

EVENTS OF 1813

General Events of 1814

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 1814. By Isaac Bickerstaff. [Providence, Rhode Island](#): John Carter.

THE NEW-ENGLAND [ALMANACK](#) FOR 1814. By Isaac Bickerstaff. [Providence](#): John Carter. Sold also by George Wanton, [Newport](#).

21-year-old [Edward Hitchcock](#) calculated and published a COUNTRY [ALMANAC](#) (recalculated and reissued each year to 1818).



[John Farmer](#)'s "A Sketch of Amherst, New Hampshire" (2 COLL. MASS. HIST. SOC. II. BOSTON).



[Noah Webster, Esq.](#) became a member of the Massachusetts General Court (he would serve also in 1815 and 1817).



[Carl Phillip Gottfried von Clausewitz](#) was reinstated in the Prussian army.

EVENTS OF 1815



1814

1814



The 2d of 3 volumes of a revised critical edition of an old warhorse, [ANTHOLOGIA GRAECA AD FIDEM CODICIS OLIM PALATINI NUNC PARISINI EX APOGRAPHO GOTHANO EDITA ...](#), prepared by [Christian Friedrich Wilhelm Jacobs](#), appeared in Leipzig (the initial volume had appeared in 1813 and the final volume would appear in 1817).

ANTHOLOGIA GRAECA

(My working assumption, for which I have no evidence, is that this is likely to have been the unknown edition consulted by [Henry Thoreau](#), from which he would obtain [Plutarch](#) materials plus quotes from [Crates of Thebes](#) and Simonides's "Epigram on [Anacreon](#)" that he would recycle in [A WEEK](#).)

[A WEEK](#): Plutarch says that "Plato thinks the gods never gave men music, the science of melody and harmony, for mere delectation or to tickle the ear; but that the discordant parts of the circulations and beauteous fabric of the soul, and that of it that roves about the body, and many times, for want of tune and air, breaks forth into many extravagances and excesses, might be sweetly recalled and artfully wound up to their former consent and agreement."

PEOPLE OF
A WEEK

PLUTARCH

[A WEEK](#): A book should contain pure discoveries, glimpses of *terra firma*, though by shipwrecked mariners, and not the art of navigation by those who have never been out of sight of land. **They** must not yield wheat and potatoes, but must themselves be the unconstrained and natural harvest of their author's lives.

"What I have learned is mine; I've had my thought,
And me the Muses noble truths have taught."

We do not learn much from learned books, but from true, sincere, human books, from frank and honest biographies. The life of a good man will hardly improve us more than the life of a freebooter, for the inevitable laws appear as plainly in the infringement as in the observance, and our lives are sustained by a nearly equal expense of virtue of some kind.

PEOPLE OF
A WEEK

CRATES OF THEBES

A WEEK: Here was that "pleasant harbor" which we had sighed for, where the weary voyageur could read the journal of some other sailor, whose bark had ploughed, perchance, more famous and classic seas. At the tables of the gods, after feasting follow music and song; we will recline now under these island trees, and for our minstrel call on

ANACREON. "Nor has he ceased his charming song, for still that lyre,
Though he is dead, sleeps not in Hades."
— Simonides' Epigram on Anacreon.

I lately met with an old volume from a London bookshop, containing the Greek Minor Poets, and it was a pleasure to read once more only the words, Orpheus, Linus, Musaeus, — those faint poetic sounds and echoes of a name, dying away on the ears of us modern men; and those hardly more substantial sounds, Mimnermus, Ibycus, Alcaeus, Stesichorus, Menander. They lived not in vain. We can converse with these bodiless fames without reserve or personality.

PEOPLE OF
A WEEK

SIMONIDES OF CEOS

ANACREON



In Upper Mall, Hammersmith, the Reverend Dr. Theophilus Lane, rector of St. Michael's, Crooked-lane, Cannon-street died in the 76th year of his age. After his father's demise [Edward William Lane](#) would be sent to grammar school at Bath and then Hereford and would exhibit a talent for mathematics. He would visit Cambridge as more or less a tourist, and then join his brother Richard in London to study to support himself through engraving. An interest in ancient [Egypt](#) would be perhaps aroused by visiting a presentation by [Giovanni Battista Belzoni](#) in about 1821 or so and, on his own, he would begin to study Arabic. When he would set sail for Egypt, this would be for the hot climate as a corrective for fragile health, as well as in the hope of a career.



In March the American army under Wilkinson again entered Lower [Canada](#), was defeated at Lacolle by Major Handcock, and retired to the States. General Brown crossed in July into Upper Canada, and captured Fort Erie. The Niagara frontier during the months of July and August was the scene of several engagements between the American troops under General Brown and the detachments under Generals Drummond and Riall, and success seemed rather to favour the American arms. Reinforcements were however added to the British army at the close of the latter month. Sir George Prevost in September, with an army of 11,000 men, entered the United States, attacked Plattsburgh, defended by 1500 regulars and some militia, on the 11th, and retreated with considerable loss on the 13th. At the same time the British flotilla on Lake Champlain was defeated by Commodore Macdonough. The conduct of Sir George Prevost was loudly censured and became one of the serious charges with which he stood accused. In November the Americans had evacuated every military post they possessed in Canada and when several of their forts and stations had been captured, the command of the Lakes secured, and large reinforcements added to the strength of the inhabitants, a treaty of peace between the two powers was signed at Ghent on the 24th December, 1814 — a termination inglorious to both nations, and particularly to Great Britain.



1814

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→ The 13th and final volume of [Christian Friedrich Wilhelm Jacobs](#)'s GREEK ANTHOLOGY (the initial volume had appeared in 1798; the thirteen volumes contained the text of the epigrams in Brunck's *ANALECTA* with a learned commentary). He began to supplement this with a revised text from the *CODEX PALATINUS* as edited by Spaletti, Secretary of the Vatican Library (this would amount to an additional three volumes that he would complete in 1817).¹

→ [Mrs. Jane West](#)'s *ALICIA DE LACY: AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE* (4 volumes).

→ At [Trinity College of Cambridge University](#), [George Waddington](#) was the medallist for epigrams.

→ Fort Astoria having been sold to the North West Company, [Gabriel Franchère, Fils](#) had returned to [Montréal](#) overland. There he would be for a time employed again by John Jacob Astor. He would then live successively in Sault Ste. Marie, in St. Louis, and in New-York.

→ The brothers [Karl Theodor Christian Friedrich Follen](#) and August Ludwig Follen enlisted in a unit of Hessian volunteers, to fight in the [Napoleonic Wars](#). A few weeks later, however, Karl came down with [typhoid fever](#). For a time it would be feared that this infection had destroyed his memory. Recovering, he returned to the University of Gießen, and took up the study of law. As a student, he would join the *Gießener Burschenschaft* and pledge to support republican ideals.

→ [Thomas Harwood](#) was presented, on his own nomination, to the rectory of Stawley, Somerset. He would reside there for a couple of years.

→ The [Reverend Timothy Flint](#), dissatisfied with his income as a reverend, requested that the town and the church augment his negotiated salary (by this point, at least, he knew that his predecessor had been pulling down not \$400 but \$600) — but this was voted down at the Town Meeting. A student of the natural sciences, he conducted some chemical experiments that induced certain Lunenburg locals to gossip that their preacher must be counterfeiting coins. Unwisely, he took these types to court and obtained a judgment against their fable as a slander. Such unneighborliness, combined with political and religious disagreements with his Lunenburg parishioners (he was tending toward Unitarianism and was politically a Federalist whilst they were Democrats), would produce such ill feeling that he would be obliged to resign from the ministry of his Congregational Church (he would continue to preach, but as a supply minister in other pulpits).

→ *D. JUNII JUVENALIS ET A. PERSII FLACCI SATIRÆ. INTERPRETATIONE AC NOTIS ILLUSTRAVIT LUDOVICUS PRATEUS, RHETORICÆ PROFESSOR EMERITUS; JUSSU CHRISTIANISSIMI REGIS, IN USUM. SERENISSIMI DELPHINI. EDITIO PRIMA AMERICANA.* (Philadelphiae: Typis L.R. Bailey. Impensis M. Carey. M.DCCC.XIV.). [Henry Thoreau](#) would have a copy of this 1st American edition in his personal library.

JUVENALIS ET PERSIUS

→ [Gotthilf Heinrich von Schubert](#)'s *SYMBOLISM OF DREAMS*, one of the famous books of its time, that would be perused by [E.T.A. Hoffmann](#), and even by Dr. Sigmund Freud and Dr. [Carl Gustav Jung](#).

1. [Christian Friedrich Wilhelm Jacobs](#) also published notes on [Stobaeus](#), [Euripides](#), [Athenaeus](#) and the *ANTEHOMERICA*, *HOMERICA*, and *POSTHOMERICA* of [John Tzetzes](#), translations of [Claudius Aelianus](#)'s *HISTORIA ANIMALUM* (HISTORY OF ANIMALS), many of the Greek romances such as those of [Philostratus of Lemnos](#), and poetical versions of much of the GREEK ANTHOLOGY. He undertook a translation of the *PHILIPPICS* and *DE CORONA* speeches of [Demosthenes](#) in order to rouse his nation in opposition to Napoleon, who in his eyes amounted to a 2d [Philip of Macedon](#).

 [Ralph Emerson](#) graduated from Andover Theological Seminary. He would become a tutor at [Yale College](#).

Mary Caroline Emerson died at the age of 4.

[Leonard Withington](#) graduated from [Yale](#). While in college he had served as one of the five editors of the fortnightly [Atheneum](#). His play “Rustic Love: A Dialogue, in Two Acts, Written for Exhibition at the Public Commencement of Yale College in 1814” was performed at the commencement (in this play, which had to do with hypocrisy, the virtues of a country family are almost destroyed by a con artist posing as a fashionable gentleman). During his college education, he had determined that he would become a minister, and to that end he would study with President Dwight and with his own pastor, the Reverend Dr. Codman, and also study for a few months at Andover Theological Seminary.

 [Stephen Elliott](#) had been active in the founding of the Literary and Philosophical Society of South Carolina, and in this year became its president (he would serve until his death in 1830).

In this year and the following one, [Stephen Elliott](#)’s nephew [William Elliott](#) would represent St. Helena in the South Carolina House of Representatives, and also would serve as a trustee for Beaufort College.

 [Isaac C. D’Israeli](#)’s QUARRELS OF AUTHORS.

 [Geneva](#) recovered her liberties and [Pierre Étienne Louis Dumont](#) was finally able to go home, bringing with him a small fortune. He would marry, become a member of the city’s sovereign representative council, become even at some point its leader — and there at his home town would spend most of the remainder of his life.

 The Reverend Samuel Marsden, a British Protestant missionary, made his initial visit to New Zealand. An Anglican mission was established there. The Maoris seemed more interested in acquiring whiskey, tobacco, blankets, iron axes, and muskets than Christianity and whalers were more eager than parsons to supply such provisions. The rate of exchange at the time was two hogs for an ax, or 150 baskets of potatoes and eight pigs for a musket. Maori offensive weapons included tomahawks, wooden spears, and whalebone clubs. Their defensive weapons included spear-resistant flaxen cloaks and “pas” or palisaded earthworks that could be breached only with suicidal courage, or by artillery. The Maori carried the first muskets as displays of power and prestige but also knew very well how to fire them. Honga Hika, who would be headman of the Ngapuhi during the 1820s, owned at least five muskets plus a double-barreled gun, and would have his slaves load as he fired. The Maori mostly obtained their firearms from Australians, who during 1830-1831 would provide them with 8,000 Brown Bess muskets and 70,000 pounds of powder.

 A “Pugilistic Club” was established in London. Patronized by such notables as Lord Byron and the Prince of Wales, and chaired by Gentleman John Jackson, the Pugilistic Club was pugilism’s first administrative body.

Under the tutelage of Tom Cribb, Tom Spring became the 2d English boxing champion known for milling on the retreat (punching while falling back).

In Australia’s 1st known prizefight, John Berringer defeated Charles Lifton in a bout that lasted for two hours (a total of 56 rounds). This endurance bout had been staged at the Sydney race track, and had been preceded by a half-mile race.

1814

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➔ Toward protecting what was then considered to be “the better class of elements” from sectarian violence, the British established a Peace Preservation Force in Dublin, Ireland. The head of this police force was Robert Peel and his mounted constables were the first British policemen to be known as Peelers. (While Sir Robert would also establish the London Metropolitan Police in 1829, the Londoners would term such policemen “Blue Devils” rather than Peelers.)

➔ [Russian dueling](#) rules required that the adversaries put up their sabres at first blood. The duelists would frequently be seen to be closing their eyes, bending forward, and waving their sabers as far in front of them as they could reach — in hope of inflicting some damage to the other guy so that the encounter could be over.

➔ At the age of 17, [Walter Colton](#) traveled from Vermont to Hartford, Connecticut in order to apprentice himself to a cabinetmaker. He would attend school in Hartford and then enter Yale College.

➔ When London celebrated the defeat of Napoléon, [Princess Charlotte Augusta Hanover of Wales](#), officially the wife of [Prince Regent George](#), was excluded from the noble parties. For two decades she had lived as a royal outcast, and has reached the age of 46. She was persuaded to quit England and its dominions in return for £35,000 per annum, payable as long as she continued to stay away. She acquired an Italian courier named Bartolomeo Pergami or Bergami as *major domo* of her household and moved with him and his entire family into the Villa d’Este on Lake Como.



Nevertheless she continued to publicly assert her rights as Queen Consort.

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➡ [Vicar John William Cunningham](#)'s *THE VELVET CUSHION* (London: Printed for T. Cadell and W. Davies, Strand; by G. Sidney, Northumberland-street). "This wonderfully readable (and once very popular) novel tells the story of English church history from the viewpoint of a church cushion." This publication would spawn two 1815 publications in which the Vicar would be assisted by John Styles, entitled *A NEW COVERING TO THE VELVET CUSHION* (London: Gale, Curtis, and Fenner) and *THE LEGEND OF THE VELVET CUSHION: IN A SERIES OF LETTERS TO MY BROTHER JONATHAN, WHO LIVES IN THE COUNTRY* (Printed by J. Dennett for Williams and Sons ...). The Vicar would acquire a nickname, "Velvet Cunningham."

VELVET CUNNINGHAM

➡ [Samuel Taylor Coleridge](#) placed himself under the care of a Dr. Daniel on account of his [opium](#) dependency and depression, and fears that this would lead him to suicide.

[Thomas De Quincey](#) visited Edinburgh, Scotland with John Wilson, and they met various denizens of the literary scene such as [James Hogg the "Ettrick Shepherd"](#) and J.G. Lockhart (who would become the biographer of Sir [Walter Scott](#)).



➡ Frederick Shoberl offered an English translation of [François-Auguste-René, vicomte de Chateaubriand](#)'s book about his 1806/1807 travels in Greece, Palestine, [Egypt](#), and Barbary, *ITINÉRAIRE DE PARIS À JÉRUSALEM*.

CHATEAUBRIAND TRAVELS

[Hugues Felicité Robert de Lamennais](#) denounced interference by secular (Bonapartist) authorities in the affairs of the Catholic Church, advocating protection of church authority in [France](#) by a firm [separation of church and state](#).

Absent from [Paris](#) at the moment of the fall of [Napoléon Bonaparte](#), [Professor François Pierre Guillaume Guizot](#) was at once selected, on the recommendation of Royer-Collard, to serve the government of King Louis XVIII, in the capacity of secretary-general of the [French](#) ministry of the interior, under Abbé François-Xavier-Marc-Antoine de Montesquiou-Fézensac.

➡ [Doctor Walter Channing](#) became a Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

1814

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→ [Thomas Campbell](#) ventured to Paris, seeking to meet the elder Schlegel, Baron Cuvier, and other notables.

→ In Boston, The Christian Disciple and the Theological Review, a magazine published from 1813 to 1823, printed [Sir William Jones](#)'s "On the Gods of Greece, Italy and [India](#)."

→ In this year and the following one, [Professor Philip Karl Buttmann](#)'s *ÜBER DEN KRONOS ODER SATURNUS* and his *ÜBER DEN MYTHOS VON DEN ÄLTESTEN MENSCHENGESCHLECHTERN*.

→ [Charles Butler](#)'s TRAPPIST ABBOTS AND THOMAS À KEMPIS.

→ [Richard Whately](#) took holy orders.



1814

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➡ [Professor Sylvestre François Lacroix](#)'s *ÉLÉMENTS DE GÉOMÉTRIE, A L'USAGE DE L'ÉCOLE CENTRALE DES QUATRE-NATIONS* (A Paris: Chez M^{me} veuve Courcier, Imprimeur-Libraire pour les Mathématiques, quai des Augustins, n^o 57).

A chaire de langue et de littérature chinoise was created at the Collège de [France](#), and was filled by [Jean-Pierre Abel-Rémusat](#).



[Jean-Baptiste Say](#) “availed himself” (as he put it) of the sort of liberty arising from the intrusion of the allied powers into [France](#) to bring out a 2d edition of his *TRAITÉ D'ÉCONOMIE POLITIQUE, OU SIMPLE EXPOSITION DE LA MANIÈRE DONT SE FORMENT, SE DISTRIBUENT, ET SE COMPOSENT LES RICHESSES*, an edition dedicated to [Tsar Alyeksandr I of Russia](#) because that monarch had professed himself to be Say's “pupil.” In this same year the French government dispatched Say to make a study of economic conditions in the United Kingdom (he would present his conclusions in the following year as *DE L'ANGLETERRE ET DES ANGLAIS*).

➡ [Professor Thomas Brown](#)'s book of poems, *PARADISE OF COQUETTES*.

Volume II of [Professor Dugald Stewart](#)'s *ELEMENTS OF THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE HUMAN MIND* (Volume I had appeared in 1792 and Volume III would appear in 1827).

➡ [Henry Marie Brackenridge](#) prepared a history of the War of 1812, in which he had played an intelligence role.

➡ From this year until 1829, the creation of [Sharon Turner](#)'s HISTORY OF ENGLAND, concluding with the completion of the reign of [Queen Elizabeth](#).



➡ The [Reverend Professor John Josias Conybeare](#)'s translation of Beowulf into English and Latin verse.² The [Reverend William Daniel Conybeare](#), his younger brother, became curate of Waddington (which is near Banbury, England), and accepted also a lectureship at Brislington, near Bristol.

➡ After four years of education in England, [Charles-Lucien Jules Laurent Bonaparte](#), a nephew of [Napoléon](#), was allowed by his British captors to return to Europe.

➡ [John Lauris Blake](#)'s NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, OUR WORLD IN A NUTSHELL, PARENTAL INSTRUCTIONS, SECOND READER, and TEXT-BOOK OF GEOGRAPHY AND CHRONOLOGY.

➡ [Henry Hart Milman](#) was elected a fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford.

➡ [Asher Benjamin](#)'s THE RUDIMENTS OF ARCHITECTURE.

➡ [Thomas Stanley](#)'s POEMS of 1647 was republished in an edition by Samuel Egerton Brydges.

➡ At the age of 28, the idler [Alexander Bryan Johnson](#) got married with [Abigail Louisa Smith Adams](#), who was quite a catch not only due to her social standing (being a product of the presidential Adams family) but also because at the time she was barely 16. She would guide him from the Episcopal church into the Presbyterian church.

