the parts in themselves were novel. To elucidate these points, we find a great deal of the text taken up by calculations showing how to obtain the proportions of a



boat and of the engine suitable for it to go at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 miles an hour with a given load. Fulton finds the total resistance of the boat to be the sum of

i. The immersed cross section of the boat in square feet multiplied by the "plus and minus pressure" the co-efficient for which he obtains from a table, based on the aforementioned experiments, for each of the speeds named.

ii. The friction of the sum of the areas of the bow and stern together multiplied by a corresponding coefficient.

iii. The friction of the sides and bottom of the boat similarly calculated.

To this total he adds a like power for the paddle-wheels. As these are always to go at twice the speed of the boat, and as he assumes the piston speed to be constant, he is able to decide the necessary ratio of gearing and a convenient diameter for a cylinder to give the power required. Following upon his calculations for a boat to run at 6 miles per hour he remarks:

"As to 6 miles an hour, were it attempted and to succeed, I should consider it more a work of curiosity than utility, as I do not believe it possible to build a steamboat with any engine which is now known to run 6 miles an hour in still water, and carry either passengers or cargo to pay the expenses."

He retained the same opinion even as late as 1811, for, writing on January 9 to Dr. S. Thornton, superintendent of the American Patent Office, he says: "If you succeed to run 6 miles an hour in still water with one hundred tons of merchandise I will contract to reimburse the cost of the boat and give you one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for your patent, or if you can convince me of the success by drawings or demonstrations I will join you in the expenses and profits." Such an attitude of mind in a man like Fulton seems hardly credible, especially seeing that in 1802 he had anticipated a speed of 16 miles per hour; with the steady advance that he was making, it was not more than a year or two later before one of his own boats was doing what he now considered impossible. On October 2, 1810, Fulton applied for another patent for "constructing boats or vessels which are to be navigated by the power of the steam-engine"; it was granted on February 9, 1811. It is supplementary to the first, and in it he claims, among other things, the coupling boxes, wheel guards, fender strakes, covering over the paddle wheels, placing the steering wheel forward, and hogging frames. Many of these details, while no doubt originating with him, had been public property for some years, so that the patent could hardly have been worth anything, and had the claims been successfully maintained it would have done more to retard than advance the progress of steam navigation. The patent is interesting chiefly for the drawings which illustrate some advance in engine construction. One of the drawings foreshadows very clearly the side lever engine which remained for forty years the accepted type for steam navigation. We have already alluded at some length to the monopoly of the waters of New York State enjoyed by Fulton and Livingston, and it is now necessary to explain why it was that it conferred such enormous powers and privileges, and why such a protracted and bitter legal fight was



instituted to compass its overthrow. The basis upon which the monopoly rested was that the State of New York claimed jurisdiction over all the waters of the Bay and of the Hudson River up to low water mark on the mainland or Jersey shore. As it was for the navigation of these waters that the State of New York had granted a monopoly to Livingston and Fulton, and as no steamboat could approach New York and enjoy trade with the City without traversing this stretch of water, we can see how it was that these two monopolists were able to keep out all such men as Colonel John Stevens with his steamer the *Phoenix*. This claim on the part of the State of New York was founded neither on reason nor on common sense. A river or lake suggests itself naturally as a boundary between adjacent territories, and, when it is accepted as such, common law assumes that the boundary is in midchannel or in the deepest part. Now the State of New Jersey had always repudiated the claim of the State of New York; indeed in 1806 New York had consented to the appointment of a joint commission to try and come to an agreement but without result. It seems to us that it would have been an obvious course for New Jersey to have appealed to the United States Supreme Court for a settlement of this dispute, but possibly the temper of the people was too independent for such a course. Now that steam navigation had been introduced and the financial considerations involved were considerable, the question assumed very great importance. Livingston and Fulton's monopoly is so inextricably bound up with it that one can hardly be discussed without the other. The first attack upon their vested interest appears to have been made in 1810 or at the beginning of 1811, when a company was formed at Albany to run in opposition to the Fulton line. Their first boat, the *Hope*,— Captain Bunker, was launched March 19, 1811, and their second, the *Perseverance*, Captain Sherman, somewhat later. Soon after they were placed on the station. The rivalry between them and the Fulton line culminated in a steamboat race the first in history and the forerunner of a kind of sport much indulged in subsequently. Both boats left Albany at 9 o'clock on the morning of July 27, the *Hope* leading. This position was maintained until the boats were within two miles of Hudson, when the *Clermont* by reason of her lighter draught took advantage of the shallows and tried to pass the *Hope*, which perforce kept to the channel. A collision resulted which, while not injuring either boat, put a stop to the race. Captain Bartholomew of the *Clermont* at once challenged the doughty Bunker to compete for a stake of 2000 dollars aside over any distance, but the latter declined. In order to counteract the designs of the opposition steamboat company Fulton and Livingston sought the advice of Thomas Addis Emmet, brother of Robert Emmet the Irish patriot and a famous advocate, who gave a long opinion, dated January 19, 1811, in which he first recites the essential substance of the grants and the acts upon which their monopoly was based, substantially as has been given already. He then sets out the questions to be answered as being:

1st. What is the effect and validity of the State Laws in conferring any and what exclusive right on Messrs. Livingston and Fulton.

2nd. By what process can they carry into effect their right under the State Laws to the boat and to the Penalty."

After discussing the powers that the several States delegated



to the Federal Constitution when the latter was formed, particularly with reference to useful inventions, he gives it as his opinion that:

"After the adoption of the Federal Constitution no State Legislature had any authority to grant an exclusive right of making, constructing, or employing any machine or invention."

This opinion of course covered both questions, but assuming the State law to be valid, he gives it as his further opinion that the forfeiture of the boat, &c., could be enforced, and also that Livingston and Fulton might: "take and hold possession of the forfeited property without any preceding process of law, if they can accomplish that object without a breach of the Peace." There are marginal notes on the document signifying disagreement with the opinion expressed which cannot have been otherwise than unpalatable. There was, however, no need to let the opinion be known, and Fulton and Livingston evidently decided to rely still on their original Act of Legislature. That Emmet's opinion was a true one the decisions of the courts subsequently showed. The danger that threatened them only deepened when on January 25, 1811, the Legislature of New Jersey passed an Act declaring that: "the citizens of New Jersey have a full and equal right to navigate and have and use vessels and boats upon all the waters lying between the States of New Jersey and New York, in all cases whatever not prohibited by the constitution, or any law of the United States." The Act further provided that any person whose boat might be seized under the law of New York should have a right to retaliate upon any steamboat belonging to citizens of that State which might come into New Jersey waters. The provisions of this Act were much less defensible than were the claims of New York. It carried matters from bad to worse, and was in fact a direct encouragement to piracy. The New York Legislature quickly responded in April 1811 by a law authorizing Livingston and his associates to seize any steamboat infringing their monopoly, but providing that such steamboat should be held till the settlement of the case. The only course now open was to attack the opposition steamboat company in the law courts. Fulton must have felt shaky about the validity of Livingston's original Act if submitted to searching attack in the courts, and he seems to have thought it best to prepare evidence by affidavit or deposition as to his actual priority in successful steam navigation. For this purpose he wrote to all his friends to secure their interest. One letter to Earl Stanhope is so interesting that we give it in full:

NEW YORK, April 10, 1811.

"MY LORD, In my former letters I gave you an account of the success of my steam boats, which has been so great that, like every other useful and profitable invention, attempts are now making to evade my patent rights, and deprive me of my mental property. I am therefore under the necessity of collecting all possible evidence of the originality and priority of my invention, in which water wheels of right proportions and velocities are of first importance portage. Your Lordship will recollect that, while was in Devonshire in 1793, I wrote you a letter on using perpendicular oars or wheels to propell steam Vessels, of which the inclosed is an exact Copy; it was accompanied with other mechanical speculation which you may yet find among your papers; if so or your Lordship can distinctly



recollect it, it will be of infinite service to me, and my cause, and I shall esteem it a particular favour if you will certify on the inclosed letter and drawing before the American consul or a notary public that the inclosed is a true copy of a letter written to you by me on steamships in 1793: such testimony will be important on the tryal which will commence in September next, in this City, and on which I have at least 7000 pounds sterling a year at stake. No one feels more sensibly than your Lordship the sacred right of mental property, no one knows better the difficulties which interposed to rendering steam Boats useful, and my clear right to my specific combinations; which have rendered them useful, In which the wheel in my opinion is indispensable. Your Lordship will therefore in so important a suit not hesitate to give evidence for an old friend and have the goodness to certify on the inclosed letter the time you received the original from met after which certificate have the goodness to deliver it to the American Consul general in London, who will forward it to me. I will also thank your Lordship to let me know if there be any steam boat in operation in England or Ireland, if so, when built, by whom and how is she constructed; this information will be esteemed a favour in a private letter. I have seen the specification of your Lordship's Stanhope Weatherers with a plan for defending them against torpedoes, the ship is Very ingenious, but the Torpedoes are now so far improved that any plan I have yet seen cannot defend a ship against a Vigorous attack with them. Our friend Barlow is going Ambassador to St. Cloud at which place I hope his talents will be of use to our country, which is rapidly improving and every day gaining strength although our exterior commerce is much embarrassed. The Edict of Nantz gave manufactures to England which she never lost but improved and multiplied to the sapping of the resources of France, the British orders in Council, the Berlin decrees, the war in Spain and Portugal, which has sent 8000 Mireno Sheep to this country in which they thrive and Improve, has given to us manufacture in Cotton, in Wood and Iron for which we now have the raw material in abundance, which manufactures we shall never loose but improve and multiply and which must tend to diminish or at least to produce the effect of not increasing in so rapid a degree the resources of England and France.

Have the goodness to remember me kindly to Mrs. Falkner; may success attend your Lordship's useful pursuits and happiness be your companion, is the sincere wish of
Your most obedient

ROBT. FULTON

THE RIGHT HONBLE. THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

P.S. When I left London in 1806 there was no such thing as a steam boat anywhere in use in Europe; if any thing of the kind has since been established in England or Ireland, I will thank your Lordship for the particulars of her size and Velocity, to what purposes applied; by whom made and at what time and how propelled?

In a letter to Barlow, dated June 28, 1811, he gives further details with reference to this opposition steamboat company:

"My time is now occupied in building North River and Steam ferry boats, and in an interesting lawsuit to crush 22 Pirates who have clubbed their purses and copied my boats and have actually



started my own Inventions in opposition to me by running one trip to Albany: her machinery however gave way in the first voyage and she is now repairing, which will detain her I presume until we obtain an Injunction to stop her. A more infamous and outrageous attack upon mental property has not disgraced America. Thornton has been one of the great causes of it. In this interesting suit which places a great fortune at stake I want you to go or send Lee to Thornton's office and demand a certified copy of my transfer of one half of my United States patents to Robert R. Livingston and let the certificate state that such transfer is legally registered in the patent office."

The transfer of one half of Fulton's interest in his patents to Livingston was in accordance with their original agreement. Fulton also sends with the letter a deposition as to what his achievements in steam navigation had been; this he asks Barlow to persuade Thornton to sign, as if it were his own production. Thornton did not do so, by the way, but the deposition, giving as it does Fulton's side of the case, may be taken as correct where it gives credit to another than himself, as he does in one sentence:

"John Stevens Esq. of Broadway, in the City of New York, is the first ... who has communicated the power from the piston rod to the water wheels by means of crank wheels and shackle bars which work on each side of the Cylinder."

This was the return connecting-rod or steeple engine. The lawsuit dragged on wearily, as only lawsuits can; and Fulton, evidently thinking he must get further evidence, wrote to Boulton, Watt & Co., asking for an affidavit from the great James Watt himself. As Watt had retired from business twelve years before, it is unlikely that he would want to be worried with such a matter; the firm may have sent a reply; if so, we have no record of it. Fulton's letter is as follows:

NEW YORK, January 4th, 1812

MESSRS BOULTON & WATT
GENTLEMEN,

In consequence of the non-intercourse and the impossibility of getting the original to this country at present I have delayed for a long time to answer your letter, But you will please to finish the engine in the usual way with perpendicular Valves, as the wheels must have the power of turning Backwards and forwards and I will remit you the remainder of the Cost. In a conversation with Mr. Watt Senior in Paris I think in 1803 or 2 I believe he gave it to me as his opinion that it was impracticable to make a useful steamboat or Vessel, I have however succeeded to make a Vessel 176 feet long 23 feet beam drawing 2 feet 6 inches of Water run 6 miles an hour in Still water, which Useful invention like your useful steam engine is already copied without my consent and my patent right Violated I am involved in a very expensive and important lawsuit, the Enemy cannot deny that they have copied, But they hope to succeed in proving that I am not the Inventor, for which purpose all abortive projects to navigate boats or Vessels by steam wheels [that] have been made within the last 30 years will be collected, in evidence against me, some of which however bear the least resemblance to the combinations or principles of my boats: But as such high authority as Mr. Watt would be of great importance



to me on the tryal, I should esteem it as a great favour if he would State whether there was to the best of his knowledge a steam boat of any kind or what kind anywhere in permanent and efficient operation anywhere in the three kingdoms in 1803 or to the best of his knowledge anywhere in Europe. And what was his opinion and appeared to him to be the prevailly [sic] opinion of the practicability of making good steam boats, such for example as should run 5 miles an hour in still water and carry 100 tons; was it his opinion in 93 that such a project was practicable or was the mode of effecting it know[n] to him at that time or, to the best of his knowledge known to any other person, A Certificate of these facts as they appeared to him in 93 And affirmed to before the mayor of Birmingham And in presence of any American who may be at Birmingham and witnessed by by [sic] him, and particularly if he should be a person resident in New York, Boston or Phila would be exceedingly useful to me. Or should any respectable gentleman of Birmingham see Mr. Watt affirm to the certificate and such person be going to London could swear before Mr. Jonathan Russel American Charge des affairs that he knew it to be Mr. Watts handwriting. It would render the evidence on the science of steam boats in 93 Legal in our courts and Mr. Russet would transmit the certificate sealed with his official seal to me; Gentlemen, you have known so much of the unblushing piracy of your own Inventions and the importance of evidance to defend such rights, That I shall hope for this most respectable and friendly evidence on the opinion and state of the science of steamboats in 93 which is the year I built my first boat, on the Seine near Paris and established all the powers proportions and velocities of parts which have given complete success to all the boats since built on these principles. hoping for an answer to this letter as soon as possible

believe me gentlemen with the greatest esteem and respect your most obedient

ROBT. FULTON.

The conversation that he mentions as having had with Watt in Paris in 1802 or 1803 cannot have taken place, as Watt was not there in those years. Besides, from the tone of Watt's reference to Fulton in a letter to a third party about this time, it would appear that they had never met. The case was tried at Trenton, N.J. Fulton's party was represented by their friend Thomas A. Emmet; lawyers of equal eminence being on the other side. Great stress was laid on the letter written from Torquay to Lord Stanhope in 1793, and capital was made out of the fact that the letter put in by Fulton was a recent copy of it. No one seems to have thought of Fulton's book on Canals, where this correspondence is referred to; that would surely have substantiated his statement. In the end, an injunction against the opposition steamboat company was obtained, and their boats, of which two had been built, were confiscated and destroyed. Hardly had this case been disposed of than opposition arose in another quarter. It appears that Colonel Aaron Ogden, an eminent citizen of New Jersey, in conjunction with Daniel Dod, a well-known engine-builder, had constructed a steamboat called the Sea Horse, with which they intended to establish a ferry service between Elizabethtown, N.J., and New York. The engine of this vessel, by the way, was the first of the walking-beam type, which afterwards became so common, and Dod is usually credited with



its introduction. Finding that the Fulton monopoly prevented him carrying out his plan, Colonel Ogden petitioned the New York Legislature to rescind the monopoly. The resolution, to effect this, was lost by one vote only. However, Colonel Ogden, who had been chosen by the Legislature of New Jersey on 29th October 1812 to succeed Joseph Bloomfield, as Governor, managed to get a law passed by that body on November 3, 1813, granting to himself and Dod the exclusive right to run steamboats on the waters of New Jersey. The Livingston party were at once up in arms, and appealed to the next Legislature in 1814, to repeal the Act. Again the Livingston party were represented by Thomas A. Emmet; while the other party had two equally famous lawyers. The result was that the New Jersey grant was repealed on February 4, 1815. Unfortunately, while this struggle was going on, Chancellor Livingston had died at *Clermont*, on February 26, 1813, at the age of sixty-seven; and just in the hour of victory Fulton contracted the chill which cut short his career. We must, however, briefly pursue the vicissitudes of the steamboat monopoly. The matter was settled for a time by Colonel Ogden buying from the executors of Livingston and of Fulton the exclusive right to run ferry-boats for ten years on the route between Elizabethtown and New York. He did not enjoy the privilege long before another storm began to gather on the horizon. Thomas Gibbons, a wealthy Southerner, who passed the summers at Elizabethtown, saw the desirability of running steamboats, and started an opposition line with the Bellona and the Stoulinger. By a strange vicissitude of fortune, it was the turn of Colonel Ogden, who had been the bitterest opponent of the steamboat monopoly, now to defend it against Gibbons. The latter was a lawyer and a man of means; as neither party would give way, the suit dragged on till it reached the U.S. Supreme Court, which in 1821 dismissed Gibbons case on technical grounds. Beaten, but not crushed, he instituted a fresh trial. He engaged as his counsel Daniel Webster, the famous jurist, who argued that the monopoly infringed the prerogative of the Federal Government to regulate commerce, and that therefore it was unconstitutional. The result of it was that in March 1825 the United States Court of Errors, sitting at Albany, decided by a majority of 22 to 9 that no State could grant a monopoly of navigation. The Senate Chamber and gallery were crowded with people anxious to hear the decision of the Court on this momentous case. Thus ended a most oppressive monopoly, at the cost of ruining one at least of the parties. The Boundary dispute, however, still flourished, and it is interesting to note the sequel. In 1829 at the instance of the State of New Jersey, the Supreme Court appointed a Commission, with representatives drawn from both States, to settle the question. They arrived at an agreement whereby New York so far abandoned their previous claims as to fix as the boundary the middle of the Hudson River, of New York Bay, and of the waters between Staten Island and New Jersey, subject to certain claims of jurisdiction over the Bay and the Hudson south of Spuyten Duyvel Creek. This agreement was ratified by both States in 1834. As the meaning of the term "middle" was not clearly defined, it was not long before renewed controversy arose. This was brought to an acute stage when about 1870 the Central Railroad reclaimed land from the Hudson at Communipaw, by filling in. Under their agreement of 1834, New York State claimed jurisdiction over the



reclaimed land. The case was taken to the New York Court of Appeal, who decided that the jurisdiction given to New York under that agreement was only for sanitary and police purposes. Finally, in 1888, Commissioners from the two States exactly located the boundary-line in the middle of the channel of the river and bay. Thus was settled a controversy which had lasted for over a hundred years. We must now cast our minds back a little way to the year 1810 which may perhaps be said to have been the heyday of Fulton's mental and commercial activities; for besides the large number of steamboats built or projected for various parts of the Union, Fulton meditated nothing less than the introduction of steam navigation throughout the civilized world, so great was his belief in its commercial future. To this end he enlisted in his interest, for exploiting English territory, the services of Mr. J.C. Dyer, a man already favorably known as an inventor. Many years later, after he had settled down to end his days in this country, he, when an octogenarian, told the story of his voyages on the *Clermont*, and his connection with this enterprise: "I undertook, in 1811, the task of inducing some of the leading engineers and capitalists of London to engage in the construction of steamboats, on Fulton's plan, to run on the Thames and other waters in this country. I had obtained from Mr. Fulton (through a mutual friend) a full description, and the drawings of his inventions and discoveries relating to steam navigation with the result of his labours in America. But I found it impossible to convince any of them that steamboats could be made to run with safety and profit in the English waters...." "...Many of my personal friends urged me strongly not to waste my time and money on so hopeless a task as that of introducing steam navigation into England. Even the great and scientific engineer, John Rennie (father of the present eminent Sir John Rennie), urged me, with parental kindness, to drop all thoughts of bringing these boats into use and this after having Fulton's plans before him, and fully admitting their success in America." In the spring of 1814 Mr. Peter Ewart expressed to Dyer the opinion that "it did not appear likely that they (i.e. steamboats) could ever come into general use in the waters of England," and this in spite of the fact that he knew of Bell's success on the Clyde in 1812. Dyer goes on to say: "In that year (i.e. 1814) I lent Mr. Ewart Fulton's specifications and drawings, which were sent by him to Boulton and Watt, and returned to me about six months after. I have reason to believe that that eminent house was led thereby to make further and more exact inquiries concerning the progress of steam navigation in America; for they, as well as several other engineers, commenced building steamboats in 1815 and 1816. Even Bell's success with his vessel the *Comet*, the centenary of which has just been celebrated, must be attributed in some measure to Fulton. Bell's account of their intercourse is given in a letter he wrote in 1824. He came at different times to this country, and stopped with me for some time. He published, soon afterwards, a *Treatise on Canal Declining Railways*. I have this Book at hand, but you may obtain it by applying to Mr. Taylor, bookseller, London, price 21s. Mr. Fulton published this work in England in 1804 and on his way to France called on me; and also when he returned. He was employed by the American Government to come to England, to take drawings of our cotton and other machinery, which quickened his desires after all the



engineering branches; these he took up very quickly. He was also a good painter, and excelled in miniature likenesses. When I wrote to the American Government on the great importance of steam navigation they appointed Mr. Fulton to correspond with me.... "Although, from what has gone before, we know that this is a garbled account, yet it is just what one might expect from a comparatively uneducated man like Bell. We shall not be far wrong in gathering from it that he and Fulton first met in 1804 because that date is corroborated by another account given by Bell in 1816. If so, it must have been at the time that Fulton went to see Symington's Charlotte Dundas. It was a letter of Fulton's, written after he had achieved success with the *Clermont*, that stirred up Bell. He says:

"This letter led me to think of the absurdity of writing my opinion to other countries and not putting it in practice in my own country; and from these considerations I was roused to set on foot a steamboat for which I made a number of different models before I was satisfied."

The story of the difficulties and trials that beset his path is a long one; suffice it to say that five years, almost to a day, elapsed before he succeeded, although on a much smaller scale, in repeating Fulton's achievement. James Watt, Junior, in 1816 engined an experimental boat, and tried her across the German Ocean and up the Rhine. Thereafter his firm engaged very extensively in the marine engine business. It was not very many years later to be exact, in 1819 that Mr. Rennie had quite changed his mind, and he constantly thereafter urged upon the Admiralty the value of steam-tugs in towing men-of-war. Thus were the tables completely turned. It will not be difficult for the engineering reader with the aid of the drawings attached to Fulton's patents to trace the evolution of the side-lever engine from his first engine of 1804; and we can, therefore, with every confidence, attribute the germ of this design to him, and thus give the credit where it is deserved. After England, Russia appears to have had an attraction for Fulton as a field for enterprise. He wrote, in November 1811 to John Quincy Adams, then American Ambassador in Russia, to ask him to obtain an exclusive right for twenty years for a steamboat-service between St. Petersburg and Cronstadt, to be established in three years after obtaining the grant. A Russian gentleman, Chevalier Swinine, wrote to Fulton a very significant letter, offering his services. How he had got wind of the affair does not appear, but an extract from his letter will be of interest:

"Doubtless, Sir, it is known to you that for several months past I have been taken up with your admirable invention of the steam boat, dedicating all my knowledge for its introduction in Russia. As you have received the Imperial permission for this introduction, I offer you, Sir, my services which I flatter myself may be of great utility. Certainly it will be necessary for you to have the plan of the River Neva and of the channel from St. Petersburg to Cronstadt to have the clearest information of the value of materials necessary for the construction of the steamboat, the description of other communications by water in Russia."

His conditions were that he should have the title "Superintendent of the Steamboats of Russia"; and, of course,

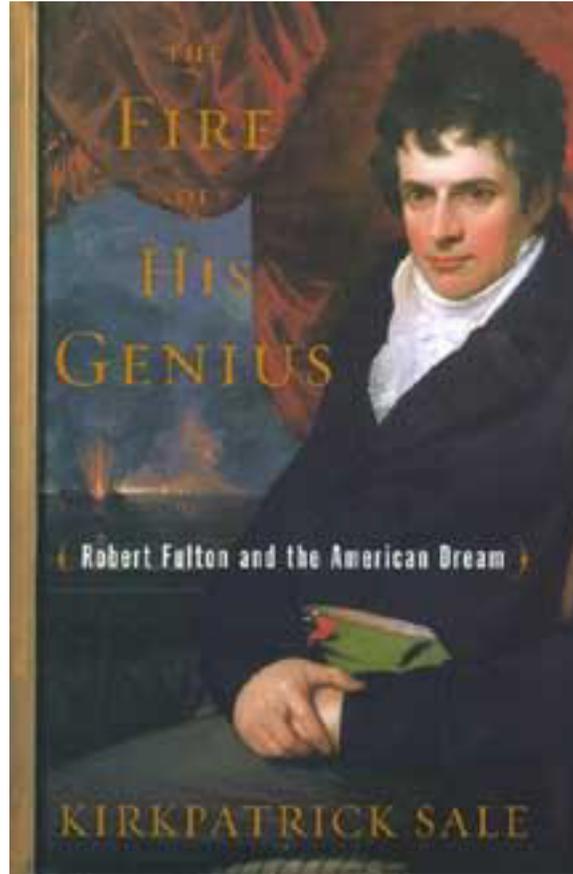


that he should have an annual salary. The principal point to observe is that Fulton had received the Imperial permission to introduce steamboats. Naturally he wanted a good deal more than this, and on April 12 1812 he wrote to the Chevalier, saying, that he must wait for Mr. Adams's answer, for until then he could not decide what to do. We know that a steamboat, the Emperor of Russia, was on the stocks at the time of Fulton's death, and it has been suggested that it was built for the service under consideration, but as there were no means of getting it to Russia, this could not have been the case; the name must have been given merely as a compliment, but it goes to show that there was something below the surface. As a matter of fact, the first experiments on the Neva were made in November 1815 by Charles Baird, Superintendent of the Mines, with a barge which had been rebuilt for the purpose, and fitted with an engine of the side-lever type and an externally fired boiler having a brick chimney. These experiments were successful, and in 1817 Baird built a vessel 60 feet long especially for steam propulsion and with her established a passenger service between St. Petersburg and Cronstadt. This engine was almost identical with that shown on Sheet 2 of Fulton's second specification and if the design was not obtained from him then all that can be said is that the coincidence is very remarkable. The boiler, too, was just the kind that Fulton was in the habit of fitting. Some day the true relation to one another of these significant facts will be made plain. We do know that Baird had a monopoly of steam navigation on the Neva for twenty years and thereout drew no small return. Then again India seems to have had a fascination for Fulton, attracted no doubt by the size of her rivers and the teeming population on their banks. He entered into an agreement with a certain Thomas Law to introduce steamboats on the Ganges. In a letter to him dated April 16, 1812 Fulton says: "I agree to make the Ganges enterprise a joint concern. You will please to send me a plan how you mean to proceed to secure a grant for 20 years and find funds to establish the first boat. This work is so honorable and important. It is so grand an Idea that Americans should establish steam vessels to work in India that it requires vigor, activity, exertion, industry, attention, and that no time should be lost. My Paragon beats everything on the globe for made as you and I are, we cannot tell what is in the moon; this Day she came in from Albany 160 miles in 26 hours, wind ahead." The letter finished with the words "Keep the Ganges Secret." Here again, sad to relate, some hitch occurred, whether due to Fulton's death or not we do not know, and no steamboat was seen in India till eight years later when it was introduced from

1809

1809

England.



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

1st day of the week, 1st of the Mo & 1st of the Year 1809 / Our meetings were silent & to me seasons of remembrance, having had to reflect on things that have been brought near home – Took tea with my dearly beloved Aunt Martha Gould, my H at her fathers the wether being damp she was not at meeting this Afternoon²¹



RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



1809

1809

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

2 day 2 of 1 M 1809 / This morning put a letter in the Post Office to Micajah Collins written at different time since the day before Yesterday giving him an Acct of Brother Calebs Death & burial – Also written one to Uncle Stanton in NewYork – My mind hath been this day distressed on some acct which I had rather keep to myself than here insert

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 January 3, Tuesday: [Benjamin Brown Wiley](#) got married with [Keturah Green](#), daughter of Jeremiah Green and Martha Green.