2. The Finnsburg materials pertaining to a Beowulf epic had been known to speakers of English only since 1803, when they had first been mentioned by Sharon Turner, and had been published about in English only since Turner's 1805 THE HISTORY OF THE ANGLO-SAXONS.

1814

1814



Having completed primary studies under a private tutor and graduated at the University of Edinburgh, Archibald Alison the younger determined that he would enter the legal profession. However, during that year while travelling in France, also he conceived the project for a MODERN HISTORY OF EUROPE FROM THE FRENCH REVOLUTION TO THE FALL OF NAPOLEON, to explain the period from the outbreak of the French Revolution to the restoration of the Bourbons in such manner as to demonstrate unequivocally that God and God's Providence were on the side of the British Tories. The legal profession would be merely his day job. This leisure-time historical project would be extended and extended, in its original form as prepared between 1833 to 1842, to 10 volumes (in CONINGSBY, OR THE NEW GENERATION in 1844, Benjamin Disraeli would characterize this historian as "Mr. Wordy" — although in actuality this historian's wordiness was a lesser



problem than the sheer persistent tendentiousness of his overarching political project). After the completion of this author's project as originally imagined, his historical ball would continue to roll forward and between 1852 and 1859 his tendentious account would be continued inexorably from the fall of Napoléon to the accession of Louis Napoleon.

- HISTORY OF EUROPE I
- HISTORY OF EUROPE II
- HISTORY OF EUROPE III
- HISTORY OF EUROPE IV
- HISTORY OF EUROPE V
- HISTORY OF EUROPE VI
- HISTORY OF EUROPE VII
- HISTORY OF EUROPE VIII
- HISTORY OF EUROPE IX
- HISTORY OF EUROPE X
- ATLAS OF EUROPE
- EUROPE ABRIDGED



1814

1814



[Timothy Alden, Jr.](#) began to issue the five volumes of his A COLLECTION OF AMERICAN EPITAPHS AND INSCRIPTIONS WITH OCCASIONAL NOTES. BY REV. TIMOTHY ALDEN, A.M. HONORARY MEMBER OF THE MASSACHUSETTS AND OF THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETIES, MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, ETC. (New-York). This author was the 1st to reveal the now-famous love-triangle story, about [Timothy Alden's Mayflower](#) ancestors [John Alden](#) and [Priscilla Mullens Alden](#).

This collection would be referred to in [Henry Thoreau's CAPE COD](#).

A
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PENTADE I. VOL. V.

WENB N W9 N W9 N

NEW-YORK ;

1814



CAPE COD: The tires of the stage-wheels were about five inches wide; and the wagon-tires generally on the Cape are an inch or two wider, as the sand is an inch or two deeper than elsewhere. I saw a baby's wagon with tires six inches wide to keep it near the surface. The more tired the wheels, the less tired the horses. Yet all the time that we were in Provincetown, which was two days and nights, we saw only one horse and cart, and they were conveying a coffin. They did not try such experiments there on common occasions. The next summer I saw only the two-wheeled horse-cart which conveyed me thirty rods into the harbor on my way to the steamer. Yet we read that there were two horses and two yoke of oxen here in 1791, and we were told that there were several more when we were there, beside the stage team. In Barber's Historical Collections, it is said, "so rarely are wheel-carriages seen in the place that they are a matter of some curiosity to the younger part of the community. A lad who understood navigating the ocean much better than land travel, on seeing a man driving a wagon in the street, expressed his surprise at his being able to drive so straight without the assistance of a rudder." There was no rattle of carts, and there would have been no rattle if there had been any carts. Some saddle-horses that passed the hotel in the evening merely made the sand fly with a rustling sound like a writer sanding his paper copiously, but there was no sound of their tread. No doubt there are more horses and carts there at present. A sleigh is never seen, or at least is a great novelty on the Cape, the snow being either absorbed by the sand or blown into drifts.

PEOPLE OF
CAPE COD

TIMOTHY ALDEN, JR.

ALDEN'S EPITAPHS

BARBER'S COLLECTIONS



Birth of [Ebenezer Elliott](#)'s and Fannie Gartside Elliot's 5th child, Charles Elliott.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE EFFECTS OF THE CORN LAWS, AND OF A RISE OR FALL IN THE PRICE OF CORN ON THE AGRICULTURE AND GENERAL WEALTH OF THE COUNTRY BY THE REV. T.R. MALTHUS, PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL ECONOMY AT THE EAST INDIA COLLEGE, HERTFORDSHIRE LONDON (printed for J. Johnson and Co., St. Paul's Church-Yard).

READ THE FULL TEXT

1814

1814

→ [Dr. Erik Acharius](#)'s *SYNOPSIS METHODICA LICHENUM* (TAXONOMICAL ARRANGEMENT OF LICHENS).



→ The Reverend William Hubbard's manuscript history of New England from the discovery to MDCLXXX received an inadequate printing. (There would not be an adequate edition until 1848.)

[CAMBRIDGE HISTORY OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LITERATURE](#)

READ HUBBARD TEXT

→ [Friend William Howitt](#)'s poem on the "Influence of Nature and Poetry on National Spirit."

A period of literary animosity, that would endure until 1825, was beginning between Britain and the United States of America. A typical attitude would be "In the four quarters of the globe, who reads an American book? or goes to an American play? or looks at an American picture or statue?"

[CAMBRIDGE HISTORY OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LITERATURE](#)

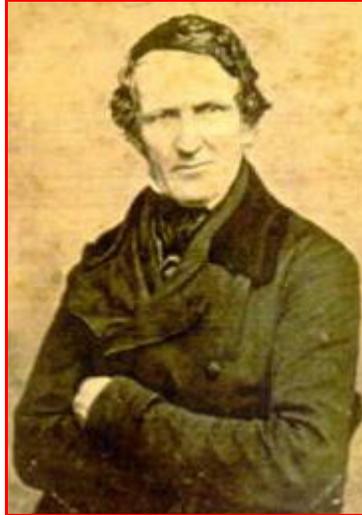
→ At the suggestion of Daniel Wadsworth, Lydia Howard Huntley moved to Hartford, Connecticut to conduct a private school for the daughters of his friends.

[LYDIA HOWARD HUNTLEY SIGOURNEY](#)

1814

1814

➡ At the age of 22, [Alvan Fisher](#), who had been working for ornamental painter John Ritto Penniman in Needham, Massachusetts, began to take minor commissions paint portrait heads, and sometimes rural scenes with animals. He established a studio in [Boston](#) and in the following decade would accumulate enough savings to go off to study at art schools in Paris, and to copy paintings in the galleries of the Louvre.



➡ Jonas Lee was [Concord](#)'s deputy and representative to the General Court.

In [Concord](#), John Buttrick continued as Town Treasurer.

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

[John Keyes](#) of [Concord](#) became Treasurer of Middlesex County.

In [Concord](#), Thomas Wheeler was a Selectman.

In this year [Amos Freeman](#) and [Love Oliver Freeman](#) had a son John who would survive only to the age of 8 years.

➡ The French astrologer Pierre Turrel had, using four different calculation methods, had announced four different possible dates for the end of the world. The dates had been 1537, 1544, 1801, and 1814. –Nope, nope, nope, and nope (Randi, James. THE MASK OF NOSTRADAMUS. Amherst NY: Prometheus Books, 1993, page 239).

While attending Atkinson Academy near Portsmouth, New Hampshire, [Harriet Livermore](#) and another student had fallen in love, only to discover that both of their families of origin were opposed to any such union. During the [War of 1812](#) (for convenience I have situated the record in this year, since this was toward the end of the war's fighting), this young man was killed. Harriet would resolve not to marry, but to become a preacher. Cutting off her feminine tresses, she appeared in a mannish haircut. On four occasions under four presidents she would be allowed to lead the members of the US Congress in prayer in the chamber of the House of Representatives and address them for more than an hour about the great [Apocalypse](#) that was sure to come soon.

- ➡ DuPont prospered from the sale of gunpowder for the war effort.
- ➡ President James Madison asked the US Congress for authorization to dig a ship canal from the Chicago River to Des Plaines and the Illinois River.
- ➡ The New York State Canal Commission was denied funds by the state legislature.
- ➡ A canal was constructed through Virginia and North Carolina's Dismal Swamp.
- ➡ In the British destruction of Washington DC, Benjamin Henry Latrobe's original map of the Susquehanna Canal was lost.
- ➡ Publication of Joanna Southcott's BIRTH OF THE PRINCE OF PEACE.
- ➡ Jöns Jacob Berzelius's ESSAY ON THE CAUSE OF CHEMICAL PROPORTIONS, AND ON SOME CIRCUMSTANCES RELATING TO THEM: TOGETHER WITH A SHORT AND EASY METHOD OF EXPRESSING THEM.
- ➡ The Reverend Timothy Alden mentioned that "the genuine aboriginal name" for "Mount Hope" had been "Mon Top."

BRISTOL
RHODE ISLAND
NARRAGANSETT BAY

- ➡ The 12-year-old Harriet Martineau was gradually becoming deaf:

The first distinct recognition of my being deaf, more or less, was when I was at Mr. Perry's, - when I was about twelve years old. It was a very slight, scarcely-perceptible hardness of hearing at that time; and the recognition was merely this; - that in that great vaulted school-room before-mentioned, where there was a large space between the class and the master's desk or the fire, I was excused from taking places in class, and desired to sit always at the top, because it was somewhat nearer the master, whom I could not always hear further off. When Mr. Perry changed his abode, and we were in a smaller school-room, I again took places with the rest. I remember no other difficulty about hearing at that time. I certainly heard perfectly well at chapel, and all public speaking (I remember Wilberforce in our vast St. Andrew's Hall) and general conversation everywhere: but before I was sixteen, it had become very noticeable, very inconvenient, and excessively painful to myself. I did once think of writing down the whole dreary story of the loss of a main sense, like hearing; and I would not now shrink from inflicting the pain of it on others, and on myself, if any adequate benefit could be obtained by it. But, really, I do not see that there could. It is true, - the sufferers rarely receive the comfort of adequate, or even intelligent sympathy: but there is no saying that an elaborate account of the woe would create



the sympathy, for practical purposes. Perhaps what I have said in the "Letter to the Deaf," which I published in 1834, will serve as well as anything I could say here to those who are able to sympathise at all; and I will therefore offer no elaborate description of the daily and hourly trials which attend the gradual exclusion from the world of sound.

Some suggestions and conclusions, however, it is right to offer. — I have never seen a deaf child's education well managed at home, or at an ordinary school. It does not seem to be ever considered by parents and teachers how much more is learned by oral intercourse than in any other way; and, for want of this consideration, they find too late, and to their consternation, that the deaf pupil turns out deficient in sense, in manners, and in the knowledge of things so ordinary that they seem to be matters of instinct rather than of information. Too often, also, the deaf are sly and tricky, selfish and egotistical; and the dislike which attends them is the sin of the parent's ignorance visited upon the children. These worst cases are of those who are deaf from the outset, or from a very early age; and in as far as I was exempt from them, it was chiefly because my education was considerably advanced before my hearing began to go. In such a case as mine, the usual evil (far less serious) in that the sufferer is inquisitive, — will know everything that is said, and becomes a bore to all the world. From this I was saved (or it helped to save me) by a kind word from my eldest brother. (From how much would a few more such words have saved me?) He had dined in company with an elderly single lady, — a sort of provincial blue-stocking in her time, — who was growing deaf, rapidly, and so sorely against her will that she tried to ignore the fact to the last possible moment. At that dinner-party, this lady sat next her old acquaintance, William Taylor of Norwich, who never knew very well how to deal with ladies (except, to his honour be it spoken, his blind mother;) and Miss N — teased him to tell her all that every body said till he grew quite testy and rude. My brother told me, with tenderness in his voice, that he thought of me while blushing, as every body present did, for Miss N — ; and that he hoped that if ever I should grow as deaf as she, I should never be seen making myself so irksome and absurd. This helped me to a resolution which I made and never broke, — never to ask what was said. Amidst remonstrance, kind and testy, and every sort of provocation, I have adhered to this resolution, — confident in its soundness. I think now, as I have thought always, that it is impossible for the deaf to divine what is worth asking for and what is not; and that one's friends may always be trusted, if left unmolested, to tell one whatever is essential, or really worth hearing.

One important truth about the case of persons deficient in a sense I have never seen noticed; and I much doubt whether ever occurs to any but the sufferers under that deficiency. We sufferers meet with abundance of compassion for our privations: but the privation is, (judging by my own experience) a very inferior evil to the fatigue imposed by the obstruction. In my case, to be sure, the deficiency of three senses out of five renders the instance a very strong one: but the merely blind or deaf must feel something of the laboriousness of life which I have found it most difficult to deal with. People in general have only to sit still in the midst of Nature, to be amused and



diverted (in the strict sense of the word, – distracted, in the French sense) so as to find “change of work as good as rest:” but I have had, for the main part of my life, to go in search of impressions and influences, as the alternative from abstract or unrelieved thought, in an intellectual view, and from brooding, in a moral view. The fatigue belonging to either alternative may easily be conceived, when once suggested: and considerate persons will at once see what large allowance must in fairness be made for faults of temper, irritability or weakness of nerves, narrowness of mind, and imperfection of sympathy, in sufferers so worn with toil of body and mind as I, for one, have been. I have sustained, from this cause, fatigue which might spread over double my length of life; and in this I have met with no sympathy till I asked for it by an explanation of the ease. From this labour there is, it must be remembered, no holiday, except in sleep. Life is a long, hard, unrelieved working-day to us, who hear, or see, only by express effort, or have to make other senses serve the turn of that which is lost. When three out of five are deficient, the difficulty of cheerful living is great, and the terms of life are truly hard. – If I have made myself understood about this, I hope the explanation may secure sympathy for many who cannot be relieved from their burden, but may be cheered under it.

Another suggestion that I would make is that those who hear should not insist on managing the case of the deaf for them. As much sympathy as you please; but no overbearing interference in a case which you cannot possibly judge of. The fact is, – the family of a person who has a growing infirmity are reluctant to face the truth; and they are apt to inflict frightful pain on the sufferer to relieve their own weakness and uneasiness. I believe my family would have made almost any sacrifice to save me from my misfortune; but not the less did they aggravate it terribly by their way of treating it. First, and for long, they insisted that it was all my own fault, – that I was so absent, – that I never cared to attend to any thing that was said, – that I ought to listen this way, or that, or the other; and even (while my heart was breaking) they told me that “none are so deaf as those that won’t hear.” When it became too bad for this, they blamed me for not doing what I was sorely tempted to do, – inquiring of them about every thing that was said, and not managing in their way, which would have made all right. This was hard discipline; but it was most useful to me in the end. It showed me that I must take my case into my own hands; and with me, dependent as I was upon the opinion of others, this was redemption from probable destruction. Instead of drifting helplessly as hitherto, I gathered myself up for a gallant breasting of my destiny; and in time I reached the rocks where I could take a firm stand. I felt that here was an enterprise; and the spirit of enterprise was roused in me; animating me to sure success, with many sinkings and much lapse by the way. While about it, I took my temper in hand, – in this way. I was young enough for vows, – was, indeed, at the very age of vows; – and I made a vow of patience about this infirmity; – that I would smile in every moment of anguish from it; and that I would never lose temper at any consequences from it, – from losing public worship (then the greatest conceivable privation) to the spoiling of my cap-borders by the use of the trumpet I foresaw I must arrive at. With such a temper as mine was then, an

infliction so worrying, so unintermitting, so mortifying, so isolating as loss of hearing must "kill or cure." In time, it acted with me as a cure, (in comparison with what my temper was in my youth:) but it took a long long time to effect the cure, and it was so far from being evident, or even at all perceptible when I was fifteen, that my parents were determined by medical advice to send me from home for a considerable time, in hope of improving my health, nerves and temper by a complete and prolonged change of scene and objects.

➡ The Reverend Abner Kneeland suddenly resigned from the pulpit of the new Universalist church in Charlestown, Massachusetts. He was, he said, abandoning the ministry for financial reasons, in favor of going into the dry goods business with his wife, but it is known that also at this time he was struggling with doubts about the authenticity of the scriptures and the authority of revelation. When this year's New England Universalist General Convention urged him to return to his pulpit, the reverend sought the advice and counsel of his friend, the Reverend Hosea Ballou (that advice would appear in print in 1820 as A SERIES OF LETTERS, IN DEFENCE OF DIVINE REVELATION; IN REPLY TO REV. ABNER KNEELAND'S SERIOUS INQUIRY INTO THE AUTHENTICITY OF THE SAME). Reassured by the Reverend Ballou's arguments, Kneeland returned to the ministry.



➡ Johann Gaspar Spurzheim arrived in Britain to lecture on "his" and Franz Joseph Gall's system of organology and brain anatomy.

PHRENOLOGY

1814

1814

➡ As she imagined and re-imagined the Passion of Christ, [Sister Anne Catherine Emmerich](#) began to subsist, long-term, according to her claim,³ solely on communion wafers and water.



CATHOLICISM

➡ A young Virginian, having inherited some [slaves](#), considered [manumitting](#) them. Edward Coles wrote to a family friend about this, [Thomas Jefferson](#), and received a tongue-lashing. What did this young man think he was pulling off, “abandoning this property, and your country with it”? No, young man, face up to your responsibility to the white race, and your responsibility to the black race, and **own those slaves!** (Coles would ignore this advice from his mentor. Although you will not learn this in any of your textbooks, he **did** free his slaves.)



3. By my own estimate we have about as much reason to credit this self-propaganda as we do to credit, for instance, the repetitive insinuations later by [Thomas Edison](#), that he subsisted on merely 3 to 4 hours sleep, “regarding sleep as a waste of time.”

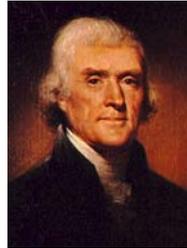


"It is simply crazy that there should ever have come into being a world with such a sin in it, in which a man is set apart because of his color – the superficial fact about a human being. Who could **want** such a world? For an American fighting for his love of country, that the last hope of earth should 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

While the mulatto slave boy Eston Hemings Jefferson was six years old, just about old enough to leave behind his childish amusements and begin his life of labor for his slavemaster white father, this father wrote "The amalgamation of whites with blacks produces a degradation to which no lover of his country, no lover of excellence in the human character, can innocently consent." Did Thomas Jefferson mean that his mulatto son whom he had sired upon his house slave Sally Hemings amounted to a living degradation of the white race? Of course not; Jefferson's attitude was a "directional" or "Me White You Wrong" attitude. What he meant was that the amalgamation of a black man with a white woman would decidedly degrade the white race **but that by the same token** the amalgamation of a white man with a black woman would be a sperm donation decidedly improving that breed (in contradistinction to the term "degradation" employed by Jefferson, we can hypothecate some such unexpress term as "amelioration of blackness," or perhaps "demelanization").

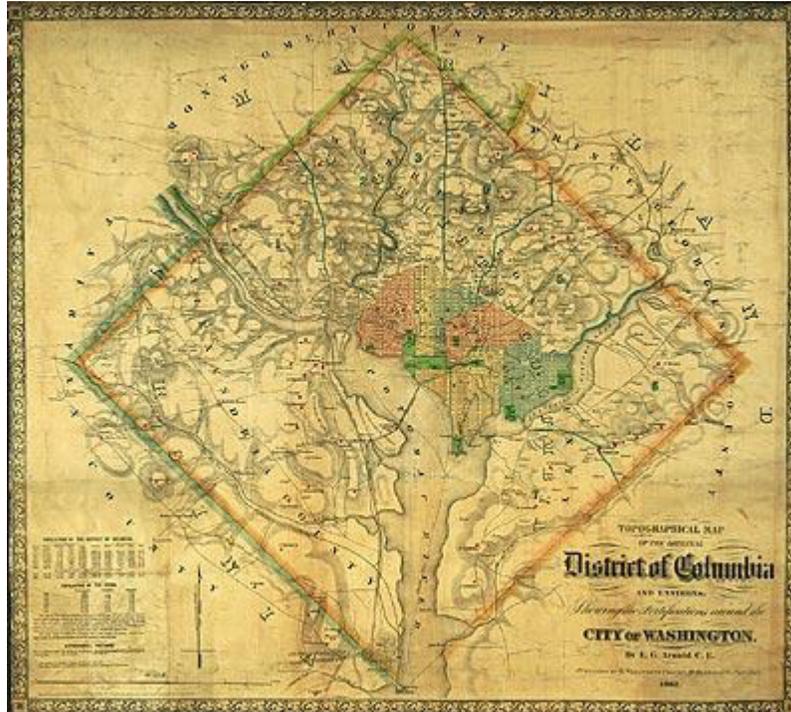


"Don't think you are going to conceal faults by concealing evidence that they ever existed."



– Dwight David Eisenhower

It would be in this year that British forces would burn [Washington DC](#) (August 24th). Of course they had no good reason for attempting to restore our national capital to the pristine swamp it had been before!



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Further to the south, in North Carolina, the Quaker Yearly Meeting had been coping with the illegality of [manumission](#) by continually petitioning the state legislature, while formally transferring ownership of slaves from the individual [Friend](#) to the monthly meeting and appointing the former enslaver meanwhile as the former slave's "guardian." In this year the North Carolina Yearly Meeting technically "owned" almost all the slaves of its members, and this had come to amount to 350 individuals:

Though Friends in other states also resettled, the experience of [North Carolina](#) Friends was perhaps the most profound. From an early point, the yearly meeting had argued against enslavement. In a 1779 petition to the state assembly protesting legislation that curbed the rights of people of African descent, the yearly meeting declared not only that such acts violated the nation's founding documents but called into question the assembly's authority to govern. "Being fully persuaded that freedom is the natural right of all mankind," the petition stated, "we fully believe [them] to be a contradiction of the Declaration and Bill of Rights on which depends your authority to make laws." North Carolinians generally accused the Quakers of inciting ill feeling and action: in 1791 a grand jury declared that the "great peril and danger" of insurrection was a consequence of Quakers" who "corrupt" the enslaved, turn them against the enslavers, and protect fugitives. Once North Carolina Friends began to manumit those they enslaved, they encountered several significant impediments. First, until 1830 anyone freed could be seized legally and resold. Second, enslavers who manumitted people were required to post a high bond: in 1830 it stood at one thousand dollars, and only the wealthier enslavers could afford such action. As a consequence of these restrictions, William Gaston, a sympathetic Catholic European American judge, suggested that Friends begin to record



ownership of the people they wanted to free in the name of the yearly meeting. Thus, enslaved people could be protected from kidnapping, and the need to post a bond was obviated. The idea of the meeting assuming ownership for this purpose was well received; even some non-Quakers asked Friends to act similarly on their behalf. In 1803 the yearly meeting appointed the former enslavers as guardians, while North Carolina Friends continued to petition the legislature to allow manumission. When granted, those people the yearly meeting held would legally be free. Even as it followed this course, North Carolina Yearly Meeting became convinced that manumitted people had to be moved from the southern states. In 1808 it established a committee of seven to act as its agents in managing the care of the newly freed and an "African Fund" to help with resettlement costs. By 1814 North Carolina Yearly Meeting technically held 350 enslaved people, almost all of those whom its members then enslaved. To counter the Friends actions, the state's courts offered a reward to anyone bringing in a "Quaker Free Negro," the description for those who had been turned over to the yearly meeting. The meeting hired lawyers to defend those who had been seized. This "cat and mouse game" continued for years. In 1827 North Carolina's Supreme Court declared the Friends tactic illegal on the grounds that because wages were being paid to people of African descent held by the meeting, they must have been freed; therefore Friends had acted illegally. In the meantime the yearly meeting committee had studied the laws of the new territories to find potential resettlement locations. Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois were deemed to be the most suitable. Meeting members devoted most of their time to writing letters, consulting with agents of the various meetings, negotiating with Friends who lived in potential destinations, and appearing in court. Even before the 1827 court ruling, the committee had removed some African Americans to the Midwest, but afterward the committee moved more speedily. By 1828, the Africa Fund contained \$13,500. The yearly meeting sent 1,700 formerly enslaved people to various locations in the 1820s and early 1830s; by 1836, the meeting held only 18 people. Not all of the enslaved people held by North Carolina Yearly Meeting wished to emigrate. In 1826, when 600 were technically the meeting's property, 99 wished to remain in North Carolina, 316 stated another state, and 101 said they were willing to go to the West. When some decided not to leave, at least some Friends stayed behind to protect them, as did about twenty families of Core Sound Meeting in 1825. Stephen Grellet, a French Quaker who traveled widely in North America as a missionary, wrote:

I felt tenderly for the few members of our Society who continue in this corner. Some of them think it is their religious duty to remain, to protect many of the people of colour, who formerly belonged to those Friends who moved away; and who, unprotected by them, might be reduced again to slavery.

The task of resettlement was a formidable one for North Carolina Quakers; European American Friend Nathan Mendenhall described it as "expensive, troublesome and hard." Friends had to identify and enroll those who wished to move, raise money, make certain that each had the proper documents, find means of transport, outfit them with appropriate equipment, utensils, and clothing

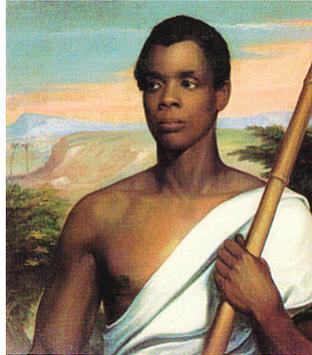


(often made by Quaker women) and ultimately move them. They also provided religious tracts, Bibles, and school books. In the move of 135 African Americans to the Midwest in 1835, Friends paid most of the costs for 13 wagons and carts and for warm clothing. That trip alone cost \$2,490 (about \$60,000 in 2007 dollars). By 1830 the yearly meeting had helped 652 African Americans resettle in the free states, and its expenses grew from between one and two thousand to \$13,000. Friends from Rhode Island, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, Ohio, Indiana, and London responded to requests for financial assistance, and Philadelphia Yearly Meeting was especially supportive, sending some \$7,500 in 1826 and 1827. The settlers received mixed receptions in their new Midwestern homes. In 1826 Friends in North Carolina learned that some Friends of European ancestry in Indiana "were resentful toward North Carolina Friends for sending so many blacks there." European American William Parker, who had moved to Indiana from North Carolina, wrote in 1826 that African Americans "are not wanted here. Friends do not want them and they fear they will be brought into difficulties whereby the ... people do threaten to have it a slave state if blacks do continue to flood in." Persons who had brought African Americans into the state, Parker held, should be willing to move them out. Parker stated that another Friend in the area declared that "he would give \$20 to get them out of Wayne County." The clerk of the meeting for sufferings in Indiana wondered privately if, "in view of the attitudes" of European Americans in Indiana, it might perhaps be better to start "a colony for blacks somewhere in the Southwest." Yet European American Friend David White "met with no opposition" when he arrived in Ohio and Indiana from the South with fifty-three African Americans in 1835. Farmers there, he found, were quite willing "to have the coloured people settle on their lands." Drawn by the prospect of lands free of enslavement, southern Quakers themselves also moved to the Midwest. The trek for Virginians and North Carolinians usually ran over the Appalachians and could last seven weeks or more. If Friends were traveling with people of African descent they were compelled to take more difficult routes to avoid the slave state of Tennessee. A "fringe" of this westward migration spread into Upper Canada. Southerners arriving in the Midwest joined Friends who had already moved there from New England and Pennsylvania. By 1835 Quakers had moved in such numbers that more Friends lived west of the Alleghenies than east. The new settlers had created a yearly meeting in Ohio in 1813 and in Indiana by 1821. By 1843 Ohio Yearly Meeting had 18,000 members and Indiana, 30,000; the two made up 57 percent of all Quakers in the United States. By 1850 the Orthodox Indiana Yearly Meeting was the largest Quaker meeting in the world. African Americans relocated to the Midwest, probably aware of Friends' efforts to resettle those they had enslaved, often chose to settle near Quaker communities in the belief that doing so would enhance their chances of comfortable existence on the frontier. Nearly all the early settlers of Calvin Township in Cass County in southwestern Michigan were Friends who had migrated from the South in the 1820s and 1830s, and their presence attracted African American settlement there. In the 1840s North Carolina Friends helped freed people settle near Newport, Now Fountain City, Indiana, home at that time to well-known abolitionist Friend Levi Coffin.

As many as one hundred African American families lived just over the border in Ohio, not far from the Greenville Settlement and its integrated school in Indiana, the Union Literary Institute. Family groups, many of whom were racially mixed, settled by 1830 in Rush County, Indiana, near the Quaker villages of Carthage and Ripley, in what became known as the Beech settlement. By 1835 a group of these settlers moved again to the Roberts settlement in Jackson, Hamilton County, Indiana. Formerly enslaved people threatened with recapture also sought refuge with Friends in Salem, Iowa. A recent study of these African American communities found that the settlers were drawn by the presence of Quakers because of Friends "well-deserved reputation among free blacks as a people who were far more empathetic and tolerant than most other whites."⁴



It was in about this year that Sengbeh Pieh ([Joseph Cinqué](#)) was born free, into a Mende rice-farming family in Sierra Leone, Africa.



4. Pages 114-118 in Donna McDaniel's and Vanessa Juley's FIT FOR FREEDOM, NOT FOR FRIENDSHIP: QUAKERS, AFRICAN AMERICANS, AND THE MYTH OF RACIAL JUSTICE (Philadelphia: Quaker Press of Friends General Conference, 2009).

1814

1814

 After a course of legal study, James Gillespie Birney began the practice of the law in Danville, Kentucky.



1814

1814

→ The federal Congress granted Daniel Boone a tract of Missouri land.



It was also in about this year in Kentucky, that William Wells Brown was born at Lexington, the son of Elizabeth, a slave field laborer, and one George Higgins, a white relative of her owner said to be a son of Daniel Boone. He was the youngest of seven children. He was simply the slave William, and a freedom name such as "Wells Brown" was in the very distant, unimaginable future. Later, when the owner of this family got himself into a financial difficulty, he first sold off the mother with the other six of her children: "I suppose my master was restrained from selling me by the fact that I was a near relative of his." Later this kind master would again



encounter financial strain, and reluctantly vend even the slave who was his blood relation.

I was born in Lexington, Kentucky. The man who stole me as soon as I was born, recorded the births of all the infants which he claimed to be born his property, in a book which he kept for that purpose. My mother's name was Elizabeth. She had seven children, viz.: Solomon, Leander, Benjamin, Joseph, Millford, Elizabeth, and myself. No two of us were children of the same father. My father's name, as I learned from my mother, was George Higgins. He was a white man, a relative of my master, and connected with some of the first families in Kentucky.

My master owned about forty slaves, twenty-five of whom were field hands. He removed from Kentucky to Missouri when I was quite young, and settled thirty or forty miles above St. Charles, on the Missouri, where, in addition to his practice as a physician, he carried on milling, merchandizing and farming. He had a large farm, the principal productions of which were tobacco and hemp. The slave cabins were situated on the back part of the farm, with the house of the overseer, whose name was Grove Cook, in their midst. He had the entire charge of the farm, and having no family, was allowed a woman to keep house for him, whose business it was to deal out the provisions for the hands.

A woman was also kept at the quarters to do the cooking for the field hands, who were summoned to their unrequited toil every morning, at four o'clock, by the ringing of a bell, hung on a post near the house of the overseer. They were allowed half an hour to eat their breakfast, and get to the field. At half past four a horn was blown by the overseer, which was the signal to commence work; and every one that was not on the spot at the time, had to receive ten lashes from the negro-whip, with which the overseer always went armed. The handle was about three feet long, with the butt-end filled with lead, and the lash, six or seven feet in length, made of cow-hide, with platted wire on the end of it. This whip was put in requisition very frequently and freely, and a small offence on the part of a slave furnished an occasion for its use. During the time that Mr. Cook was overseer, I was a house servant – a situation preferable to that of a field hand, as I was better fed, better clothed, and not obliged to rise at the ringing of the bell, but about half an hour after. I have often laid and heard the crack of the whip, and the screams of the slave. My mother was a field hand, and one morning was ten or fifteen minutes behind the others in getting into the field. As soon as she reached the spot where they were at work, the overseer commenced whipping her. She cried, "Oh! pray – Oh! pray – Oh! pray" – these are generally the words of slaves, when imploring mercy at the hands of their oppressors. I heard her voice, and knew it, and jumped out of my bunk, and went to the door. Though the field was some distance from the house, I could hear every crack of the whip, and every groan and cry of my poor mother. I remained at the door, not daring to venture any further. The cold chills ran over me, and I wept aloud. After giving her ten lashes, the sound of the whip ceased, and I returned to my bed, and found no consolation but in my tears. Experience has taught me that nothing can be more heart-rending than for one to see a dear and beloved mother or sister tortured, and to hear their cries, and not be able to render them assistance. But such is the position which an American slave occupies.



My master, being a politician, soon found those who were ready to put him into office, for the favors he could render them; and a few years after his arrival in Missouri he was elected to a seat in the legislature. In his absence from home everything was left in charge of Mr. Cook, the overseer, and he soon became more tyrannical and cruel. Among the slaves on the plantation was one by the name of Randall. He was a man about six feet high, and well-proportioned, and known as a man of great strength and power. He was considered the most valuable and able-bodied slave on the plantation; but no matter how good or useful a slave may be, he seldom escapes the lash. But it was not so with Randall. He had been on the plantation since my earliest recollection, and I had never known of his being flogged. No thanks were due to the master or overseer for this. I have often heard him declare that no white man should ever whip him – that he would die first.

Cook, from the time that he came upon the plantation, had frequently declared that he could and would flog any nigger that was put into the field to work under him. My master had repeatedly told him not to attempt to whip Randall, but he was determined to try it. As soon as he was left sole dictator, he thought the time had come to put his threats into execution. He soon began to find fault with Randall, and threatened to whip him if he did not do better. One day he gave him a very hard task – more than he could possibly do; and at night, the task not being performed, he told Randall that he should remember him the next morning. On the following morning, after the hands had taken breakfast, Cook called out to Randall, and told him that he intended to whip him; and ordered him to cross his hands and be tied. Randall asked why he wished to whip him. He answered, because he had not finished his task the day before. Randall said that the task was too great, or he should have done it. Cook said it made no difference – he should whip him. Randall stood silent for a moment, and then said, “Mr. Cook, I have always tried to please you since you have been on the plantation, and I find you are determined not to be satisfied with my work, let me do as well as I may. No man has laid hands on me, to whip me, for the last ten years, and I have long since come to the conclusion not to be whipped by any man living.” Cook, finding by Randall’s determined look and gestures, that he would resist, called three of the hands from their work, and commanded them to seize Randall, and tie him. The hands stood still; – they knew Randall – and they also knew him to be a powerful man, and were afraid to grapple with him. As soon as Cook had ordered the men to seize him, Randall turned to them, and said – “Boys, you all know me; you know that I can handle any three of you, and the man that lays hands on me shall die. This white man can’t whip me himself, and therefore he has called you to help him.” The overseer was unable to prevail upon them to seize and secure Randall, and finally ordered them all to go to their work together.

Nothing was said to Randall by the overseer for more than a week. One morning, however, while the hands were at work in the field, he came into it, accompanied by three friends of his, Thompson, Woodbridge and Jones. They came up to where Randall was at work, and Cook ordered him to leave his work, and go with them to the barn. He refused to go; whereupon he was attacked by the overseer and his companions, when he turned upon them, and laid them, one after another, prostrate on the ground. Woodbridge drew out his pistol, and fired at him, and brought him to the ground by a pistol ball. The others rushed upon him with their clubs, and beat him over the head and face, until they succeeded in tying him. He was then taken to the barn, and tied to a beam. Cook gave him over one hundred lashes with a heavy cow-hide, had him washed with salt and water, and left him tied during the day. The next day he was untied, and taken to a blacksmith’s shop, and had a ball and chain attached to his leg. He was compelled to labor in the field, and perform the same amount of work that the other hands did. When his master returned home, he was much pleased to find that Randall had been subdued in his absence.

1814

1814



William Lee obtained a permanent appointment as Inspector over the Salem Custom House.⁵



The [Concord](#) Female Charitable Society was founded for “relieving distress, encouraging industry, and promoting virtue and happiness among the female part of the community” — this attention-needing part of the community being made up primarily of the young white females living in tenements above Derby’s Bridge on the Assabet River while working at the factory “started in the west part of town by John Brown of Framingham MA, where [cotton](#) could be woven” — whose unused reproductive organs were a potential source of contamination.⁶

The Concord Female Charitable Society was formed in 1814 for “relieving distress, encouraging industry, and promoting virtue and happiness among the female part of the community.” Two meetings are held annually for transacting the public business, and others monthly to prepare clothing, and to devise other means to relieve distress.⁷

5. In a previous edifice. The structure in which [Nathaniel Hawthorne](#) would be the supervising Surveyor would not be erected until 1819.

6. [Cynthia Dunbar Thoreau](#) would join this society in 1825.

7. [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 David 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.)