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

3rd day 3 of 1 M 1809 / Occupied much as usual thro' the day Some unwell with a cold –

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 January 4, Wednesday: Louis Braille, blind educator, inventor of Braille alphabet, was born in Coupvray, France.

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

4th day 4th of 1 M / Again occupied as usual thro' the day. In the eveng met with the African Benevolent Society, & was pleased with the order that appeared among them

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 January 5, Thursday: Through the good offices of Austria the nominal state of war between Great Britain and the Ottoman Empire ended with the Treaty of the Dardanelles.

Martin de Garay Perales replaced Pedro Cevallos Guerra as First Secretary of State of the resistance government of Spain.

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

5th day 5 of 1st M / Tho' at meeting I had much pass thro' my mind that did not pertain to Worship yet it was a good time as that which was unprofitable was more easily subdued than at some times & there seem'd something underneath that was as a brook by the way May I be duly thankful – Occupied as usual thro' the day –

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

6th day 6th of 1 M / Another day gone & what shall I say? it hath been a Day of feeling, & some exercise but whether it is



1809

1809

of the right kind I leave for the present -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 January 7, Saturday: [Ludwig van Beethoven](#) accepted the offer of King Jerome Bonaparte of Westphalia to be Kapellmeister at Kassel.

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

7th of the week, M & year 1809 / We took tea at our own hired house having again commenced house keepers - Since brother Calebs decease My H hath been at her fathers, but this afternoon returned home, & home looks pleasant to us tho' the occasion that hath for a few day kept us from it, been painful

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

1st day 8 of 1 M / To me good comfortable meetings, in the forenoon D Buffum was concernd in a livly testimony - We din'd at my fathers - Took tea at home T Hornsby gave us a kind call, & after him Our neighbors Saml Vinson & wife set the remainder of the evening with us

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 January 9, Monday: The electric telegraph was invented by Sömmering in München.

Considering the evaluation delivered in the report delivered November 22d, the US government resolved to more vigorously enforce its Embargo of 1807. The result of course would be further economic damage.

According to BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS OF THE TOWN OF [CONCORD](#), MASSACHUSETTS (Groton, 1894), Jacob Hosmer of Groton and Catharine Wellington of Concord were married by the Reverend [Ezra Ripley](#).

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

2nd day 9th of 1 M / Sister Elizabeth spent the day with us whose company was very acceptable, on her acct I set the eveng at home writing -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 January 10, Tuesday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

3d day 10 of 1 M / Nothing material to insert, again set the eveng at home with My very dear Wife at writing -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

1809

1809



January 11, Wednesday: When British forces reached the port of La Coruña, there were no transports waiting to evacuate them.

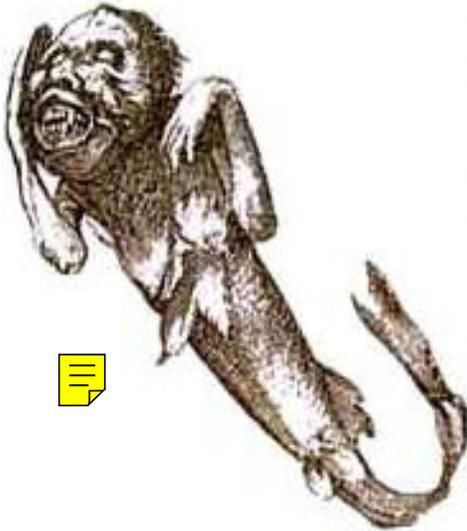
Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

4th day 11 of 1 M / Just now at seeing a little playful & innocent Dog my mind was forcibly struck with his innocency, & I said in my heart with fervency "Oh! that I was as innocent as that Dog" -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



January 12, Thursday: Two persons standing upon the remote beach at Sandside, Caithness, Scotland, saw a face "round and plump and of a bright pink hue" in the sea. Observing more closely, they saw what appeared to be well-formed human breasts. Upon occasion this creature lifted what appeared to be a long white arm above the waves and tossed back what appeared to be its long green hair. When this was reported in the local newspapers, a schoolteacher responded that some 12 years earlier he also had seen such a being on a local beach, which "remained on the rock three or four minutes after I observed it, and was exercised during that period in combing its hair, which was long and thick, and of which it appeared proud; and then dropped into the sea, from whence it did not reappear to me."



In French Guiana, which was being held by Portuguese forces from Brazil, British forces captured Cayenne.

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

5th day 12th of 1st M / At meeting all silent, but to me a time of feeling, yea exercise on my own acct - My H spent the Afternoon & eveng at brother Davids -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 January 13, Friday: When French forces attacked at Uclés, many Spanish soldiers fled in panic.

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

*6th day 13th of 1 M 1809 / My H spent the day at Aunt A
Carpenter's I of corse was with her - Sisters Ruth & Joanna there
in the Afternoon*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 January 14, Saturday: Transport shipping reached La Coruña and immediately began evacuating the British army. An alliance was signed in London between Great Britain and the Spanish junta, in accordance with which Spain was forbidden to sign a separate peace with France, and Britain was obligated to provide all assistance to the Spanish defeat of the French in Iberia.

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

*7th day 14 of 1 M / The day has passed as usual Neighbor Towle
& Wife spent the eveng with us & father R took tea*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 January 15, Sunday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

*1st day 15 of 1 M / Silent Meetings - owing the increase of the
S[t]orm of snow but few women gathered, in the Afternoon. Set
the eveng at home with my H -*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



1809

1809



January 16, Monday, noon to 7PM: During the Peninsular War, in a battle in Spain's province of Corunna that is bounded on the north and west by the Atlantic (centered on the port of La Coruña), the British commander, General Sir John Moore, was mortally wounded and command passed to Baird and in due course to Sir John Hope. The battle was a delaying tactic while the British destroyed their stores and extricated themselves by embarking before they could be fully engaged by superior French pursuing forces under General Soult, and is considered by the British despite 2,300 casualties as a victory — because they did indeed succeed in extricating themselves.

CHARLES WOLFE

[Henry Thoreau](#) would not be much impressed by this sort of military obedience unto death:

“RESISTANCE TO CIVIL GOVERNMENT”: Visit the Navy Yard, and behold a marine, such a man as an American government can make, or such as it can make a man with its black arts — a mere shadow and reminiscence of humanity, a man laid out alive and standing, and already, as one may say, buried under arms with funeral accompaniments, though it may be

“Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note,
As his corse to the rampart we hurried;
Not a soldier discharged his farewell shot
O'er the grave where our hero we buried.”

The mass of men serve the state thus, not as men mainly, but as machines, with their bodies. They are the standing army, and the militia, jailers, constables, posse comitatus, etc. In most cases there is no free exercise whatever of the judgment or of the moral sense; but they put themselves on a level with wood and earth and stones; and wooden men can perhaps be manufactured that will serve the purpose as well. Such command no more respect than men of straw or a lump of dirt. They have the same sort of worth only as horses and dogs.

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

2nd day 16th of 1 M / Owing to the badness of the walking occasioned by Yesterdays fall of Snow I left my dearest H to dine alone & took dinner at my fathers - found her at tea as Sweet & pleasant as ever, we sat the eveng together reciprocally enjoying each others company in reading & conversing. Brother Davis gave us a kind call

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



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

3rd day 17th of 1 M / Had a long discourse with a man on the subject of mixed Marriages, both our labors were useless as neither was convinced, being directly opposite each other in Sentiment

Recd a verry acceptable letter from Our friend Micajah Collins & answered it in the eveng setting at home enjoying the company of my H

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



1809

1809



January 18, Wednesday: The British ended this phase of their “peninsular war” by completing their evacuation from La Coruña.

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

4th day 18th of 1st M / Sister Ruth spent the day with us very acceptably & neighbors Gibbs & Billings took tea & spent the eveng -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



January 19, Thursday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

5th day 19 of 1 M / Meeting small but about 8 women being very stormy - no buisness at the preparative Meeting except the queries

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

The Bath Chronicle announced that Samuel Wesley was in town and was awaiting an invitation to give an organ concert.

British forces landed on Martinique.

Edgar Poe was born at 62 Carver Street in Boston (Carver St., by the way, is now known as Edgar Allan Poe Way despite the fact that the Poes departed from this address before their infant was a month old). This one-month Bostonian would write sometimes under the sobriquet "The Bostonian" but was also heard to refer to the city of his birth as "Frogpondium":



I am heartily ashamed to have been born in Boston.



January 20, Friday: James Geddes recommended to the New York State legislature that they dig a canal along the Hudson-Erie route.

ERIE CANAL

Friend Stephen Wanton Gould wrote in his journal:

6th day 20th of 1 M / Nothing material to insert the times are dull & streightening as to the outward, the inward is no better but with respect to the outward I believe it is my duty to



*confess that I am wonderfully helped from day to day being favord
with a little incoming tho' small but sufficient to answer our
present needs due thanks be given to him who helpeth*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



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

*7th day 21 of 1 M / Again nothing Material the day has passed
as usual*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

1809

1809

➡ January 22, Sunday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) celebrated his majority at Newstead.



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

1st day 22 of 1 M / Silent meeting roving seasons tho' something seem'd to be working underneath of that nature which seemd to be a little stay We dind and took tea at father R's & went home in the eveng received a letter from Aunt M Stanton which was pleasant.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

➡ January 23, Monday: When the [Emperor Napoléon](#) returned to Paris he established his headquarters not in the Tuileries but in the Elysée Palace.

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

2nd day 23rd of 1 M 1809 / The day again has passed much as usual - Sister Mary spent the day & staid with us all night. She is the first we have been able to accomodate with a lodging since we were housekeepers, never till yesterday having a spair bed

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

3rd day 24th of 1st M / I think it best to note days as they pass, but nothing for some time hath occurd remarkable - The mind mostly in a cold frame as to religious impressions, however a sense of thankfulness is often felt for my present favors, in



1809

1809

being preserved from want in these times that are so very pinching to the inhabitation of this nation when there are hundreds, & thousands who are reduced to beggary for the want of such employment in business as they are capable of performing & I have a little from day to day which thro' mercy keeps me above that State.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



January 25, Wednesday: SERMON PREACHED AT THE ORDINATION OF THE REV. SAMUEL OSGOOD, TO THE PASTORAL CARE OF THE FIRST CHURCH AND SOCIETY IN SPRINGFIELD, JANUARY 25, 1809. BY [THADDEUS MASON HARRIS](#), MINISTER OF Dorchester (Springfield: Thomas Dickman, 1809).

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

4th day 25th of 1 M / Again nothing Material, the old story over again & c -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



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

5th day 26 of 1 M / A little before Meeting I received a very cordial letter from my good friend Micajah & soon after another for my H from our dear S Barker - In the first meeting A Robinson was concerned in public testimony & in the last Our Monthly Meeting Was recommended to the Quarterly Meeting as ministers our friends Susanna Barker, Hannah Dennis & Sarah Fish - A matter respecting H Fish labored hard but I hope that the labor will not be lost she is reported by the committee to be in a very good State of mind, & if she is not permitted by our women friends to make an acknowledgment at this time I hope she will soon -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



January 27, Friday: After a siege of five weeks, French troops stormed Zaragoza and advanced into the city, where brutal street fighting ensued.

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

6th day 27th of 1 M / Yesterday we had an addition to our family Nancy Almy came to board with us in order to get a little learning in reading & writing which my H hath undertaken to teach her - I hope it will be of use to her and us - Sister E spent the afternoon & evening - My dear friend P Dunham also took tea & spent the evening with us -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



January 28, Saturday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

7 day 28 of 1 M / H Knowles at dinner - At tea we again had the very acceptable company of my dear P Dunham who spent the evening with us - he seems to be sweet in spirit & his countenance every exemplary

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

➡ January 29, Sunday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

1st day 29 of 1 M 1809 / Silent Meetings & to me rather dull seasons but still something good seem'd to be underneath, yet the "clogs of humanity" were so closely reveted that I could not partake of what I believe was intended – After meeting in the Afternoon with B Hadwen I went to our Alms House where I beheld many poor objects & some in such distress of boody as did deeply affect my spirit. one poor woman with a Cancer two others with young Children & broken breasts [abcesses?] many lounatics & several laboring under the effects of a disease brought on by debauchery - but most of all was I affected at the sight of a poor black woman latly put to bed with a fine livly little child, but a grievous broken breast, crying out with pain & anguisgh, my very heart was rent for the poor thing & the more so because I apprehended she was suffering the more for the want of propper care but I knew not what to do for her except to afford what little pecuniary help I was able to, & leave her, I dont think that I ever felt so much at any former time when I have visited the Alms House

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

➡ January 30, Monday: Fromental Halévy entered the Paris Conservatoire.

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

2nd day 30th of 1 M / Nothing material. The day hath passed as usual with but little improvement in any sense -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

➡ January 31, Tuesday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

3rd day 31 of 1 M / Friends are this morning setting out for [Providence](#) to attend our Quateerly Meeting, it would be very pleasant to be with them, but such are my circumstances & situation at present that I think it best be keep within mine own tent --My mind seems this eveng brought into Seriousness & Oh that it may be a Seriousness that may be of some permanence

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

FEBRUARY

➡ February: John Stevens entertained Robert Livingston in New-York.

➡ February 1, Wednesday: Kanatate zum Geburtstag von Amalia Beer by Meyer Beer ([Giacomo Meyerbeer](#)) was performed for the initial time.

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

*4th day 1 of 2nd M 1809 / Again what shall I say – Another day nearly gone & I like the door on its hinge, none the better & if no worse of any consequence a little more time is worn away, precious time worn away without a right improvement
Set this evening at Home Sister Eliza was there very acceptably & staid all night*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

5th day 2nd of 2nd M 1809 / A Considerable gathering at Meeting considering the walking & how many are absent at the Quartely Meeting at [Providence](#) which is held this day - My mind was frequently with them while at meeting but believed I was not far from my propper place in being where I was - My H spent the Afternoon at P William's I took tea with them & spent part of the eveng

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 February 3, Friday: Jakob Ludwig Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy (who is known to us as [Felix Mendelssohn](#)) was born in Hamburg, 2d of four children born to Abraham Mendelssohn, a banker, himself the son of the enlightenment philosopher Moses Mendelssohn, and Lea Solomon, daughter of the Prussian court jeweler and granddaughter of Daniel Itzig, a financial advisor to King Friedrich II of Prussia and one of the most affluent citizens of Berlin.

Johann Friedrich Reichardt's Bradamante to words of von Collin was performed for the initial time, in Vienna.

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

*6th day 3rd of 2nd M / This forenoon recd a letter from our friend & correspondent B Burinton [Purinton?] which was very acceptable, it gave an acct of the decease of Abner Rogers a young man, friend & pevot [?], who has left an affectionate wife & several small childrem in a very destitute & helpless situation which closely affected my mind, in consideration of my own state, never till now could I form any adequate Idea of the excruciating pangs attendant on such a separation
Sister Ruth spent the Afternoon & staid all night with us -*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

7th day 4th of 2nd M / A Cold heart is a very uncomfortable thing, when we are sensible that it is cold. I think I am fully sensible that mine has been so today

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

1st day 5 of 2 M / Silent meetings & very small but one female in the forenoon & none in the Afternoon - No doubt but many of our dear Sisters would have been glad to have met with us but

the Storm was so great it was really unfit for them to expose their delicate bodies – It has been a very precious day to me, very tender in spirit & mind I trust profitably exercised, indeed I know not the time when I had so sweet a day, it hath seemd as if a calous scale was lifted from my heart & the tender part sufferd again to feel. I desire to be thankful

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 February 6, Monday: [Karl Bodmer](#) was born in Samen, near Zurich, [Switzerland](#).

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

2nd day 6 of 2 M / Sister Ruth hath been very acceptably with us since last sixth day Afternoon, & has gone home this morning My H - N Almy (our border) With myself spent the evening at Neighbor Vinson's

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 February 7, Tuesday: The widowed [Abigail DeWolf](#), who had survived her husband [Mark Anthony DeWolf](#) by 15 years, died.

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

3rd day 7th of 2 M 1809 / This eveng I was called to Watch with our friend Edward Sisson I got to his house soon after Sunset & found him nearly about to close this scene of trouble & I firmly believe enter another & far better - he was past speaking but by signs & Motions appeard very Sensible – he departed about half past 9 OClock in the eveng – Assisted by our friends R Mitchell & Jon & Dennis we laid him out & I set up the remainder of the Night with John Chase – I was with him when he breathed his last which was very easy & quiet after a very distressing day, indeed his whole illness tho' but ten days was very distressing – When I first entr'd the room I was much struck with the Awfulness of the Scene & was glad I was there believing some feelings I had were of a nature that would be lastingly beneficial

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 February 8, Wednesday: Fearful of an attack by the [Emperor Napoléon](#), Emperor Franz of Austria and the Imperial Council decided to resume war against France.

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

4th day 8 of 2nd M / This day is the commencement of trouble in our family Brother James has gone to NYork & it appears he has left P Sluman [Sherman?] in a State of Pregnancy

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

5th day 9 of 2 M / The Mind at meeting not in a State to enjoy much of the end for which we assembled - We dined at Father R's



1809

1809

my H spent the Afternoon & eveng there & I took tea At my Fathers

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 February 10, Friday: Brutal street fighting having gone on for two weeks in Zaragoza, the French exploded a 3,000-pound mine under the Spanish stronghold in the convent of San Francisco and launched a desperate assault.

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

*6th day 10th of 2nd M / The funeral for E Sission I understand was attended by many friends & that O Williams spoke by way of testimony at the house - but being unwell myself was unwilling to use the exertion to get there, the Air this Afternoon being cold & damp
Sister E kindly spent the eveng & brother D Called*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 February 11, Saturday: Robert Fulton received a patent for his steamboat.

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

7 day 11 of 2 M / The day has passed as usual -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

1809

1809



February 12, Sunday: Abraham Lincoln was born in a rustic cabin on Nolan Creek near Hodgenville, Kentucky and [Charles Darwin](#) was born on a country estate near Shrewsbury in Shropshire.



The child named Abraham would go on to become revered first as the bravest of frontier Indian-slayers and then as the author of an “[emancipation](#)” order in which he purported to have set free all persons whom he had no power to set free while keeping in slavery all persons whom he had the power to keep in slavery — surely one of the most cynical political documents ever produced by the powers of the human mind. The child named Charles would go on to author one of the most inspiring scientific treatises ever produced by the powers of the human mind, on the origin of species, and to be condemned as the creator of a new pseudo-scientific legitimation for the black [slavery](#) that as a young man he had seen in brutal practice along the coast of South America — a slavery which, for the remainder of his life in his comfortable home in Down, England, would be giving him recurrent nightmares and attacks of panic.

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

1 day 12 of 2 M / Rather small meetings & no preachings - Sister E dined with us - In the Afternoon I went to Saml Thurstons & took tea & spent the eveng & my H at brother Davids

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



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

2 day 13 of 2 M / Again nothing worthy of note, or if worthy little engagement to insert it, being very void of life in the Mind

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



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

3rd day 14th of 2nd M / I have but little to say else than the day has passd & Oh! that I could insert that it had passed with improvement

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



February 15, Wednesday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:



1809

1809

4th day 15th of 2nd M / I have felt today as I fear I am a poor cast away & depression has particularly hung over my mind this evening -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



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

5th day 16th of 2nd M / In the first meeting my mind was Somewhat roving but towards the last of it life seem'd to spring up & I was enabled to put up a little petition in secret for the continuance of divine favor - In the last (preparative) complaints were enterd against two Young men for keeping company on account of marriage with young women not of our Society - One and own & the other a brother in law which however exercising to part with them as brothers in the Church I thought it best they should be thus reported & their Case forwarded to the Moy [Monthly] Meeting -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



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

6th day 17 of 2 M / Our dear Sister E spent the day & eveng, & will stay all night with us. I love the dear girl & more so at this time because she seems to be in a sweet & tender frame of mind -tho' I have been in a dead unfeeling state most of the day, yet at setting down with her this eveng & particularly toward the close at her reading a few chapters in the Bible - my mind seemd so reached with a precious tenderness that my heart was made thankful for the favor & I believe every mind present in measure partook of the sweetness that then seemd to be vouchsafed - My dear H & N Almy composed our circle

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



February 18, Saturday: French attackers at Zaragoza finally gained the upper hand against the Spanish.

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

7th day 18 of 2 M / It hath been a day wherein my feelings have been quickened, & I enabled to put up a little petition for divine help I am ready to hope the Lord will yet again make bare his holy Arm for my deliverance from the body of Sin & Death with which & have so long been burdened -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



February 19, Sunday: The Spanish junta ordered that all weapons in the hands of civilians be surrendered immediately.

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

1st day 19th of 2nd M / The traveling being perilous Our meetings

were small particularly on our Sisters Side of the House, & tho' not much of the fullness was experienced in meetings, it has been to pretty good day, a good degree of tenderness in the mind, accompaniend with a degree of exercise that I hope (at least) will be proffitable. Sister E hath been with us all day, from the walking unable to get to Meeting

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 February 20, Monday: Robert Fulton left Washington DC for New-York.

The US Supreme Court ruled that the federal government had more authority than any individual state.

The starving Spanish survivors in Zaragoza surrendered (approximately 54,000 soldiers and civilians had died within the walls during the two months of the siege).

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

2nd day 20 of 2 M / Nothing material as to any thing in my own mind – It is a very Icy & slippery time, & as in the inward so in the outward A man or woman have need to "take heed to their STEPS"

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 February 21, Tuesday: British forces completed their conquest of the French island of Martinique.

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

3rd day 21 2 M / Verry barran as to life, a little however felt at times – F S called at the shop & read several peaces of writing that I hope may be useful –

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

4th day 22 of 2 M / Another day gone & with respect to myself much as yesterday –

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 February 23, Thursday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

5 day 23 of 2 M / Rode in a Sleigh with R Taylor to [Portsmouth](#) to attend our Moy [Monthly] meeting – Being a cold Snow Storm my H thought prudent to omit her attendance tho' unwilling – Our first meeting was Silent & to me a dull time as was our last the wheels of discipline moved hard – three young men were complained of & committees appointed to treat with them. JG, TG. & T L were those alluded too – I dined at J Mitchells – R T & Sister E (who rode home with us) at R Mitchells – I am sorry to add that it hath been a day of but little sensible improvement or favor – several occurances took place at meeting & one in particular that was unpleasant –

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 February 24, Friday: [Asa Fitch](#), America's first fulltime [entomologist](#), was born in Salem, [New York](#), to doctor and judge Asa Fitch and Abigail Martin Fitch. (The Fitches were descended from the Brewsters of Plymouth — which is neither here nor there.) First and second report on the noxious, beneficial and other insects of the State of New York: made to the state agricultural society, pursuant to an appropriation for this purpose from the legislature of the state (C. Van Benthuyzen)

Richard Brinsley Sheridan sat with a glass at a nearby London coffee house as his new Drury Lane Theatre burned to the ground: "A man may surely be allowed to take a glass of wine by his own fireside."

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

6 day 24 of 2 M / A friend (R M) called to see me to converse on some occurrences that took place at meeting yesterday our views were correspondent & I hope the matter well be helped, love & unity is a very desirable object but there are two friends among us that are wide from it - Set the evening at home & read The History of the Abolition of the Slave Trade by T Clarkson, he is a wonderful man & worthy of praise for his able & zealous activity in promoting the object

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 February 25, Saturday: French forces defeated the Spanish northwest of Valls in Catalonia.

The Spanish junta ruled that any money or property taken from the French would belong to those who took them.

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

7 day 25 of 2 M / Met with the School committee & afterwards with the Trustees committee - my H at her fathers

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

QUAKER EDUCATION

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

1st day 26th of 2nd M / Mt H & myself attended meetings which were silent & I guess to her they were seasons of trouble. Oh! that I was better than I am, then would it be better with me -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

2 day 27 of 2 M / Alas I am a poor thing yet; with respect to every thing & particularly in a religious life, barrenness & dullness is my frequent & nearly constant portion, when shall it be better? when I am more faithful & watchful -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



1809

1809

 February 28, Tuesday: Great Britain and Portugal concluded a treaty of alliance and trade.

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

3 day 28 of 2 M / Here endeth the 2nd Month, & I would that more of the right thing had been acquired in the course of it -Sister E spent the Afternoon & evening with us -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

MARCH

 March: James Wadsworth published notices to lure settlers to the Genesee Valley of New York.

 March 1, Wednesday: After learning that [Ludwig van Beethoven](#) had accepted an offer in Kassel, three young Viennese aristocrats, Prince Joseph Lobkowitz, Prince Ferdinand Johann Nepomuk Kinsky, and Archduke Rudolph, agreed to pay the composer an annuity for life if he would promise to remain in Vienna.

Three days before he left office, US President Thomas Jefferson signed the Non-Intercourse Act limiting the embargo to trade with Great Britain and France and repealing the Embargo Acts of 1807 and 1808 (which hadn't been working).

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

1st of 3rd M 1809 4th day of the week / A Day of but little life, yet something of it has been experienced -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

2 of 3 M 5th day / Silent meetings - Sister E spent the evening with us - received a long & very acceptable letter from my dear friend Susanna Barker which in the evening I reply too, by her request -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 March 3, Friday: Napoléon created his elder sister, Princess Elise, as Grand Duchess of Tuscany and annexed Lucca to Tuscany. He also created 5-year-old Charles-Louis-Napoléon Bonaparte as Grand Duke of Berg, under his own regency.

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

6 day 3 M 3 / The mind under a little degree of life this eveng A friend called at the Shop this afternoon who agrees with me that there is but little life in our meeting of late & that there is a cause for it of a serious nature - In the eveng at Aunt M Goulds & brother D R's

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



1809

1809

 March 4, Saturday: French troops invaded Portugal again, this time at Caminha and Vila Nova de Cerveira.

In [Washington DC](#), [James Madison](#) replaced Thomas Jefferson as President of the United States. President Madison delivered his 1st Inaugural Address. Mrs. Dolly Madison brought with her to the [Executive Mansion](#) her green parrot.

 March 5, Sunday: The Cello Sonata op.69 by [Ludwig van Beethoven](#) was performed publicly for the initial time, in Vienna.

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

1st day 5 of 3 M / We were favor'd with good meetings the life seem'd to circulate a little more than common in both. Our friend D. Buffum in the forenoon was uncommonly lively & authoratative in his gift - he told us that in order to finish a worl it must be begun & persevered in or we should not have the Answer of Well done in the end he pointed out the Wiles & Stratagems of the enemy in obstructing our progress in the works of religion & recommended watchfulness &c in the Afternoon we were silent in the evening I finished the first volume of Clarksons History of the Abolition of the Slave TRade - I love Clarkson, he is a wonderful man & appears to me to be specially raised for the work in which he has devoted his whole life, as much a G Fox was to gather the Society of [Quakers](#) into a body

[RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS](#)

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

2nd day 6 of 3 M / The usual rounds thro' the day - in the eveng Brother David gave us a kind call -

[RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS](#)

 March 7, Tuesday: Johann Georg Albrechtsberger died in Vienna, at the age of 73

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

3rd day 7 of 3 M / The mind this eveng on a low key discouragement seems to present its self on every hand Oh that I could be centerd in that which is immovable

[RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS](#)

 March 8, Wednesday: [Samuel H. Hammond](#) was born in Bath, [New York](#), a son of Lazarus Hammond, founder of the nearby village of Hammondport. He would be educated at Franklin Academy in Plattsburgh, [New York](#).

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

4 day 8 of 3 M / My dear frd P Dunham was over & took dinner with us - Sam Vinson & wife spent the Afternoonn & eveng I was obliged to leave them in the eveng to meet at B Hadwens with the Directors of the African Society

 March 9, Thursday: In ENGLISH BARDS AND SCOTCH REVIEWERS, [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) ridiculed [William Hayley](#)'s TRIUMPHS OF TEMPER and TRIUMPHS OF MUSIC.

French troops crossed from Spain into Portugal, but somewhat behind schedule.

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

*5 day 9th of 3rd M 1809 / Silent meeting & a dull time, towards the close my mind became aroused a little but no great food was dispensed - The mind this eveng in a thoughtful mood -
Father & Mother R took tea with us -*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 March 10, Friday: The ice went out of the Hudson River for the year. At some point during this month Fulton's Steamboat would be able to go back into Hudson River service.

NEW YORK

Samuel Wesley began a series of lectures on a variety of musical subjects at the Royal Institution, London.