For a year, Oliver Patten, 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	

This was the condition of employment in [Concord](#):

EMPLOYMENT.— Agriculture is the greatest source of wealth to the town. Manufactures are next in rank. Three farmers in the town own about 1000 sheep, the value of whose wool was estimated, in 1831, at \$1500. There were raised 884,000 teasles. The oldest cotton-mill now [1835] in this state was commenced in this town in 1805, and the manufacture of cotton soon after began by Messrs. Hartwell and Brown, and has since been carried on by Ephraim H. Bellows through the various fluctuations of the business. The proprietors were incorporated in 1832. The mill contained 1100 spindles, 20 looms, employs 9 men, 3 boys, and 30 girls, works 50,000 lbs. of cotton, and makes 188,000 yards of cloth annually, valued at \$17,900. David Loring commenced the manufacture of lead pipes in 1819, and of sheet lead in 1831. He employs 6 men, and upwards of 300,000 lbs. of lead are annually wrought, valued, when ready for sale, at about 20,000. In the extensive establishments for the manufacture of chaises, harness, and carriages, owned by [Colonel William Whiting](#) and the Messrs. Robbins, the value of the articles manufactured last year was estimated at \$14,000. The smithery, where the iron work was made, used upwards of 100,000 lbs. of iron, and 4,000 of steel, in 1831. Henry H. Merrill, the proprietor, erected, in

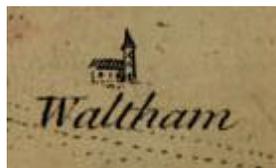
1832, a steam-engine, and has otherwise enlarged his works. Elijah Wood commenced the manufacture of boots and shoes in 1812 and makes, annually, about \$6,000 worth. [Nehemiah Ball](#) began the same business in 1832. From 3000 to 6000 gross black lead pencils and points are annually made in town. William Monroe commenced the manufacture of these in 1812; and his method of making them he regards as his own invention, having, he informs me, had no instruction from anyone in relation to the subject. "The lead for the first pencil was ground with the head of a hammer, was mixed in a common spoon, and the pencil sold to Benjamin Adams in Boston." In 1814 he made 1212 gross, which he sold for \$5,946. He has since made about 35,000 gross; in some years 4,000 gross of pencils, and 1,000 of points. John Thoreau and others in the town have also carried on the business extensively, but the profits are now [1835] very much reduced. Mr. Thoreau also makes red lead pencils and glass paper. There were also made, in 1831, 50 brass time-pieces, 1,300 hats, 562 dozen bellows, 100 guns, 300,000 bricks, 500 barrels, 20,000 lbs. bar soap, 5,000 nail-kegs, and cabinet ware, the value of which was estimated at \$14,860. This is what is generally termed wholesale business, and includes very little *custom work*; the articles manufactured being principally sold abroad. There are 6 warehouses and stores; one bookstore and bindery; two saw-mills; and two grist-mills, at which it was estimated that 12,000 bushels of grain were ground the last year [1834?]. The manufacturing and mechanical business of the town is increasing, and promises to be a great source of wealth.⁸

 A news item relating to the development of ELECTRIC  WALDEN technology: During this year and the next, Nicholas-Louis Robert's new papermaking machine went into production on the Somme River.⁹

ELECTRIC WALDEN

HISTORY OF THE PRESS

 During this year a cotton spinning and textile weaving mill was being constructed at Waltham, Massachusetts. The Boston Manufacturing Company was introducing the power loom, the 1st manufacture of all phases of cotton production in one plant anywhere in the world. The large labor force consisted initially primarily of Yankee farm women. Francis Cabot Lowell perfected his power loom, and the textile industry, which would be transforming Lawrence, Lowell, Fall River, [New Bedford](#), and other cities into great manufacturing centers, was off to a flying start.



8. [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.)
9. Paper was still being made exclusively from [cotton rags](#), not from wood pulp (it would be the tree's turn later, much later).

➡ The [Inquisition](#) was re-established in Spain.

➡ There was a joint crusade by Presbyterians and Congregationalist to stop mail availability at the US post office on Sundays, a practice which had begun as of 1810.

➡ Emma Hart Willard opened a Female Seminary in her home in Middlebury, Vermont and began to teach the first college-level courses available to US women. She proposed to [Middlebury College](#) that her students be allowed to audit classes there but of course that proposal was denied.

➡ From this year into 1825, in the Caribbean, there would be repeated engagements between [pirates](#) and American ships or squadrons especially ashore and offshore about Cuba, Puerto Rico, Santo Domingo, and Yucatan. Some 3,000 pirate attacks on merchantmen would be reported between 1815 and 1823. In this pirate suppression activity, by 1822, Commodore James Biddle would be employing in the West Indies a squadron of 2 frigates, 4 sloops of war, 2 brigs, 4 schooners, and 2 gunboats.

US MILITARY INTERVENTIONS

➡ Although standardization had not yet set in, a US flag being flown in about this period would probably have looked something like this preserved example done in cotton cloth:





1814

1814



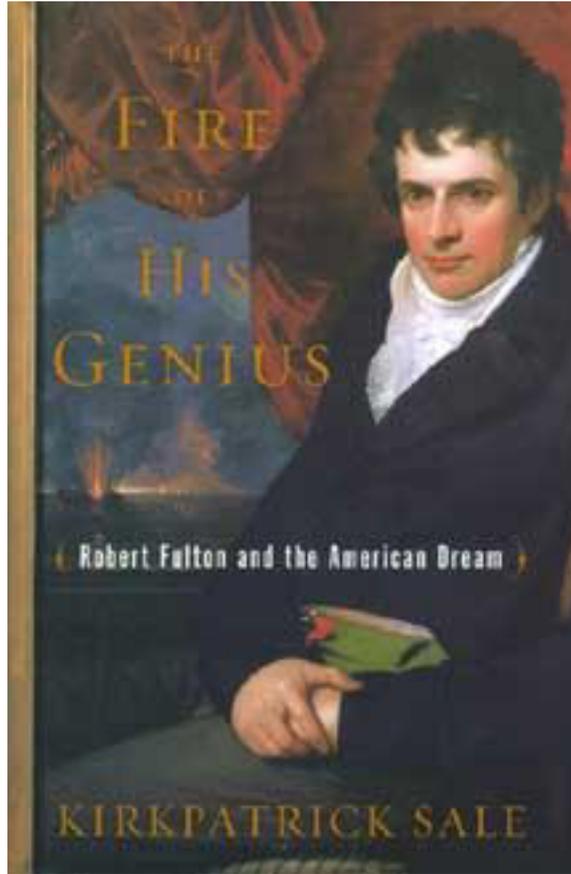
Codification of the doctrinal terms for admission to the “Church of [Harvard University](#),” that is, the tests of faith required of any graduating Senior seeking admission to the program of [Harvard Divinity School](#). Henceforth, on the “Form of Admission,” one would have to declare one’s “faith” in Jesus Christ. Not only that, but one would have to declare that one accepted “his religion” (he evidently worshiped himself) and “his laws,” and accepted them without any reservation whatever. Furthermore, one had to believe in the doctrine of salvation, and one would be forced to declare an “earnest desire to obtain the salvation proposed in the Gospel.” It was not enough to run the gantlet and jump through the hoop, you had to be salivating to be allowed to run the gantlet and salivating to be allowed to jump through the hoop. Beyond that, the matriculating student would need to acknowledge his (gender term used deliberately) “humble and grateful reliance on God for the pardon of sin,” of course, and pledge to seek “the riches of divine favour” in our Lord Jesus Christ (be sure to observe all capitalization conventions). Now, when I was in college in the 1950s, in order to graduate one had to pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the country for which it stands, and sign a loyalty oath and place it on file in the appropriate repository, and declare that one was not then nor had one ever been a member of the Communist Party or any group considered by the Attorney General of the United States of America to be affiliated with said Communist Party, but that was nothing so intrusive as this must have been! I was able to joke with these people, saying things like “Look, no commie would have any problem signing this stuff, you know that don’t you?” But suppose that in 1837 a student had overlooked to capitalize the word “Lord,” would that have been understood as an oversight or would it have been considered to be prime evidence of an attitude problem?

So we need not ask ourselves why it was that [Henry Thoreau](#) did not go on to divinity school. He didn’t need to. Cambridge was full of young gents who had no alternative but to put up with this sort of happy horse shit, but Thoreau was not of the gent class. He had come from a local family with a solid and independent financial footing in a peasant cottage craft, the fashioning of quality pencils of [graphite](#) and cedarwood, and this gave him a better choice that was available to young gentlemen in suits who could not expect to make a decent living by any skill of their own hands. We need not condemn them for demeaning themselves with these pledges, but then, besides that, we need not wonder that Thoreau chose to avoid such pledges. Simply, he could.

1814

1814

➡ In New York, Robert Fulton launched his steam frigate.



➡ [Thomas Bulfinch](#) and [Andrew Bigelow](#) graduated from [Harvard College](#).

NEW "HARVARD MEN"

(Bigelow would be studying for the law, and then switch to divinity.)

➡ Since the United States and the British were at war, General Andrew Jackson took Pensacola in Florida in order to drive out the British who had been there under Spanish protection.

1814

1814



Shortly after the birth of [Adrien-Emmanuel Rouquette](#) in 1813, perhaps in this year, the Rouquette family moved to Bayou Saint John on the outskirts of New Orleans, near settlements of Choctaw tribespeople.



When he had been 5, almost 6, [Henry C. Wright](#)'s mother had suddenly and unexpectedly died. His father remarried but at this point, while he was 17, his stepmother Polly also died. His father thereupon apprenticed him to a hatter of Norwich, David Bright and he began to live in this person's attic. After five months he was able to walk home for a visit with his family, 30 miles — only to encounter there his father's new, 3d, wife.



From this year into 1828 Alexis de Tocqueville's father would be serving as *prefect* throughout France — Angers, Beauvais, Dijon, Metz, Amiens, and Versailles.



➡ [Washington Irving](#) served as a colonel in the New York Militia and as an aide-de-camp to Governor Daniel Tompkins. His “Philip of Pokanoket” constructed the sachem [Metacom](#) of the [Wampanoag](#) as “a patriot attached to his native soil — a prince true to his subjects, and indignant of their wrongs — a soldier, daring in battle, firm in adversity, patient of fatigue, of hunger, of every variety of bodily suffering, and ready to perish in the cause he had espoused”:¹⁰

“KING PHILLIP’S WAR”



METAMORA

While the Mathers had considered Philip a devilish, barbarous villain and even, in Cotton’s words, a “blasphemous leviathan,” Washington Irving recast the Wampanoag leader as an honorable, patriotic hero, nobler than the noblest of Noble Savage. In effect, Irving reversed the version of King Philip’s War that had been popular during the American Revolution. In 1775 Americans had been asked to think of the British as simply “more distant savages” than the Indian neighbors their forefathers had fought in 1675. They had seen King Philip’s War (American colonists vs. redskins) as a crude rehearsal for the American Revolution (American colonists vs. redcoats). Washington Irving disagreed. He asked Americans to identify less with Mather, Church, and Hubbard and more with Metacom and his warriors. Philip, in Irving’s estimation, was a courageous leader struggling to free his people from the foreign tyranny embodied by colonial authorities.



“The People make their recollection fit in with their sufferings.”

— Thucydides, HISTORY OF THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR



10. Here the actor [Edwin Forrest](#) is posing in his sachem stage costume in the studio of Mathew B. Brady in about 1860 as the tragic hero “Metamora” of the oft-staged play about Metacom designed for him in 1828 by Concord’s John Augustus Stone (*METAMORA: OR THE LAST OF THE WAMPANOAGS*). The pose minimizes the actor’s immense calves, which were notorious in his era. Brady used his impressive Imperial format, with a collodion negative that measures 20 x 17 inches uncropped, a format that needed to be prepared and exposed while still wet. This is a bitmapped image of a modern salted paper print from that original collodion negative, which is a gift of The Edwin Forrest Home at the National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution, Washington DC.

➡ [Thomas Carlyle](#) left Edinburgh University without a degree to teach mathematics at Annan Academy and other grammar schools while devouring German literature and philosophy. He developed a friendship with Edward Irving.

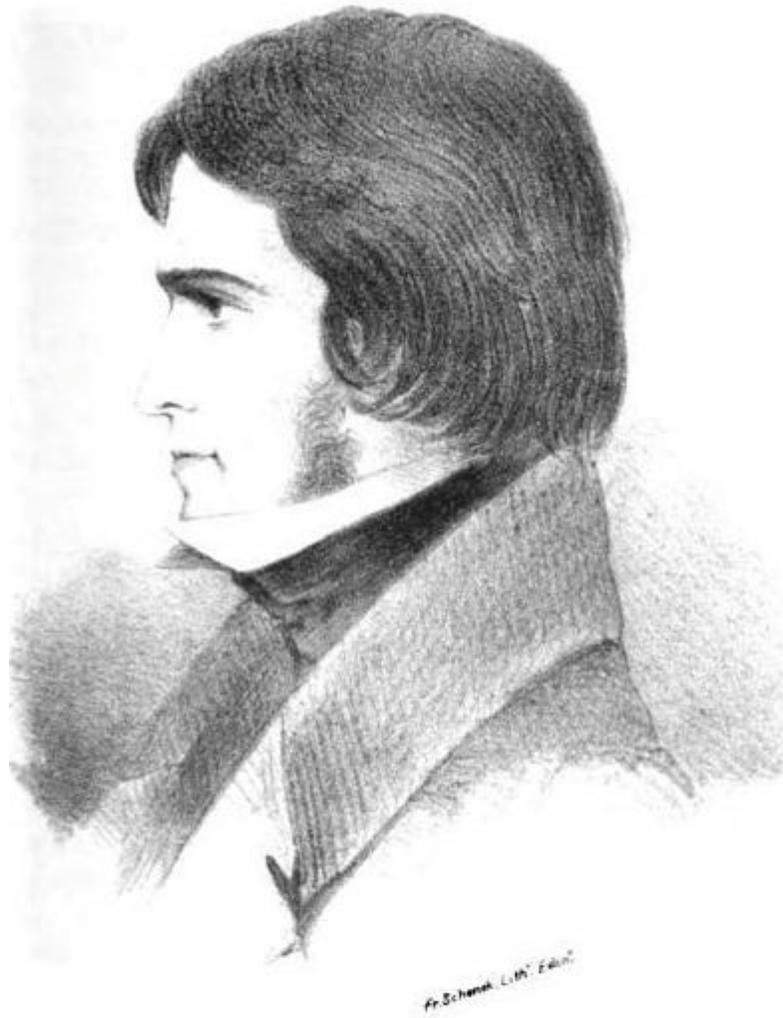
He seems to have gone to school at Annan, on the shore of the Solway Firth, and there, as he himself writes, "heard of famed professors, of high matters classical, mathematical, a whole Wonderland of Knowledge," from Edward Irving, then a young man "fresh from Edinburgh, with college prizes, ... come 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.

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

➡ By this point the most significant disease of the disease-ridden population of dusky "neophyte" *Juaneño* serfs at Mission San Juan Capistrano had become [syphilis](#), with the symptoms already manifest in many cases at birth. Few were surviving beyond the age of 25, for if the syphilis spirochete did not carry them away, they would succumb to the endemic consumption and dysentery, or to pneumonia, or the flu. The basic thing was that the people had no spirit remaining, as there was absolutely nothing they could expect of life other than incessant hard labor at the mercy of the Spanish civil and religious overlords. A hospital or infirmary consisting of bedrooms, salas, and a chapel was constructed in the mission compound.



➡ The town of [Ipswich](#), which had voted in 1803 to send relief for sufferers by fire at Portsmouth, New Hampshire in the amount of \$100, at this point voted again to send relief to that town, this time in the amount of \$250.



THOMAS CARLYLE.
WITH THE PERMISSION OF COUNT D'ORSAY.

1814

1814

→ Byron's *THE CORSAIR* (10,000 copies sold immediately), "Ode to Napoleon Buonaparte," *LARA* appeared later in the year. The Edinburgh Review awarded favorable reviews to *THE CORSAIR* and to *THE BRIDE OF ABYDOS* (1813), commenting on the character-type of the hero.

→ [Thomas Hood](#) took up engraving, and published his first writings in the Dundee Advertiser.



1814

1814

➡ The Congress of Vienna opened. St. Lucia became a British crown colony. Guadeloupe and Martinique were returned to France. Abolitionists prepared to lobby that body as sugar prices reached record highs. What was going on? The treaty of Paris had restored the French slave trade for five years and a mass petition had ensued in England and the British government had begun a strong diplomatic push for total international abolition. The Dutch renounced participation in the [international slave trade](#) before their colonies were restored. The French agreed to a restriction of the slave-trade coast.

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

According to HOUSE REPORTS, 17th Congress, 1st session II (No. 92, page 46) and to HOUSE REPORTS, 21st Congress, 1st session III (No. 348, page 147), the [negrero](#) *Saucy Jack*, while carrying off [slaves](#) from Africa, attacked a British cruiser.



➡ Daniel O’Connell opinioned that the group which he was seeking to represent, the [Catholic Irish](#), “had ceased to be whitewashed negroes, and had thrown off ...[as far as the Whigs were concerned] all traces of the colour of servitude.”

SLAVERY

➡ At approximately this point, the idealistic young painter Samuel F.B. Morse who had painted a “Dying Hercules” in 1812/1813 in England returned to the USA. His mama warned him “You must not expect to paint anything in this country for which you will receive any money to support you, but portraits.”¹¹



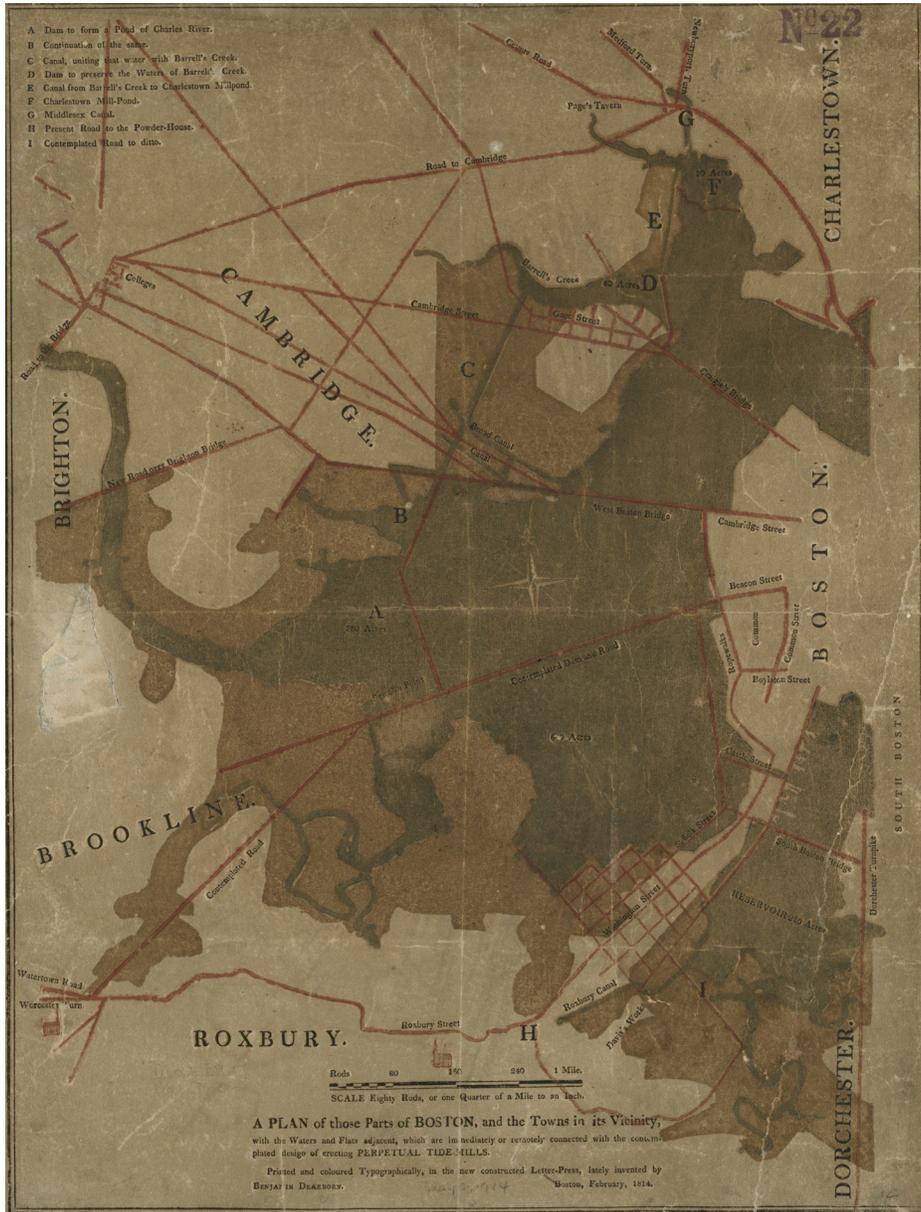
11. The list of American artists who were also inventors includes not only Samuel F.B. Morse, and Robert Fulton, but also Charles Willson Peale, William Sidney Mount, Thomas Eakins, J.G. Chapman, and Thomas Cole.