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

6 day 10 of 3 M Nothing worth inseerting the mind in a lean poor State -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 March 11, Saturday: Charles Hastings Allen was born to Mary Morrill Allen and the [Reverend Wilkes Allen](#) in Chelmsford, Massachusetts.

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

7 day 11 of 3 M / The mind still lean & barran insomuch that I scarsly dare mintion its religious State

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

1 day 12 of 3 M / Our Morning meeting was silent & I believe the flood gate of life was a little opened & flowed over the meeting generally & for myself I can say that I was favor'd with a small draught from it - In the Afternoon Our friend H Almy came to town with a concern to be at our meeting or as he said to eat this Passover with us he was livly in testimony & supplication & I believe his testimony was well adapted to the state of some present - In the eveng brother D R called to see us, after he retired we spent the remainder in reading the second Col of Clarksons History of the Abolition of the Slave Trade

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

THOMAS CLARKSON

 March 13, Monday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) took his seat at the House of Lords.

King Gustaf IV Adolf of Sweden was forced from power by his nobles and liberal army officers because he had been pressing toward a war against Russia. He was succeeded by an uncle as Carl XIII.

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

2 day 13 of 3 M / Much occupied at Trade, in the eveng called at the widdow Birds to see Aunt M Wanton who is here on a visit & is in a low distressed state of mind [this entry Xed]

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 March 14, Tuesday: Benjamin Thompson invented a portable drip coffeepot²² and wrote a treatise “Of the Excellent Qualities of Coffee and the Art of Making It in the Highest Perfection.” In about this time frame he also introduced the potato as a staple food and wrote an article “Of Food, and Particularly of Feeding the Poor.”²³

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

3 day 14 of 3 M I think that a little of the lofe of religion has been with me, tho' at times very dry & barran -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 March 15, Wednesday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

4 day 15 of 3 M / A good degree of life has been moving on my mind I am desirous to be thankful to the Lord who is able to raise from the very lowest to the highest state of favor. I can say, tho under a sense of my unworthiness that I have been helped this day & enable to breath in supplication a still further renewell of life & light - My dear P Dunham called to see me who seldom fails of doing me good, "As iron sharpens Iron so doth the countenance of a man his friend". My mind is affected & I hope before the silver cord is loosened I may experience more of the fullness of the Spirit

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

22. Benjamin Thompson would invent, also, a kitchen range, a double boiler, the convertible sofa and the photometer, and improve the Argand lamp. See “On the Management of Light in Illumination.” He was the most eloquent advocate of efficiency, of wider wheels on carriages and of double glazing on window panes. He believed in inducing the poor to occupy their time in the spinning of wool.

23. The French began to use the expression *à la Rumford* in the manner in which we now say we are going to dine “at the Golden Arches.” AS THE RUMFORD COMPLETE COOK BOOK issued by the Rumford Chemical Works of Rhode Island had it,



He was the first to study diet; to invent an effective oven, and roaster, and tea kettle, and boiler; to advocate drip coffee; to suggest holes in the handles of pots and pans so they can be hung up; to analyze fuels and the management of heat; to devise the modern airtight stove; to lay out efficient kitchens; to reason about the construction of oven doors an thereby open up the great field of insulation.



1809

1809

 March 16, Thursday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#)'s ENGLISH BARDS AND SCOTCH REVIEWERS was published.

Robert Fulton leased a house at 75 Chambers Street in New-York.

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

5th day 16th of 3rd M 1809 / We had a pretty good meeting, but my mind was roving, yet a little life experienced. This Afternoon more sweetness. An agreeable opportunity in conversation with a Youth who seems to be under a divine visitation. I crave that his mind may be rightly directed - Sister E Spent the Afternoon & eveng with us

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

6th day 17 of 3 M / variously occupied in the Afternoon went with C J Tenney to several women to procure a mistress for the African School, we found one willing to undertake -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 March 18, Saturday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

7th day 18th of 3rd M / Pretty much engaged at trade, yet a good degree of life seem'd to pervaid the mind - wrote a letter to my dear Cousin Elizabeth Chace which hath been on my mind for some time

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 March 19, Sunday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

1st day 19th of 3rd M / Being wet walking my dear H thought best not to attend Meeting In the course of the day I made several calls particularly at Aunt M Gould, R Taylors &c At meetings the mind was in a dull mood as to life & I thought the Afternoon meeting was little or none favor'd - George Engs took tea with us & father R called - spent the remainder of the eveng with my H at home I reading Clarksons History of the Abolition of the Slave trade & she a late collection of London Epistles -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 March 20, Monday: A hastily assembled Portuguese force trying to stop the French advance on Oporto was easily broken up by the French at Braga.

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

2nd day 20 of 3 M / Nothing but the same round as every day -In the eveng called at brother D R's & J Earls -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

3rd day 21 of 3 M / Occupied as usual, at Trade – This eveng heard of the sudden departure from this Life of our friend Nathan Green of Greewich - having been hospitably entertained at his house at the Quarterly Meeting time, the information affected my mind with serious reflections -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

4 day 22nd of 3rd M 1809 / The mind perhaps in a little better State than at sometimes – Sister E & neighbor Towle & wife set the eveng with us -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 March 23, Thursday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

5 day 23 of 3 M / At meeting a low time, but was a little helped by the sweet offering of Dear H Dennis. she reminded us of the dry bones we had read of in scripture which united joint to joint was covered with sinues & when the breath of life was breathed on then became a great Army, & of the famine in Israel how plenty was sent in a short time, tho' it was thought unless the window of heaven were opened it could not come to pass, thus she believed if we abode in the faith & patience an Army would be raised us as it were if the dry bones & food be sent from a quarter we knew not – In the preparative meeting S Bowen requested care of friends for her Son George - This Afternoon & eveng we had the company of our Dear abovementioned [sic] friend H Dennis, her husband partook tea with us. Father & Mother Rodman Also - She is a friend I dearly love & on whose company this eveng my mind hath been made to rejoice with an hope that the life of religion is not yet extinguished, but that there is a little of it yet remaining -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

6 day 24 of 3 M / Aunt Molly Wanton is still in her old way. I have been to see her this mornng it is hard to know what line of converse to pursue with her all is turned against herself – Sister E spent the day with us -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

7 day 25 of 3 M / This Afternoon my dear friend Hannah Dennis



1809

1809

came to see me a little while at the shop, her sweet spirit comforted me& Oh how I craved that I might so partake thereof as to be lasting - She related several things of her own exercise which were lessons of deep instruction & one in particular allmost made me humble, at least I felt it go deep & home to my feelings -

Met with the School committee in the Afternoon -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



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

1 day 26 of 3d M / Our meeting was large & I have no doubt was more than commonly favor'd, our friend D Buffum was large in the exercise of his Gift on the necessity of a religious life & at a second standing indicated to impress on our minds the necessity of preparing for Death

In the Afternoon I had a Still better meeting tho' silence reigned it did seem as if the door of hope was opening that the times would be better ere long. I really was comforted & refreshed - After meeting visited the Alms House & set the evening at home with m dear Hannah -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



March 27, Monday: Tsar Alyeksandr addressed the elected Finnish Diet at Borgå. From this point forward, Finland and Russia were united only through the person of the Tsar.

With the help of cannon from British ships, Galician rebels were able to retake Vigo from the French.

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

2nd day 27 of 3 M 1809 / My dear H is not very well, I allways feel anxious when that is the case, in the eveng at home with her Sister R was there also -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



March 28, Tuesday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

3rd day 28 of 3 M / Since dinner the mind has been brought into an exercise or impression which has given rise to feelings which I have not felt for some time - I have remembered the Words of our Saviour to Peter when he tells him "that Satan had desired to have him, to sift him as wheat" but that he had prayed for him that his faith fail not How comfortable must this have been to poor Peter to have been assured of the intercession of his dear Lord & Master, & could my dear Aunt Molly Wanton but feel this how should I rejoice for her, but the dear old woman cannot see nor be made to believe that Christ is still before his fathers throne, making intercessions for her & all the World besides, her distress is truly painful tho' there is nothing in her case but that which existed in the mind without any real foundation & I have no doubt but that her dear redeemer is mindful of her & will keep her as in the hollow of his holy hand

as her faith is kept in him & will not suffer an hair of her head to fall to the ground without his notice — Our friend E Thornton [educator?] came to town this Morning, & this evening I called at O Williams's to see him, found him in a very free state of mind & his conversation truly instructing & edifying, he is here on a religious account & hath travelled thro' Narragansett & on first day had two meetings there on first day & on first day visited the Aged & infirm on the Island —

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



March 29, Wednesday: King Gustaf IV Adolf of Sweden formally abdicated his throne due to recent military reverses.

As the French army attacked Oporto, 12,000-15,000 civilians attempted to flee across a bridge made of boats (Ponte das Barcas). When that bridge collapsed, hundreds were killed. The French troops gave over to murder, looting, and rape. 8,000 Portuguese men, women and children were killed. At the same time, at Medellin, the Spaniards almost gain a victory over the French but in the end were forced to flee.

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

4th day 29 of 3 M / Our friend E thornton expected to Visit the Aged & infirm today in Middletown but was prevented by indisposition

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



March 30, Thursday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

5th day 30th 3rd M / Our first meeting was large & favord with a well authorized testimony & supplication from our friend Elisha Thornton - in the last we had much buisness &c some of it llabor'd, but on the whole we got through pretty well all except in one instance which was attended with circumstances very unpleasant —

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



March 31, Friday: In the Cossack village of Sorochyntsi in [Russia](#)'s Ukraine, Nikolai Gogol was born, and in Suffolk, England near Woodbridge, [Edward J. Fitzgerald](#) was born.

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

6 day 31 of 3 M 1809 / Our friend E Thornton appointed a meeting at the 4th hour this Afternoon for the inhabitance of the Town, from which I have just return'd & may say that it was a time of rejoicing to me finding the current of Gospel communication to flow thro' him copiously to the people & with good Authority

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

SPRING 1809

→ Spring: [Friend Paul Cuffe](#) was on a committee to inquire into a [Quaker](#) who was selling liquor to the general public.

→ Spring: [Friend Lucretia Coffin](#) completed her teaching period at the Nine Partners school in Dutchess County, New York State and went to join her family, which had recently moved from Boston to Philadelphia. Another of the teachers at the Nine Partners school, [Friend James Mott](#), either followed her to Philadelphia or came there with her, and they would be married:

In the spring of 1809, I joined our family in Philadelphia, after their removal there. At the early age of eighteen, I married James Mott, of New York – an attachment formed while at boarding-school. He came to Philadelphia and entered into business with my father. The fluctuation in the commercial world for several years following our marriage, owing to the embargo, and the war of 1812, the death of my father, and the support of a family of five children devolving on my mother, surrounded us with difficulties. We resorted to various modes of obtaining a comfortable living; at one time engaged in the retail dry goods business, then resuming the charge of a school, and for another year was engaged in teaching. These trials, in early life, were not without their good effect in disciplining the mind, and leading it to set a just estimate on worldly pleasures. I, however, always loved the good, in childhood desired to do the right, and had no faith in the generally received idea of human depravity. My sympathy was early enlisted for the poor slave, by the class-books read in our schools, and the pictures of the slave-ship, as published by Clarkson. The ministry of Elias Hicks and others, on the subject of the unrequited labor of slaves, and their example in refusing the products of slave labor, all had their effect in awakening a strong feeling in their behalf. The unequal condition of women in society also early impressed my mind. Learning, while at school, that the charge for the education of girls was the same as that for boys, and that when they became teachers, women received but half as much as men for their services, the injustice of this was so apparent, that I early resolved to claim for my sex all that an impartial Creator had bestowed.

LUCRETIA MOTT



 Late Spring: As usual, the swarming of the 17-year New England cicadas *Magicicada septendecim*.



NEW ENGLAND

APRIL

 April: At the age of twelve, while serving near San Sebastian aboard one of the English boats seeking prizes, [George Back](#) was captured by the French. He would spend the following five years as a prisoner of war, at Verdun.

 April 1, Saturday: In Vienna, Franz Joseph Haydn sold his piano.

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

7th day 1 of 4th M 1809 / I think I may acknowledge that the Mt has come in pretty well for a very precious current of life has attended me most of the day, but especially this evening for which my soul is thankful & desires to bow in humble acknowlegdments -- Brother David & Joanna, & sister Ruth took tea & spent the eveng with us -- In the course of the day finished a litter to my dear friend S Barker

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

1 day 2nd of 4 M / Silent meetings but tollerabley good, after tea took a pleasant walk 'round the town with our border N Almy --between meetings wrote a ltter to Aunt Patty Stanton

 April 3, Monday: [Friend Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

2 day 3 of 4 M / Our friend E Thornton was at [Tiverton](#) meeting yesterday & at [Portsmouth](#) today, at [Portsmouth](#) I understood he was much favord & D Buffum -- This eveng I went among the black People to give information of a Meeting which Our Above mentioned friend has appointed for them tomorrow at our Meeting House at the 4th hour in the Afternoon

 April 4, Tuesday: [Benjamin Peirce](#) was born in Salem, Massachusetts. He would begin his education as a protégé of Salem's Nathaniel Bowditch.

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

3 day 4 of 4 M / Several have called at the shop this mornng with whom or among whom considerable religious conversation has passed -experienced something of the life of religion under a sense whereof I feel in a good degree thankful & humbled, knowing & feeling my great unworthiness. Oh Lord help me! help mine infirmities --Attended the meeting this Afternoon appointed for

the People of colour by our friend E Thornton. Though it was a meeting in which I believe he experienced deep waiding yet in the [] was crowned & his testimony owned by the divine light & presence of ministers of this place Patten, Tenny Gibson Green & Merwin attended

 April 5, Wednesday: In New-York, Robert Fulton completed the cabins on his *Steamboat*.

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

4th day 5th of 4 M 1809 / Our friend E Thornton has been out visiting the Aged & infirm today - I wrote to Micajah Collins & Rowland Greene -

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

5th day 6 of 4 M / I did not forget that it was 5th day, nor that it was Meeting day, but strange as it may be I did actually forget to look at the watch at 11 OClock, & did not recollect it untill a Quarter past the time, & concluding it better to stay at home than to disturb the Meeting at an unseasonable time, I did so. I am almost ashamed to acknowledge it tho' I write & no one else is present -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 April 7, Friday: An agreement was reached between British Minister to the US David Erskine and US Secretary of State Robert Smith in Washington about the outstanding issues between the two countries. Erskine promised that Britain's policy would change by June 10th.

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

6th day 7th of 4th M / The mind this mornng brought under exercise is led to consider mine unworthiness & short comings, I feel but little assurance to speak to others concerning their faults when my own look me so openly in the face. Oh Father renew the visits of thy grace in my heart, that thro' the mediation of thy Son I may be raised from my low Estate

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

7th day 8th of 4 M / Nothing to insert but the dayly exercise, or employment of life, as ever attended with preplexities but as I advance in life these must be expected & as my cares increase, patience & fortitude must be exerted - Sister E spent the day with us

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

1st day 9 of 4 M / At meeting this mornng our frd D Buffum spake a short but lively testimony [h]is opening was "Trust in the Lord for in the Lord Jehovah is everlasting strength, he observed that in the outward there were many occurances that are allarming & in the state of society many that were afflicting & deeply exercising & that there was never a time when it stood us more in stead to flee to the Lord for help & that while he had been setting this comfortable portion of scripture ran through his mind They that trust in the Lord shall be like Mount Zion never removed, & the righteous man shall possess his Soul in peace &c - in the Afternoon we were silent, like the mornng I experienced the shuffling of the enemy but was so far favord as to be enabled to keep up the contest After Meeting went down to J Dennis's & found him & six of his chchildren down with the Hooping Cough, but he & his wife very cheerful & far from considering it as the greatest calamity

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 April 10, Monday: The Austrian army crossed the River Inn at Branau into Bavaria, which was allied to the French, without a declaration of war. Residents of the Tyrol revolted against the Bavarians.

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

2nd day 10th of 4th M / Aunt Molly Wanton has had a very restless day, she is in a very trying State both to herself & those about her, & tho' we have called medical advice, yet I believe that nothing short of that Power which heals the Lunatick we read of in scripture can heal her of her infirmity

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

3 day 11 of 4 M / Occupied as usual the mind in pretty good trim Our friends O Williams & Wife & Sister R spent the Afternoon & eveng with us - it was a very agreeable visit & I hope proffitable -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

4 day 12 of 4 M / The mind in an agreeable frame especially this evening feeling a sweet opened to converse on pleasant things with innocency - Sister E set the evening with us -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 April 13, Thursday: A day after learning of the Austrian advance into Bavaria, the [Emperor Napoléon](#) left Paris for the front.

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



1809

1809

5th day 13th of 4th M / At meeting the mind in rather better case than at some other times, but tho' I strove to overcome some rovings yet they would attack me on every side so that a quiet waiting place was hard to come at - we sat in silence & the meeting small, various engagements in the Afternoon - Aunt Molly grows worse & this Afternoon broak the window of the room she is in -at home in the eveng -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

6 day 14th of 4 M / Aunt Molly continues quite deranged in her mind whether ever the Dear old woman will be restored to a Sound mind is not is his in uncertainty, but whether she is or not, I desire we may be favor'd with patience to endure the conflict & that her present state of mind may prove as a solomn warning, or instruction -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 April 15, Saturday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

7th day 15th of 4th M / Occupied as usual. I know not as any spiritual impresment, but [?] my unworthiness, Oh! my wickedness

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

1st day 16 of 4 M / At meeting this forenoon I thought we had a remarkable favor'd time, quiet, & a little bread dispensed - Our Fr A Greene was over & favor'd in a remarkable sweet testimony And our fr D Buffum too, I don't know that I ever heard him more powerful, My mind was roving, but experienced help - In the Afternoon my dear H not being well I staid at home & experienced a precious sweetness of mind for which I trust I am thankful - Brother John & Sister Eliza went this morning to [Tiverton](#) & had a pleasant visit to our dear & much beloved Sister S Barker - Sister Ruth has been so kind as to devote most of this day to my H I am thankful for it -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

2nd day 17th of 4th M 1809 / Aunt Patty Gould dined with & after dinner went to [Portsmouth](#) with cousin Z Chase - O that I was more deep in spirit, I trust it hath not bee the most careless of days tho' I have nothing to boast of -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 April 18, Tuesday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

3rd day 18 of 4 M / The mind thro' favor has been sweetly favor'd this day. Oh! that I may be truly thankful, humbly thankful Sister R kindly spent the Afternoon & eveng with us

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 April 19, Wednesday: French and Austrian forces clashed near Kelheim and Abbach on the Danube River southwest of Ratisbon (Regensburg). The French successfully defended against Austrian attacks.

Based on the Erskine-Smith agreement of April 7th, US President Madison resumed trade with Great Britain.

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

4th day 19 of 4 M / There seems to be a considerable Stir among the People about the Election. I hope & trust from my present feelings that I shall not get much into the Spirit of it tho' I may go & quietly put in my Voat I went to town meeting, the spirit of party was manifest, & the Potsherds clashed severly but I apprehended the best men prevailed – Aunt Molly & Hannah Gould Sat the Afternoon & part of the evening with us –

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 April 20, Thursday: [James David Forbes](#) was born in Edinburgh, a junior son of Sir William Forbes, 7th Baronet of Pitsligo.

French troops attacked the Austrians between Abensberg and Eckmühl south of Ratisbon (Regensburg).

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

5th day 20 of 4 M / Silent meeting. I labor'd to get the mind quiet & did enjoy a degree of it, but short of what I wanted - A degree of life in the preparative Meeting – Alice Almy, Wait Buffum, Sister Ruth & Eliza were our guests today & Our Nancy Almy who hath lived with us the last 3 Months went home the time we agreed to keep her being out –

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

6th day 21 of 4 M / Nothing of consequence to relate, as indeed every day the case yet I keep every day scribbling –

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



1809

1809

 April 22, Saturday: British commander Arthur Wellesley landed at Lisbon at the head of a combined British-Portuguese force.

Austrian troops occupied Warsaw.

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

7th day 22 of 4 M / "Empty as a beggars Can," Our house was Whitewashed. Sister R very kindly came up & assisted my Dear H in the undertaking -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 April 23, Sunday: After four days of furious fighting, Austrian forces retreated north of the Danube at Ratisbon (Regensburg). The Austrian rear guard held the Ratisbon garrison against French attacks until evening.

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

1st day 23 of 4 M / Poor dull meetings, both Silent - In the eveng while setting alone with my dearly affectionate Wife we seem'd Silently inclined, & a precious sweetness arose in which I was helped to raise a Silent supplication for our mutual help & advancement -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 April 24, Monday: Mergentheim was attached to Frankfurt.

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

2nd day 24 of 4 M / A day wherein the mind has had a little ability to look unto God for help. Oh precious favors -- Aunt Molly Gould [dined?] with us & spent part of the Afternoon - Sister E spent the evening & Ne[torn] Towle & wife called & set an hour with us -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 April 25, Tuesday: A treaty of friendship was signed between Great Britain and the Sikhs in Amritsar. British influence in the region was bounded by the River Sutlej.

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

3rd day 25th of 4th M 1809 / It has been a day of feeling, a day wherein the mind has been drawn to the center of good, & particularly this eveng while setting at the window with my dearly affectionate H desires were renew'd on my soul that we might more & more daily witness the inshinings of divine light & grace to illumine our minds in passing thro' time, that in the end we may receive the CROWN

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 April 26, Wednesday: At New-York, Robert Fulton's *Steamboat* began its 1st voyage up the Hudson River.

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

4th day 26 of 4 M / Yesterday rec'd a very acceptable letter from my much beloved friend Joseph Austin of [Nantucket](#) - Aunt M Wanton continues much the same -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 April 27, Thursday: The [Reverend Enoch Pratt](#) got married with Mary Field of Boston (1782-1826). The couple would produce 4 children.

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

5th day 27th of 4 M / Went this morning on Horse back to [Portsmouth](#) to attend our Monthly Meeting, before Meeting stoped at Z Chases & P Lawtons While riding out the mind was brought in many serious reflections particularly on the necessity of Seeing our own State & condition & the many things that Obstruct a clear sight -At meeting our friend H Almy had a short but very acceptable testimony & to me it was a most excellent Meeting - In the last we had much buisness & Some laboring cases, but a good measure of life was retained thro' the Whole And I dont know as ever I was better satisfied with my own conduct in any meeting, the life was more than commonly prevalent in my mind & I feel truly thankful for once more being able to feel & be renewedly confirmed that the good spirit is with me at least at times - After meeting dined at Z Chases then rode home & found my Dear H as well as when I left her - Father & Mother R took tea with us & E Earl set the evening & G Robinsons called -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 April 28, Friday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

6 day 28 of 4 M / Nothing material to insert, - Aunt M Wanton is much as usual - In the evening my H & I wrote to B Purinton of Salem

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 April 29, Saturday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

7th day 29 of 4 M / The usual rounds of labor from the House to the Shop &c - I hope the mind a little life has bee felt

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 April 30, Sunday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

1st day 30 of 4 M / Silent meetings & to me rather dull times, Sister R Rodman is very unwell which is cause of sorrow to me Brother D Rodman called this eveng very acceptably -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

[The end of this volume, written large]

Newport 4th M 30th 1809,
Stephen Gould

MAY

➡ May: Friend Paul Cuffe was on a Quaker committee to attend to their Westport monthly meeting's financial accounts.

➡ May: Samuel Taylor Coleridge would be residing at Greta Hall, until October.

➡ May 1, Monday: Friend Stephen Wanton Gould wrote in his journal:

2nd day 1st of 5th M 1809 / Having made a new Book & finished my old one, I feel desirous that as it were a new course of life may be also persued i e more of the divine life sought after day by day, for the longer I live the more I feel the importance of daily bread from heaven, outward bread norisheth the boody, but that does the soul Oh! that an daily & hourly concern may rest on my mind to labor & toil for it -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

➡ May 2, Tuesday: Austrians held the Ebersberg bridge over the Danube against strong French assaults but were finally dislodged.

Friend Stephen Wanton Gould wrote in his journal:

3rd day 2nd of 5th M / Our friends have gone on board the Packet for Greenwich to attend the Quarterly Meeting there next 5th day - I hope they may have a good time & that they may be refreshed together - When it hath been so that I could go with them with propriety I believe I have ever been thankful for the Opportuniy, but it is now otherways, there are circumstances which render it imprudent to leave home & I think I have not a repining thought, but believe that it is in best wisdom for me to remain within mine own tent at this time

➡ May 3, Wednesday: Friend Stephen Wanton Gould wrote in his journal:

4th day 3rd of 5th M / Election days are allways of tumult & anxiety, this has been peculiarly so to me, for in addition to the noise & crowd of people that have appeard in the streets, I

have had to feel on account of several near relatives that are much [the next five lines have an X through them] unwell, Sister Joanna hath for a day or two, been much unwell, Sister Ruth hath also been alarmingly siezed with a stiff neck & pain in her side, Aunt Molly Wanton continues in a distressed State of mind & needs much care, but over all & above all my dear Father was this Morning taken with an unusual sickness at his stomach attended with Stupor & inclination to fall asleep in a few minutes after speaking, this affected me very seriously so that my whole frame was shaken – I may also add that my dear H is a subject of anxiety – so that my state at this time is quite a tried one – but my dear father is a little more bright this Afternoon for which I am thankful, for he hath been a tender & affectionate Parent & I hope his setting sun may go down with brightness – The day closes without any accident that I have heard of, & less drunkenness than common on such days

 May 4, Thursday: The Austrian royal family evacuated from Vienna, including [Ludwig van Beethoven](#)'s patron Archduke Rudolph. The composer penned the first movement of the piano sonata op.81a "Les adieux" upon the occasion.

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

5th day 4th of 5th M / 1809 / Our sick folks are better this morning, father is much brighter from a portion of Physic & Sister Ruth from a Perspiration – My mind was yesterday Afternoon & again this morning much with our friends that have gone to Quarterly meeting at [Greenwich](#). they had a pleasant day yesterday, but it is rainy this morning & I fear they will have an unpleasant time today – I hope they will be refreshed together & be enabled to say at their return it was good for them to be there – Our meeting was very small & to me a poor time tho' I thought there were them that who experienced refreshment.

 May 5, Friday: F.A.P. Barnard was born in Sheffield, Massachusetts to the attorney Robert F. Barnard and his wife Augusta Porter Barnard. They named their infant for his mother's brother, Frederick Augustus Porter, who had just been killed at [Niagara Falls](#).

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

6th day 5th of 5th M / This Morning our dear Sister Joanna was comfortably Put to Bed with a fine boy, which has in measure put an end to anxiety on her account, I am glad yea thankful on hers & brothers Davids account as they are connections to whom I feel united by a very tender tie About two OClock this Afternoon our friends all returned from [Greenwich](#) safely, & say they have had a comfortable time & that Anne Greene & Abigail Robinson were much favord in public testimony – Father R was the bearer of a message of love to me & my dear H from J Casey & wife to our family – E Earle & Sister Mary spent the evening with us –

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

7th day 6th of 5th M / The usual rounds – the mind in a dull state or a state of allmost insensibility, a friend called to

see me this afternoon & seem'd very open & free to converse on good things, but I could not but feel or at least be sensible how little my mind was warmd by what he said, tho' I joind a little in the converse with him, so as to avoid incivility - Sister E spent the Afternoon & evening with us

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

1st 7 of 5 M / Not being very well myself & my dear H more so than myself, thought it most prudent to omit meetings but understood by brother David that in the forenoon Our frined D Buffum was very lively in public testimony In the Afternoon the Meeting was silent - We read alternately in the Scripture. Hannah Adams View of Religion. Whitefields Journal &c - Neighbor Towle called to see us a little while in the evening She is a very neighborly Woman -

May 8, Monday: The New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society, a precursor of the American Bible Society, was formed in New-York.

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

2nd day 8th of 5th mo 1809// Sister Ruth is laboring under a painful Blister for her stiff neck - She has my sympathy but I fear it will avail her nothing - Aunt M Wanton is more like herself than she hath been for some time - My dear H is very smart & this eveng called to see Sister R & Sister Joanna & her little Wm he is a sweet little creature - As to myself I am the same as common a poor dull thing, but perhaps the vital spark is not quite extinguished -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

May 9, Tuesday: The French army surrounded Vienna.

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

3rd day 9th of 5th Mo // Aunt Molly is as bad as ever again today - My dear Mother has an afflicting time, Oh that our trials may be sanctified - Alice Almy spent the day with us -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

May 10, Wednesday: Carl XIII of Sweden formally began his reign after the abdication of his father.

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

4th day 10th of 5 Mo // The day has pafsed as usual - P Dunham is over & called to see me, we compaird notes a little with respect to our spiritual progrefs he seemd to be variously tried, but he said most particularly with unbelief in a future

state -Mine is a want of life, like an old gangrene Sore that is past feeling & fit for nothing but to be disceverd from the boody, I have thought that if there is any part in me that is rotten, that I should be willing to undergo a Severe operation that I might be preserved alive while my boody is here

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

➡ May 11, Thursday: A Missa in B^b by Antonio Salieri was performed for the initial time, in Vienna.

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

5th day 11th of 5 Mo // Silent Meeting & rather a dull time but a little degree of favor - when going to meeting I could but think how poor & destitute I was of that which would insure me a season of improvement

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

➡ May 12, Friday: At 9PM, French forces outside Vienna began to bombard the city. This went on all night. Directly in the line of fire was the house of [Ludwig van Beethoven](#). Fortunately, the composer escaped the shelling, either to the house of his brother Caspar Carl or that of the poet Ignaz Franz Castelli. Four shells exploded near the home of Franz Joseph Haydn, one blowing open the door to his bedroom. He was shocked but physically unhurt. The building housing the Imperial and Royal City Seminary was hit by a shell. Fortunately, none of the students, including Franz Schubert, were injured. Also in the line of fire was Maria Anna Lager, who in two years would become the mother of Franz Liszt.

French defenders of Oporto were defeated by the British and Portuguese, forcing them to retreat north to Léon.

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

6th day 12 of 5 Mo // My dear H hath been much unwell today which has been the cause of much anxiety - much better this Afternoon & spent the eveng Sociably O Williams & wife being with us, also brother David. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

➡ May 13, Saturday: French troops occupied Vienna.

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

7th day 13th of 5th Mo // Awoke early & endeavored to turn my mind inward, but could not experience the feelings that I wanted to so fully as I wished, was however a little helped at least to feel thankful that my dear H had rested comfortably & was much refreshed, tho' had had several hard spells of coughing in the night & soon after waking this morning - There has been an insensibility over my mind that is very hard

*to bear, it is hard to want to feel & not be able too, but I'm more & more confirmd that the fault is my own, Oh that I may daily call on the Lord for Grace & if I do in sincerity I believe I nor no one else will be sent empty away.
Sister E spent the eveng with us & will stay till tomorrow*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

1st day 14th of 5 M 1809// Much unwell with a pain between my shoulders, which confind me from Meeting all day - I spent most of the meeting hours in reading the Scriptures to my dear H who is also confind & at present labors under a very afflicting cough - I was favord to read the Scripture with a little degree of understanding tho' but little feeling & was dry & hard all day tho' I labord to draw the mind to the center of feeling. E Earl called between meetings & sister E returnd with a prospect of staying with my H while I went to meeting in the Afternoon but not being materially better thought best to stay & let her go - In the evening Neighbor V...n [sic] came to see us, her conversation in our present weak state was more tedious than edifying -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 May 15, Monday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

2nd day 15 of 5 Mo // Favor'd this morning with a precious serceptibility of mind. I love to feel it. Oh that it may continue - I feel better this mornng of the pain between my shoulders, but am laboring under the effects of a heavy Cold - perhaps there has not been that full current of life thro' the whole day, as I felt a little experience of in the morning, however it has not been the worst of days or at least not so barran as some days - Sister Marcy was with my H today & sister Eliza this eveng - -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

3rd day 16 of 5 Mo // I have been thinking what I should compare myself too & really am at a loss, but most conclude that I am a poor thing & shall hardly ever be worth more than I am at present My dear H has been cause of anxiety being much unwell but is better this evening - Rec'd a letter P[er] Post from Edward Wanton of Richmond Virginia containing the account of his father Gideon Wantons Decease the 8th of last Mo, it affected my mind with seriousness so much so that I could not keep it out of my mind the whole evening - he was an aged man & decendant of a

respectable family in this town & was a distant relation of my Mothers, for many Years was himself a respectable & influential character but alafs as hum=nature is all liable he fell from his high standing, but I am willing to hope he has experienced forgiveness & is at Rest

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 May 17, Wednesday: The [Emperor Napoléon](#) signed a decree in Schönbrunn Palace, Vienna annexing the Papal States, abolishing the temporal power of the Papacy, and ordering the imprisonment of [Pope Pius VII](#) at Savona.

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

4th day 17 of 5 Mo // My H continuig poorly - I have not been without religious impressions of thankfulness for my many favors. Oh may I remain so

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 May 18, Thursday: A 2d French army in Portugal, pursued by the British and Portuguese, managed to straggle across the border into Galicia.

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

5th day 18th of 5th Mo 1809// I was favord with a precious meeting as soon as I took my seat I felt the Sweet & Precious life to arise to a good degree of consolation & confirmation - for very frequently of late I have been ready to cry out under a Sense of my poverty, insomuch that I have thought there was no good thing in me, & that I had never known much about a religious life & if I had at all, by my disobedience & unfaithfulness it was all taken away. Oh how precious how inexpressibly Sweet it is to set down in a Meeting & feel as if the fountain of life was unsealed that we may drink thereat with ease - an enjoyment like this to one in my present situation is like food to a man that has been long deprived of it - Oh that I may ever be thankful, humbly thankful, to the good & gracious giver for all his Mercies Spiritually & temporally - My Dear H has been most of the day pretty smart

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 May 19, Friday: Andrew Law received a US patent for the Art of Playing the Organ and Piano Forte.

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

6th day 19th of 5th Mo // It has not been the worst of days with me, tho' I have nothing to boast of, I'm weak & poor, yet have something, & may I be thankful for that something. My Dear H continues smart - But Dear Aunt M Wanton continues much Deranged

in her mind

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 May 20, Saturday: [Alexander Culbertson](#) was born in Pennsylvania.

French forces captured Oviedo in Asturias from the Spanish.

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

7th day 20th of 5th Mo // Time steals away & alafs how poorly improved. I often think of it with sorrow & hope to be more afsiduous with respect to those things that belong to the Soul's peace, both yesterday & today I have had a little life particularly in our pauses at Meals when it did seem as if a little of the precious life did arise & spread over the Mind & was sweetly breathed in thankfulness for our outward favors, & that we might know an increase of inward sustinance Oh Father help us.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 May 21, Sunday: Austrian forces attacked French troops who had just crossed to the area of Aspern and Essling, north of the Danube across from Vienna.

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

1st day 21st of 5th Mo// At Meeting this forenoon My mind was exercised on a subject of Misunderstanding which was occasioned by an individual who took up a subject & officiously reported what had passed between me & R Hath on the subject of Mixed Marriages & has made an uneasiness between me & Brother J Rodman - thus difficulties are made without occasion or grounds - D Buffum was sweetly engaged in testimony & particularly affecting at a second standing when his opening was "If the righteous are scarcely saved where shall the Sinner & ungodly appear" In the Afternoon we were Silent but a pretty good meeting to me. In the eveng father R & brother D called to see us & passed a little pleasant Time.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 May 22, Monday: After two days of fighting at Aspern-Essling, the French were forced to quit the field, leaving 45,000 casualties on the battlefield.

The Spanish junta announced that a new cortes would be called within a year.

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

2nd day 22nd of 5th Mo // Had a little explanation with brother J Rodman & hope things were left a little better in his mind than yesterday. I'm willing he should know that I feel pretty

keenly the disaprobation of his friends, & if that destroys good brotherhood on his part I must abide by it, but I am unwilling he should think that I attatch any blame to the young woman that he is addressing for any commission or omission of his, which was so reported by the officious meddler, but is nothing like the doctrine I advance on the subject. I hold that people are guilty of Sin in proportion to the light & knowledge they have received & that contracting matrimony with one not of Society [not a Quaker] is more sinful for him than most young men of my acquaintance, is, what I firmly believe, because he hath known more of religion & been more remarkably visited with the inshinings of that light which would have been as a light to his paths & a lamp to his feet than most young men – My dear H continues very Smart, & Sister Ruth us still very kindly with us --

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 May 23, Tuesday: French attempts to dislodge the Spanish from Alcañiz in Aragon were thrown back with heavy losses, and they were forced to retreat to Zaragoza.

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

3rd day 23rd of 5th Mo // Yesterday Afternoon O Williams & Wife returnd from their journey to Liecester & have a prospect of going there to live they will be a mifs to us in this Town & Moy [Monthly] Meeting - Last first day morning departed this life at his House in [Portsmouth](#) Doctor Peter Thatcher Wailes & is to be committed to his Mother earth this Afternoon - he hath been a dilligent attender of our first & week day meetings at Portsmouth when ability of body would permit for many years, but never became a member, & was thought by some to be quite as much in profefsion as Practice - We have recd letters from Aunt M Stanton with the intelligence that she is coming on to spent a little time, the prospect of which is very pleasant as Dear Mother is much confind with Dear Aunt Molly who remains in a state of derangement. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 May 24, Wednesday: An officer of the French occupying forces paid a visit to Franz Joseph Haydn to make his acquaintance. The two had a pleasant chat and the officer sang an aria from The Creation. The composer was emotionally uplifted by the experience but this was the last music he would ever hear.

Birth of Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#)'s son Caleb.

Friend Stephen wrote in his journal:

4th day 24th of 5th Mo // This day of all days in my life has been the most anxious. I have known anxious moments both by day & Night, but never like this, but it is what I expect to experience again -My dearly & truly precious Wife was This morning taken much unwell & thought best to send for help which I soon procur'd & came to the shop it not being necessary for me to Stay - when I went to dinner I went in to see her but was

not permitted to stay long, during the time I was with her I experienced such endearing sensations as I did not know I was capable of, my whole man was melted, but things appearing in a pretty good train I came again to the shop & all the Afternoon 'till now about 1/2 past 6 O'clock I have really had as much as I was able to endure without Showing more weakness than is Manly - When Cousin Anne Green who has come over to attend our Moy [Monthly] Meeting tomorrow called at the door & dropt the information that my dear H is in bed & has a son, but I am still in suspense, not knowing how she is, & whether the child is perfect, cousin Anne not having been there, but heard it from father R -

Before the usual time of shutting shop impatient to know exactly how it was with my dear suffering H, I went up to the house & found it as Cousin Anne had told me & the Child sound & perfect, & its dear Mother quite as comfortable as her situation would admit, he has a good pair of Lungs & if he should live & take a religious turn may at least make a preacher that may be effectually heard over our whole Meeting house - Oh the thankfulness unspeakable thankfulness of heart that I feel that my Most of all endeared earthly friend is thus far comfortable. Such sensations of joy, affection & gratitude I never, till now was Sensible that I possessed or was capable of feeling -

➡ May 25, Thursday: [Ralph Waldo Emerson](#)'s 6th birthday.



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

*5th day 25th 5th M 1809// My very precious H rested quite comfortable last night considering her suffering of Yesterday & the little boy (whose name we have concluded this morning to call **Caleb Gould**) is also pretty well - I have thought I have many times duly & thankfully number'd my blessings, but indeed & in truth I have never had so much to be thankful for as this day & I am unable to put my feelings in order on paper, or by my tongue to express what I feel to the full. My dear H was never half so indearing tho' I thought I love'd her to the extent of love before, to the friends who assisted us I feel my heart enlarged in love & good will but to kind Providence my heart is bowed in humble gratitude that he has been pleased so to help us, Oh that I may never forget his goodness, daily looking unto him & ascribe all honor & praise -*

I attended meeting. In the first Holder Almy was twice engaged in testimony & D Buffum once, it was to me a good time, & for this may I not forget to be thankful - In the last we had much buisness, & I believe I lost strength in not expressing a short sentence in addition to one expressed by another friend but on

the whole I thought I was helped to throw in my mite tollerably to my own satisfaction

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

6th day 26th of 5th Mo 1809// My dear H again rested well last night & little Caleb never waked from the time he went to bed till nearly sunrise - I feel gratitude indeed for this days favor, & Oh father increase in me a grateful disposition for all thy mercies, all they Blessings - Wrote to my dear friend Susanna Barker giving her an account of our well fare & my feelings - This evening called at D Huntingtons to see our ancient friend James Bringham, he has been a long time confin'd at Holder Almys but is now recruiting, tho' very feeble - he gave me the following lines written very fine on a pease of paper with his own hand, since his confinement, being 78 Years of age last 12th Month -

*Could but our tempers move like this machine
Not urged by passion or delay'd by Spleen
But true to Natures regulating power
By virtuous acts distinguish every hour
Then health & Joy would follow as they ought
The Laws of motion & the laws of thought
Sweet health to pass the present moments o're
And endless Joy when time shall be no More*

It was written in lines about an inch & 1/4 long & all the lines within an 1/2 of paper which for a man so advanced in life is remarkable -

While setting with the dear old Man so advanced in life I could but reflect on the apparent difference between him & myself, he near the grave weak & feeble, & I in Youth & activity, & yet may be called to render an account much sooner than him. Oh that I may when the time comes, be in a frame of mind like his

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

7th day 27th of 5th M 1809// My dear H remains as comfortable as common but not quite as smart as Yesterday// My affection & thankfulness I think daily increases & Oh! saith my soul may there be a proportionable increase of devotion to my God to whom for all my Blessings I am wholly indebted & soley dependant

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 May 28, Sunday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

1st day 28th of 5th Mo // Our Meeting were both silent, I labor'd

to get the mind settled & entered on the right foundation but was unable get where I wanted too or where I expected to from my feeling early in the morning - -Dear Sister Ruth staid with us last night & also this day she is preciously kind both to me & my dear H who remains comfortable - In the eveng made a little call at O Williams

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 May 29, Monday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

2nd day 29 of 5th Mo // I think My H is not much mended from Yesterday tho' no materially worse, yet (particularly since dinner) my mind has been anxiously depressed on her account, an hundred fears & suspicions intrude themselves upon me, such as, that when she gets about, (if she ever does) her old consumptive complaint will then return, as her cough is still a little troublesome, that suckling will have that tendency, that the additional care & fatigue her Child will be unfriendly to her constitution & above all should unerring Providence See meet to take her to himself what would become of poor Me, these as heads of the Matter afford room for fears & suspicions which sometimes almost over power me -Since her confinement she hath been far nearer my Life than before & when ever I have been into her room to look on her as she lays in Bed, my very heart hath been almost melted, & I never felt more tenderness that today - She always, & even in her most exquisit suffering looks pleasant & since that has subsided she appears to possess a truly thankful heart, which hath several times been manifested by a copious flow of tears. May I bow in humble deep prostration before the Lord for his many fold blessings & favors. Oh Lord be near my dear Wife & help her by the assistance of thy holy all sustaining Spirit. - - -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 May 30, Tuesday: British Foreign Minister George Canning disavowed the Erskine-Smith agreement of April 7th.

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

3rd day 30th 5th Mo // My dear H is comfortable but weak. I continue to feel for the dear precious creature & hope she may be again perfectly restored. Oh father be thou I pray the her strength & stay in weakness, bear up her mind in all trials that may await her thro' this State of probation & tribulation. And Oh dear Lord be pleased I intreat thee to center all our hopes & expectations in thee & enable us to walk together to thy honor & glory, help us to be honest parents discharging our duty faithfully to our offspring

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



1809

1809

 May 31, Wednesday: Franz Joseph Haydn died peacefully at his house in Gumpendorf, Vienna at 12:40AM, age 77.

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

4th day 31 of 5th Mo // This mornig before breakfast Dear Aunt Martha Stanton arrived from NYork – seeing her & Dear Aunt Molly together was very affecting, it tender'd all that could be tenderd in me, indeed I believe my feelings was never more susceptible than they have been for some time past. I love to feel so for then I can hope that the springs of life are not so low or dried, but that I may yet advance in the right way, & I am sensible that it requires judgement to discriminate between religious impressions & the affectionate nature, but I believe no one ever progressed very far untill their hardness of their Nature was in some good measure subdued.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

JUNE

 June: [William Wordsworth](#)'s pamphlet "Convention of Cintra."

 June 1, Thursday: [Samuel Taylor Coleridge](#)'s journal The Friend (this publication would continue until March 15, 1810).

The remains of Franz Joseph Haydn were carried in an oak coffin to Gumpendorff Church, carried around the church three times, blessed, and placed in Hundsthurm Cemetery.

Three Piano Sonatas op.53 by Leopold Kozeluch was entered at Stationers' Hall, London.

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

5th day 1st of 6th Mo 1809// Our meeting was large as usual, & to me a little favor'd, but life did not rise into dominion as at sometimes, but I desire to be thankful for what little bread I did receive "& humbly hope for more" –

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 June 2, Friday: A requiem mass was said in memory of Franz Joseph Haydn in the Gumpendorf church (the music was a setting of the requiem by Michael Haydn).

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

6th day 2nd of 6th Mo // Pretty much the usual round, – whenever I have been home to meals my dear H & little Son seem'd renewedly endearing

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 June 3, Saturday: Austrian troops were forced to withdraw from Warsaw by advancing Russians and Poles.

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

7th day 3rd of 6 Mo // My dear H for the first time since her confinement was able to set at the table with us at dinner & tea - I desire to be thankful for all my blessings

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

*1st day 4th of 6 Mo // At Meeting this forenoon Our friend D Buffum near the close was concernd to stand up & as he said call on the Afsembly somewhat in the language of Scripture "Come brother come Sister let us go up to the house of the Lord to the Mou [sic] of the God of Jacob" &c - In the Afternoon S Bateman said a few words & I rather am disposed to think they were said with a good intent
It has been rather a dry day with me tho' not the worst of times*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

2nd day 5th of 6 Mo 1809// The mind more occupied about outward things than is proffitable, things that will never proffit me in any sense, but so it is we are apt or at least I am apt to suffer the mind to be off the Watch - My dear Wife & Son are very Smart, & for that I desire to renew my thankfulness to Him who is able to keep them so - Sister R spent the day & evening -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

3rd day 6th of 6 Mo // I am ashamed to say it but most of my time today has been spent at Town Meeting by which I have gotten nothing but the Head-ach - I thought it best (all things considered) to go up & Voat for such men as I thought most propper to fill the various appointments or Stations in Town, not particularly to join with any party for I am of opinion that neither side hold up candidates for Office that are exactly what they ought to be, therefore a propper Selection should be made & I believe I endeavor'd to make a just discrimmination, but there is, but very little if any real substantial satisfaction in persuing even that & I believe it will amount to a serious inquiry in my mind whither I shall give my attendance at another

Town meeting very soon

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

June 7, Wednesday: In London, William Crotch played a program of his own organ and piano arrangements of the music of Handel for the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the composer's death.

Friend Stephen Wanton Gould wrote in his journal:

4th day 7 of 6 Mo // "Is there any growth in the truth" I am apprehensive there has been but very little increase with me this Day I'm lean poor & weak -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

June 8, Thursday: The initial ocean-going steamboat, the Phoenix, left New-York for Philadelphia (but hadn't yet arrived in the open ocean).

Friend Stephen Wanton Gould wrote in his journal:

5th day 8 of 6 Mo // Silent & perhaps not quite as barran a meeting as at sometimes. Some friends have arrived that expect to attend our Anual Sacrifice but none that are in the Ministry that I have heard of - In the Afternoon engaged at the meeting house in making arrangements of the Seats to accommodate our Meeting next first day -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

Thomas Paine died in New-York (well, we all must die somewhere). His request that he be buried as a Quaker had been refused by the Religious Society of Friends. His age (72) would be incorrectly registered on what is said to be his gravestone on his farm in New Rochelle, New York (a stone which neglects to mention the interesting fact that although it is stating the truth when it states that he was buried there, in fact his body is no longer in the vicinity). An obituary notice published throughout the United States would sum up his life in the phrase "He had lived long, did some good and much harm." What was this man's offense, that had called forth such a bitter dismissal in an obituary? Well, it seems that when this citizen's country had fucked him over, while he had been serving it selflessly at great personal risk and loss during the period of its greatest difficulties, he had noticed and he had objected. A word to the wise chauvinist: when your country eventually fucks you over, you aren't to notice — no, that'd be very disloyal of you. You're supposed to just grin and grit your teeth, and go on playing the patriot.

(AWTTW.)

1809

1809



Famous Last Words:



"What school is more profitably instructive than the death-bed of the righteous, impressing the understanding with a convincing evidence, that they have not followed cunningly devised fables, but solid substantial truth."



— A COLLECTION OF MEMORIALS CONCERNING DECEASED MINISTERS, Philadelphia, 1787

"The death bed scenes & observations even of the best & wisest afford but a sorry picture of our humanity. Some men endeavor to live a constrained life — to subject their whole lives to their will as he who said he might give a sign if he were conscious after his head was cut off — but he gave no sign Dwell as near as possible to the channel in which your life flows."

—Thoreau's JOURNAL, March 12, 1853

1794	George Jacques Danton	he had been convicted of not having made adequate use of the guillotine	<i>"Show my head to the people. It is worth seeing."</i>
1798	Giovanni Casanova	having spent his life collecting sequentially and in tandem 132 pubic scalps	<i>"I have lived as a philosopher and died as a Christian."</i>
1799	George Washington	fearing being buried alive (a common fear for that period), he was being heartily reassured by his physician	<i>"'Tis well."</i>
1806	Charles Dickinson	having dealings with Andrew Jackson	<i>"Will he ever get out of the light?"</i>
1809	Thomas Paine	his physician asked whether he wished to believe Jesus to be the son of God	<i>"I have no wish to believe on that subject."</i>

... other famous last words ...

1809

1809



June 9, Friday: [Horace Mann, Sr.](#)'s father made his will. He left Horace enough to finance a college education, although later, in the grip of the “log cabin” school of greatness, the great Mann would assert that he had been provided only with an “example of an upright life” and a “hereditary thirst for knowledge.” – Since he was encouraging everyone to be like him and rise like him, **it would hardly do to tell the truth.**



Carl Axel Trolle-Wachtmeister became Prime Minister for Justice of Sweden, while Lars von Engeström became Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs.

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

6th day 9 of 6 Mo // Early this morning a Packet arrived from NYork & brought the Melancholy intelligence of the Sudden departure out of time of Francis Mallone at the City of Washington he died the 4th of this Mo dropt down in the Street as he was walking to Church with his brother Senator E R Potter & died without a Struggle - My mind has through the day been much occupied on the above melancholy acct, I hope it may prove a solemn warning & help to keep me in remembrance of my final change -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



June 10, Saturday: John Stevens took his *Phoenix* out of New-York into the open seas, headed for Philadelphia — the world's initial oceangoing steamboat.

The [Emperor Napoléon](#) annexed the Papal States to France. French soldiers removed the Papal flag from the Castle San Angelo.

This was the effective date of the end of British restrictions against US ships.

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

7th day 10th of 6th Mo 1809// Thus another Year has come about, this day commences our anual Sacrafice at [Portsmouth](#) & friends are now riding into Town, my mind is humbles at the reflection that another year has passed away & I so lean, so poor, & weak Oh father help me with a little help, renew the visits of thy love in my heart, let not this Anual Meeting pass away without



some advances in the Truth - After we had nearly all got to bed this eveng - Our friend, B Purinton came up to see my dear H & tho' it was late she went up & staid a few minutes

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 June 11, Sunday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) left London with Hobhouse on his first "Pilgrimage."

In retaliation for the decree of May 17th, [Pope Pius VII](#) excommunicated the Emperor Napoléon.

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

1st day 11 of 6 Mo 1809// Our Meeting this forenoon was large & I believe Truth reigned as much as in any meeting I have been in for sometime Our friend James Mendenhall had the weight of labor & several women spoke short testimonys much to the point & I believe well seasoned with salt - James is an excellent plain preacher no spectacular & tho plain in expression is weighty in communication - a living prayer by a Woman

Afternoon// Several women Spoke & one appeard in supplication. J Mendenhall had a few words - John Casey bore a short but very living testimony. One of the women is a workwoman at her calling -The meeting was much more crouded than in the morning but remarkably still for the Vast concorse that was there. I believe truth was in dominion - We had at tea Polly Chase & Abijah Chase & wife, brother John Rodman accompanied them in the evening - Micajah Collins & wife & M Purinton & Wife

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 June 12, Monday: Birth of the first child of [John James Audubon](#) and Lucy Bakewell Audubon, Victor Gifford Audubon, in Louisville.

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

2nd day // Meeting began as usual at 9 OClock. It was open'd with a short but livly & impressive testimony by our friend James Mendenhall from Virginia & after the buisness had been persued a little while another impressive testimony from our friend Micajah Collins - buisness went on pretty well but much of the weight, & I believe all was lost that might have spread over the meeting, by the very low voices of some friends. Cousin Alice Almy dined with us, but the situation of my dear H is such that we cannot entertain much company at any time & less at Dinner than at any other time

Afternoon// The State of Society as represented by the Answers to the Queries was enterd into by which many deficiencies appeard, & drew forth many excellent & feeling remarks, particularly by our friend James Mendenhall Wm Rotch Junr & many others - We had several at tea

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

3rd day// Both mens & womens meeting have been jointly occupied with the partition opened in reading the Discipline which has been revised by our meeting for Suffering which was attended with great solemnity. The mode of precedure was, The Clerk read the Old Discipline & Wm Rotch the revision & where any alteration was made Wm Rotch concisely explaind the reason, which if it was not satisfactory to any individual requested to have it marked for reconsideration, no remarks being allow'd to be made in meeting a committee was then (or when all was read) appointed to reconsider the doubtful parts in conjunction with the Meeting for Suffering with the liberty for any concern'd friend to attend & make his objections - when the Discipline was all read & before the shutters were closed our friend John Casey in a very lively manner addressed us on the Subject of Sports & diversions & hoped the dear Youth would improve their time better than he had done in his Youth, & that time passed swiftly away, "their fore dear Youth improve your time" &c then Hannah Field appeard in a living supplication & thanked the Lord that he had enabled the burden bearers to prepare a discipline &c. It was a favor'd meeting - Rowland Green dined with us - Benjm Freeborn & wife Sarah Fish Sam & G Brown & Thos Anthony took tea with us

 June 14, Wednesday: Robert Fulton and Chancellor Robert R. Livingston's *Car of Neptune* was launched, an New-York.

French forces defeated Austrian forces at Raab west of Linz.

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

4th day// There was no meeting this forenoon in consequence of the committee appointed Yesterday to consider of the parts of Discipline objected too. They met this mornng at 10 OClock & being one instead of a better I attended with them, there was much debate but we were helped to end with tolerable harmony - The meeting Standing adjourned to this afternoon at 3 OClock we agreed to meet at 6 again, not having got through There was but little to attend to in the meeting & it soon adjourned - The committee soon got thro' also to pretty good satisfaction - John Casey & wife & Benjn Pearce too tea with us -



June 15, Thursday: [John James Babson](#) was born. His father was William Babson, born in Annisquam Village, Gloucester, and his mother Mary Griffin, born in the same village. James Babson, who died in 1683, had been the American progenitor of this family. The generations in between had been John Babson, John Babson, William Babson lost at sea in 1750, and his grandfather William Babson. He would be educated in the public schools of Gloucester to the age of 14, and would go into his father's store. He would be cashier of the Gloucester Bank for 19 years, bank commissioner for 2 years, a selectman for one year, a Representative to the General Court for 5 years, a State Senator for 2 years, a member of the school committee for 28 years and its chairman for 25.

French forces threw the Spanish back at María, southwest of Zaragoza.

A great service was held in memory of Franz Joseph Haydn in the Schottenkirche, Vienna. The Requiem of Wolfgang Amadeus [Mozart](#) was performed. The French army sent an honor guard.