1814

1814



During this year and the next John Lowell would be the vice-president of the [Boston](#) initiative which would eventually become the Boston Athenæum.



MAPS OF BOSTON



Horace Rice Hosmer's eldest brother Joseph Hosmer, Jr., a schoolmate of the Thoreau brothers, was born. He would become a cordwainer (shoemaker).



Peter Fidler was employed by Lord Selkirk to lay out 36 plots along the banks of the Red River. These would be the 1st property surveys on the American prairies.

1814

1814

→ Ferdinand III was reinstated as the grand-duke of Tuscany (until 1824).

ITALY

→ Lombardy, with Venice, was regained by Austria.

ITALY

→ [Walter Scott](#) toured the Orkney, Shetland, and Hebridean islands with Robert Lewis Stevenson's grandfather and a group of other lighthouse commissioners.



[Sir Walter](#) visited [Malcolm Laing](#) at his estate on Orkney: “Our old acquaintance, though an invalid, received us kindly; he looks very poorly, and cannot walk without assistance, but seems to retain all the quick, earnest, and vivacious intelligence of his character and manner.”

[Robert Jamieson](#), Henry William Weber, and [Walter Scott](#)'s *ILLUSTRATIONS OF NORTHERN ANTIQUITIES: FROM THE EARLIER TEUTONIC AND SCANDINAVIAN ROMANCES; BEING AN ABSTRACT OF THE BOOK OF HEROES, AND NIBELUNGEN LAY; WITH TRANSLATIONS OF METRICAL TALES, FROM THE OLD GERMAN, DANISH, SWEDISH, AND ICELANDIC LANGUAGES; WITH NOTES AND DISSERTATIONS* (Edinburgh: Printed by J. Ballantyne and Co. for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, London; and John Ballantyne and Co., Edinburgh).

NORTHERN ANTIQUITIES

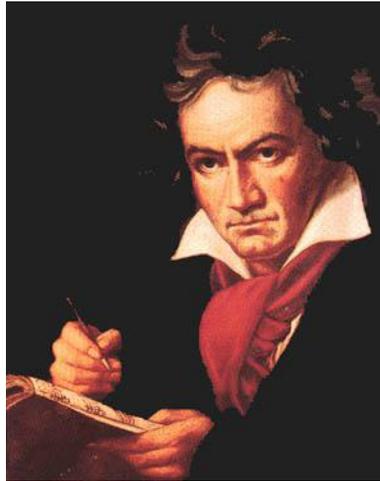
1814

1814

→ Alexandre Lenoir (1761-1839) bought into the notion that the cult of Freemasonry was of ancient origin, by incautiously accepting Father Terrasson's *SETHOS*, a novel of 1731, as authentic historicizing.

Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons

→ Ludwig van Beethoven's opera "Fidelio."



→ Maria Edgeworth's PATRONAGE.

→ For £230, Josiah Henry Wilkinson purchased the head from the corpse of [Oliver Cromwell](#), from the Russell museum which had had custody of it, in order to lug it from party to party for show-and-tell. Maria Edgeworth would write about viewing this grisly object upon one such festive occasion:

Mr. Wilkinson its present possessor doats [sic] on it. A frightful skull it is -covered with parched yellow skin like any other mummy and with its chestnut hair, eyebrows and beard in glorious preservation- the head is still fastened to a pole.



At this event, the guests were taking turns standing at a window holding it. (I am unable to discern whether they were merely using the window as a source of light for close inspection of the grisly object, or were holding it up to this window on its pole in order to non-plus casual strollers on the sidewalk outside.)

THE MARKET FOR HUMAN BODY PARTS

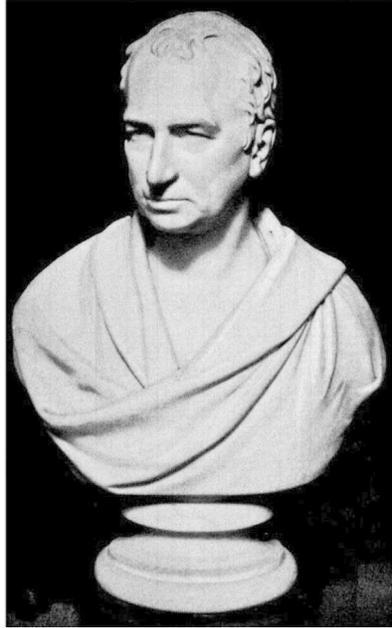
→ A group of "ultras" (the right-wing religious: Jerry Falwell types) took [Voltaire](#)'s remains from his enormous sarcophagus opposite [Rousseau](#)'s at the Pantheon in Paris and dumped them in a garbage heap. This would not be known for some 50 years, until the sarcophagus would be checked and found to have been emptied. His heart, which had been removed from his body prior to burial, is now in the Bibliotheque nationale in Paris. His brain, which had been likewise removed, has been auctioned to a private party and has disappeared.

DIGGING UP THE DEAD

1814

1814

 [Henry Thomas Colebrooke](#) had for 9 years been President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. He returned from [India](#) to England to found the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain.



1814

1814



The 1st volume of [Alexander von Humboldt](#)'s *RELATION HISTORIQUE* or PERSONAL NARRATIVE, the next two published volumes of which would appear in French in 1819 and 1825 (he would destroy the 4th volume of his manuscript), and the 1st English version of which would appear in 1822 as the well-known radical Helen Maria Williams's PERSONAL NARRATIVE OF TRAVELS TO THE EQUINOCTIAL REGIONS OF THE NEW CONTINENT DURING THE YEARS 1799-1804 (London: Longman et al.).



THE SCIENCE OF 1814

[Patrick Syme](#)'s revised version of [Abraham Gottlob Werner](#)'s 1774 *VON DEN ÄUßERLICHEN KENNZEICHEN DER FOßILIEN* (ON THE EXTERNAL CHARACTERS OF FOSSILS, OR OF MINERALS), entitled WERNER'S NOMENCLATURE OF COLOURS, WITH ADDITIONS, ARRANGED SO AS TO RENDER IT USEFUL TO THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.

ABRAHAM G. WERNER



T. Wightman, Jr. engraved a 38 inch by 29 inch map of [Boston](#) drawn by John G. Hales, showing the positions of houses and the bounds of the plots.

MAPS OF BOSTON



The Pennsylvania Company prepared two life-expectancy tables for use by the emerging American [insurance](#) industry.



Continuation of the essays in Robert Dale Owen's A NEW VIEW OF SOCIETY, which would not be complete with all four essays until 1816.

READ THE FULL TEXT

➡ By this point in his career, Frederick Marryat had risen to the rank of lieutenant and was aboard the *Newcastle*, sailing off the coast of North America — that is, until he was invalided home.



➡ Regular public stage service was beginning between New-York and [Boston](#).

➡ The 1st flour was being exported from Rochester, [New York](#), and the 3d mill was built there.

➡ The creation of the steam-powered circular saw enabled the creation of the standard “2x4” or “two-by-four” stick of construction lumber now uniformly used as a partition stud in balloon framing.

James Wood in London made [flutes](#) with 3 tuning slides.

➡ The dark lines of the solar spectrum were charted by Joseph von Fraunhofer of Germany. This rediscovery of absorption spectra that had in 1802 been noted by William Hyde Wollaston, but not understood, would help to determine their position with improved precision — and it would be the exactness of their position that eventually would tell us what were the elements that they represented.

HISTORY OF OPTICS

ASTRONOMY

➡ The streets of the district of St. Margaret’s Westminster, [London](#) were the 1st to be illuminated by gas.

WILLIAM MURDOCK

➡ In [London](#), the Infirmary for Asthma, [Consumption](#) and other Diseases (later Brompton Chest Hospital) opened on Brushfield Street, Spitalfields.

➡ A heavy boot termed the “Blucher,” or “Bluchers,” became popular when a Prussian general, Gebhard Leberecht von Blücher, visited [London](#).

➡ In [London](#), the opening of the Dulwich Picture Gallery, the 1st public art gallery in Britain.

➡ In [London](#), work began on Southwark Bridge.

1814

1814

→ [Dr. Jacob Bigelow](#) along with William Dandridge Peck delivered the initial lectures on [botany](#) offered at [Harvard College](#). In this year he produced *FLORULA BOSTONIENSIS*, A COLLECTION OF PLANTS OF BOSTON AND ITS ENVIRONS, WITH THEIR GENERIC AND SPECIFIC CHARACTERS, SYNONYMS, DESCRIPTIONS, PLACES OF GROWTH, AND TIME OF FLOWERING AND OCCASIONAL REMARKS, a text dealing with plants growing within a 10-mile radius of Boston (published by Cummings & Hilliard of Boston, printed by Hilliard & Metcalf of Cambridge). Gradually this would be extended, 1840 edition upon 1824 edition, to cover all of the plant life of New England. It would become the standard flora for the region up to the appearance in 1848 of Professor [Asa Gray](#)'s MANUAL. (In this year the good doctor, busy as a bumblebee in clover, also prepared an edition, with notes, of Sir J.E. Smith's work on botany.)

FLORULA BOSTONIENSIS

→ 1st edition of Friedrich Traugott Pursh¹² or Frederick Pursh's *FLORA AMERICAE SEPTENTRIONALIS*. This was the 1st American flora to include plants from the West Coast — to which Pursh had had access in Philadelphia by way of the collection of Bernard McMahon, a nurseryman who had obtained plants and seeds by way of the Lewis and Clark expedition. He described the collection of Lewis and Clark. He described twice as many species as are to be found in Michaux's *FLORA*. Unwisely, William Roscoe lent John Bradbury's herbarium specimens to Pursh, who proceeded to publish descriptions of all Bradbury's new plants (some 41 of them) in an appendix. This crushed Bradbury and he would never go on another collecting expedition.

BOTANIZING

→ [William Jackson Hooker](#) went on a 9-month botanizing excursion to France, Switzerland, and northern Italy.

BOTANIZING

John Lyon died of [typhoid fever](#) in America. He collected 3,600 plants of *Magnolia macrophylla* at one time. "His attitude was commercial; in all his journals he never expresses pleasure in a plant, but he almost invariably notes the mileage covered and the cost of the journey. Many of his so-called first introductions are due to others." Fraser and Lyon overlapped with *Pteris floribunda*, *Jeffersonia diphylla*, *Oenothera tetragona fraseri*, and several other plants. Lyon's new ones included *Chelone lyoni*, *Dicentra eximia*, and *Iris fulva*.

BOTANIZING

→ [The Recorder](#) appeared in Chillicothe, Ohio. This was published by John Andrews and was the 1st religious newspaper, being "devoted to Theology, Literature, and all matters of local and national interest."

→ During this year and the next, the [Illinois Intelligencer](#) was starting up at Kaskaskia, as the 1st newspaper in [Illinois](#).

→ [New Monthly Magazine](#) began publication.

12. This botanist had been born in Tobolsh, in Siberia, in 1774 of German parentage and educated in Dresden.

1814

1814

 General Joachim Murat deserted the [Emperor Napoléon](#) and joined the Allies. Allied armies defeated the [French](#) and entered Paris on March 30th. Napoleon abdicated and was banished to Elba. Louis XVIII entered Paris and took up the throne.



With [Bonaparte](#)'s abdication, France was opened once again to the importation of [cane sugar](#) from abroad and its domestic [beet sugar](#), produced, of necessity, without the use of slave labor, became, of necessity, noncompetitively expensive.

SWEETS
WITHOUT
SLAVERY

[Walter Savage Landor](#) and his wife had gone to the [Isle of Jersey](#) in the English Channel off the coast of France, but there they quarreled and when he set off for the mainland he was on his own. Eventually she would rejoin him, at Tours, as would his younger brother Robert Landor. At Tours they met up with [Francis George Hare of Herstmonceux, East Sussex, and Gresford, Flintshire, Wales.](#)



1814

1814

 The baptism of Ts'ai Kao, who probably was the 1st [Chinese](#) convert to Protestant Christianity. (Unfortunately, he would not be the last.)

[CHINESE CIVIL WAR](#)

 At Londonderry, [New Hampshire](#), Pinkerton Academy was incorporated.

 Edmund Kean's debut (as Shylock) at Drury Lane Theatre, plus his debut in Covent Garden.

 *Chevalier* Félix de Beaujour, who had observed the US as a French consular official, felt able to make the following observation about us in his SKETCH OF THE UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA:

Everything in the United States favors the progress of population; the emigrations from Europe, the disasters of the European colonies, but, above all, the abundance of the means of subsistence. *Marriages are there easier than in Europe, births more multiplied, and deaths relatively less frequent. It is calculated that out of sixty individuals, two are married annually, that one is born out of every twenty, and that the proportion of deaths is only one in forty. This last report, founded on careful observations, seems incredible in a country so recently cleared and naturally not healthy; but it is nonetheless true, because it accords with the number of births, which there is greater than in Europe. In the United States, more children are necessarily born than among us, because the inhabitants, in such an extent of country, finding the means of subsistence more abundant, marry at an earlier age. No human consideration there operates as a hindrance to reproduction, and the children swarm on the rich land in the same manner as do insects.*

 Publication of the journals of the expedition of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark in 1804-1806, from St. Louis across the Stony Mountains to the Columbia River and the Pacific Ocean and back. These journals introduced unfamiliar terms such as "portage," "war party," "raccoon," "moose," "running time," "groundhog," "overnight," "grizzly," "overall," "backtrack," "rattlesnake," "medicine man," "bowery," and "huckleberry," and added new variant meanings to the existing terms "stone," "snag," "bar," "creek," "brand," "fix," "hump," "knob," "suit," "settlement," and "bluff." [Henry Thoreau](#) would have a copy of this in his personal library, and would mention the expedition in the concluding chapter of [WALDEN](#).

WALDEN: What does Africa, -what does the West stand for? Is not our own interior white on the chart? black though it may prove, like the coast, when discovered. Is it the source of the Nile, or the Niger, or the Mississippi, or a North-West Passage around this continent, that we would find? Are these the problems which most concern mankind? Is Franklin the only man who is lost, that his wife should be so earnest to find him? Does Mr. Grinnell know where he himself is? Be rather the Mungo Park, the Lewis and Clarke and Frobisher, of your own streams and oceans; explore your own higher latitudes, -with shiploads of preserved meats to support you, if they be necessary; and pile the empty cans sky-high for a sign. Were preserved meats invented to preserve meat merely? Nay, be a Columbus to whole new continents and worlds within you, opening new channels, not of trade, but of thought. Every man is the lord of a realm beside which the earthly empire of the Czar is but a petty state, a hummock left by the ice. Yet some can be patriotic who have no *self-respect*, and sacrifice the greater to the less. They love the soil which makes their graves, but have no sympathy with the spirit which may still animate their clay. Patriotism is a maggot in their heads. What was the meaning of that South-Sea Exploring Expedition, with all its parade and expense, but an indirect recognition of the fact, that there are continents and seas in the moral world, to which every man is an isthmus or an inlet, yet unexplored by him, but that it is easier to sail many thousand miles through cold and storm and cannibals, in a government ship, with five hundred men and boys to assist one, than it is to explore the private sea, the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean of one's being alone.-

“Erret, et extremos alter scrutetur Iberos.
Plus habet hic vitæ, plus habet ille viæ.”

Let them wander and scrutinize the outlandish Australians.
I have more of God, they more of the road.

LEWIS AND CLARK



The Boston Asylum for Indigent Boys began to care for poor orphans between the ages of 7 and 14. There was a school next door to this facility and although there was not supposed to be any contact between these two classes of youth, the orphan boys would find ways to fashion toys and various small objects and sell them through the fence to the school boys.

1814

1814

➡ Between this year and 1821, Thomson would be creating this map:



WOMEN HANGED IN ENGLAND DURING 1814

Date	Name	Place of execution	Crime
28/03	Mary Gibbs	Ipswich	Murder of child
20/04	Sarah Owens	Ilchester	Stealing in dwelling house
01/08	Mary Cook	Dorchester	Murder of child

➡ Cape Colony in south Africa was formally ceded to Britain by the Netherlands.

➡ [Noah Worcester](#)'s SOLEMN REVIEW OF THE CUSTOM OF WAR.

➡ Sydney Owenson (Lady Morgan)'s O'DONNELL.

➡ [James Henry Leigh Hunt](#)'s THE FEAST OF POETS.

➡ Frances Burney's THE WANDERER.

➡ Jane Austen's MANSFIELD PARK, published anonymously.

➡ [Robert Southey](#)'s RODERICK, THE LAST OF THE GOTHES.

➡ Cary's translation of Dante's DIVINE COMEDY.

➡ The British accomplished the treaty with Iran (Persia) known as the Definitive Treaty.

JANUARY

➡ January: Under the care of George Ord, Alexander Wilson's AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGY; OR THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE BIRDS OF THE UNITED STATES (Philadelphia: Bradford and Inskeep, Volume VIII).

AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGY

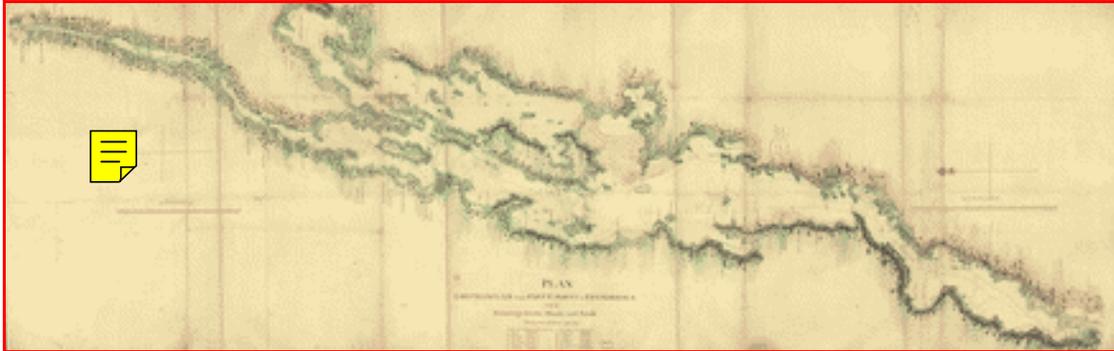
➡ January: There were at this point about 1,000 American sailors being held in the dour granite prison complex near the mist-enshrouded village of Princetown on the stark Devonshire moor about a day's march from the port town of Plymouth, England. Early in the year the whites among the American sailors being held would petition their captors to segregate their black colleagues, in order they said to stop these black Americans from stealing their property.

CRIMPING

➡ January: Anna Laetitia Aikin Barbauld created a poem describing her old age in a naturalist's terms: "There are animals that sleep all the winter; I am, I believe, become one of them; they creep into holes during the same season.... If, indeed, a warm sunshiny day occurs, they sometimes creep out of their holes."



➡ January: Brigadier General Alexander Macomb was placed in charge of the American forces along the Lake Champlain frontier.