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

5th day// The meeting met this mornng at 8 OClock buisness was not got through with untill a few minutes before it was time for our Public meeting to begin - Public meeting was large & much favord. James Green as usual began the service. Anne Merrott began with the text "Why seek ye the living among the Dead &c & preached sweetly - then Micajah Collins preached powerfully & livingly confining his remarks mostly to the parting of friends to go to their little Meetings at home the solemnity of the occasion &c he also gave the dry sticks a shaking & encoraged the Youth - James Mendenhall reverted instructingly to A Merretts testimony adapted to those who are standing off & those that are not particularly within our Society - It was to me an excellent meeting & the impressions that I felt may they long remain - This Afternoon at the Shop I had the company of my much Valued little friend David Smith of Bolton we conversed on our religious advancement - it was a season of refreshment indeed, we both I trust were brought livingly near to other in the bond of true brotherhood & Oh Saith my Soul may we go up together hand in hand to the House of the Lord the God of Jacob - my dear friend Philip Dunham has also been with me I love him & O may our love continue - Micajah Collins & wife & Matthew Purinton & wife called to see my dear H in the Afternoon but I was not at home -In the evening I went to father R's to see Micajah & wife -



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

6th day// This morning called at father R's & brother D Rs to take leave of M C & M P & their wives, my mind was much affected at Parting with them & with all the rest of my Dear friends & desires are livingly raised that the favors dispenced at this Yearly Meeting may be proffited, that should I never live to see another I may in the last proving scene have to reflect that I have not lost all opportunities of improvement or that all opportunities of improvement have not been slighted - And now may say, not having had time to insert perticularly my feelings from day to day that I have not experienced a season of more generall favor in any yearly meeting that I can recollect, the

testimonys from time to time delivered by weighty & concerned friends have all of them more or less left a good seasoning in my mind & that altho we have been so sitted by the confinement of my dear H that we could not have as much company as would have been agreeable yet we have had considerable & perhaps as much as our circumstances would render prudent. I desire to cultivate a thankful disposition for what we have done & been able to do & leave the rest with out a murmur to him who knows what is best for us, & if I can in all things maintain this disposition, by that means I shall render a passage thro' life much more quiet than by suffering that uncomfortable article of Pride to have the predominance - It allways affects me to part with friends that I love the reflection allways arises whether I shall ever see them more - Aunt M Stanton saild this morning for NYork - Dear Sister E Rodman spent the Afternoon & evening -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

7th day// Our friends James Mendehall & Elizabeth Hunt & their Companions, with several friends from Town went to Connanicut to attend an Appointed meeting ther this forenoon - Uncle Wm Mitchell & wife - Aunt N Carpenter, Father R & Neighbor Towle took tea with us

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 June 18, Sunday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

1st day // James Mendenhall & his companion was at meeting also Aunt E Hunt & her companion. James spoke a little excellently, & his companion just observed towards the close of the meeting the "The Well of divine life was deep & that we had nothing of our own to draw with."
In the afternoon they went to [Portsmouth](#) to attend an appointed meeting there at 4 O'clock - Our meeting was silent, except a lone stranger disturb'd us with a few words like a request to preach -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 June 19, Monday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

2nd day // Much engaged at trade & had several articles arrivd which Uncle Stanton purchased for me in England - received a letter from Sarah Ear now at Flushing O Williams & wife took tea with -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



1809

1809

 June 20, Monday: [Horace Mann](#)'s father Thomas Mann died.

Carl, son of King Adolf Fredrik, ascended the throne of Sweden as Carl XIII.

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

3rd day// Again much occupied at trade. I hope by outward cumber I may not loose what little I seem to have gain'd a few weeks past but the longer I live the more I am confirmd that the mann must be gathered daily - Father & Mother R - widdow Mumford & brother David & wife took tea with us

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

4th day// We had Visitors this Afternoon Cousin Abigail Casey Cousin Mary Wanton, Mary Williams, Sarah Rogers, Cousin H Gardiner My Mother & Sister Ruth - Our child has been born 4 weeks this Afternoon & in the evening our nurse (who has been very faithful & kind) left us -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 June 22, Thursday: [William Jones](#) was judge of probate.

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

*5th day 22 of 6 Mo 1809// We made out last night with our Child considering we were new beginners, pretty well - Oh that I may be duly & humbly thankful that we have been carried thro' thus far as well as we have. Unto the Lord I ascribe it & unto him may I make suitable return of thankfulness & devotion to the cause of Truth, but Oh how weak, how poor I am without his holy aid I can do nothing, & all attempts to serve him without his help is worse than nothing -
At meeting we were silent & to me it was a good comfortable time, the mind finding easier access to the spring of life than common I commemorated this day with the one a Year ago as it was the one on which I opened my prospect to the preparative meeting of entering into a married Life former seasons of divine visitation & several of my intimate acquaintances were brought to view - I remembered Poor B Negus & J Austin two that my soul loved dearly but thro' disobedience Alass have fallen have fallen [sic] I fear never more to rise. B is a prisoner among the Spanyards in South America & Isaac fled from Prison & no one hereaway knows where he is - these two were precious & highly favord youths, the companions of my youthful days. Oh that their example may be an incitement to double watchfulness & may I be enabled to return humble thanksgiving to HIM who hath been my merciful preserver, & kept me in some good degree within his safe enclosure while several who began a profession of religion & were visited with the day spring from on high, about the same time I did or was, have lamintably sliden from the right foundation & become a grievous reproach - -when I consider & look over my life, it is a matter of astonishment, that*



1809

1809

considering the plentiful light afforded, & the little improvement made that I have been preserved as far as I have but I have none other to ascribe it unto, but the LORD Alone, whose Name & mercies may I remember with Adoration & thankfulness to the end of my days -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 June 23, Friday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

6th day 23d of 6 Mo // Our dear little Caleb Seems to be unwell, which increases its dear mothers anxiety. I hope I shall be favor'd properly to sympathize with her. Mothers with young children are much to be felt for -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

7th day 24th of 6 Mo 1809// Poor, frail & miserable creatures that we are, wretched & undone without the divine help, without the smiles of Providence we are as a Vessel tossed & broken in a tumultuos sea, having neither helm or men to steer, & it is our own fault that we are thus left generally for I believe that those cases of dispondency, & debasedness of mind which generally produce suicide would not so frequently occur were we to keep our minds centerd in true faith in God & endeavor to live religious lives-

I have been this forenoon to the Alms House with the Physician to see a poor wretch who cut his throat in a fit of Drunkeness a few days past, while I was standing by to see the Doctor dress the wound my mind seem'd disposed to speak to him about serious things & accordingly began a little conversation, but he seemd so hardened & debased that I thought what I could say would be of no Avail, he seem'd to justify himself & would not admit he was sorry for what he had done or that he ever felt sorry or convicted [wrong] for any thing he had ever done in his life - I seemed much depressed while with him & lamented his wretched state Oh Lord preserve me in faith in thee, increase my faith daily, enlarge my mind in the knowledge of The the fountain of Wisdom & Knowledge --

Cousin Abigail Casey went home. I love her much -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 June 26, Monday: Constanze Mozart got married with Georg Nikolaus Nissen in Pressburg (Bratislava) Cathedral.

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

2nd day 26 of 6 Mo 1809// Nothing special, the usual rounds, & our little boy requires increased attention

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

3rd day 27 of 6 Mo // [This day's entry with an X through it] I forgot to mention in its proper place that last first day father & mother was up to see us it was the first time father has seen our little Son., he seem'd much pleased & remarked that he calculated on his being a pleasure to him for it was not probable he should live to see him to those Years in which he will be likly to Cause the heart Ach by bad courses - May the Lord preserve him all his life long -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

➡ June 28, Wednesday: Having been elected on the Democratic-Republican ticket over William Baylies, [Charles Turner, Jr.](#) began to serve in the US House of Representatives, representing the 7th District of Massachusetts at the 11th federal Congress.

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

4th day 28th of 6 Mo // Much occupied at Trade & I dont know as much of any thing has taken place worthy of Note

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

➡ June 29, Thursday: [William Jones](#) was clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Somerset, [Maine](#).

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

5th day 29 of 6 Mo // This morning under much doubt of the expediency of leaving my buisness I took Sister Ruth in a Chaise & went to [Portsmouth](#) to attend our Moy [Monthly] Meeting it was a Serious meeting to me & I dont know but that by going I have gotten a little peace of bread or at least I apprehended I have gain as a little experience, by not getting sufficiently deep I made a little misstep but it seem'd to be of that nature that I did not feel it to be of a criminal nature & only added a little to my experience - C Hall an elderly woman requested membership - We dined at I Almy's & stoped a little at P Lawton's - And now this evening from the precious sweetness that seems in a good measure to pervaid my mind I am induced to believe that notwithstanding I left home under unusual embarrasments & discouragements that it was best & that by going I have gotten a little peace of bread & gaind a little experience - D Buffum & H Almy were unwell & could not attend - Our ancient friend J Bringhurst after several months confinement was able to set with us today -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

➡ June 30, Friday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

6th day 30th of 6 Mo 1809// I thank the Oh father that thou hast been pleased to renew the visits of thy love to my heart this day – it has been a precious day to me I have felt more of the love & life of religion than I have for a long time. Oh my soul be thankful –

This forenoon wrote a few lines to my friend Susanna Barker - Recd one from Betsy Purinton & one from Uncle Stanton - My dear H has been at her fathers with our little son this Afternoon which is the first time of her going out since he confinement

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

SUMMER 1809

➡ Summer: [William Jackson Hooker](#) initial [botanical](#) expedition, at the suggestion of Sir Joseph Banks, was to Iceland (the specimens he collected, and all notes and drawings, were destroyed by fire during a homeward voyage in which he came close in addition to losing his life).



JULY

➡ July 1, Saturday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

7th day 1st of 7 Mo // Aunt Elizabeth Thurston din'd & spent the Afternoon with us - I got into a disagreeable contest or argument with a very abusive man today & found room for the exercise of Christian Patience. he abused me very much but was in some good degree able to say that "I was angry & sinned not" for whatever I felt I did not discour it - my mind was humbled very much after it - A time of favor this afternoon which is very apt to insue after suffering

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 July 2, Sunday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) sailed with Hobhouse on the Lisbon packet, Princess Elizabeth.

Internal government in Spain was reorganized by King José I, with the creation of 38 new provinces.

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

*1st day 2nd of 7th Mo // Silent meetings, but I believe pretty good ones after meeting in the Afternoon went down to J Dennis's with brother D R took tea & set sometime after in very instructing conversation, on our way home stopt a little at D Buffums
Mary Collins took tea with my H I wanted to converse with her should therefore liked to have been at Home - John Rodman married*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 July 3, Monday: [Elizabeth Lord Frothingham Dexter](#), widow of Benjamin Frothingham Senior and then of [Timothy Dexter](#), died at the age of 72. The body would be placed at the side of her 2d husband, who had so detested her, in the Old Hill burying ground. Soon the elaborate house on High Street, minus those garish front-yard statues of course, would be rented out to the innkeeper Thomas Marshall, and then to the innkeeper Stephen Marshall (yet later it would be leased to Mrs. Hannah Toppan Marshall and be used as a residence and boardinghouse, until 1852).

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

2nd day 3 of 7 Mo // My dear H & little son spent the day at my fathers - My dear friend Joseph Austin of [Nantucket](#) came to the Shop to see me this afternoon & in the evening he & Daniel came up to see us - he is a dear Youth. I allways did love him, & hope I all ways shall. There seems to be a sweetness in him that is not diminished by an increase of outward care -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 Our national birthday, Tuesday the 4th of July: [Nathaniel Hawthorne](#)'s, or [Hathorne](#)'s, 5th birthday.

CELEBRATING OUR B-DAY

Under cover of a heavy bombardment and in a violent thunderstorm, French forces attacked northeast from Lobau Island across the Danube River near Vienna.

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

3rd day 4th of 7th Mo 1809// Much Noise of Drums, fifes Guns being the Anniversary of what is called the Independence of the Nation. Such days are allways a burden, I have no delight in them from any of the Shows or noises that are made - They allways tend to corrupt the morrals of Youth by leading them into pernicious company

John Rodman & wife were at father Rodmans this afternoon at tea - I wish them well, & also desire that prudence may mark theer future steps in Life

Sister Mary who has been very kindly with us for about two weeks past, went home to be with them & Sister Eliza came up in the eveng to stay all night

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 July 5, Wednesday: French and Austrian forces numbering a total of 400,000 people began a major conflict at Wagram northwest of Vienna.

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

4th day 5th of 7th Mo // The day has passed, tho' much occupied at Trade not without religious thoughtfulness, indeed I think I feel an increasing concern to be more & more religious to live more & more in the life & spirit of it tho' I wish not to speak it boastingly but rather in all humility for I have nothing in any sense to boast of.

Sister R, & Aunt H Mitchell called up to see my H in the Afternoon

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 July 6, Thursday: In retaliation for the [Emperor Napoléon](#)'s excommunication of June 11th, French troops arrested [Pope Pius VII](#) and conveyed him to Grenoble.

After two days of fighting at Wagram, the cost of the battle had been 70,000 casualties or approximately a quarter of each of the opposing armies. When the Austrians retreated the French were too exhausted to pursue.

On this day or the following one, [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse arrived in Lisbon

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

5th day 6th of 7th Mo // A Silent meeting, & to me the most drowsey one I have had in a long time, but the forepart of it was a pretty good time - In the Afternoon my Dear H went out to see our friends D Buffum & family & I went & took tea with them -David & his daughter Wait seem much unwell & it is a doubt in my mind whether either of them sojourn with us long -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 July 7, Friday: British forces occupied Samaná and blockaded the port of Santo Domingo.

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

6th day 7 of 7 Mo // My mind is this morning much tender'd, it is which I love to feel & I hope to cherish more & more within my breast

I think this evening that I may say it has been a favord day. Our Cousin Elinor Lawton has this day come to live with us to assist my H & get what education we may be capable of giving her -We have since we have had an offspring committed to our charge been helped out by our kind Sisters one or the other of which have been with us steadily

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

7th day 8th of 7 Mo 1809// Nothing material to insert except that my friend P Dunham has been over & that we had a sweet time together in conversation in the shop. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

1st day 9 of 7 Mo // Our meeting this forenoon was Silent Uncle Wm Mitchell was there & Anne Merret his companion is expected this Afternoon being this forenoon at [Portsmouth](#). - Anne Merrett [sic] according to expectations was at meeting in the Afternoon but sat in silence & if I was able to feel aright had a sorely exercising time & if I am not mistaken is not clear of [Newport](#) & probable to me her Service will lay among Members -After tea wrote to B Purinton which took me till past 9 OClock to which my H made an addition

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 July 10, Monday: French troops caught up to the retreating Austrians at Znaim (Znojmo). As the battle was joined, the Austrians asked for an armistice.

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

*2nd day 10 of 7th Mo // I understood early this morning by Uncle Wm & aunt Hannah Mitchell that Anne Merrett had a prospect of appointing a meeting for Members today - which after breakfast was concluded upon, & accordingly I gave information generally in the North part of the town
In understood also that last evening they were at father R's & that Anne appeared sweetly in supplication - I wish My H & I could have been there, but as we did not know of it & she could not have gone if she had. I hope we shall be contented, perhaps it will be made up to us in some other way -
At 4 OClock this Afternoon the meeting met according to*

appointment. Anne Soon stood up & addressed several states in a very pertinent manner, & considering our state it was a pretty, indeed very good meeting, the middle aged parents & youth were particularly encoraged to come forward with firmness in the cause of truth & lift up the Ancient standard to those around us that our light may shine as in the early days of our Society. She feelingly [?] put a precious seed among our youth & indeed among each class among us who were laboring to be faithful in their day

In the eveng Anne, with Uncle Wm & Aunt H Mirchell, father & Mother R & Elizabeth Hosier came up to make my dear H a little visit as she could not be at meeting this Afternoon. She addressed us both in a very sweet manner & told us that if we were faithful there were more blessings in store for us than we might be aware of -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

3rd day 11th of 7th Mo // Uncle Wm & Aunt H Mitchell & Anne Merrett left town this morning, the[y] went from Aunt A Carpenters, it was a solemn parting. I was not present at the setting but shook hands with them at the door, & afterwards understood by dear Sister Ruth that it was an affecting opportunity - Anne addressed them very feelingly severally [seperately]- And now on a recollection of her visit to us last evening, I am willing to mention that tho' my dear H was deprived of the meeting yesterday & the several settings of the Yearly Meeting, yet, the deficiency was made up in Anne's sweet address to her, encoraging us both to faithfulness, believing that we had in good measure put our hands to the work & that by faithful obedience we should be enabled to go hand in hand up to the house of our God. She said on setting down with us the language of her mind seemd to be "Here have I planted & here will I water"

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 July 12, Wednesday: Mistress Mary Bailey Litchfield of Scituate, wife of the Reverend [Paul Litchfield](#) of [Carlisle](#), died at the age of 59 after she and her husband had produced 6 children. The widower would remarry with Mrs. Sarah Capron of Braintree, a widow, on October 12, 1811.

An armistice was signed between France and Austria at Znaim (Znojmo).

The 1st of 7 installments of the initial biography of Franz Joseph Haydn, by Georg August Griesinger, appeared in the *Allgemeine musikalische Zeitung*.

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

4th day 12th of 7 Mo // Being very rainy this forenoon I suppose Our friend Anne Merrett & Co are at [Portsmouth](#) Meeting today as they expected to lodge at Ruth Shermans last night -- On my own part I have but little to say as to religios life - being very rainy I dined at my fathers & left my dear H to make



1809

1809

shift without me from Morning till sunset & then found she had done very well, & our little son very well Sister E came up in the evening to stay all night with us —

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 July 13, Thursday: British forces had held Gorée (Dakar) since 1800. At this point they occupied the French colony of Senegal.

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

5th day 13th of 7th Mo // At meeting all was silent - I thought on first taking my seat, it would be a pretty good time to me & was so for a while, but at last the mind got on the float & then drowsiness took hold of me, but did not give way to nodding, nor was I so heavy as I have been, it is seldom that I am tried with drowsiness -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 July 14, Friday: Russian forces accepted the surrender of the Austrian garrison of Kraków after the Poles had reduced its defenses.

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

6th day 14th of 7 Mo // Nothing material has occur'd to insert -The mind not in a very livly state as to religious feelings, but not so dead as at sometimes

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 July 15, Saturday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

*7th day 15th of 7th Mo 1809// The forenoon was much occupied in building an enormous great Castle in the Air, which before Dinner I had the disappointment to see tumble down far more rapidly than than it was built, for but one single thought struck it at the foundation & it fell instantly
B Freeborn & O Williams were at the Shop this afternoon & much conversation on Society concerns passed between us.-
This Afternoon left my dear H & little C, & walked to [Portsmouth](#)
I left the Court house at 11 minutes past 6 OClck & at five minutes past 7 OClk I was at Z Chases which is walking a little more than 3 miles an hour. I lodged at Cousin Z Chases, in the mornng went up to Johns & from thence to P Lawtons & from thence to H Almy, & from thence to the meeting house, from thence to H Almy again, & dined & took tea & from thence in a Chaise with Sister R & E Rodman to Saml Thurstons & from thence Walked home
At Meeting I had a good time for which I trust I was measurably thankful. The meeting was silent At H Almys I met with my dear friend Susanna Barker who I have not seen in nearly a year. The last time I spoke with her was I think at the close of our Quarterly meeting in the 7th M last at Portsmouth she has ever*

*since been confind with a Dropsical complaint - I love her much, we have had many precious times together & one of them was this day I do not when I have been to an house where there seemd to be such an precious current of sweetness running thro' every individual as at Holders all was was love & harmony. Sister Ruth & Eliza Rodman was there also I was glad for them, they are precious plants -
I found my dear H pretty well when I returnd in the evening but our little Caleb was not quite as well as common*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 July 12, Wednesday-16, Sunday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse visited Cintra and Mafra.

 July 16, Sunday: Pedro Domingo Murillo led a revolt by criollos and mestizos in La Paz and proclaimed an independent state in Upper Peru (Bolivia) in the name of King Ferdinand VII.

 July 17, Monday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse left Libson.

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

2nd day 17 of 7 Mo // Altogether poor, as to the spirits of religion Sister Mary spent the Afternoon with us

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 July 18, Tuesday-25(?): [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse traveled through Portugal and Spain to Seville. On the way they visited Albuera.

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

3rd day 18 of 7 Mo // Again poor & weak - in the eveng called at brother Davids to see his children with the hooping cough - We are in great fear that our little Caleb is coming down with the same complaint -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 July 19, Wednesday: The *Wiener Zeitung* announced the rescinding of all Austrian censorship regulations by the French. New productions in Vienna would include Don Carlos, Schiller's Wilhelm Tell, and Goethe's Egmont.

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

4th day 19th of 7 M 1809// Since dinner I think I feel a little something of the precious Seed moving in my mind for which I desire to be thankful

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 July 20, Thursday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

5th day 20 of 7 Mo // Silent meeting but not the worst of times, nor the best, for I was once tried with drowsines - In the last (preparative) it was mentioned that the time for which Our Overseers were appointed had elapsed & a committee were appointed to nominate sutable frds for that purpose. My H was at meeting which is the first meeting of buisness she has been at since the 3rd M last - Sister Ruth kindly staid to take care of the child in her absence

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

*6th day 21 of 7 Mo // Molly Rogers & Sister Eliza spent the day with us.
I wish I could say that a good comfortable current of divine life Attends my mind thro' the whole of the day - But I think I have not been as barran as common especially this evening*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

7th day 22 of 7 Mo // When I went home to dinner I found my dear little son very quiet & sweet - My mind was a little humbled at the consideration that I was married & had Issue, a circumstance that I had so much dreaded as incident to the married state, but I can bear my testimony that I have all along since I was married thought within myself, who would live in a state of celebacy that knew the sweets of a married life? Still the prospect of Issue was dreaded as an expence & burden that I could not bear at least with fortitude - but now having come to the touch, I find I can get along for aught I see at present as well as before, & that so far from the childs being troublesome it is an amusement & affords a Secret something to the mind that I am incapaple of describing -In short it is an addition that I am sure no one in the married state can be compleatly happy without - Yet I know the most difficult or critical time has not come yet. I have much more to see & feel both inwardly & outwardly. The dear little fellow may be sick & cost me many sleepless nights, my buisness may fail, & many things happen to break my happiness, but Oh that I may be thankful for the present favor, & all that I have received & may receive. It is God that giveth & it is he that can take away, & may I be enabled to give Glory to his NAME.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 July 23, Sunday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

1st day 23rd of 7 Mo 1809// This Morning rose early & with brother D Rodman took a pleasant walk across the Beach & went into the Water, to a mind capable & at liberty to reflect, such a walk will afford heart felt instruction & I trust we were enable to experience our measure of the pleasure I rememberd many past walks over the same ground with different of my young associates, much pleasant converse we have had & our minds measurably expanded upon things of the best & first importance Staid at home this forenoon from meeting partly that my H should go, & partly on account of the affect of what I drank out of the Ocean – In the Afternoon we had a Silent Meeting but in the forenoon I understand D B was favord'd in a short communication – went out to Saml Thurstons took tea & set part of the eveng. on my return home called at D Williams.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

2nd day 24 of 7 Mo // But little brought to pass in any respect & the Mind in a dull frame as to religious sensibility. A Robinson spent sometime in the shop perusing old Records, a considerable conversation passed between us which I thought tended on my part to raise the spring of life a little

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 July 25, Tuesday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse left Seville in order to travel across the Sierra Morena to Cadiz, a 5-day trip.

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

3rd day 25 of 7 Mo // Most of the time as yet today I have been as one dead as to religious life, yet there has been intervals in which I have felt a little light as it were dart upon me, when I set down to breakfast & dinner at our little pause I was lifeless tho' I made an effort to center to the place of life & thankfulness. Oh that I could be more & more alive to best things – I think my feelings have been a little more alive this Afternoon –Avis Knowles Set the afternoon with my H & neighbor Vinson the eveng with us –

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 July 26, Wednesday: The publication of Jan Ladislav Dussek's Three Trio Sonatas for piano four-hands C.230-232 and Notturmo for piano and violin C.233 was entered at Stationer's Hall, London.

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

4th day 26 of 7 Mo // Nothing of interest to insert

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

5th day 27 of 7 Mo // Our first meeting was I believe a dull time. As to my own particular it was peculiarly so. And as Ruth Davis said (who preached a little to us,) "The fountain seem'd to be shut up or sealed" In the lat. for discipline we had hard labor but not so bad as at sometimes. Charity Hull was received into membership & several other matters of importance acted upon - Isaac Almy & his daughter Caty dined with us & the little boy did pretty well for the first time his mother ever left him so long - Rec'd a letter from B Purinton who is at [Providence](#) with E Griffin & H Field

 July 28, Friday: French forces attacked the British and Spanish at Talavera southwest of Madrid. After a furious seesaw battle the French would retreat toward the capital. Because of this victory, the British commander, Arthur Wellesley, would be ennobled as [Arthur Wellesley, Viscount Wellington of Talavera and of Wellington](#).

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

6th day 28th of 7th Mo 1809// The mind most of the day in somewhat of an unfeeling state, tho' I tried to feel after the best things -In the eveng from our window we had an opportunity to hear some very harmonious Singers perform several pieces of what is called sacred Music If I was ever attracted by musick it was then, but I do not consider that my organic System is so constructed as to be as much pleased with its sound as many others - while setting attentive to the sounds of their voices I endeavor'd to turn my mind a little to examine what kind of sensations it was that it excited & came to the conclusion that it was the passionate part that was affected, & tho' it occasioned Solemn & tender sensations, I could not find that I was affected with that devotion that I have felt many times when no human voice was heard, & silence was felt thro' out the whole man - hence I conclude that if singing in that way is worship - there is a worship that far exceeds it



 July 29, Saturday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse arrived in Cadiz.

American slaver captains like La Coste of South Carolina, caught red-handed and convicted, were usually at the last moment the beneficiaries of “executive clemency” by the President of the United States. For instance, on this day our new President, [James Madison](#), himself the proud owner of other human beings, pardoned the skippers of 15 vessels arriving at New Orleans from Cuba with 666 white persons and 683 negroes (in fact, as we can see by inspecting PARDONS AND REMISSIONS, I. 179, this President would remit each and every such penalty incurred, during his entire term in the office, under the Act of 1807). He must have been a truly compassionate man, for he never met a slaver he couldn’t sympathize with.

INTERNATIONAL SLAVE TRADE

It appears that our President, although he could sympathize with the sinner, could not sympathize with the sin, for during this year he would appear before the federal Congress to challenge the Representatives and Senators thusly: “[I]t appears that American citizens are instrumental in carrying on a traffic in enslaved Africans, equally in violation of the laws of humanity, and in defiance of those of their own country. The same just and benevolent motives which produced the interdiction in force against this criminal conduct, will doubtless be felt by Congress, in devising further means of suppressing the evil.”²⁴

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

7th day 29 of 7 Mo // The Gun has announced the Setting Sun. Another day has gone, gone no more to be recall’d, & all who draw the breath of life are now a day nearer the silent grave - Awful consideration indeed, may I proffit by it, may I take warning from what I now feel.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 July 30, Sunday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) witnessed a bullfight at Puerta Santa Maria (the bull lost).

The Royal Navy began landing 39,000 men on Walcheren Island at the mouth of the Scheldt River.

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

1st day 30th of 7th Mo // Our meetings were silent & to me very poor times & I believe that I was not the only one who was sent away nearly empty. tho’ perhaps it was not altogether the worst of times - I spent the day chiefly at home except a few calls Vizt a little while at R Taylors between meetings - In the eveng a few minutes at my fathers - O W’s & D R’s -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

July 31, Monday: Thomas S. Kirkbride was born. He would become one of the founders of the American Psychiatric Association (1844). His book ON THE CONSTRUCTION, ORGANIZATION, AND GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS OF HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE (1847) would for decades guide the design of progressive mental institutions.²⁵

PSYCHOLOGY

Friend Stephen Wanton Gould wrote in his journal:

2nd day 31 of 7 Mo // Cousin Anne Greene spent the latter part of the Afternoon & took tea with us, after having spent the rest of the day in visiting the Aged & confined - Sister Eliza set the eveng

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

AUGUST

August 1, Tuesday: Friend Stephen Wanton Gould wrote in his journal:

3rd day 1st of 8th Mo // Aunt M Stanton & Niobe arrived last night but did not come up till this morning -- Friends have come from Greenwich & Narragansett to attend the Quarterly Meeting - My H spent the day at her fathers - As to the state of my mind I know not what to say, it is not altogether in an unfeeling state yet there is but little gained. I feel desirous at this moment that I may deepen more & more in the best things - Sister R went home with us & set the evening

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

August 2, Wednesday: Friend Stephen Wanton Gould wrote in his journal:

4th day 2nd of 8th Mo 1809// A Day of some feeling & depression, but I hope the depression may work for my good

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

August 3, Thursday: George Gordon, Lord Byron and Hobhouse sailed on the frigate Hyperion bound for Gibraltar.

Friend Stephen Wanton Gould wrote in his journal describing the role of visiting Friends and their missions of visiting families, as well as of speaking out in Meetings, particularly Quarterly Meetings:

5th day 3 of 8th Mo// This mornng took chaise & rode to Portsmouth to attend our Quarterly meeting. Sister Eliza went with me, my H being unwilling to leave the little boy - we arrived at R

25. Street, W.R. A CHRONOLOGY OF NOTEWORTHY EVENTS IN AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGY. Washington DC: American Psychological Association, 1994

Shermans alittle [sic] after 9 O'clock where I left E & went to the Meeting house to meet with the representatives, we got thro' with our buisness in Season to go back & bring E to meeting. In the first meeting James Green opened the service in which he pointed out the true way to happines which he said was in a "clean concience, a life of religion & thousands & tens of thousands of this world would not purchase it" then after a long time of waiting, Our friend Easter Griffin rose up with the text "Awake thou that sleepest that Christ may give the light" & soon set down appearing to have but little to say - John Casey then rose up & bore testimony to the universality of divine light & its all sufficiency thro' life, he said that he felt it in his early life but then did not distinctly see what it was but since having been brought more into the knowledge of it, he could bear testimony now in his Old age when his cheeks were furrow'd with Age & his head coverd with grey hairs, that it is all that is worth living for, he Sweetly encoraged all to walk & believe in it & very touchingly addressed the younger part of society - he had not taken his seat but a few minutes be fore Easter again rose, took up his subject & greatly enlarged to the comfort & consolation of many present, that light had again broke thro' the thick cloud of darkness that has for a long time coverd our land. I know that we are apt to think the last best, but I really think I have not heard preaching that appeared to reach the audience like hers in a very long time, such life & power attended it as was cause of admiration in my mind. Soon after she took her seat - Hannah Field kneeld in supplication, Beseeching the Almighty to "gather the people call a solemn assembly assemble the Elders & blow the trumpet in Zion that truth might arrise in its ancient splendor & c - In the meeting for buisness before we began to act James Dinson Ladd introduced himself as one traveling for his health, belonging to Wain Oak Monthly & particular Meeting in Virginia, he appeared to be a solid friend & was permitted to set tho' he had no certificate - Soon after the Queries were read & the Answers approved - Our friend David Buffum in a very weighty manner proposed the appointment of a Solid committee to visit the Moy [Monthly] Meetings & labor for the promotion & preservation of Love & Unity, it consisted of the following names John Casey, D Buffum, Sylvester Wickes, Moses Brown, Thos Howland Jona[thon] Dennis & O Williams - it was also united with by the women & one appointed by them to unite with the men - but little further buisness was transacted the most important was that of reading the certificates of our friend E Griffin & H Field, & Gideon Seman who accompanied them - After Meeting Sister E & I went to H Almy's & dined, where I left her to go to Tiverton to be at meeting with Our abovementioned [sic] friends E G & H F tomorrow -I rode home with Lloyd Green & took James Green up who rode a little ways with us -



August 4, Friday: Friend Stephen Wanton Gould wrote in his journal:

6th day 4 of 8 Mo// Our friends Easter Griffin & Hannah Field



1809

1809

were at [Tiverton](#) meeting today -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

7th day 5 of 8 M // Our friends E G & H F have this morning commenced visiting families in this Town & will probably go thro the preparative meeting - Recd a letter directed to me for H Field from B Purinton - In the eveng went to T Robinsons to see them. Sister E was also there

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 August 6, Sunday: Alfred, Lord Tennyson was born, already bald but not yet a Lord (nor, it would seem, yet recognized as the poet laureate of England).

[George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse arrived in Gibraltar.

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

1st day 6 of 8 Mo// In the forenoon Our friend E G & H F had considerable public labor, tho' as they expressed it - it was a low time - In the Afternoon they were entirely Silent except Easter appeared in supplication at the close of the meeting, previous to which H Dennis had a short testimony "Seek first the kingdom of hevin &c" D Buffum then was concern'd to repeat the cry of the woman from the Walls of Samaria to the king in time of famine, & the kings reply, which was "If the Lord do not help thee whence shall I help thee? out of the barn floor, or out of the wine press - & applied it to the present famished state of things, & that it is as impossible for the instruments to help the people as it was for the King formerly with out the Lord helpeth-
Betsy Parish took tea with us & Sister E set the eveng

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

2nd day 7 of 8 Mo// This mornng put a letter in the office which I have written from day to day since the first of this M to Micajah Collins giving him some acct of our Q Meeting & the progress of our friends E G & H F - I set the eveng at J Earls in company with James Denson Ladd from Virginia

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



1809

1809



August 8, Tuesday: French forces defeated the Spanish at Puente del Arzobispo, southwest of Madrid.

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

3rd day 8 of 8 Mo// Tho' a friend has been in the Shop this afternoon with whom I have conversed sociably, yet I feel depression hanging about me, may way seems hedged about, I feel no great encouragement as to an outward Subsistence, tho' I have been married a Year lacking about three days, & have made out to live comfortably & pay my rents & am not more behind hand than I am able to pay, except one debt recently contracted & I have the property on hand which occasioned it - yet I do not gain ground & am pretty much where I was last year, I desire to be thankful for even that, & it is no small matter to be thankful for, but it would seem a little more like security to be in a way of laying up a little so as by & bye to be able to procure a small dwelling place for myself & dear Wife to live in, but Oh that for every favor, however small, may I have a thankful heart to him who maketh Rich & maketh poor at his pleasure & may my confidence continue & increase for his mercy & tender regard is over all his works - I dont know but for the last six months I may have experienced something of a growth in Wisdom, but there is much Yet to be done, many deaths to die, before the will can be brought into a right subjection. Oh that the work may not stop but progress untill it is fully accomplished

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



August 9, Wednesday: British troops captured Flushing but did not advance on Antwerp.

[Ludwig van Beethoven](#) was nominated as a member of the Gesellschaft der Schönen Künste und Wissenschaften in Amsterdam.

With the British disavowal of the Erskine-Smith agreement becoming known, US President Madison ordered a resumption of the embargo against Britain.

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

*4th day 9th of 8 Mo// Called at O Williams this morning to see our friends E Griffin & H Field who lodged there last night & proceed from there this morning in their daily labor, tho' the time was short that I spent with them being nearly ready to go out, as I with D Buffum went in yet it was very sweet, occasioning something to arise in the mind that I allways love to feel -
Our abovementioned friends, accompanied by Gideon Seman & Abigail Robinson made us a visit this Afternoon. H Field began first, by observing that it was very comfortable to see a young pair coming up together speaking the same language & striving to be helpful one to another & in society & spoke very encoring [encouragingly] that we might hold on our way. E Griffin spoke next to the same effect - then A Robinsons had considerable to say desiring that we might be helpful in raising the standard of truth from its low condition among us & Said considerable about the Will of the creature which I thought she ment for me. E Griffin & H Field both subjoined considerable & it was a favor*



time, particularly to my dear H They seem like very devoted women & I hope they will do much good among us. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



August 10, Thursday: Ecuador gained its independence.

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

5th day 10 of 8 M 1809// [written very dark] This day of the week one Year ago was a day by me to be remembered. I was married to my dear H Rodman While at meeting I reflected on what passed twelve months ago, but could not realise it as at some other seasons - so it is Times & Seasons are not at our command - Our friends Easter Griffin & H field with their companion Gideon Seaman were with us A Robinson opened the service in a few words which is the first time in a long time that she has opened her mouth in a public meeting in [Newport](#). H Field then had a long & living testimony to bear among us wherein she couched much excellent doctrine & intructive counsil to many State, particularly the Youth - Then Easter appeared in supplication in a most Powerful Manner on behalf of all classes & ranks, particularly the Aged, Youth, those that are at ease in Zion the Ministers, the Elders, & burden bearers of society, a sweet solemnity coverd many minds & I have no doubt but the living Power of truth was over the Assembly many being melted into tears - A young man by the name of [here there is a blank] Parker was at meeting from Boston, he was very attentive to the friends when there & invited them to his fathers house & seem'd very desirous of being acquainted with friends principals & asked many questions relative to them, & now being at [Tiverton](#) & hearing of their being here came on purpose to see them - he is a Collegian & designed for a Minister in the Church of England, but may bring up among friends if he is faithful to the light afforded - In the eveng Sister Eliza & I went to T Robinsons to see them but they had not returnd from their service on our return home we met them in the street, however our visit was not for nought, we saw our dear Sister S Barker who from severe indisposition has been unable to get to town in more than twelve Months, whose comapny was very grateful. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



August 11, Friday: French forces defeated the Spanish at Almonacid south of Madrid.

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

6th day 11 of 8 Mo// Our friends abovementioned are in their service at Middletown & have visited 11 families there today. Richard Mitchell & A R accompanied them - As to my state of mind it is rather dull as respects religious life. I have endeavored to turn inward but Oh the hardness that seems to pervaid me. Oh Lord help me to be up & doing in evebry sense of the Word - My dear H to whom I have been married one Year this day of the Mo, is very well, also our little son who is 11 weeks & 2 days old

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

7th day 12th of 8th M 1809// Our friend E Griffin & H Field compleats their family visits in this Preparative meeting today except about three who they will see tomorrow. this afternoon at 5 OClock they appointed a meeting for the black people which was an eminently favord Season.- A Robinson began the service with a few savory expressions - then H Field & E Griffin had an abundance to communicate all attended with (I believe) divine Life & Power, indeed my feelings have not been more quickened with the arrisings of life in sometime in a meeting - even to rejoicing that I was thus visited & that the poor blacks was favord not only with the crumbs but even a feast of dainties

 August 13, Sunday: Future Governor Hamilton Fish was born in New-York to naval officer Nicholas Fish and his wife Elizabeth Stuyvesant Fish.

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

1st day 13th of 8th Mo// At our forenoon meeting A Robinson appeard in a long & solemn supplication. Then H Field in a long & lively testimony - In the Afternoon Our dear friend & Sister S Barker appeard in a short but very lively & pertinent testimony - Then E Griffin very long & lively, then A Sherman in a few words, then H Dennis in a few more, then H Field closed in Solemn Supplication - We have had this day a watering season which I hope will not be soon forgotten & that the company & services of these friends may be the means of raising us from the low condition in which we have for so long time been wading thro' & that they may prepare the way for a restoration of love & unity & a deeper concern for the promotions of the cause of truth in the minds of many -- After tea & my H had put the little boy to bed, we went over to T Robinsons to see them as they expect to go out of town tomorrow morning - they seemd glad to see us & took a very affectionate leave especially of my dear H - in the course of the eveng we fell into Silence & they with S Barker had much to communicate to the family & those that were in the room not of it, this with the others was a season of refreshemnt, & may it not soon go off like the early dew is the desire of my mind When we got home which was but little before 10 OClock we found our dear little son had slept the whole time, which was an encoragement to leave him again on such an occasion -

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



1809

1809

2nd 14th of 8th Mo// Our friends E Griffin & H Field appointed a meeting at Jamestown this forenoon & have just gone down to go over the ferry accompanied with divers friends from this Town - I understand by those that have returnd this afternoon, that they got along pretty well - tho' the first part of the meeting was a laboring time - Called in the eveng at J Earls where was James D Ladd - I can say that this Afternoon & evening has been a season wherein the divine life has been experienced to arise in my heart, somewhat to my rejoicing -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



August 15, Tuesday: A Mass in G by Giovanni Paisiello was performed for the initial time, in Paris.

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

*3rd day 15 of 8 Mo// Again this morning the mind seems dipt into that precious life which preserves & carries thro' & over all difficulties, & tho' depression attends me, yet, when the life is felt to arise & tender the heart I esteem it a favor & is a cause of a little rejoicing, for I have often thought that none that ever yet put their hands to the work of religion was so tried, or had a similar path to tread, seldom when I am in the company of the best friends, or hear the best preaching, can I feel that precious tenderness that some appears to feel & I have no doubt does feel, but all is hardness in my own particular, tho' at the very same time a sense is given that such seasons are favored ones, & that others are immediately profited by them, while I can feel but little of their tenderness - but tho' I am thus situated for the present, yet thro' mercy, like the bread cast upon the waters it generally after a season returns, for when I am alone & the mind turned inward a remembrance of what is past arises & a tenderness begotten that is sweet, but this is not my case wholly, or without any exceptions, there are seasons at times when present enjoyment is felt, tho' these are not frequent - Wether it is to draw my attention and dependance from instruments & to place my whole expectation on him who is the Author of life & strength or whether it is from my unfaithfulness & short comings that occasions my being thus tried I am unable to say exactly - Brother David & Ruth with John & his wife tooke Tea & set the evening with us - I think I like Sister Rebecca very well & I must confess that I did feel a nearness begotten in my heart towards her that was somewhat unexpected, on setting down & entering into familiar conversation with her I found she assimilated with us in a manner that was satisfactory, & considering this to be the first opportunity of any consequence, she is already pretty well upon my books.
Rec'd a letter from Micajah Collins*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

August 16, Wednesday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse sailed on the Townshend Packet bound for Malta (John Galt was also on board this vessel).

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

4th day 16 of 8 Mo// The mind seems a little dipt into Seriousness - The Gun has just announced the Setting Sun, which reminds me that the Year is declining, the days are Shortening, the Autumnal season rolls on & that Winter fast approaches - Well may I be in readiness to meet its pinching cold & driving Storms as to the outward - & Oh that when the Winter of Age (if I should live to see it) shall await me, may I be favor'd with that which will norish the inner Man, tho' the outward may not be in a capacity to enjoy "The singing Men & singing Women" Oh that I may now while my bones are moistened with Marrow so lay up a treasure that when the time of Separation approaches I may be in readiness to meet the Summons

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

August 17, Thursday: [Matthew Boulton](#) died in great pain from kidneystones at the age of 80 at Soho House in Birmingham, England.

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

5th day 17 of 8th Mo// The mind is again dipt into feeling & desires arise for the thorough reduction of all which stans opposed to religios progress - I thought from my feelings in the morning that it was probable I might have a very good meeting, but so it is "Times & seasons are not at our command" I thought the forepart of it was somewhat favor'd with quiet solemnity, but before meeting ended the mind got to roving about but was not altogether in so ungovernable as state as at sometimes - Sister E set the evening with us very pleasantly

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

August 18, Friday: Susan Grant was the 3d and final British woman to be [executed](#) for coining²⁶ during the 19th Century.

OTHER WOMEN HANGED IN ENGLAND DURING 1809

Date	Name	Age	Place of execution	Crime
22/02	Mary Barrington		Newgate	Personate
20/03	Mary Bateman "The Yorkshire Witch"	41	York Castle	Murder

26. Coining was the practice of clipping off the edges of gold and silver coins and melting down the clippings either to form ingots or to forge other coins. This was considered as high treason, the penalty for which had previously been, for men, drawing and quartering, and for women, up to June 5, 1798, burning at the stake.



Tsar Alyeksandr of [Russia](#) decreed that higher ranks of state service be attainable only by university study or examination.

The French government of Spain dissolved all religious orders.

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

6th day 18 of 8th Mo// The mind again this Afternoon in a feeling State for which I desire to be thankful - Recd a letter from L Clarke giving a circumstantial account of the progress of our friends E Griffin & H Field in Narragansett & that the probability is that they have an appointed meeting this day at New London --

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



August 19, Saturday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

7th day 19th of 8th M 1809// The day has passed without much religious improvement, yet I think I have not been altogether as destitute of life & feeling as at sometimes. It is a favor unspeakable to be able to have recourse to the fountain & tree of life. & I believe when I am thus favor'd I am almost always in good measure thankful but this I am clear in that when the mind is in an barren unfruitful State I am not sufficiently careful to dig that the fountain may be unsealed & the living waters permitted to arise in my heart, & tho' times & Seasons are not at our command & we cannot feel good when we have a mind too, yet I believe by turning the mind inward as much as in us lies at all times, we may be enabled to have much more frequent recourses to Life than we can by setting down at ease waiting as it were for the Kingdom of heaven to come with Power upon us. Oh that I may be increasingly attentive to the Word of Wisdom that speaks in every heart that I may know an increase of strength & Wisdom in my inner man - In the eveng My H & I made a little Visit at my fathers

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



August 20, Sunday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

1st day 20th of 8 Mo// Our friends that went with our friends E Griffin & H Field return'd before meeting this morning & brought accts that they had been much favor'd among the people in Narragansett, Mystick & New London - At meeting this forenoon D Buffum was favor'd in a short testimony. "Seek peace & persue it" was his opening - In the Afternoon Silent - After meeting I went to S Thurstons & took tea J Dennis & wife was there, we had a pleasant time. Saml related several interesting anecdotes of his journey with those friends - Aunt P & M Gould took tea with my H & Mother & Aunt P Stanton set the eveng with us -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

2nd day 21 of 8 Mo// My H spent the Afternoon at her fathers. In the eveng I set a little while with Neighbor Towle - Recd a message from an absent friend perporting that she had dreamed I had told her that spot were growing over my Eyes & that she advised me to apply to a remedy - Whether this related to my inward or outward sight I know not, but if the case is really so in either sense, the remedy must be speedy & powerful. but I have not much faith in Dreams, tho' I think it probable my inward Sight is not very clear -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

3rd day 22nd of 8th M 1809// Sister Ruth & Eliza set the evening with us. I have had much serious reflection & been brought to a Sense of my shortcomings & consequent unworthiness. Oh that I may be more careful to dwell near the life, for without it what am I -Poor barran, naked lane & blind indeed - Sent a letter to L Clarke

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 August 23, Wednesday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

4th day 23 of 8 Mo// Put a letter this morning in the Office for David Smith of Bolton - My H & little son spent the day with J Dennis & wife in the Afternoon I walked down & took tea with them & before night Rode home in J's Chaise & carried it back as far as D Buffums & went in, J being there & spent most of the eveng with them in agreeable conversation, then walked home & found Mary Collins with my H - in walking home with her my mind was opened to communicate such advice as I thought proper, & as had impressed my mind for some time

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 August 24, Thursday: Frances Ann Knapp was born to [John Leonard Knapp](#) and [Lydia Frances Freeman Knapp](#) at Llanfoist, near Abergavenny in Monmouthshire, England.

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

5th day 24th of 8 Mo// This I believe is the first time I ever omitted a meeting on acct of buisness - I wanted to attend a Vendue of C Townsend where was to be sold several articles that I wanted I was in hopes of getting cheep - but so it is, disappointments do await us. G Foxes Journal & New England Judged, books that I much wanted was bid off by one that was not

a member, for more than I was able to give for them - I really hope & think it quite probable the attentive perusal of them may convince the individual of Our Principals; & in that case they will do more good probably than if I had them - I however purchased one article of household furnature pretty resonable wich we needed - But on looking over the subject of leaving meeting I do not feel well about it, I believe it would have been better for me to have gone & left the event, for those books were the object of my staying - It was also preparative Meeting & I had sometime before felt my mind engaged to attend to some buisness that came before it, but that was done without me nor did I suppose my self necessary to it - And A Robinson preached & I was also deprived of hearing that - My H & son spent the day at her fathers in the eveng brother D called to see us -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



August 25, Friday: A Sinfonia in E^b by Gioachino Rossini was performed for the initial time, in the Liceo Musicale, Bologna.

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

6th day 25th of 8th Mo// I have nothing to boast of, my weakness is great indeed - I have been thinking this forenoon what a poor frail thing I am - alltogether dependant on the Lords mercy for every thing Spiritual & temporal, it is by him that I stand & possess the little grain of life & grace that I have. Oh the temptations that beset poor man in his passage thro' time, I fully believe there is no state nor condition in life that is exempt from them untill we arrive to the Statu[r]e & fullness of Christs & I dont know that even then we shall be free, for we read that he was tempted & that severly, & even in his last moments in the flesh was deepy tried praying the father that if it was his will the cup of suffering might pass from him - yet I believe there is a state attainable wherein we may be safe, tho' tempted, for we find Christ never fell - Roving thoughts & unprofitable inclinations is what I am tried with so that it is hard to have the mind settled & center'd where it ought to be. Oh father help me -- This Afternoon an officer of the Frigate Constitution came into the Shop & wanted me to repair his Hanger {for his scabbard?}. I referred him to other workmen, but he seem'd anxious for me to undertake -I was then obliged to declare to him the reason why I declined - "that my religious principals forbid War & consequently I felt scrupulous of repairing Wepons that were in use in it." it seem'd to be quite a new Idea to him, we had a little further conversation & he went away saying, it was right for every man to act up to what he professes, a young man that was with him also said the same.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



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

7th day 26th of 8 Mo// Nothing particular as I recollect to



1809

1809

insert - The day has passed in the usual way - the mind not much animated

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



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

1st day 27 of 8 Mo// Early this morning I felt the arisings of divine life which was very sweet - Before meeting I called to see Aunt Patty Gould & Peter Taylor who is very low D Buffum & R Mitchell was also there D while every [one was] setting in silence around his bed spoke a few words signifying that he had been comforted in setting with him, & had to believe that he could at seasons adopt the language of one formerly when he said on this wise "Tho' I pass thro' the valley of the Shadow of death, thou wilt be with me thy rod & thy staff they comfort me" While setting with them my mind was coverd with a sweet solemnity & I had to reflect how unfit I was to come to such a trial as was then before me - At meeting I had a good time such an one as I have not experienced in sometime - between meetings I calld at J Rodmans & set a little while with Rebecca whose company was pleasant believing that she is a serious minded young woman & can in measure understand the "Hebrew tongue"
At meeting silence again prevailed but to me & I believe to others a good time - After tea Cousin Eleanor Lawton & I walked into the common burying ground, & to the Alms house where She never was before - Set the eveng at home, My H read Elizabeth Hamilton on female Education

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



August 28, Monday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

2nd day 28th of 8 M 1809// Time passes swiftly away, & we that are now on the Stage of action, shall soon be as if we had never been. The corruptable returnd to its parent Earth & the Spirit gone to meet its reward. my mind is affected with these considerations on recuring to my visit between meetings yesterday to Dear Old P Taylor (which I forgot to mention above) I mentioned to him as I enter'd his room that I had come to set with him till Rowse was redy to come, he said "I am glad of it Stephen, I am glad to see my friends, they are very near to me, I feel them so," the tears trickling down his cheeks - & then said "What a poor creature is Man. Yet he is created for a glorious purpose," much other converseation passed between us, or at least a considerable, for his weakness would not admit of much, being only able to speak in a whisper - It is very pleasant to be with those in their last moments who appears to enjoy sweetness, & serenity mind. I hope, yea, I pray, that I may so live as to die in peace for that is the object of living here -- This eveng my H & I came down to see Aunt M Stanton & call to see Aunt A Carpenter who is quite unwell

1809

1809

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 August 29, Tuesday: Oliver Wendell Holmes was born in the center of the universe, in a nice house just north of Harvard Yard in Cambridge, Massachusetts as a member of the “harmless, inoffensive, untitled aristocracy” of the “Brahmin Caste of New England,” that is,

merely the richer part of the community, that live in the tallest houses, drives real carriages (not "kerriges") ... and have a provokingly easy way of dressing, walking, talking, and nodding to people.



He was and never would forget that he was descended from the Puritan poet [Anne Bradstreet](#) — who was descended from William the Conqueror (known on the continent as William the Bastard).



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

3rd day 29th of 8 M 1809// Was instructed this morning in reading the 39 Chapt Gen, how when he (Joseph) was tempted he nobly withstood & tho' he was imprisoned & suffers for a while



yet the Lord wrought for him & for his faithfulness raised him not only to the second in the kings house, but Second in the Kingdom –

Thought best to go again to Town meeting, there is no solid satisfaction gotten there, but from my present views it seems best upon occasions to attend –

Father return'd this afternoon from Narragansett Mother & Niobe went Yesterday & he went to accompany them
Set the eveng at home & read the Scripture –

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



August 30, Wednesday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

4th day 30 of 8 Mo// Nothing material to insert. I have been the usual rounds, from the house to the sho' & from the shop to the house back again - & I dont know but like the Door on the hinges

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



August 31, Thursday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse arrived in Malta.

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

5th day 31 of 8 Mo// I am this morning going to [Portsmouth](#) to attend our monthly Meeting. I hope I shall, yea, very much desire that I may keep my place & be favord with the precious life that crowns our Assemblies – At our first meeting John Casey was large living & powerful in testimony I cannot undertake to commit to writing so as to give an Adequate Idea of his communication, but desirous to keep the heads in remembrance, Will just say "He seemd much exercised for the wellfare of the Church & spoke of Lamb the Brides wife, & it was thought made the the most finished alegories that has of late been heard from any friends, he particularly addressed the Youth & those that are coming forward in society to transact the affairs thereof, & said the (that) the rebuilding of Zions Walls greatly depended on the faithfulness of these & encoraged all to dedication" – Then Ann Smith appear'd in a solemn manner I trust to edification of many for my own part I thought the feeling part in me was more reached than at the foregoing – In the last meeting buisness went on with a good degree of order & solemnity except in one instance of a Contentious man who took up his Sons cause & spoke very disorderly, his son was complaind of for not paying a just debt, & his fathers initials are D....C....

Anne Greene expressed a prospect she had of visiting the families of Swansey Moy [Monthly] Meeting which was united with & a cobby of a minute granted – The Quarterly meetings committee produced their cobby from the Quarterly meetings minutes & informed that they were willing to extend labor where it was necessary & where they were likly to do good, they met at the close of the meeting & I expect the Overseers gave them information of such cases as was likly to need their assistance – We rode after meeting to Isaac Mitchells & dined then directly

home, & tho' some part of the meeting was trying yet to me it was a good one, & I hope will prove a Useful one – John Casey [Moses Brown](#) Sylvester Weeks & Anna Smith were present being part of the Quarterly meetings committee

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

SEPTEMBER

September: [George Gordon](#), [Lord Byron](#) was in love with Mrs. Spencer Smith.

September 1, Friday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

6th day 1st of 9th M 1809// The Quarterly meetings committee are in town & have been at labor in several difficult cases, & from the prospect of their labors this eveng it appears they will be crown'd with success if the parties will keep on the ground they seem to have taken today, of humility & forgiveness – I rejoice at it as my mind has been much affected with the State in which things were with Several individuals in this Moy [Monthly] Meeting [does this have to do with those in business who were tangentially connected with the Slave Trade?] --Dear Philip Dunham is over, his precious Spirit seems deepening in that wisdom is from above & to shed the savor of truth on the minds of those about him - I may acknowledge his company has been very reviving to my poor barran Spirit this day -- Rode this eveng to S Thurstons with Dear J Casey who gave me an acct of the labors of the day, with several anecdotes of his experience in early life, which I hope I may so treasure up in my mind as not soon to forget - My H spent the day at S Thurstons; I dined & took tea at my Fathers

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

7th day 2 of 9 Mo// I dont know of any thing material to insert except that I have been the usual rounds & several agreeable friends have called at the shop to see me Vizt P Dunham, J Dennis, P Lawton & B Mott – M Williams Junr the Afternoon & part of the eveng & Sister E staid all night -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

September 3, Sunday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

1st day 3rd of 9th Mo// This forenoon I was quite unwell & Staid from meeting - In the Afternoon at meeting, which was silent. Took tea at S Thurstons & returned early & set the eveng at home perusing the first book of Our Moy [Monthly] Meetings records of minutes -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 September 4, Monday: British Prime Minister William Henry Cavendish, Duke of Portland resigned owing to poor health.

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

*2nd day 4 of 9 Mo// The day has passed I trust, not alltogether void of religious life, but O that I could say I had deepened in Wisdom
Sister Ruth set the evening, & Sister E, brothers D & J gave short calls*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

*3rd day 5th of 9th Mo// What shall I say? Surely there is cause of Alarm to be up & doing - Oh the barrenness of my spirit, occasioned by unfaithfulness or a daily watchful care -
My H & myself set the eveng with Brother David & Wife & called to Brother J & his --*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 September 6, Wednesday: [Amos Freeman, Brister and Fenda Freeman](#)'s son, had married Sally Coffey of Medway during 1807. Sally must have died, as at this point [Amos](#) again married, with Love Oliver.

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

*4th day 6 of 9 Mo// It is a sort of a low time with me today, & how ever poor my prospects are both the outward & inward I desire to retain a thankful heart for the [that which] I do receive, being at this time renewedly sensible that I have received beyond what I deserved both of the outward substance & inward or spiritual food -Oh that I could be found worthy of a greater share of the spiritual. I often long to feel my mind cloathed with that spiritual breathing to God which can alone Sustain the mind thro' all the probations & temptations that can beset poor mortals in their Passage to eternity -
Mother & Niobe have been several days at Narragansett & a little after dinner returned - They say & doubtless they have had a pleasant visit, but Dear Mother seem'd much affected at seeing Aunt Molly - my mind was also not a little affected allmost to weeping - Set the eveng at home perusing Old records of minutes*

 September 7, Thursday: Buddha Loetla (Rama II) replaced Buddha Yodfa (Rama I) as King of Krung Thep (Thailand).