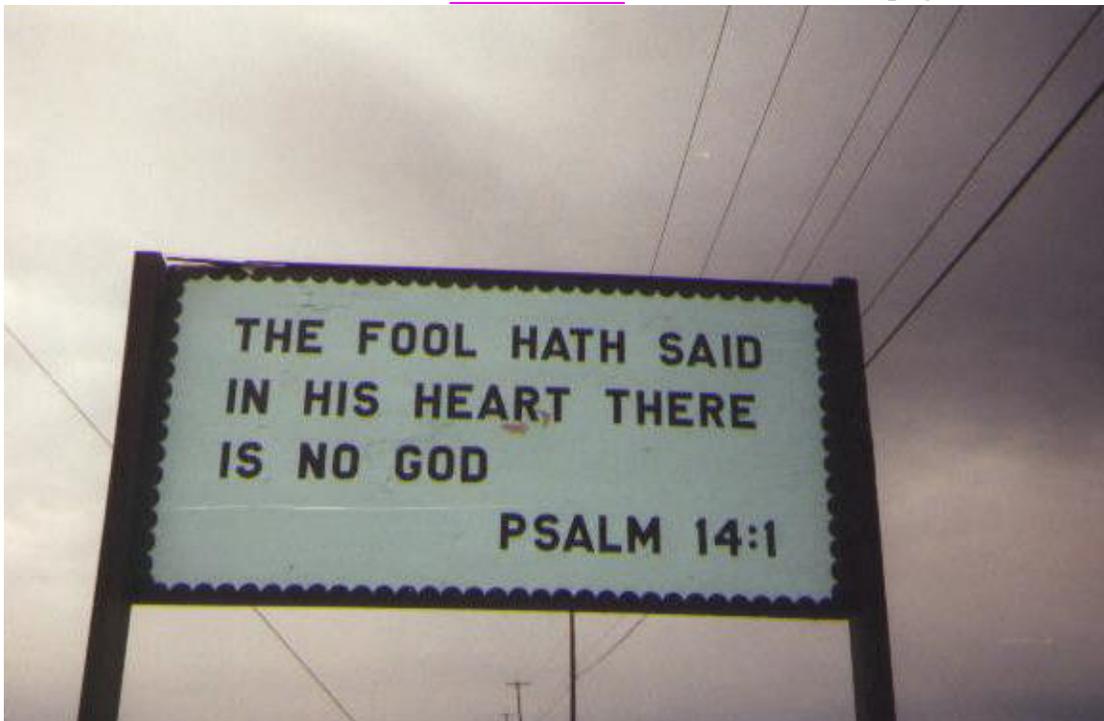
➡ January-February: [Percy Bysshe Shelley](#)'s A REFUTATION OF DEISM.



"There is a God. There is no God. Where is the problem? I am quite sure that there is a God in the sense that I am sure my love is no illusion. I am quite sure there is no God in the sense that I am sure there is nothing which resembles what I can conceive when I say that word."



– [Simone Weil](#), WAITING FOR GOD, page 32





1814

1814

 January 1, Saturday: On the [New York](#) side of the [Niagara River](#), Youngstown, Lewiston, Manchester, Schlosser, Black Rock, and Buffalo had been put to the torch. By holding [Fort Niagara](#) the British were in control not only of the mouth of the river but also of a safe haven for their warships and supply vessels.

The [Emperor Napoléon](#) replied favorably to the allied offer of December 15th.

[Hung Hsiu Ch'üan](#) 洪秀全 was born. After being disappointed in the Confucian civil service examinations, he would have visions and come to the conclusion that he must be [Jesus Christ](#)'s younger brother on a mission to redeem China (don't laugh, 25,000,000 [Chinese](#) are going to die rancid deaths on account of this fantasizing).¹³

CHINESE CIVIL WAR

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

7th day 1st of 1st M 1814 / Recd this eveng a leter from my beloved friend Micajah Collins Dated 12 M 23rd - which was a very agreeable NewYears gift.—¹⁴

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

1st day 2 of 1st M / Our Meeting this forenoon was a preciously favored season our fr D Buffum was much favor'd in a living & baptizing testimony In the Afternoon we felt the continuation of divine regard - I don't know when I have experienced better Meetings - L L Clarke took tea with us -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 January 3, Monday: The four powers in Vienna asked the Swiss cantons to meet and write a constitution (aristocratic cantons were to meet in Lucerne while democratic ones met in Zürich).

 January 4, Monday: The response from the [Emperor Napoléon](#) in Paris not yet having reached the allies in Frankfurt, they issued an ultimatum that France must be reduced to its 1792 borders.

 January 5, Wednesday: The Spanish Cortes returned to Madrid.

“Betsey Telock, Æ. 49, is burnt to death. It has been commonly reported, that she came to her end by spontaneous combustion from the inordinate use of ardent spirits. But it is the opinion of the gentleman, who first discovered her body, soon after the flames in her room were extinguished, that she caught her bed-clothes on fire with a candle, and thus lost her life.”

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

13. For all that he was JC's little brother, this guy wouldn't actually have much use for anything peculiar to the New Testament — such as for instance kindness, or forgiveness, or redemption. Instead his [Christianity](#) was going to be long on obedience, and proper worshipfulness, and his dad was to be construed as a God of vengeance. But the *Tai-p'ings* did have a useful list of prohibitions: there was to be no prostitution in their Kingdom of Heaven, or even divorce, there was to be no enslavement or even foot-binding, there was to be no recreational use of [opium](#) or [wine](#) or [tobacco](#) — and of course there was to be no gambling! Both the Chinese Communists of the PRC (People's Republic of China, on the mainland) and the Chinese Nationalists of the ROC (Republic of China, on Taiwan) now claim that they originated as this nativist resistance movement against the Manchu overlords in Beijing.

14. Stephen Wanton Gould Diary, 1812-1815: The Gould family papers are stored under control number 2033 at the Division of Rare and Manuscript Collections of Cornell University Library, Box 7 Folder 11 for July 1, 1812-August 20, 1815; also on microfilm, see Series 7

4th day 5th of 1st M / I Dreamed last night of seeing Our friend Mary Mitchell deceased - She seem'd to be in the Meeting house Yard in company with my Aunts Martha & Mary Gould & as I approached her she put out her hand to me & we shook hands together in the same manner in which we did when she was alive - This Dream has left a pleasant savor thro' the day -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 January 6, Thursday: In [Concord](#), formation of a society for the suppression of [alcohol](#) abuse.

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

5th day 6 of 1st M / Our friend Gideon Molineux & his companion Silvester Birdsill from NYork state were at our Meeting today & at [Portsmouth](#) yesterday - Gideon is a preacher of the true stamp, & manifested himself a deep searcher of States - he appeared in testimony & supplication much to the comfort of the living, & the awakening of such as were at ease - They have gone to Connanicut this Afternoon accompanied by David Buffum & John Weaver intending to have a meeting there tomorrow. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 January 7, Friday: Ira Allen, a brother of Ethan Allen and founder of Vermont, died in poverty in Philadelphia. His grave would be unmarked.

 January 8, Saturday: A detachment of infantry from Chateaugay Four Corners was ordered by General Wilkinson on a forced march of 40 miles, to Plattsburgh.

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

1st day 9th of 1st M / In our fournoon Meeting D Buffum & H Dennis appeared in very acceptable public testimony - In the Afternoon we were silent - - I thought both Meetings favor'd. - In the eveng My H went with Sisters Ruth & Joanna to Thos Robinsons

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 January 10, Monday: When other detachments of troops arrived, General Wilkinson went in person to Plattsburgh and the camp at French Mills was broken up, with all its magazines and provisions carted to Lake Champlain.

 January 11, Tuesday: The [Emperor Napoléon](#)'s brother-in-law Joachim Murat, King of Naples, defected to the Allies. In return for an Austrian guarantee of his throne and an increase in his territory, he promised to raise an army of 30,000 for the Allies.

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

5th day 13 of 1st M / Our meeting was pretty well attended & I thought it was a lean time for life. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

1814

1814

➡ January 14, Friday: By the Treaty of Kiel, Denmark ceded Norway to Sweden in return for Pomerania and Rügen and regained all territory lost to Britain except Heligoland, along with 1,000,000 thalers. Denmark obligated itself to raise an army of 10,000 for the Allies. Greenland was formally recognized as a possession of Denmark.

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

7th day 15 of 1 M / This evening I walked to [Portsmouth](#) to visit my Aged & much loved cousins Zacheus Chase & Wife - The next morning it was a severe SnowStorm which kept us within doors all Day & deprived me of Attending Meeting - The day however passed pleasantly & on 2nd day [Monday] morning I walked home & found it quite fatiguing to travel in the Snow, which however was not over my shoes except in a few places - I found my H & little son were well & done well in my absence.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

➡ January 17, Monday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Augusta would spend the following three weeks together at Newstead Abbey.



Austrian and [Russian](#) forces reached the Langres Plateau north of Dijon.

➡ January 18, Tuesday: British Foreign Secretary Viscount Castlereagh arrived in Basel, the current residence of [Tsar Alyeksandr I of Russia](#), King Friedrich Wilhelm, and Count von Metternich.

 January 20, Thursday: [Moses Prichard](#) finally was able to get married with his fiancée of 8 years, [Jane Hallett](#). For the initial 3 years of their wedded bliss they would reside at [Cynthia Dunbar Thoreau](#)'s boardinghouse in [Concord](#).

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

*5th day 1 M 20th 1814 / Our Meeting was pretty well attended & I thought was favor'd - In the preparative meeting, Several of the Queries were remarked upon especially the one respecting the Poor & friends generally that were in ability & the Overseers of the Poor were encouraged to discharge their duty especially at this season of the Year - A request from Sally Hadwen was received to be admitted to Membership - her case is peculiar - she was born after her father was disowned, but lived alternately with her Grandmother Hadwen & Aunt Dorcas Brown who brought her up in the ways of Society & she has attended Meetings of Discipline without knowing she had no right of Membership but being now inform'd of it has now requested to be confirmed as a member -
My H spent the eveng at Gilbert Chases. -*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 January 21, Friday: Modena and Reggio were occupied by Neapolitan troops.

The [Emperor Napoléon](#) ordered the release of [Pope Pius VII](#) from confinement at Fontainebleau.

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

6th day 1 M 21 / It is this day two Years that my dear Father left time in commemorating the day my mind is led into seriousness & sensations are excited which I trust are profitable to be abode under. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 January 22, Saturday: Prussian troops crossed the Meuse River.

 January 23, Sunday: Prussian troops crossed the Marne River.

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

*1st day 23 of 1 M / Our Meeting in the forenoon was well attended- A friend appeared in testimony & supplication - In the Afternoon we were Silent
Visited the Work & Alms Houses. -*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 January 25, Tuesday: The [Emperor Napoléon](#) left Paris, to take command of the capital's eastern defenses at Châlons-sur-Marne.



1814

1814

 January 27, Thursday: Creek Indians attacked the United States forces in Camp Defiance, Alabama. The attack failed but the natives inflicted heavy casualties.

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

5th day 27 of 1st M / Our friends Hinchman Haines & Joseph Haines from New Jersey were at meeting Hinchman is truly a great & deep Minister - Joseph a good Preaching Elder - Jabez Green from Cornwall Moy [Monthly] Meeting in NYork State was also at meeting & preached a little to us, but the two former were of the most importance. -

In our meeting for buisness Hinchman gave us much good advice. - & a considerable buisness was before us among which a committee was appointed to report the names of some suitable friends to the Station of Elders. -

B Mott, P Lawton, A Sherman, G Dennis & I Lawton came home to Dine with us but our Chimney took fire & burned so badly that they all left us except I Lawton. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 January 28, Friday: Ministers of the 4 most important allies met together for the 1st time, in Basel.

Elena, a dramma eroicomico per musica by Johann Simon Mayr to words of Tottola, was performed for the initial time, in Teatro Fiorentini, Naples.

 January 29, Saturday: French troops attacked Prussian troops at Brienne southeast of Paris. Both the opposing commanders, the [Emperor Napoléon](#) and General Blücher, narrowly escaped capture. The struggle produced 7,000 casualties after which the French were forced to retreat south.

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

1st day 30 of 1 M / Our Meetings were well attended- In the forenoon we had a testimony from a friend - In the evening Br J Rodman & Dr Hazard were our visitors- a short call from father Rodman. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

FEBRUARY

February: In his message to the General Assembly, [Rhode Island](#) Governor Jones denounced the Federal government in no uncertain terms for having declared war upon Great Britain. The reverses which had occurred to our arms, he considered, could be due to the new federal government's wickedness in engaging in an unjust war — a just retribution by an all-wise Providence. The governor stopped barely short of a plain threat of his state's secession from the federal Union: "We should, however, indulge the hope that our national rulers will remember that there is a point at which oppression must stop, and that, notwithstanding our respect for the laws and our strong attachment to the union of the states, there may be evils greater than can be apprehended from a refusal to submit to unconstitutional laws." Rhode Island would join with Massachusetts and Connecticut, two counties in New Hampshire, and a county in Vermont, in attending a convention on this topic in Hartford. Rhode Island would send Benjamin Hazard, Daniel Lyman, Edward Kanton, and Samuel Ward as delegates to the Hartford Convention.

READ EDWARD FIELD TEXT

The proceedings of this convention would be published in 1833 in Theodore Dwight's HISTORY OF THE HARTFORD CONVENTION: WITH A REVIEW OF THE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WHICH LED TO THE [WAR OF 1812](#).

THEODORE DWIGHT

February-April: At this point during the 1812-1815 war with Great Britain, the USS *Constitution* captured the *Picton* and three smaller vessels and escaped into Marblehead MA from two larger British frigates. It would be blockaded in Boston Harbor for eight months.

February 1, Tuesday-4, Friday: In [London](#), there was a Frost-fair on the Thames River. Below Blackfriars Bridge, as a stunt, an elephant was led from bank to bank across the river. George Davis set up a printing stall on the ice of the river, and type-set and printed there a 124-page book, FROSTIANA; OR A HISTORY OF THE RIVER THAMES IN A FROZEN STATE.





1814

1814



February 1, Tuesday: This was “Cold Tuesday” in [Concord](#). The temperature was well below zero.

In a driving blizzard at La Rothière, a combined Allied force of [Russians](#), Prussians, Austrians, Bavarians, and other [Germans](#) attacked the French forces. Due to the extreme weather, and some Allied blunders, the [Emperor Napoléon](#) was able to arrange an orderly retreat. The struggle on this day nevertheless produced some 12,000 casualties, order of magnitude.

L'oriflamme de Charles Martell, an opéra comique by Etienne-Nicolas Méhul, Henri Montan Berton, Rodolphe Kreutzer, and Ferdinando Paer to words of Etienne and Baour-Lormian, was performed for the initial time, at the Paris Opéra (this was a government effort to rally support for the Emperor and for France during this invasion).

Neapolitan troops occupied Tuscany.

[George Gordon, Lord Byron](#)'s THE CORSAIR hit the bookstore shelves — and on this day sold a magnificent 10,000 copies.

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

3rd day 1 of 2nd M 1814 / It was my intention to have gone this day to [Providence](#) to have attended our Quarterly Meeting to be held 5th day next but the River Shut with Ice last night & the Packets do not run the expense of the Stage is rather beyond prudence for me to bare & it looks so much like a Storm & indeed Snows a little this Afternoon that it seems to be rather too great a risk & undertaking for me to Walk even as far as [Warren](#) which I had contemplated & take the Stage from thence hence I see no way but to abide in the patience & see what the morrow will bring forth - My mind has been quite unsettled most of the day - but since dinner feel more like laboring for the quiet & waiting for the event. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



February 2, Wednesday: The Spanish cortes passed restrictions on King Fernando VII (should he be released by the French).

Luigi Cherubini was named a lieutenant in the “corps de musique” of the National Guard in Paris.

Visiting [Providence](#) during the cold snap, Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) and his travel party overnighated at Elmgrove, the home of Friend [Moses Brown](#):

4th day This Mornng tho' the prospect was dubious I went in the mud & slow [SNOW?] out to J Weavers & rode with him to [Providence](#) - We stoped James Maxwells in [Warren](#) & dined - then went on & reached [Moses Brown](#) before night in evening we crossed Moses Bridge. - We lodged with our fr Moses it is the first time I was ever there & found him the same interesting character at home as abroad. -

The following morning, on their way into [Providence](#), they stopped off to say hello at the home of Moses's son Moses Obadiah Brown.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



February 3, Thursday: As the [Emperor Napoléon](#) arrived in Troyes southeast of Paris, the citizens barricaded their houses and were refusing to aid his soldiers. Meanwhile, ministers of the four allies were meeting in Châtillon-sur-Seine.

Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal about a visit to the home of [Friend Moses Obadiah Brown](#):

5th day Mornng after breakfast we rode to [Providence](#) stoped a few moments at O Browns - then went down town & did a message or two before Meeting. - At Meeting our fr James Greene opened the Service in a sound & I believe seasonable & savory testimony then Hinchman Haines in a living testimony & supplication - In the Meeting for buisness Sarah Greene - daughter of Paul was appointed to the Station of an Elder - I went with Br D Rodman to Henry Russells & dined where I saw Saml Brown & his sister Eliza who inform'd me of the decease of their Mother Lydia Brown on the 26 of 10 M last. - after dinner we gave a call at Josiah Lawtons & took a dish of tea - Spent the remainder of the eveng at Caleb Wheatens & returned to Henry Russells & lodged. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



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

6th day Mornng - After breakfasting at Henrys set out for home we started from Jos Anthonys came over John Browns Bridge¹⁵ - stoped at Coles in [Warren](#) & bated our horse then over [Bristol](#) ferry to Holder Chases & dined & reached Home early in the eveng - With a thankful Heart that I had been once more favor'd to be at a Quarterly Meeting & to find my dear wife & little son in pretty good Health

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



February 5, Saturday: Preliminary peace talks between the French and the Allies began at Châtillon-sur-Seine — the Allies offered the French their 1792 boundaries and the French of course found that utterly unacceptable.

Der Götterbund, an allegorical drama by Meyer Beer (Giacomo Meyerbeer) to words of Kley, was performed for the initial time, for the birthday of the composer's mother.

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

7th day 5th of 2M 1814 / The savor of my visit still remains & I feel thankful that I have been -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



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

1st day 6 of 2 M / In our forenoon Meeting A friend bore testimony to the Truth In the Afternoon we were silent & I thought pretty good Meetings

15. Nowadays between Providence and East Providence, the bridge over the Blackstone estuary at this spot is referred to as “The Red Bridge” — although of course it is a very ordinary and plain concrete span and not colorful in any respect.

In the eveng called at D Williamses. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 February 7, Monday: A group of [Quaker](#) women, calling themselves The Flushing Female Association, began a racially integrated school for poor children of Flushing who otherwise would have been receiving no formal education at all.

 February 9, Wednesday: The Duchies of Modena and Reggio were restored to sovereignty under Duke Francesco IV.

 February 10, Thursday: French forces attacked [Russian](#) forces at Champaubert, capturing General Olssufiev and allowing only a fifth of his army to escape.

The peace talks at Châtillon-sur-Seine had been getting nowhere and at this point were suspended. The allies met amongst themselves at Troyes.

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

5th day 10 of 2 M / Our Meeting owing to the stormy weather was very small - two Women only attended, but it was among the preciousy favor'd seasons to my mind -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 February 11, Friday: When French troops clashed with [Russian](#) and Prussian troops at Montmirail east of Paris, after some 6,000 had fallen on the battlefield the Allies were forced to retreat.

 February 12, Saturday: Bayard à Mézières, ou La siège de Mézières, an opéra comique with music by Adrien Boieldieu, Luigi Cherubini and two others to words of Chazet and Dupaty, was performed for the initial time, in the Théâtre Feydeau, Paris.

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

7th day 12 of 2 M / My Mind frequently runs to my late visit at [Providence](#) with much satisfaction & has this day been reviewed with peculiar sensations which are very pleasant. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

1st day 13 of 2 M / In our forenoon Meeting C R & D B were concerned in testimony The latter I considerd much favored - In the Afternoon a few words were droped by C R - In the eveng D Rodman & I went our to S Thurstons & took tea. - I consider it a season of favor to me, being often enabled to experienced the tendering influence of Divine love for which I desire to be thankful. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



1814

1814



February 14, Thursday: [Russian](#) troops captured Soissons northeast of Paris but were then forced to retreat.

French troops crushed a combined Prussian/[Russian](#) force at Vauchamps, producing 7,600 total casualties. The Allies retreated toward the west.

French forces retook Parma after having abandoned it to Austrian forces.



February 17, Thursday: French forces attacked various German units at Mormant and Valjovan and sent them reeling in disarray.

After a week's hiatus, the peace talks were restarted at Châtillon-sur-Seine.

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

5th day 17 of 2 m / Our friends Hinchman Haines & Jospeh Haines attended our Meeting this day general information was given to the inhabitants of the town but the day proving very rainy few of them attended The meeting however was large considering the weather he appear'd both in testimony & supplication in a very deep & weighty manner. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

1814

1814



February 18, Friday: At 3PM at Montereau-Fault-Yonne just south of Paris, the [Emperor Napoléon](#) achieved yet another meaningless military victory. It was over a rearguard of the Austrian forces of Karl Philipp, Prince of Schwarzenberg and Württembergers, commanded by King Frederick I of Württemberg. 2,500 [French](#) casualties and 6,000 Allied casualties would litter the field of combat and in addition the Allies would lose 15 of their cannon. As of 2012 there are plans afoot to construct a £180,000,000 “NapoleonLand” theme park on the site of this final victory — and here is an artist’s rendition of what that theme park may come to look like:

AUTRICHE

- 1 La Gloriette, Schoenbrunn
- 2 Le Manège de Wagram
- 3 Le Soleil d'Autriche (plastron)

ITALIE

- 1 Chateau des Strozzi
- 2 Aux quatre points du monde de la pierre au sol, appartement le plus du pays, connu
- 3 Chateau de Saint Cloud
- 4 L'Angle des Montagnes
- 5 Le pont d'Arcole
- 6 Venise
- 7 L'île d'Elbe
- 8 Centre d'équitation

FRANCE

- 1 La Corse
- 2 Le chateau de Malmaison
- 3 La réserve de kangourous
- 4 Le Chateau de Saint cloud
- 5 La Bastille
- 6 La Place de Grèbe
- 7 La Machine infernale
- 8 Le Sacre de Notre Dame
- 9 Les bals du Louvre
- 10 Labyrinthes et fontaines
- 11 L'Orangerie de Saint Cloud
- 12 Coup de Chapeau
- 13 Le Bivouac
- 14 La Légion d'Honneur
- 15 Soldat de Napoléon (relicat)
- 16 Les Cent Jours
- 17 Les Invalides



PRUSSE

- 1 Les Accords de Tilsit
- 2 Les Lacs de Mazarin

RUSSIE

- 1 Le Kremlin
- 2 Le Palais des Glaces
- 3 Complexe sportif de la Moskova: piste de ski, tennis, piscine, restaurant sur le toit du bâtiment.
- 4 Parcours de la Berezina
- 5 L'Incendie de Moscou (musée)
- 6 La Cathédrale Saint-Basile

ORIENT

- 1 Topkapé
- 2 L'Aragnée du Désert
- 3 Le Sphinx
- 4 Le Mont Thor
- 5 Les Pyramides
- 6 Palais des Mamelouks
- 7 L'Aquarium
- 8 Les Flottes d'Aboukir
- 9 Coup de Trafalgar
- 10 Centre de Thalasso

AMÉRIQUES

- 1 Le Village des Antilles
- 2 Niagara Grands
- 3 Serre et Volière
- 4 Le Village de Louisiane
- 5 L'île de Sainte Hélice

M. Yves Jego, who is backing this project, hopes to have construction work underway in 2014 and an opening date during the Year of Our Lord 2017. The theme park is charted to include a museum, a hotel, shops, restaurants, and a congress. One of the exhibits is being planned as a *reprise* of the beheading of King Louis XVI,¹⁶ and also they are scheming to enable visitors to “ski” around frozen corpses of soldiers and horses on a “wintry” slope.

NEVER READ AHEAD! TO APPRECIATE FEBRUARY 18TH, 1814 AT ALL ONE MUST APPRECIATE IT AS A TODAY. IT IS TOO EARLY TO BE AWARE THAT THIS WOULD PROVE TO BE NAPOLEON’S FINAL MEANINGLESS

16. Since this is the last thing in good taste, can I have the FreedomFries concession?



1814

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MILITARY VICTORY (THE FOLLOWING DAY, TOMORROW, IS BUT A PORTION OF THE UNREALIZED FUTURE AND IFFY AT BEST, AND WATERLOO IS AS YET JUST ANOTHER MINOR FLEMISH VILLAGE).

 February 20, Sunday: Friend [Stephen Wantonould](#) wrote in his journal:

1st day 20 of 2 M / Our Meetings were as well attended as common considering the Walking - we had short communications in each. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 February 21, Monday: The [Emperor Napoléon](#), at Nogent-sur-Seine, wrote to the Austrian Emperor Franz, offering a separate peace. Nothing would come of this.

Rumors were sweeping across London that the French emperor was dead and the war over.

[Reverend Professor John Josias Conybear](#) got married with Mary Davies, daughter of the Reverend Charles Davies. The married couple would reside at Batheaston in Somerset.

 February 24, Thursday: When the [Emperor Napoléon](#) reentered Troyes there was general rejoicing.

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

5th day 24 of 2 M / The riding was so exceedingly bad & withall a very rainy day, that I thought it imprudent to attempt to go to our Moy [Monthly] Meeting which was this day held at [Portsmouth](#). - Nobody went from town but D Williams & his daughter Mary & they were obliged to stay out all night. -- It is not a little unpleasant to me to omit a Moy [Monthly] Meeting. I never do it but I feel the omission. -I rote this forenoon to my fr Obadiah Williams in Butternutts. - it is the first time since he left this Town. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 February 27, Sunday: British forces defeated French forces at Orthez, opening up southwestern France to invasion.

Symphony No. 8 in F Major, Op. 93 by [Ludwig van Beethoven](#) was performed for the initial time, in the Redoutensaal, Vienna. Audience response was warm but not uproarious. One musician in the violin section was Louis Spohr.

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

1st day 27 of 2 M 1814 / My much beloved friend Philip Dunham spent last eveng with us & was at our Meeting today. he dined with us & went aftermeeting to D Buffums & to J Dennis to lodge - Philip gave us evidences in both meetings of his Authhority in the Gospel - I love him much & hope he will be preserved & deepen in the Truth -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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February 28, Monday: Lord Liverpool appointed Edward Jesse as the 5th-ranking commissioner of hackney (hired) coaches serving Windsor Palace.¹⁷

MARCH

March: An American privateer was taken by the British fleet off Bordeaux, and its sailor crew would be incarcerated along with some 5,000 other American sailors, in the dour granite prison complex near the mist-enshrouded village of Princetown on the stark Devonshire moor about a day's march from the port town of Plymouth, England. One of these privateersmen taken off Bordeaux was a black 23-year-old named Richard Craufus who stood more than six feet three inches in height, something exceedingly unusual in that era in which the average height of an adult male was well under five feet nine inches. He would join some 900 black fellows in that prison (about 1 in 7 of the inmates) and would be kept in the granite security and punishment building labeled "4" that had its own isolated yard within the prison compound.¹⁸

CRIMPING



17. This office had been created in 1694 and would be abolished on January 5, 1832. The most common coach for hire was known as the "Growler" because of the sound made by its wheels on the pavement.



18. There was no parole for a black sailor, except, of course, in the case of a valet of a paroled white officer.

➡ March: Early during this year, the white sailors among the Americans being held in the prison complex on the Devonshire moor near Plymouth, England petitioned their captors to segregate their black colleagues — in order, they said, to stop these black Americans from stealing their property.

➡ March: [Charles Dexter Cleveland](#) entered the counting house of William B. Swett in [Boston](#), with which he would be connected until commencing studies preparatory for admission to college, in 1820.

During this month, when an attempt was made in the port of [Boston](#) to confiscate a wagonload of British goods, this attempt was intercepted by a violent mob — that had been stirred up by local merchants.

➡ March 1, Tuesday: Castlereagh's treaty with Austria, Prussia, and [Russia](#) against the [Emperor Napoléon](#).

TREATY OF CHAUMONT

[Silas Lee](#) died at the age of 54.

[SILAS LEE](#) [of [Concord](#)], brother to Joseph and Samuel before mentioned, was born July 3, 1760, graduated [at [Harvard College](#)] in 1784. He settled as an attorney at Pownalborough, now [1835] Wiscasset, [Maine](#), and in 1800 and 1801 represented the district of Lincoln and Kennebec in the 6th Congress of the United States. In January, 1802, he was appointed United States Attorney for [Maine](#), and in 1807, judge of Probate for the county of Lincoln [Maine], and held these offices till his death, March 1, 1814, aged 54.¹⁹



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

1814

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➡ March 2, Wednesday: Major Forsyth took 300 riflemen and dragoons to the lines near Champlain and Brigadier General Alexander Macomb and Colonel Clark went to the Vermont frontier to break up illicit intercourse which the Americans had been having with the British enemy during the winter. The British would be alarmed by this troop movement near the border and occupy Lacolle and strengthen the forts at St. Johns and Isle Aux Noix.

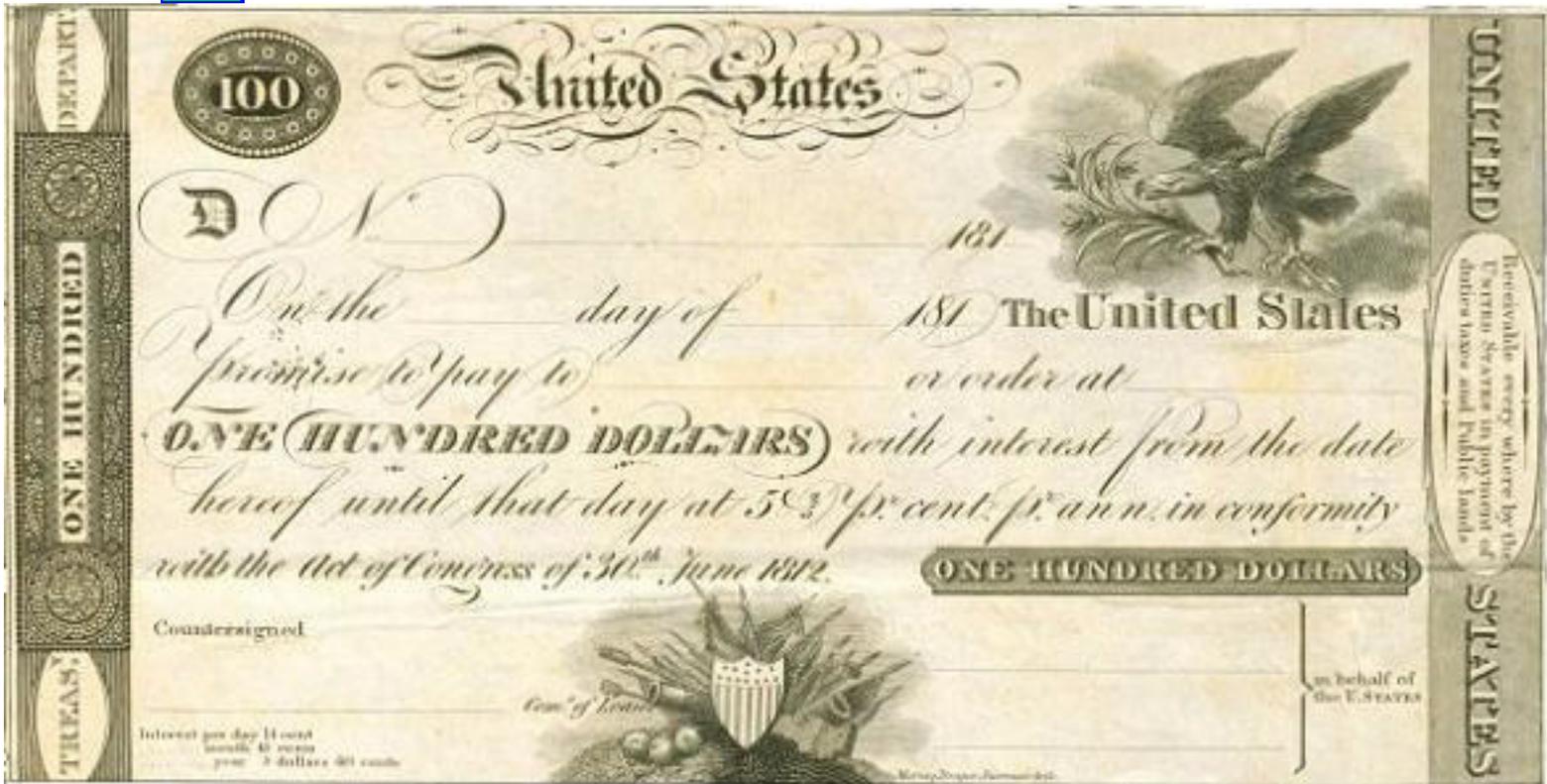
➡ March 3, Thursday: The French garrison at Soissons surrendered to the Prussians and **Russians**.

Friend **Stephen Wanton Gould** wrote in his journal:

5th day 3rd of 3 M 1814 / Our Meeting today was well attended - & I hardly know what else to say of it - We seldom escape trial of late - as respects my own condition I thought it quite as well as common. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

➡ March 4, Friday: A 3rd Issue of US Treasury Notes was authorized by the national congress:



➡ March 5, Saturday: After pushing back the French, Allied forces took possession of Troyes.

➡ March 6, Sunday: Friend **Stephen Wanton Gould** wrote in his journal:

1st day 6 of 3 M / Our Meeting this forenoon was large - C R preached first from the Text "Open thy Doors of Lebanon & let the fire devour thy Cedars - D Buffum was then concerned in an appropriate testimony & savory - but our meetings of late are seasons of exercise. - In the Afternoon my H went while I staid & took care of the little boy. -

Sister Ruth & Br John set the eveng with us. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 March 7, Monday: French troops engaged a combined Prussian-Russian force at Craonne northwest of Paris. After a battle marked by blunders on both sides, the Allies retreated north to Laon.

Luigi Cherugini's Chant guerrier was performed for the initial time, as part of the patriotic play La Rançon de Du Guesclin by Arnault, in Paris.

This material having to do with the manumission of a Kentucky family of Slaves consisting of "Pheby & Suck Billy Easter and little Phebe" is from page 163 of Deed Book C of Bullitt County by Anne Livingston (Livings1@aol.com):

Emancipations: Crenshaw, Snelling, Weathers, Simmons
Know all men by these presents that we, James Crenshaw, Jonathan
Simmons and Sarah Withers are held and firmly bound unto the Justices
of the County Court of Bullitt in the penal sum of three hundred pounds which
payment well and truly to be made we bind ourselves our Heirs Administrators.
The Conditions of the above obligation are such that if the said Crenshaw,
Simmons and Sarah shall maintain feed and clothe any of the following
Negroes To Wit: Pheby & Suck Billy Easter and little Phebe and all their
increase whom James Crenshaw has this day emancipated by a deed dated 9
Feb 1814 and shall Indemnify and prevent said Negroes or any of them from
ever becoming chargeable in any wise to the County should they or any of them be or
hereafter become infirm or decrip't then this obligation to be void otherwise to remain in
full force and virtue in Law.
Witness our hands & seals this 7th day of March 1814
[signed] James [X] Crenshaw
Jonathan Simmons
Sarah Weathers
Witnesses
Wm. Weathers
Rachel [mark] Charles
[a signature that looks something like "gew J Treni wru"]
Recorded 24 Nov 1814 Bullitt County KY Court

These documents are so utterly mysterious!

 March 9, Wednesday: At Chaumont southeast of Paris, [Russia](#), Austria, Prussia, and Great Britain published a joint treaty creating these four countries as arbiters of the future to the exclusion of lesser powers, and pledging themselves to continue the war upon France as long as necessary and never conclude any separate peace. They backdated this document to March 1st.

Prussian troops made a surprise attack on the French at Laon sending them into headlong flight.

French forces in the south fell back to Lyons.

A British force including Lord William Bentinck landed at Livorno and made for Lucca.

Samuel Wesley's Organ Concerto in C was performed for the initial time, at Covent Garden. The music had been intended for a concert on March 4th, but had not been ready — Wesley had finished it on March 5th and then he and Vincent Novello had spent the night copying parts. The manuscript was dated March 8th.

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

4th day 9 of 3 M / Our friend Mary Bonsall accompanied by Hannah Elliot & George Williams of Philadelphia came to town day before Yesterday after a meeting at Connanicut in the forenoon -rested yesterday, & today attend Meeting at [Portsmouth](#) & expect to return to town this Afternoon. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 March 10, Thursday: Die Eselshaut, oder Die blaue Insel, a feenspiel by Johann Nepomuk Hummel to words of Geway, was performed for the initial time, in the Theater-an-der-Wien, Vienna.

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

5th day 10 of 3 M / Our fr M Bonsal & G were at Meeting Mary was concerned in Savory & acceptable in testimony - My Dear H was unable to go to Meeting in consequence of the Disposition of our little Son.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 March 12, Saturday: British troops captured Bordeaux.

 March 13, Sunday: When [Russian](#) forces made a surprise night attack on French positions at Rheims northeast of Paris, the French repelled the attack, inflicting heavy casualties.

The Allies, having crossed the English Channel, at this point captured the city of Paris. That city's chief of police, Fouché, seeking alliances among the new authorities, suggested that they consider deporting his former boss [Napoléon Bonaparte](#) to the United States of America.

As peace broke out, young [George Back](#) found himself released from the prisoner-of-war camp at Verdun.

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

1st day 13 of 3 M / Our forenoon Meeting was well attended - A testimony from friend - Text "We have a little sister who has no breasts &c --Solomon B Boss & wife dined with us - - My H went to meeting in the Afternoon & I staid at home with John who



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has not been well for a week past. –

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 March 14, Monday: Lord William Bentinck, British Minister in Sicily, called on all Italians to rise against the French.

 March 17, Thursday: Lucca was occupied by Neapolitan troops.

Prussians defeated the French at Fismes.

After their defeat at Horseshoe Bend on the Tallapoosa River near present-day Alexander City, Alabama on this day, the defeated Red Sticks (Creeks) would be forced to flee to the Florida peninsula. [Sam Houston](#) had been twice wounded. His combat activities caught the eye of General Andrew Jackson.²⁰

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

*5th day 17 of 3 M / Attended Meeting which was as large as usual
– Asa Howland was there & took tea with us this Afternoon*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 March 19, Saturday: The peace conference at Châtillon-sur-Seine dissolved without result.

[Pope Pius VII](#) departed from his captivity in Savona, heading for Rome.

 March 20, Sunday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

1st day 20 of 3 M / Both our Meetings were silent which is the first, first Day in Many Months that there has been no public offering in some part of the Day. to me both were seasons of leanness. –

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 March 21, Monday: Melodies of Different Nations for piano by Muzio Clementi was published in London.