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

5th day 7 of 9 Mo// We had five Ministers at meeting Vizt D Buffum, Anne Smith, Hannah Dennis, Mary Morton & Abigail Robinson, but none of them had any testimony to bear among us, or if they had they did not do it. Yet I thought it was a good meeting to more than myself, soon after I took my seat the precious life seemd to cover my mind, & if the mind got to roving it was not seem so hard to get back again - I desire to be thankful for the favor, Oh Lord help, help, for without thee what are we - Cousin L Clarke took tea with us & set part of the evening

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

6th day 8th of 9th Mo// Dear Old James Bringhurst has been this forenoon to my shop & set a little while & has just gone, he seems to be in a very sweet frame of mind & indeed such a visit I have not had from any body in a long time. I was much affected at being in his company, & a spark of (I trust) divine life was livingly kindled in my mind. - to see an Old man who has wethered out the adverse storms of life & been thro' all preserved in sweet innocency is truly beautiful, he appears now to have nothing to do but patiently wait the final change which will doubtless be very soon - Oh saith my soul may all that is within me that is opposed to the divine will be brought into Subjection -

My mind has reverted frequently this Afternoon to the Visit from Dear Old James - It did seem like the renewal of love & life in my heart - My H & little Son, with Cousin Eleanor spent the day at my fathers.-

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

7th day 9th of 9th Mo// A day of thoughtfulness on various subjects & not a little depression has been my lot - This evening walked to [Portsmouth](#) & reached Cousin Chases about 8 OClock & found them all in bed except Cousin Alice who very kindly prepared me a refreshing repast & furnished me a good bed which was very grateful to my weary limbs - In the morning I took breakfast & went up to Johns & from there to P Lawtons & from there to I Almys & from there to the Meeting house & had a

good refreshing meeting as I have not had for sometime tho' all the morning I was (as the saying is), as empty as a beggars Can - Uncle Holden preached to us with a good degree of Power - from meeting I went to Cousin Chases (on my way there I stopped at Garnea Fish to see [Preserved Fish](#) an Old man of 96 Years of age & a former acquaintance & when I was a boy made Shoes for me, he seems in good health but very Childish & deaf tho' he remembers me & asked many questions about his old acquaintances in town - I dined & spent the afternoon very agreeably at cousin Chases, & toward night they sent an horse & boy half way home with me. I reached home about 7 OClock & found my Dear H & little Son as well as when I left them -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

2nd day 11th of 9th M 1809// The mind in the usual frame dry & barran, but desires have been experienced to arise that the divine spirit may be more plentifully vouchsafed - Called to see brother J Rodman who is quite unwell with a fever

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

3rd day 12th of 9 Mo// John Rodman is much better today - Again nothing but the old cry, leaness & barranness as to the inward life - Sister E spent the evening with us -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

4th day 13 of 9 Mo// The mind has recur'd to several very unpleasent circumstances which has awaited me in my life, or rather our family, which are very exercising, tho' at this time the effects are much worn off - I have remembered many things that has given me pain, yea, pain to the very heart, in times that are past - & in setting down with my dear mother this morning & talking them over a little, the sensations that they occasioned at the seasons of them, have been now again much renew'd, which has occasioned not a little depression

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

5th day 14 of 9 Mo// Tho' the mind was inclind to roving at

meeting, yet I trust it was not the most lifeless season – This afternoon received a precious letter from my dear friend S Barker inclosing one from Micajah to her – which was as a refreshing brook by the way to a Drooping traveller – This eveng met with some account of the Death & dying sayings of Robert Mott of NewYork son of James Mott, which was really edifying to my mind & raised the precious life in my mind. I really wish it was more circulated among our Youth

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 September 15, Friday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

6th day 15th of 9th Mo// My mother Aunt Stanton & her daughter Niobe with Aunt P & H Gould set the Afternoon with us – In the eveng I was at Rowse Taylors on buisness & set the remainder at home —

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

7th day 16 of 9 M 1809// Nothing material to insert – I am as ever a poor thing, tho' a little of the good thing has been moving at times on my mind –

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 September 17, Sunday: [Russia](#) and Sweden agreed to peace and to set their border at the River Torneälvs/Torniojoki.

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

1st day 17 of 9 Mo// Last night I spent in Watching with Peter Taylor, he had a comfortable night considering his situation but is fast drawing down to the grave – I Slept most of the forenoon & did not go to meeting – but went in the Afternoon & had a pretty good Silent meeting – Sister Eliza spent the day & eveng with us & took care of the child while my H went to meeting –

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 September 18, Monday: The Covent Garden Theater, London reopened after the devastating fire of 1808.

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

2nd day 18 of 9 Mo// The day has passed with a considerable degree of feeling on divers subjects – Father & Mother Rodman



Set the evening with us --

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



September 19, Tuesday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse left Malta on board the brig-of-war *Spider* for Greece and Albania.

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

3rd day 19 of 9 Mo// The mind is this morning brought into feeling & depths are raised in me this Wise. Create in me O Lord a clean Spirit - I must desire that the Old leaven may be purged away & a new & clean spirit to possess the place of one that is very defective. I feel my unworthiness & short comings, & am almost ready to fear that I shall never rise above what I am Was with Peter Taylor all the eveng till 1// 2 past 10 OClock who seem'd in great distress at times, & apparently breathing his last, it was a lesson of deep instruction to me. I had many reflections & feelings that it is impossible for me to describe

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



September 20, Wednesday: The Duchies of Saxe-Weimar and Saxe-Eisenach, in personal union since 1741, were joined to form the Duchy of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach.

An overture and marches for *Turandot, Prinzessin von China*, a play by Schiller after Gozzi, by Carl Maria von Weber, were performed for the initial time, in Stuttgart.

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

4th day 20 of 9 Mo// Peter Taylor died about 1// 2 past 12 OClock last eveng about 2 hours after I left him - part of the forenoon was occupied in assisting in the arrangement for the funeral which is concluded to be next 6th day - the rest of the day passed as usual - In the eveng Met at Arthur Flaggs with the African Benevolent Society to assist them as one of their Directors - it affords me real satisfaction to see the poor Africans engaged in promoting a School that promises advantage to their offspring. I hope to be willing to render them all the assistance in my power -but my Poverty is a barrier to my doing Much -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

September 21, Thursday: In England, the Perceval ministry began as British Foreign Minister George Canning and Secretary for War Lord Castlereagh engaged in a duel on Putney Heath. Canning was upset that Castlereagh had taken troops he had intended for Portugal and used them in the Walcheren operation. Canning was struck in the thigh. Public sentiment would turn against both the duelists.

Sophia Amelia Peabody was born to the dentist Nathanael Peabody and the Unitarian Elizabeth Palmer Peabody. She would attend the 2d (soon to be Unitarian) Church in Salem, Massachusetts. She would attend a school run by her mother and by her sister Elizabeth Palmer Peabody there and upon graduation, would become a teacher in that school as well.

Friend Stephen Wanton Gould wrote in his journal:

5th day 21 of 9 M 1809// At meeting Our friends D Buffum & Mary Morton were very acceptably engaged in Short testimonies - In the eveng a little while at R Taylors

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

September 22, Friday: Friend Stephen Wanton Gould wrote in his journal:

6 day 22 of 9 Mo// This Afternoon attended the funeral of Peter Taylor. he was carried to the Meeting House, the funeral was very large & in my opinion conducted with much more decent solemnity than if the meeting was held at his dwelling - My mind was solemnized & believe the minds of many more that were present was also -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

September 23, Saturday: Friend Stephen Wanton Gould wrote in his journal:

7th day 23 of 9 Mo// The day passed much as usual - In the eveng we had several of our Sister & a brother call to see us the evening pased very Satisfactorily - to me

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

September 24, Sunday: Friend Stephen Wanton Gould wrote in his journal:

1st day 24 of 9 Mo// At Meeting this Morning M Morton was very very sweetly engaged in testimony to considerable length. I dont know when I have been more quickened from a friend preaching - In the Afternoon we were silent but perhaps not the worst of times to me In the eveng made several short calls among my friends

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

September 25, Monday: Friend Stephen Wanton Gould wrote in his journal:



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*2nd day 25 of 9 Mo// This has been a day of no little depression occasioned from my poor prospect as to a living, & what has added to it I have had an old watch to tinker that has tried me much & when I am perplexed with a Watch that I cant make go it allways depressed my Spirits --
Set the evening at home -*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 September 26, Tuesday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) set foot on Greek soil for the first time when the *Spider* anchored at Patras.

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

3rd day 26 of 9 Mo// This mornng I found that Abijah Purinton was in Town & lodged at Father R's last night, after breakfast he called up to see us a little while & informed us that Betsy Purinton, Hannah Collins & James Breed was on there way here on a visit to this Quarterly Meeting - Immediately wrote to L Clarke & inclosed one to them that it might meet them at Narragansett & wrote to Matthew informing him as far as I knew of their progress, & that I had written to them - Abijah went in the Packet to NYork about 9 OClock this Morning - Aunt Stanton & Niobe went about Sunrise

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 September 27, Wednesday: The *Spider* was in the Channel between Ithaca and the mainland.

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

4th day 27 of 9 Mo// The day has passed wuth the usual rounds Recd this Afternoon a long acceptable letter from my frd D Smith of Bolton -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 September 28, Thursday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

5th day 28 of 9 Mo// In the first meeting M Morton was very sweetly engaged in testimony - it seemed as if light sprung out of the Darkness that surrounded us - In the last which was our Moy [Monthly] Meetg for discipline the buisness went on with a good degree of love & harmony - Several of our weighty members were absent on the committee from the Quarterly Meeting to visit the Moy [Monthly] Meetings Vizt D B J D O W & S Thurston - Of the Women A Robinson & S Barker were also absent on the same buisness - I Mitchell & Elizabeth Lawton dined with us - & our little boy did very well without his Mother while she was at Meeting In the Afternoon Father R & myself took tea with R Taylor in order [sic] to be with the family & read his fathers Will which we did & I thought there seem'd to be a solemnity among us at the time --



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RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 September 29, Friday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse landed at Prevesa.

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

6th day 29 of 9 Mo// Again the day has passed & what acct have I to give of my faithfulness? Since I have nothing to boast of which indeed to me belongs blushing & confusion of face that my talent is no better improved - My H & little son spent the day at father R's - & Philip Dunham Set the evening with us at our dwelling -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 September 30, Saturday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

7th day 30 of 9 Mo// This morning News came to town that Elisha Norton & his wife Sarah & Jos Norton & Alice Durfee were Drowned in crossing the river a little above Howlands ferry & are to be buried tomorrow in the new burying ground laid out at the Bridge near the [Baptist](#) Meeting house & will be the first ever buried in that ground - A sad melancholly circumstance. Poor things prescipated into eternity, without a moments reflection, may it prove a solemn warning to those whose time is a little longer

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

FALL 1809

OCTOBER

 October: At the age of 22, [François Pierre Guillaume Guizot](#) reviewed François-René de Chateaubriand's *MARTYRS*, winning that author's approbation and thanks. He continued to contribute extensively to the periodical press. At Suard's he had made the acquaintance of Mlle. Pauline de Meulan, a contributor to Suard's journal. When her contributions were interrupted by illness, they were immediately resumed and continued by an unknown hand, and it would be discovered that it was [M. Guizot](#) who was filling in for her.

 October: Spencer Perceval, a Tory, became the British Prime Minister.



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October 1, Sunday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse left Prevesa for Janina. That evening they arrived in Salakhora.

Adrien Boieldieu was hired by Tsar Alyekandr to write and teach at the Imperial Theater School, St. Petersburg.

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

1st day 1st of 10th M 1809// At Meeting this morning Our friend Benjm Mitchell from [Nantucket](#) – on his way to Nine Partners where he is going to settle) was with us & preached a little evincing himself to be a friend of descenment & green in life - In the Afternoon he was with us also but set in Silence, but our friend M Morton was solemnly & livingly engaged in supplication on behalf of all classes present & particularly for the Aged "thise who had lived many days & seen many sorrows". -- Sister E staid with Our little boy while My H went to meeting & set the evening with us –

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



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

2nd day 2nd of 10 Mo// Recd a letter this forenoon from L Clarke informing of the Satisfactory opportunity that our friend B Purinton had in Narragansett & that she was to have a meeting this Afternoon at 2 OClock at Connanicut & would probably be over this evening or tomorrow Morning – Sure enough as I went from O Williams to carry my little boy home (where My H had been to spend the Afternoon) I went directly to the ferry Wharf & found our friends had come as advised by L C letter in the morning. I found Betsy was accompanied with her sister H Collins & James Bread[?] Lewis was also with them - they went directly to father R's, & after I had assisted James in taking care of the horses I went home & waited on my H down [escorted her] & we spent the eveng with them - My mind while setting with them was refreshed & much brought into feeling with them in their undertaking --

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



October 3, Tuesday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse left Salakhora and arrived in Arta.

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

3rd day 3 of 10 Mo// Our friend B Purinton seems to see but little about appointing a meeting with us today & if she sees us at Meeting at all it will not be till 5th day.– She has been at father R's all day - My H went to see them in the forenoon, returned home to dinner & went again in the Afternoon & took tea & went home again before evening – & J Bread with us & set an hour (I believe) to mutual edification, we (J & myself) returnd & found several come in to set the evening with them & it passed very agreeably -- J Bread was at my shop to see me twice & in the forenoon I walked about the town with him a little & went



into the Common Burying ground –

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



October 4, Wednesday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse left Arta and arrived in St. Demetre.

Spencer Perceval replaced William Henry Cavendish, Duke of Portland as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

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

*4th day 4th of 10th M 1809// Our friend B Purinton & companions, accompanied by Sister Ruth in the Carriage with them, & Sister Eliza & Rebecca in a chaise by themselves & O Williams & wife went to [Portsmouth](#) to attend Meeting this morning expecting to return this Afternoon
They returned this evening & I understand B was much favord at Meeting. They dined at R Shermans & took tea at P Lawtons - I set the evening with them at father R's --*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



October 5, Thursday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse arrived in Janina.

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

5th day 5th of 10th Mo// At meeting our dear friend B Purinton was favord (first) in supplication & then in testimony I hope yea, very much desire, that her labors may prove useful & if not immediatedly felt, that like the bread spoken of by the Wise Man, cast upon the Water to return after many days - They dined at O Williams then made several little calls, & among the rest a few minutes on my dear H which was sweet & precious to us, parting in near love to one another - They went down to father R's where the carriage was waiting for them & at a little past 3 O'clock set off for [Tiverton](#) to an appointed Meeting there tomorrow, accompanied by Sister Ruth & brother John -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



October 6, Friday: John W. Griffiths was born.

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

6th day 6th of 10th Mo// I hardly know what to say except that it is hard times with me inwardly & outwardly, it seems as if every thing has worked wrong today, & I believe I should have gotten the Hip this evening if brother D & Sister E had not set most of the eveng with us & helped to dispell the Vapors by very areeable conversation. -

NEVER READ AHEAD! TO APPRECIATE OCTOBER 6TH, 1809 AT ALL ONE MUST APPRECIATE IT AS A TODAY DURING WHICH THE NEWBORN JOHN W. GRIFFITHS WAS MERELY ANOTHER HUMAN INFANT RATHER THAN THE ADULT WHO WOULD DEVELOP THE “CLIPPER SHIP” WHATEVER THE HELL THAT SORT OF THING MIGHT TURN OUT TO BE (THE FOLLOWING DAY, TOMORROW, IS BUT A PORTION OF THE UNREALIZED FUTURE AND IFFY AT BEST).

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

7th day 7 of 10 Mo// This Afternoon Rode to [Portsmouth](#) with Uncle P Lawton & lodged at his house - in the Morning (First Day) he kindly sent his boy & chaise with me to Benj Chases where I set up the Clock that I went to do, & Walked to Benjm Freeborns which was the first time I was ever at the house of that excellent Friend tho' I have long been acquainted with him - from there to meeting where our friend H Almy was engaged to turn the minds of the people from the outward to the inward & I may acknowledge his testimony tended to raise my mind from a dead state which it had been in all the Meeting before - din'd at P Lawtons & on my way home calld at cousin Z Chases then at cousin Alice Goulds & took tea - then at Saml Thurstons & set a little while then home & found my dear H much unwell, & am apprehensive she is threatened with a fever -

 October 8, Sunday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) rode out into the country. This was the 1st day of Ramadan.

Clemens Wenzel Lothar, Count Metternich-Winneburg Portella succeeded Johann Philipp Karl, Count Stadion-Warthausen as Lord Chamberlain, Minister of State and Minister of Foreign Affairs to Emperor Franz I of Austria.

 October 11, Wednesday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse left Janina for Tepelene to visit the Ali Pacha. Byron wrote “Lines Written During a Thunderstorm.”

Traveling east along the Natchez Trace in Tennessee on his way from St. Louis to the District of Columbia, Meriwether Lewis committed suicide at Grinder’s Stand, an inn south of Nashville.²⁷

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

27. Later, theories that he had been murdered would arise, but neither William Clark nor Jefferson doubted the original, on-site reports that Lewis had simply shot himself. Few historians give credence to the murder theory.

4th day 11 of 10 Mo// The day has passed without any thing remarkable the same rounds as usual & the mind in the same state as usual Oh when shall I feel more of the incomes of love & Life in my heart — Sister Ruth spent the Afternoon & evening with us very agreeably on our parts —

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 October 12, Thursday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse were at Zitsa.

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

5th day 12 of 10 M 1809// Again the Day has passed without any material variations from the usual course of things at Meeting a dull time to me, tho' not as hard as sometimes

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 October 13, Friday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse left Zitsa and arrived at Mossiani.

Pedro Rivero replaced Martin de Garay Perales as First Secretary of State of the resistance government of Spain.

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

6th day 13 of 10 Mo// Again the mind in a poor dull condition with but little to feed upon but the dry husks, & in a low discouraged State of Mind

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 October 14, Saturday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse left Mossiani and arrived at Delvinaki.

A treaty of peace was signed at the Schönbrunn Palace, Vienna. Austria gave up Trieste and Illyria to France, Galicia to Saxony and Russia, and Salzburg and the Inn District to Bavaria. Austrian lands in Poland were handed over to the Duchy of Warsaw and Austria was required to pay an indemnity of 85,000,000 francs. Southern Tirol was transferred to the Kingdom of Italy. Austria would join the continental system against Britain.

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

7th day 14 of 10 Mo// This morning recd a letter dated Yesterday from Cousin L Clarke which was edifying as any one I ever received from any person - as soon as I opened it I thought that it contained something for my instruction & I dont know that I ever received a letter that seemd to raise the Seed of life in my mind, or at least so immediately touch something that is feeling, as that did — My H spent the Afternoon at Brother Ds & I took tea with them

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



1809

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October 15, Sunday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse left Delvinaki and arrived in Libokhovo.

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

1st day 15 of 10 Mo// In the forenoon we had a pretty good tho' small meeting Sarah Fish preached & I have no doubt was Authorised [genuinely spiritually based and unprepared] - In the Afternoon We were silent & after meeting went with Saml Thurston to D Buffums took tea & spent the forepart of the evening very agreeably, then returnd & set the rest at home - I have, or hope I have, not been wholly void of life today tho' the Stream has not risen very high

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



October 16, Monday: Before the King, Queen, and the entire court, Georg Joseph Vogler gave the inaugural concert on the organ at St. Peter's in München (which he had recently rebuilt).

A decree of King José I of Spain abolished internal customs barriers.

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

2nd day 16 of 10 Mo// I have had the company of several of my friends at the Shop with whom I have had good unity & whom I love their company has been strengthening

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



October 17, Tuesday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse left Libokhovo and arrived in Cesarades.

[Pierre-Louis-Georges Du Buat](#) died at Vieux-Condé, which was then in Flanders rather than in France.

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

3rd day 17 of 10 Mo// I have passed another day & of course am one day nearer the Silent Awful grave. How Awful indeed it is to die; my feelings are often arrested with the consideration, & Yesterday an occurrence took place that gave scope to reflection -A Man in our neighborhood who had lived a wicked life, who had professed the Universalists Doctrine & practiced drinking to excess had been a long time unwell, but as well as usual, & walked out & while at a Dram Shop (whether he had been drinking I know not) but while there he was taken in pain, carried home at nine O'clock in the Morning & before 11 O'CLOCK Died - his name is -- Millvill -I know the mercies of God are great & extended to the eleventh hour; but how it is with this poor man I leave— Oh that it may serve as a warning to those of us who are left to sojourn a few more days, that we no longer slight the mercies & long suffering & tender visitations of Him in whose hands we are & from whose Eye we cannot hide -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

October 18, Wednesday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse left Cesarades and arrived in Ereeneed.

French troops attacked a superior Spanish force at Tamames, southwest of Salamanca, and were thrown back with heavy losses.

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

4th day 18 of 10 Mo// No material occurrrance that I recollect, the day has passed with the usual rounds - recd a letter from my much valued friends M & B Purinton which was very acceptable --

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

October 19, Thursday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse left Ereeneed and arrived in Tepeleni.

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

5th day 19 Of 10 Mo// Our first meeting was silent & to me a pretty good time - The last (preparative) two young men were complained of, one for attending a military training, the other for keeping company with a woman not in Membership & neglecting the attendance of our meetgs Very sorrowful indeed to see so many of our youths depart from society, but perhaps if a thourough search of the Camp was made some of us who make a more strait appearance would be found to weigh lightly in the ballance - My H left the little boy at her fathers & sister R took care of him while she went to meeting - we dined there & she spent the Afternoon -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

October 20, Friday: The reception of [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse by the Ali Pacha.

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

6th day 20th of 10th Mo// The day passed as usual - In the eveng I called to see Sister Rebecca who I must confess feels near to my best feelings, & while setting with her the precious life arose very sweetly in my mind, our conversation turning on subjects which I trust were reciprocally interesting

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

7th day 21 of 10 Mo// My mind is this morning dipt into feelings that are sweet, & I trust I feel thankful for the favor -Nothing material to insert thro' the day. In the eveng while sister R took care of the little boy, my H & I went to T Robinsons & spent the evening, S Barker being there. Also J Morton & Wife

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



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

1 day 22 of 10 M 1809// When I went to meeting I found very unexpectedly, that Rowland Green & Doct Otis were there - soon after I took my seat I Said in my heart - the life circulates among us, & so I apprehended it proved, very soon after our frd S Barker appeard in supplication returning hearty thanks to the Lord for his many favors to the workmanship of his hands in continuing the day of visitation, raising one here & another there, who are standard bearers &c Then Rowland in testimony spoke largely to the different states present in a remarkably pertinent & solemn manner, recommending love among bretheren; pointed out its beauty & usefulness, exhorted us to Watch & be sober, & not to slight the day of visitation, for in proportion as we reject the light that is manifested within, in the same proportion we loose [lose] our spiritual strength, & the light that is within us becomes darkness

Then M Morton concluded in solemn supplication, which embraced the exercise of the opportunity in a manner as solemn & beautiful as any I ever heard - it was a favor'd meeting indeed, & I believe the hearts of many (or at least) some who have for many Months sat in desolate places were again made to rejoice, & comforted with the hope that the lines in "New England Judged" are not yet applicable, or at least fully so, to us.

*"Thy candle light forevermore extinguished shall be
The voice of bridegroom & the bride be hear no more in thee--"*

In the Afternoon Rowland was again concern'd in testimony very sweetly - he endeavor'd to shew the nature & tendency of the christian Religion & the importance of our embracing it, here & hereafter, & endeavor'd to apprise the Youth of the many subtil Snares which satan lays in the way to obstruct our growth therein - Rowland & his companion were from [New Bedford](#) Yesterday on his return from [Nantucket](#) where he has been engaged in paying family visits -After meeting I took a walk into the common burying ground & went into the Work & Alms house - then went home & in the eveng finished a letter which I had begun some days before to Micajah Collins. --

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



October 23, Monday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse left Tepeleni and arrived in Locavo.

A young German named Stapps attempted to stab the [Emperor Napoléon](#) but was intercepted by the emperor's aide, General Rapp (the man would be offered clemency by Napoléon in return for an apology but would refuse and be [executed](#)).

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

*2nd day 23 of 10 M 1809// This mornng My dear Mother related to me her feelings for sometime perhaps two years past, about society [the Society of Friends] particularly when she has been at meeting, & as she told me was much affected & wept
She said that many times & almost allways when she went to*

meeting, she felt desolation so to prevade her mind, that she has frequently shed tears, & looked about & said to herself - where is the weight, surely we are in a very desolate condition, & what will become of us - when she told me my mind was much affected & desires were raised that I might be one that should put forth a hand to help in raising the Standard among us - She also added that yesterday she had the best meeting she had had in a long time. - In the eveng met with the Directors of the AFrican Benevolent Society at Wm Pattens

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

October 24, Tuesday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse left Locavo and arrived in Delvinaki.

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

3rd day 24 of 10 Mo// The day has passed with the usual rounds with no particular occurrence either within or without that I recollect, except that as one of a committee from the directors of the African Society I attended to the appointment with the rest & agreed with a Master to open an eveng School.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

October 25, Wednesday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse left Delvinaki and arrived in Zitsa.

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

4th day 25 of 10 Mo// Nothing material but the usual rounds thro' the day, from the Shop to the house & the house to the Shop.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

October 26, Thursday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse left Zitsa and arrived in Janina.

Having defeated Austria, the [Emperor Napoléon](#) arrived back in Paris.

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

5th day 26 of 10 M 1809// Rhode [sic] with beloved H to [Portsmouth](#) to attend our Moy [Monthly] Meeting, (Mother R took care of the little boy the while) Stoped before meeting at H Almys & took a little sustenance - At meeting M Morton was very sweetly engaged in testimony & in the last buisness went on pretty well - to me it was a precious meeting, especially the last, wherein my mind was brought to feel a sweet income of the precious life & my heart rejoiced in the belief that I was yet permitted to taste the dainties of the Lords table, tho' not to feast very largely -& was incoraged to accept appointments to treat with two young men One for bearing Arms at a Military training the Other for keeping company with a young Woman not in membership with us, which however incapable I am of

performing, I thought It was best for me to accept & do what I could – & Also found strength when it was preposed to enter into subscriptions for the poor of Society, to stand up & mention, that since the Matter was preposed I had remember'd, & according to my measure had been dipt into sympathy with friends in early times when they suffered much spoiling of goods [goods confiscated] & imprisonment & yet when supscriptions were made they allmost allways exceeded what was wanted for the purpose, & had Money left - We took dinner at P Lawtons & then rode home & found our little boy had been very well thro' the day which was also cause for thankfulness

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

6th day 27th of 10th Mo 1809// The day has passed as usual as to the outward, & I hope some little strength has been gaind, at least I think I feel a little of the precious life stirring in my mind this evening --

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 October 28, Saturday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

7th day 28 of 10 Mo 1809// I have had various concerns today The first was with S Earl with whom I had to deal plainly for some of her misconduct - The next to treat with Wm Hadwen for appearing at a training the committee were Joseph Sisson David Rodman & myself - We all spoke one language & I believe it was a favor'd season, a season I trust not soon to be forgotten by me & me the younger part of the committee Vizt D & myself were much comforted by the presence of Joseph he being an Aged friend & experienced in such labors - We endeavor'd to impress on his mind the inconsistency of War with the christian profession & the importance of religion, & left him to consider of our communications but were sorry to feel that as yet we have not made much if any immress of convincement on his mind My H spent the Afternoon at brother Johns In the forenoon our old border N Almy became our guest for a week -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 October 29, Sunday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

1st day 29 of 10 Mo 1809// At meeting this Mornng we were silent - in the Afternoon we were favord with a sweet testimony from our beloved M Morton - between meetings I went to see S Earl on the subject of yesterday & dealt plainly with her, at first I thought I should do but little good, but before we parted there seem'd to be an opening for a settlment - After meeting in the Afternoon I saw her again & asked her if she was willing to go

with me to see R Williams & try for an amicable adjustment she said, yes. accordingly we went & in a very few minutes & in a few words they agreed to leave the things that are past & labor to cultivate a spirit of love towards each other, which I sincerely desire may be the case, & am encouraged to hope it will - I think in this case I have stood my ground uprightly & believe I have done some good, which is indeed cause of humility & thankfulness
Thus ends this day which has been a laborious one -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 October 30, Monday: Francisco de Saavedra y Sangronis replaced Pedro Rivero as First Secretary of State of the resistance government of Spain.

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

2nd day 30th of 10th Mo 1809// I am thankful to be able to say that my mind has been favord with a precious current of life flowing most of the day - it has been an encoraging Day, a day of feelings, the fountain easy of access

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 October 31, Tuesday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) began writing the first canto of CHILDE HAROLD'S PILGRIMAGE.

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

3rd day 31 of 10 Mo 1809// Again a pretty good day for which I desire to be thankful - Many of our friends have gone to Swanset to attend the Quarterly Meeting nest 5th day, they have a pleasant time as to the Outward & I hope it will prove proffitable as to the inward, while we who stay behind may be permitted to partake with them tho' at a distance

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

NOVEMBER

 November 1, Wednesday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

4th day 1st of 11th M 1809// Those of our friends who expect to go to Swansey today have a fine pleasant time, & Our friends J Morton & Wife who saild for New York this Morning have a pretty fair wind, tho' not a great deal of it - Neighbor Saml Vinson & wife took tea with is & spent the eveng.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

5th day 2 of 11th M 1809// Our meeting was small, but according to my feelings He who promised to be with the "two or three", was with us, & his presence was comfortably felt by some present - Those of our friends who have gone to the Quarterly meeting =, desired that while we sat lonely together, they might enjoy the fullness of the spirit - On the eveng of the 21 of last M on going to Thos Robinsons My H in treading on stones in the dark put out a couple of little bones in her foot, & before Meeting Sweet was at the Shop. I told him of it, & we went up & in a few minutes he slipt them in again, with no difficulty & without hurting her much, for which I was thankful - The mind thro' the day has been in a pretty good state of feeling --

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 November 3, Friday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse left Janina and arrived in St. Demetre.

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

6th day 3rd of 11th M 1809// I may acknowledge that it has been a good feeling day, the fountain of life a little opened to my rejoicing - I have seen several friends from Quarterly Meeting who say it was a favor'd time our friend D Buffum John Naley & John Casey were much favord in testimony - Today & this eveng Dear Aunt M Wanton has been much more rational & like herself than she has been for a long time, & if she finally gets better again I dont know but the beginning of her mending may be here dated. I do most fervantly desire she may, for hew own sake & that of dear Mothers who has had as much as she could seemingly live thro' for many Months, indeed more than a year

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 November 4, Saturday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse left St. Demetre and arrived in Arta.

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

7th day 4th of 11th Mo// I may again acknowledge with thankfulness that the good spirit has been near - what an inestimable favor it is to feel the precious incomes of life in the mind, to feel that when we turn our minds to Wisdom that she will incline her Ear

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

➡ November 5, Sunday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse left Arta and arrived in Salakhora.

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

1st day 5th of 11th Mo// At meeting this forenoon I had a good comfortable time, life seem'd easy of access, and towards the close cousin Anne Greene appeared very lively in testimony - In the Afternoon it was rather a restless time I did not feel as in the Morning - Brother D's son Wm is very sick, we stopped to see him & our minds were dipped into sympathy with them

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

➡ November 6, Monday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

2nd day 6th of 11th Mo// Not so much life today, however I have felt some motions of it in the mind - Nancy Almy who has been our guest for several days went home this Afternoon. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

➡ November 7, Tuesday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse left Salakhora and arrived in Prevesa.

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

3rd day 7th of 11 Mo// The Day has passed with the usual rounds, & I do not recollect any thing material to insert - Brother Davids little Wm is no better, -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

➡ November 8, Wednesday: American slaver captains like La Coste of South Carolina, caught red-handed and convicted, were usually at the last moment the beneficiaries of "executive clemency" by the President of the United States. For instance, on this date the fault of John Hopkins and Lewis Le Roy, who had imported an African as their slave, was forgiven by the tolerant pen of President [James Madison](#) (PARDONS AND REMISSIONS, I. 184-5).²⁸

INTERNATIONAL SLAVE TRADE

[George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse sailed in a Turkish vessel from Prevesa and came to anchor off the coast near Parga. They were caught in a storm and came close to being shipwrecked, but at the last moment their many sins were forgiven as they received the "executive clemency" of a compassionate Deity.

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

4th day 8th of 11th M 1809// My mind is this morning in a sweet state of feeling, the life flows sweetly, & Oh that I may be thankful for the favor -- Brother Ds son Wmm is no better -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

28. This President, we may here point out, may have himself owned human beings, but at least he was the 1st US President to regularly wear trousers.



1809

1809



November 9, Thursday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse left Parga by land and arrived in Volondorako.

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

*5th day 9 of 11 Mo// I dreamed last night that Sister R R & myself were in the presence of the King & Queen of England who talk with us freely particularly the Queen - We seem'd to be in a large Brick building like our Court house & for a while set in a long entry & then were invited into another room & went - the King seem'd to be a large fat man dark eyes & dark complexion - I told him he looked as I had form'd an Idea of him - the Queen was as I saw her in fancy, a small Woman, thin & dark complexion & talked more than the king - I dont insert this thinking it any ways probable that we shall ever see them or that it is any ways ominous, but because my Dream seem'd so very livly on my immagination & has continued so all the morning
At Meeting we were Silent, & small in numbers, but one Man set on the Old mens Quarter, tho' there was as many as usually does, on the Young mens & considerable many Women - In the evening made Several calls but spent the most time at Aunt M Goulds*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



November 10, Friday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse left Volondorako and arrived in Castrosikia.

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

6th day 10th of 11th Mo// Nothing material on my own part - Brother D Rs little Wm remains very low, he cannot remain long -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



November 11, Saturday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse left Castrosikia and arrived in Prevesa.

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

7th day 11 of 11 Mo// This forenoon, buisness calling, I went to [Portsmouth](#), Dined & did what buisness I had to do at Thos Potters, then went to B Chases & did what call'd me there then to Benj, Freeborns took tea & staid all night the eveng was past most agreeably in conversation with B & Wife - In the morning we went to meeting - Russel Davis was there & preached - H Almy also preached & A Sherman said a few words - but according to my sense of feeling - Holder was the most of a Minister & none of them was very lively - After meeting I went to Z Chases, Dined & took tea - While at tea Go [George] Gould came in & told me that D Rodmans Child died yesterday towards night which hastened me home as soon as tea was over - I found my H at her father's intending to stay all night -I called at Brother Ds & my fathers in the eveng & then return'd to father Rs & soon went with fatigued limbs to bed. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

➡ November 13, Monday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse sailed from Prevesa and anchor off Vonitsa.

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

2nd day 13th of 11th M 1809// This Afternoon attended the funeral of Brother David Rodmans child - it was a solid silent opportunity, & many people attended. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

➡ November 14, Tuesday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse sailed from Vonista and arrived at Lutraki. Byron wrote "Tambourgi, Tambourgi" (which became part of Canto II of CHILDE HAROLD'S PILGRIMAGE) and Stanzas Written in Passing the Ambracian Gulf.

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

3rd day 14th of 11th Mo// Pretty dilligently at Trade thro' the day, & not much religious life in the mind

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

➡ November 15, Wednesday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse left Lutraki and arrived at Katuna.

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

4th day 15 of 11 Mo// My H has been since 7th day at her fathers on a visit & this day after dinner we again commenced housekeepers - I have been much occipied at Trade & unable to enjoy much of the life of religion -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

➡ November 16, Thursday: The widow of [Samuel Lord Dexter](#), Esther Dexter, making careful prearrangement to keep her inherited properties separate and in her own possession (what we would now term a "prenup"), remarried with William Rose of Charlestown.

[George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse left Katuna and arrived at Mukala (Machalas?).

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

5th day 16 of 11 Mo// A poor dull meeting to me - Wm Dean of Salem was there. I should be glad if the object of his visit was like to prove more successful or gratifying, but Alass the Young Damsels health is such that it is improbable she will ever make a Wife for any one -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



1809

1809

➡ November 17, Friday: [Stephen Symonds Foster](#) was born in Canterbury, New Hampshire to Asa Foster and Sarah Foster, 9th of their dozen.

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

6th day 17 of 11 Mo// Much occupied at Trade, & the mind in almost a dead state as to religion - Neighbor Towle his Wife & daughter spent the Afternoon & evening with us also Sister Ruth -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

➡ November 18, Saturday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse left Mukala and arrived at Guria.

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

7th day 18th of 11th M 1809// The day has passed I hardly know how Uncle P Lawton Dined with us & Mother R spent the eveng is pretty much all I can say about it

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

➡ November 19, Sunday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse left Guria and arrived at Aetolikon.

French forces defeated Spanish forces at Ocaña, opening the way to Andalusia.

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

1st day 19th of 11th Mo// Our meetings were Silent & to me dull seasons - I suppose the fault was my own, for the mind was in an unsettled state, tho' I did try to center down to the life, but it seem'd as if it was withheld in consequence of my not laboring sufficiently for it when out of meetings - Spent the eveng with R Taylor at D William's on buisness respecting Nicholas's affairs -R & myself being the committee

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

➡ November 20, Monday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse left Aetolikon and arrived in Missolonghi.

France ended its occupation of Vienna.

[Mary Clark](#) was born.²⁹

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

2nd day 20th of 11th Mo// Alass another day of my life has passed over, & what returns I have made to My God for the blessing I know not - tho' I do not feel that I have done any thing that

29. Don't you suppose this sister of [Alvan Clark](#) would have been the "Mary Clark" who was the author of A CONCISE HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS, FROM ITS FIRST SETTLEMENT. IN THE FORM OF QUESTION AND ANSWER (1830), BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE FATHERS OF NEW ENGLAND: INTENDED TO ACQUAINT YOUTH WITH THE LIVES, CHARACTERS AND SUFFERINGS OF THOSE WHO FOUNDED OUR CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS (1836), and THE EARLY LIFE OF WASHINGTON: DESIGNED FOR THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE YOUNG (1838)?

is much amiss - It is a season of famine with me, I cannot get hold of any thing, or but little of any thing, that is food of heavenly kind, for the Mind, & if in this state I can be preserved from Sin I shall be thankful, for in those days of fast it is, that Satan is the most buisy. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

November 22, Wednesday: The Reverend Samuel Ripley was ordained over the first religious society in Waltham.

Friend Stephen Wanton Gould wrote in his journal:

4th day 22nd of 11 Mo// The day has again passed & perhaps I may say a little of the divine life has moved on my mind especially this evening - Sister mary spent the day & evening with us

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

November 23, Thursday: George Gordon, Lord Byron and Hobhouse sailed from Missolonghi and arrived in Patras.

Friend Stephen Wanton Gould wrote in his journal:

5th day 23rd of 11th Mo// Silent meeting, & tho' my mind was much in the roving order, a stillness was at length experienced, & I trust a little of the Life felt to circulate tho' it seem'd to be much (as it were) underneath - no buisness of importance at the Preparative Meeting -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

November 24, Friday: Friend Stephen Wanton Gould wrote in his journal:

6th day 24 of 11 Mo// I arose early this mornng & found a Severe Storm of Snow, did what I could & came to the shop & being all day alone & from my dear wife & Son, have gotten quite low spirited - I dined at Aunt A Carpenters & intend to go presently to see how they fare

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

November 25, Saturday: Friend Stephen Wanton Gould wrote in his journal:

7th day 25 of 11 M 1809// Pretty much at Trade, but the mind has not been secluded from good -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

1st day 26 of 11 Mo// It has been a good day to me the precious life has moved on my mind with a good degree of sweetness - I have had good meetings, in the Mornng D Buffum preached to us in a very livly manner - in the Afternoon we were silent - I have spent most of the day at home in the precious society of my endeared H & little Son - Brother D called to see us in the evening Also Father R & brother Isaac in the course of the Day

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 November 27, Monday: [Fanny Kemble](#) was born in London. Her father Charles Kemble was a stage manager at the Covent Garden Theatre, her mother Marie Kemble an actress.

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

2nd day 27th of 11th Mo// It has been a day (to me) of some feeling sensibility on various subjects - In the eveng called a little while at the black school. At Aunt M Gould & D Williams's - Dear Aunt M Gould is in a poor destitute situation is entirely blind with one eye & the sight in the other fails fast, my pittty & tender compassion was much excited in setting with her this evening, & desires were raised in my heart that the Lord may help her that he Who was her Guide in Youth may be her Staff to lean upon in Old Age -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 November 28, Tuesday: Austrian Chief Minister Clemens Wenzel Lothar, Count Metternich-Winneburg Portella moved into the Ballhausplatz, his official residence in Vienna (he would not move out for almost four decades).

Retreating Spanish troops were attacked by French cavalry at Alba de Tormes southeast of Salamanca and fled in great disorder.

Gaspare Spontini's tragédie lyrique Fernand Cortez, ou La conquête du Mexique to words of Jouy and d'Esmenard after Piron, was performed for the initial time, at the Paris Opéra in the presence of the Emperor as well as the King Friedrich August I of Saxony and the King of Westphalia.

 November 30, Thursday: Pimmalione, a dramma lirico by Luigi Cherubini to words of Vestris after Rousseau and Sografi, was performed for the initial time, privately, in the Tuileries, Paris (a rumor would arise that it had been during this performance that the [Emperor Napoléon](#) resolved to divorce his wife Joséphine de Beauharnais).

WINTER 1809/1810

DECEMBER

December: Friend Paul Cuffe and two others were a Quaker committee to deal with a member who had been training with the militia.

December 1, Friday: Economic competition being decidedly mean-spirited and un-American, Robert Fulton, Chancellor Robert R. Livingston, and Colonel John C. Stevens of Hoboken agreed to a compromise. Fulton and Livingston were to be assigned a steamboat monopoly on all New York State waters, the run to New Brunswick, New Jersey, plus all steam navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers while Colonel Stevens was to be assigned a monopoly on Chesapeake Bay, all steam navigation of the Connecticut, Delaware, Santee, and Savannah Rivers, plus the run along Paumanok Long Island Sound between New-York and Providence, Rhode Island. The division being arranged, they could proceed to soak their customers to the maximum extent feasible.

In Newport, Friend Stephen Wanton Gould wrote in his journal:

6th day 1st of 12th Mo 1809// Perhaps I have a little more Life than yesterday - Sister E spent the eveng with us & staid all night

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

December 2, Saturday: Friend Stephen Wanton Gould wrote in his journal:

7th day 2nd of 12 Mo // Some little degree of feeling, tho' not very deep I hardly know what to say of myself, but that I am a poor thing

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

December 3, Sunday: Friend Stephen Wanton Gould wrote in his journal:

1st day 3 of 12 Mo // At meeting this forenoon our frd D Buffum was very livly in testimony from the text "He that knoweth to do good & doeth it not to him it is Sin" - In the Afternoon we were silent - My mind has not been in a very settled state nor have I been able to strive much to have it otherwise - Attended the funeral of Moses Siefas who was brought this Morning from NYork & buried at 1 OClock; this was the first funeral I ever attended in the Hebrew Order - After meeting in the Afternoon attended the funeral of Samuel Vernon - Sister Mary Spent the evening with us.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

December 4, Monday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse left Patras for Athens. They slept at Han on shore.

After four and a half months on Walcheren Island, the final British troops were removed and transported home (4,066 of them had died during the operation, almost all from disease).

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

2nd day 4th of 12th Mo // What shall I say? why I think I may say with some propriety that it has been a day of thoughtfulness, & remembrance of various mercies, or at least I have recognized them with a degree of thankfulness – father & Mother R have taken tea with & Mother sets the evening -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

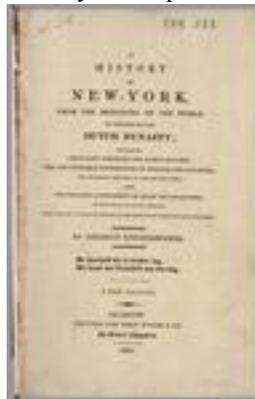
December 5, Tuesday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse left Han and arrived at Vostitsa.

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

3rd day 5 of 12 Mo // A day of a degree of best feeling, but Alas I have nothing to boast of I'm a poor thing, & know not when I shall be otherways

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

December 6, Wednesday: KNICKERBOCKER'S HISTORY OF [NEW YORK](#) by "Diedrich Knickerbocker" (the 26-year-old [Washington Irving](#)) was published by Inskeep and Bradford of Philadelphia.



READ THE FULL TEXT

This would go through many editions, translations, revisions, and reprintings during the author's lifetime. In 1812 Irving would negotiate with the Philadelphia publisher for a revised edition correcting some misprints, altering spelling and punctuation throughout, eliminating various allusions to chivalry and the classics, condensing the comic preamble on world history, and deleting various references to Knickerbocker's problems as an historian. About 1/10th of the material would be replaced, leaving the book still at 130,000 words. Among the additions would be a "Further Account of the Author," Chapters 4 and 5 of Book II which narrate the exploration for the New Amsterdam settlement and Oloff's dream, and the history of the Long Pipes and Short Pipes in Chapter 6 of Book IV (a satire of American political parties which replaced the quarrel of the



Squareheads and Platterbreeches). In 1815 Irving would desire a 3d edition of A HISTORY OF NEW YORK, illustrated by the drawings of [Washington Allston](#) and C.R. Leslie. Irving would continue to revise A HISTORY OF NEW YORK periodically over the next 30 years, until the Author's Revised Edition, G.P. Putnam's collected edition of his writings, in 1848. Although a subsequent edition in 1854 would contain a number of minor corrections and revisions supplied by Irving, and a Grolier Club edition in 1886, after Irving's death, would reprint A HISTORY OF NEW YORK with additional small changes based on Irving's 1848 manuscript, for all practical purposes the last major form of the text would be per the 1848 Author's Revised Edition. For it, Irving would revise Books V, VI, and VII, rework the Peter Stuyvesant section, add material on Van Rensselaer, delete the allusions to Jefferson's policies, delete passages regarded as "coarse," soften the satire of the Dutch, polish the style, and add "The Author's Apology," making this 1848 text some 7,000 words longer overall than previous editions. In 1848 he was 65, a revered American man of letters, a diplomat, and an international celebrity. The edition of A HISTORY OF NEW YORK issued 1848 would be a vastly different book from the version he had written as a young unknown.

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

4th day 6 of 12 Mo // Pretty much today as Yesterday – Sister R R is quite ill today with a Severe cold –

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



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

5th day 7 of 12 Mo // Our Meeting was Silent but not the worst of times to me – Aunt M Wanton somehow fell last night in getting out of bed & hurt her hip & back & is in much pain, poor thing she suffers much many ways, but has been better for several weeks past than she has for many Months past in her Mind – Sister R R is better today – My H & Son in good health, A Blessing

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



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

6 day 8th of 12 Mo // Some little degree of life – Mother R this Afternoon came up & took care of the Little boy while my H took a little run among her acquaintance & to take the fresh Air, which she much needed being much confined within doors

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



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

7th day 9th of 12 Mo 1809// The day has passed with the usual rounds it has been very rainy, but between showers Sister Mary came up intending to pass several days with us, which will make the time pass more socibly with my dear H in these lonesome stormy days --

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 December 10, Sunday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

1st day 10 of 12 Mo // Silent meetings, I hardly know how to say what kind of ones to me - perhaps there was a little degree of life experienced in each of them, but I fear a roving mind had the ascendancy - A sympathetic visit to aunt M Gould between meetings

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 December 11, Monday: After a siege of six months the Spanish defenders of Gerona in Catalonia surrendered to the French.

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

2nd day 11 of 12 Mo // It has been a very stormy uncomfortable day, & my boody somewhat affected with my usual rheumatic complaints which usually attack me under my shoulder blade, in the middle or small of my back, today in the middle & into my side, so that it has not been a very comfortable time, tho' I have been favord with tolerable cheerfulness My H & little Son are pretty well. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

3rd day 12 of 12 Mo // Nothing much out of the comon course of each day my pilgrimage has occur'd - wrote an answer to a letter rec'd sometime past from my frd David Smith this evening.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 December 13, Wednesday: [Olive Wiley](#) was born to [Keturah Green Wiley](#) and [Benjamin Brown Wiley](#).

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

4th day 13 of 12 Mo // The day has again Passed with the usual rounds & tho' very poor in Spirit & purse too, yet I have much to be thankful for - And among the first & greatest of my blessings are that Myself with my dear H & Son are in good Health.-

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



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December 14, Thursday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse sailed from Vostitsa and arrived at Lamaki.

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

5th day 14 of 12 Mo // Our meeting was large considering the bad travelling & I believe was a pretty good time to many minds, to me it was better than common of late - In the eveng called at Aunt Patty Goulds to see Aunt Molly who left fathers this forenoon in consequence of a fall which hurt her side - it is remarkable that two in one house, first Aunt Molly Wanton & then Aunt Molly Gould should fall so soon together & hurt themsleves so as to be allmost helpless

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



December 15, Friday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse left Lamaki and arrived in Chryso.

In his office at Fontainebleau, before his brothers and sisters, the [Emperor Napoléon](#) and the Empress Joséphine de Beauharnais signed an act of annulment.

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

6th day 15 of 12 Mo // Frank Sayer, an acquaintance of mine & boarder with Aunt A Carpenter arrived from a Voyge to sea, on going in to see him my mind very feelingly recurred to the joy we felt on the arrival of my poor brother David who is now in his silent grave, Many times when he has come home from a long tedious Voige, how were our hearts renew'd at the sight of him, & at hearing his recital of his many adventures, but Alass he's gone no more to return.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



December 16, Saturday: By act of the French Senate, the Emperor Napoléon was divorced from the Empress Josephine.

[George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse visited Delphi, the cave of the Pythian, and the stream of Castaly.

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

7th day 16th of 12 Mo 1809// The mind has been much pertubated in consequence of letters received from NYork from Aunt M Stanton & Wm Burling [two lines crossed out and heavily inked] I hope the matter of dispute may be amicably adjusted

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



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 December 17, Sunday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse left Chryso and arrived in Arakhova (Rhakova).

At the age of 78, [Margaret "Meg" Smith](#) died. She would be buried near the remains of her husband [Venture Smith](#).

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

1st day 17 of 12 Mo// I had pretty good meetings - & in the forenoon H Dennis appeared very sweetly in testimony - in the Afternoon Silent - My dear H was at Meeting forenoon & Afternoon - I went out to S Thurstons took tea & set the evening -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 December 18, Monday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse left Arakhova and arrived in Livadia.

After an illness of five days during which he sometimes thought he was giving Latin instruction, [Alexander Adam](#) died. His last words were "It grows dark, boys, you may go."

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

2nd day 18 of 12 Mo// Brother David & wife & John & Wife & sister Ruth took tea with us & passed the eveng very pleasantly on our part

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 December 19, Tuesday: [Friend Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

3rd day 19 of 12 Mo // About three days ago I heard that Isaac Austin was confind in the Penitentiary at Richmond, (Virginia) on being convicted for an attempt to Steal Negroes. The news much affected my mind, & has this morning been much revived. he was a youth that I tenderly loved, but Oh how has he fallen. I feel more about it than I can express, he has known much of divine good, but by letting his mind out after great things in the world, has lamentably Slidden from the right foundation, & gone from one Act of wickedness to another untill he has gotten where he is - may his fate be a solemn Warning to me - it is indeed very humbling to consider what he was, & might have been, & what he has now come to. -

 December 20, Wednesday: [Friend Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

4th day 20 of 12 Mo // I have been laboring under an heavy Cold for several days, & I think it seems somewhat increased today, & I dont know but the hypocondriae may have attacked me, for I feel something of a conceit that I am going to be sick. -



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December 21, Thursday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse left Livadia and arrived in Mazi.

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

5th day 21 of 12 Mo// I am better in health than yesterday - We had a Silent, & pretty full meeting for the season, both meeting were dull seasons, in the last (Preparative) we had the quarterly Meetings Epistle read - My H spent the Afternoon at Neighbor Towles. I took tea with them, & the only aloy was that H was quite sick with the nead Ach.-

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



December 22, Friday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse left Mazi and arrived in Thebes.

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

6th day 22nd of 12 Mo// The mind unpleasantly affected, but Patience must be exercised. Wm Stanton a poor thing has moved here from Hudson & has undertaken Clock Making & Watch repairing, but if he goes on in insinuating false hoods about his fellow craftsmen will not be of long standing here, especially when his Character in Hudson is known. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



December 24, Sunday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse left Thebes and arrived in Skurta.

[Christopher Houston Carson](#) was born near Richmond, Kentucky. His father Lindsey Carson was a Scots-Irish farmer who had served during the Revolutionary War under General Wade Hampton. There were already 10 children in this family, 5 by a 1st wife and 5 by Kit's mother Rebecca Robinson Carson (eventually the total would reach 15).

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

1st day 24th of 12th Mo// At our Morning meeting Our D Buffum was very lively in testimony - & in the Afternoon, Silent & to me both were poor barran seasons - After meeting I walked home with D Buffum & took tea J Dennis was also there we spent the eveng aggeeably, but Poor Waits situation could but excite sympathy. I think she fails fast & will not continue long in Mutability

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

December 25, Monday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse left Skurta and arrived in Athens. They took lodgings with Marci, mother of "The Maid of Athens."

France organized the Illyrian Provinces in the Balkans. The Province of Fiume was created.

In Danville, Kentucky, Dr. Ephraim McDowell removed an ovarian tumor from Jane Todd Crawford. This first operation required 25 minutes, of course without anesthesia. The patient would survive for an additional 32 years.

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

2nd day 25 of 12 Mo// Sister Ruth spent the day & eveng with us very agreeably on our part. My H seems quite unwell with a cold

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

3rd day 26 of 12 Mo // Aunt Molly Wanton was taken last night with something like an Apoplectic fit but soon recoverd & is nearly as well as usual - dear Mother has many trials - My mind has seem'd to enjoy a little of the sweetness this morning for which I desire to be thankful -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

4th day 12 Mo 27// The day has Passed as usual except that I took dinner at my fathers being so rainy that I thought best not to go home - I have felt heavy hearted, on various accounts today I hope all will work togteher for my good. Oh that I may center in Spirit on that sure foundation which cannot be shaken by fluctuations of human events, but learn in the School of probation to be still & know that my dependence should not be placed on things here -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

December 28, Thursday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

5th day 12 Mo 28th 1809// The weather being very cold & my Dear H in poor health a Cough &c attending her, she concluded not to go to [Portsmouth](#) to attend the Moy [Monthly] Meeting - So Sister Ruth & I took Chaise & went together - & stopped before meeting a few minutes at H Almys - Our first Meeting was Silent - In the last, Our friend Sarah Fish laid before us in a tender weighty manner, a concern that she had for sometime felt to accompany Our friend Ann Smith on a religious Visit to Friends in the Southern parts of the State of NYork Pensylvania Delaware the Jerseys & Maryland as far as Baltimore which claimed much feeling, & expressions of unity & sympathy from many friends The

other buisness was conducted in much harmony & I thought it was a remarkably good meeting - tho' several of our most active Members were absent -Aftermeeting [sic] we went to Richd Mitchells & dined then rode home & found my dear H & little sone were pretty well - The riding (owing to the hubby frozen ground was very bad & in some places dangerous but we went & came safe for which I feel thankful -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 December 29, Friday: William Ewart Gladstone was born.

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

6th day 12 Mo 29// My mind is this morning in a somewhat of a tender feeling frame. Oh that I could allways feel so, but Oh of late how barran & destitute of life - Spent the evening very sweetly at Thos Robisnons -

 December 30, Saturday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) finished writing Canto I of CHILDE HAROLD'S PILGRIMAGE.

Giovanni Paisiello was nominated as one of the eight "associés étrangers" of the Fine Arts section of the French Imperial Institute.

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

7th day 12 Mo 30// With this Day I compleat the 28 Year of my life - And I feel thankful to be Able to Say that it hath been a day wherein I have experienced a considerable portion of the precious life to work on my mind - Rec'd a precious Comfortable letter from my dear Friend Micajah Collins this Afternoon which was indeed a brook by the Way

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

1 day 12 Mo 31// At meeting this forenoon H Dennis preached a little to us very sweetly - Between Meeting I went to D Buffums to them in their Affliction - & staid till eveng - Wait Died early this morning. In the eveng Abigail Robinson preached very comfortably to the family - it has been a day of precious feeling to me, for which I hope the Year ends Thankfully

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



Prepared: June 15, 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 1809

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 1810