After two days of fighting, Allied troops forced the French from the field at Arcis east of Paris.

 March 22, Tuesday: A letter from the [Emperor Napoléon](#) to Empress Marie-Louise, in which he outlined his strategic plans, was captured by [Russian](#) troops.

French troops abandoned Lyon.

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

3rd day 22 of 3 M / Last eveng was very Dark with very high Wind & Snow – Sam Carr was lost in the Storm in coming from the point to his house he got blown down & Bewildered lost his way, & got into the Water & was drowned – he was this Morning found not far from the house he left when his watch was brought to me to clean

20. Have you ever wondered about fatherless boys who go out onto a battlefield and either are killed or attract the attention of a father figure? –Have you ever wondered why they would do that? –Do such situations seem like chance events, to you? –Happenstances?



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off the Last Water I was uncommonly shocked being the first I had heard of the Accident. –

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 March 24, Thursday: In an attempt to create divisions in Spain, the [Emperor Napoléon](#) released King Fernando VII at Bácsara.

The Papal States were returned to the Pope (they had been annexed by Napoléon in 1809). In return, the Pope recognized the French annexation of Avignon.

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

5th day 24 of 3rd M 1814 / Our Meeting today was silent but to me a favord Season - In the last Solomon B Boss & Joseph Robinson requested removal certificates - It seems discouraging in prospect to find our meeting so fast diminishing. –

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 March 25, Friday: The Allies forced the French to retreat at La-Fère-Champenoise. Contact between the [Emperor Napoléon](#) and Paris was cut off.

 March 27, Sunday: United States forces defeated Creek Indians at Horseshoe Bend on the Tallapoosa River of Alabama. More than 600 were killed, 146 were wounded, and some 300 native women and children were captured. Headman Red Eagle surrendered, ending the Creek uprising.

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

1st day 27 of 3 M / Silent Meetings & I thought pretty good ones After tea took a Walk round the Hill with Br D Rodman –

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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 March 26, Saturday: There was an encounter between HMS *Hebrus*, [Stephen Elliott](#) commanding, and the French frigate *L'Étoile*, which after its capture would become HMS *Topaze* (in 1848 Captain Elliott would belatedly be awarded the Naval General Service Medal with a bar inscribed HEBRUS WITH L'ETOILE).²¹



William Baker, a sergeant of the 103d regiment of infantry of the British Army, was executed as a spy on the sand ridge between Court and Brinkerhoff streets.

Here is a record of getting fired by a millionaire for being overly familiar, from the manuscript account book of Peter C. Brooks of [Boston](#) (manuscript now on file with the Massachusetts Historical Society). Guess what, the “black boy” who got kicked out was in the wrong for getting uppity, and the white master who had to fire him for wanting to get paid for his services was in the right for withholding wages:

March 26, 1814—A day or two ago we parted with our black boy, Abraham Francis, who has lived with us about two years and a

21. This is not the Professor [Stephen Elliott](#) of South Carolina, whose botany textbook Henry Thoreau would consult, and we do not know that he was related to the American Elliots.



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half, and proved a very excellent servant, till within a few days, when he took it into his head that he must have wages.—He is but seventeen years old—and we thought he had not judgment enough to spend money for himself—beside which he has an idle father who would probably insist on his wages.—Mrs. Brooks has sent him to Prime Saunders' school this winter to learn to read well and write and we think it has been a great injury to him: for it has not only put this notion of wages and independence into his head,—but has led him into company, and made him fond of staying out at night, and given him airs of familiarity very different from what he was wont to have.—From whatever cause it may arise, it is, I believe, a fact that very few blacks have conduct enough to support themselves.

 March 28, Monday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) moved into a set of rooms in Albany, Piccadilly.

 March 28, Monday: [Friend](#) Obadiah M. Brown signed his last will and testament.

Extracts from the will of Obadiah M. Brown dated March 28, 1814, and from the codicil to the said will dated October 14, 1822, relating to the “[Yearly Meeting School](#)” as a legatee, as copied from the official clerk's copy in the municipal records at the [Providence, Rhode Island](#) Town Hall by [Friend](#) John R. Kellam during October 2007:

.... (from the will:)

Item. I give to my honoured Father Moses Brown, as Treasurer of the Yearly Meeting of Friends School Fund or to his Successor that may hereafter be appointed by the Meeting for Sufferings in the Capacity of the said School Committee, an annuity of three thousand Dollars, and hereby authorize and direct my Executors to pay the same in one Year after my Decease to the said Treasurer for the Time being weather [sic] the School be in operation or not. That the Sum be a part of the Fund of said Institution to be applied for the purpose of procuring an Establishment in Land, Buildings and furnishings the necessary accommodations paying the Salaries of Instructors and assistants, and also the Board of the Scholars and Family of the Institution / nearly similar to Friends Boarding Schools of the Yearly Meeting of New York at Nine Partners, or at Weston in Pennsylvania / wherein the Children members of our religious Society of Friends with such others as may be thought best to be admitted / may receive a religious and guarded Education free from the contaminating Influence of the vain fashionable World which leads young minds from the Simplicity of Truth, and that meek and quiet Spirit exhibited by our blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ whom we profess to follow.

Item. I also give / after the Decease of my Wife Dorcas Brown / the annuity of Three thousand Dollars more to the aforesaid Institution making up the Sum of Six thousand Dollars to be paid by my Executors in one year after the Decease of my Wife, and annually afterwards to the Treasurer of the said School Fund for the Time being for the purpose of supporting and perpetuating the Institution as aforesaid.

Item. I give all my Books and Maps to the Yearly Meeting School



after the Decease of my Wife, or when the School shall be got under Way, providing she is consenting thereto how soon soever the School may be in operation.

.... (from the codicil:)

I hereby confirm the Legacy given in my Will for the use of the Yearly Meetings School, which was not then located, but now under successful operation in the Lot given by my Father for that purpose to the Institution there established to be and remain for the use of said Establishment forever.

 March 29, Tuesday: “4,000 men were collected at Champlain, of whom 100 were cavalry and 304 artillerists, having 11 pieces of cannon of small calibre. With this force General Wilkinson planned an attack against Major Hancock of the 13th who, with 600 men, occupied a stone grist-mill on the banks of the Lacolle river about five miles north of the lines.”²²

As two Allied armies converge on Meaux east of Paris, the Empress Marie-Louise and the Emperor [Napoléon I](#)'s son Napoléon-François-Charles-Joseph Bonaparte (the toddler had just celebrated his 3d birthday) quit the city heading south, along with members of the court and the Regency Council.

 March 30, Wednesday: “In the morning the American army marched out of Champlain upon the Odelltown road now nearly impassable for artillery, obstructed as it was by fallen trees and heavy snow drifts. Major Forsyth and his Rifles led the advance, followed by the 30th and 31st and part of the 11th under Col. Clark; two corps of infantry under Bissell and Smith and a reserve of 800 men under Brigadier General Alexander Macomb brought up the rear. The attack on the stone mill ended disastrously for the Americans, their loss amounting to 104 killed and wounded, among them several brave officers while the British loss reported was but 10 killed and 46 wounded. At sundown the whole army retired to Odelltown.”²³

As Allied troops reached the outskirts of Paris, Joseph Bonaparte and other high notables fled the capital, heading for Orléans. [François-Auguste-René, vicomte de Chateaubriand](#) rallied to the Bourbons. On this day thousands of copies of a pamphlet against the [Emperor Napoléon](#) became available on the streets, *DE BUONAPARTE ET DES BOURBONS*. The author would follow King Louis XVIII into exile at Ghent during the Hundred Days (March-July 1815), and would be nominated as ambassador to Sweden.

 March 31, Thursday: The French defenders of Paris agreed to an armistice. Allied armies, led by [Tsar Alyeksandr I of Russia](#), entered the French capital. As the [Russian](#) and Prussian armies entered [Paris](#), Fromental Halévy broke off piano practice to help his brother stare at Cossacks marching past his home.

There being rumors that the Elysée Palace had been mined, the Tsar took up residence in the home of Charles Maurice de Talleyrand.

The [Emperor Napoléon](#) took up residence in Fontainebleau.

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

5th day 31st of 3rd M / Our first Meeting was silent & in the

22. THREE CENTURIES IN THE CHAMPLAIN VALLEY: A COLLECTION OF HISTORICAL FACTS AND INCIDENTS. Tercentenary Edition, 1909.

23. THREE CENTURIES IN THE CHAMPLAIN VALLEY: A COLLECTION OF HISTORICAL FACTS AND INCIDENTS. Tercentenary Edition, 1909.



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last (Monthly) we had an exercising time. Things however ended well – among the things which occupied our attention was the Appointment of an Elder - Jonathon Dennis was appointed & his name concluded to be sent forward to the Quarterly Meeting. I may now remark that the company of the Aged has many times of late felt peculiarly grateful to my feelings. "Blessings brighten as they takes their leave" & very pleasant was the presence of our Aged friend Thos Robinson at meeting this day when I first saw him I was glad he was able to attend, but before the buisness of the Meeting had got through he was of great use in setting a difficult Matter before us. - My mind is often affected with heviness at the prospect of the short time which several of our worthy & useful ancients have to remain with us & tho' they may outlive many of us who are young & Active yet certainly in the course of nature their days must be nearly number'd & who will be endowed with their quallifications to manage in discipline is a thing hid yet as thro' all generations there have been some raised up & quallified to carry the Ark of the testimony there is yet room to hope that the Testimony will not be left to Reproach -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

SPRING 1814



Spring: [Bronson Alcott](#), age 14, got hired at a clock factory a couple of miles from home. He would be working unhappily in this factory for about a year.

THE ALCOTT FAMILY

1814

1814

→ Spring: The spendthrift 21-year-old heir to a baronetcy, [Percy Bysshe Shelley](#), was feeling needful of some female other than his own wife [Harriet Westbrook Shelley](#) (who just at this period was becoming again pregnant by him) or his own infant daughter Ianthe Shelley, someone with nice tits who would understand his deep spirit, someone “who can feel poetry and understand philosophy” who would be so pleasant as to ring his chimes for him. He hit on a real babe, the vulnerable motherless 16-year-old daughter of his liberally oriented friend [William Godwin](#), [Mary Godwin Wollstonecraft](#). Bingo!



WILLIAM GODWIN'S LIFE

APRIL

→ April: In Weimar, arguments between Arthur Schopenhauer, his mother, and her friend Gerstenbergk came to a head.

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→ April: [Isaac Bailey](#) produced, in [Providence, Rhode Island](#), the initial issue of THE RHODE ISLAND LITERARY REPOSITORY. His issue began with a thumbnail biography of local naval hero William Henry Allen, complete with a very nice portrait page.²⁴



W^m Henry Allen Esq.

late of the United States Navy.

THE
RHODE-ISLAND
LITERARY REPOSITORY.

New to the eye, and shifting every hour.
ARMSTRONG.

VOL. I. APRIL—1814. NO. I.

BIOGRAPHY OF CAPTAIN WILLIAM HENRY ALLEN.

"Oh, for the death of those,
Who for their country die!"—

AROUND the car of the conqueror, the bright halo of glory ever hovers. Whether he dare the storm of battle, to wrest the liberties of a nation from a tyrant's grasp; or force his triumphant course over protracted rights and a subjected people; whether he fight for freedom, or conquer to enslave; still his progress is dazzling and glorious. There is a glitter accompanying successful achievement, which takes the reason captive, and forces on the mind, respect for the favorites of fortune. But true fame is not always dependent on success. Glory may surround defeat and gleam from the tomb. Cato, "nobly falling with a falling state," and disdaining to survive the death of his country's liberties, has transmitted to the latest age a name, whose lustre dims the feebler glory of "the world's great victor."—On the fame of the truly great man, misfortune can never throw a shade. "Tis not in mortals to command success," and greatness of soul shines forth with a brighter ray amid disastrous circumstances.

LITERARY REPOSITORY

→ April 1, Friday: The French Senate met, summoned by Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord, prince de Bénévent. With 64 of the 140 members present, they voted to dethrone the [Emperor Napoléon](#) and restore the Bourbons, naming a provisional government consisting of Talleyrand and four others.

The heirs of Ambrosius Kühnel (he had died the previous August 13th) sold his Leipzig music publishing house, the Bureau de Musique, to Carl Friedrich Peters, a bookseller, who would append his name to the firm's title.

24. The author would recycle this in the following year, as part of an entire festive volume of such thumbnails of such personages in regard to whom we are anticipated to have "emulous desire": AMERICAN NAVAL BIOGRAPHY. Compiled by Isaac Bailey. Providence: Published by Isaac Bailey, near the Turk's Head. H. Mann & Co. printers.

NAVAL BIOGRAPHIES

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➡ April 2, Saturday: The northern end of Lake Champlain became free of ice, and several British vessels sailed down the lake and came to anchor near Rouses Point.



The Empress (or former Empress) Marie-Louise and her toddler Napoléon-François-Charles-Joseph Bonaparte reached Blois, soon to be joined there by three of her brothers-in-law — Joseph, Jérôme, and Louis Bonaparte.

➡ April 3, Sunday: Nobody loves a loser. The [Emperor Napoléon](#) was deposed. Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord, prince de Bénévent was named the leader of a provisional government for France.

The name of the Académie Impériale de Musique (Paris Opéra) was changed to the Académie de Musique.

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

1st day 3rd of 4th M 1814 / Our forenoon Meeting I believe was highly favor'd indeed I thought it much more than commonly so before any thing was Said & I believe nothing that was said hurt the solemnity Our Ancient fr D Buffum was well engaged in testimony wherein he was concerned to call the attention of the Youth to things which belong to their Peace - then a few Words by Father Rodman- & then Hannah Dennis concluded the Meeting in Solemn Supplication. - Our Afternoon Meeting was silent but favor'd with Solemnity. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

➡ April 4, Monday: Emissaries from the [Emperor Napoléon](#) traveled from Fontainebleau to the Rue St. Florentin inside Paris conveying his offer to abdicate in favor of his son Napoléon-François-Charles-Joseph Bonaparte under regency (the toddler had just celebrated his 3d birthday). They met with [Tsar Alyeksandr I of Russia](#).

➡ April 5, Tuesday: After wavering for awhile, [Tsar Alyeksandr I of Russia](#) refused the offer of the [Emperor Napoléon](#). The emissaries were advised that their Emperor would need to abdicate unconditionally. The Tsar offered him a kingdom and, early in the afternoon, Elba was decided upon.

The name of the Académie de Musique (Paris Opéra) was changed to the Académie Royale de Musique.

1814

1814



April 6, Wednesday: When the [Emperor Napoléon](#) was informed of the decision the Tsar of [Russia](#) had made on the previous day, declining the Emperor's offer, he agreed in principle to abdicate unconditionally. He commented, or maybe not, "Able was I ere I saw Elba." The French Senate declared the throne vacant and invited Louis Stanislas Xavier, brother of Louis XVI, to occupy it as Louis XVIII and restore the Kingdom of France.

A unified diet of the Swiss cantons, both aristocratic and democratic, met at Zürich to create a constitution.

The exile of Napoleon to the island of Elba of course began to make a great deal of difference in the [Italian](#) political fortunes of [Giacomo Costantino Beltrami](#) (but then Napoleon would return from Elba).

On Lake Champlain, Master Commandant Thomas Macdonough wrote to Collector of Customs Peter Saily: "I have rec'd only this morning your favr of 29th ultim, owing to the impracticability of crossing the lake." He then gave the information that the "B. flotilla has been at Rouses point since a few Days," and that their ship will soon be ready to "display the English Collours." He speaks of the great danger lest the enemy seize the boats and sink them loaded with stones at the mouths of rivers and creeks, telling Mr. Saily that he will know best as to the advisability of placing strong batteries at the mouth of the Saranac, and closing with: "It will do no good to growl; but I may observe that we are going to be in a desperate situation on the shores of this lake as long as the British can navigate it, Stop all Communication and plunder our Shores."



April 7, Thursday: Lucca was occupied by Austria.

[The Reverend Mr. Timothy Flint](#) sent out a rather amazingly self-revelatory open letter to his parishioners, requesting that he be dismissed from his charge at their Lunenburg Congregational Church — a missive his parishioners would be careful to preserve.



Three respectable ministers have been here with a view to settle in this region, have become discouraged and are gone, since I have been here. Twelve at least have been in this way in this country — they are all gone. ... I also, have had enemies, and bitter ones in this place. ... My congregations ... are larger, than when Mr. Mathews, or Mr. Giddings preached here, or other ministers, who are known. ... Religion, when I came here was considered contemptible. The phalanx of opposition was in array from one end of the street to the other. Why did they invite me here? On speculation. A minister — a church — a school — are words to flourish in an advertisement to sell lots. ... I shall not attempt a vindication of my course. ... I have passed through good report and through evil report. I have endured my "cruel mockings" and my perils from "false brethren." ... I came naked here. I am naked still. ... my confidence in the God whom I serve, is deep and unabated. ...²⁵

25. The God whom he serves. Hmmm.



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

5th day 7th of 4 M / Our Meeting today was silent & to me a season of distress - - Recd a letter this Mornng from David Smith 28th Ult & Post Mark of 1st inst.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



April 10, Easter Sunday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) wrote an ODE TO [NAPOLEON BONAPARTE](#).²⁶

British forces captured Toulouse.

British Foreign Secretary Viscount Castlereagh and Austrian Foreign Minister Prince von Metternich arrived in Paris to represent their respective countries. They met with [Tsar Alyeksandr I of Russia](#) and worked out the conditions of abdication. This was presented to Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord, prince de Bénévnt and the provisional government, who accepted them.

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

1st day 10 of 4 M 1814 / Our Meeting this forenoon was pretty well attended And a season of favor - I can say ti was in good measure so the me - D B was concern'd in testimony - - - In the Afternoon father R said a few Words.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



April 11, Monday: The hull of the *Saratoga* was launched at Vergennes. Building the vessel had taken only 40 days from start to finish. The vessel had not yet been fitted out as the roads were impassable for the heavy wagons which would need to bring up the naval stores from Troy. This vessel was to become Master Commandant Thomas Macdonough's flagship on the inland waters.

In the Palace of Fontainebleau, the [Emperor Napoléon](#) signed the instrument of abdication renouncing the throne of France in the name of all his family and descendants. The island of Elba was made a separate jurisdiction and he was to have sovereignty over it. The Duchies of Parma and Piacenza were restored by Austria. The former Empress Marie-Louise of France would henceforward be known as Duchess Maria Luigia.

Louis Stanislas Xavier, who had been in exile in Prussia, the United Kingdom, and [Russia](#) since 1791, would be henceforward not only de jure king but also de facto king of France, although a constitutional rather than an absolute monarch, and would take the name Louis XVIII.

The Piano Trio "Archduke" op.97 by [Ludwig van Beethoven](#) was performed for the initial time, in the Saal des Hotels zum Römischen Kaiser, Vienna, with the composer himself at the keyboard.

Germania, the finale of a pasticcio called Die gute Nachricht, by [Beethoven](#), was performed for the initial time. The overture, a quartet, duet, and trio, were by [Johann Nepomuk Hummel](#).

26. I haven't read this, and thus cannot tell you whether it contains the line "Lo, how the mighty have fallen."

 April 12, Tuesday: [Napoléon Bonaparte](#), who since his excellent adventure in [Russia](#) had been wearing a tiny pouch of black taffeta on a string around his neck, gulped down its contents. It contained [opium](#) with a mixture of belladonna and hellebore. But his suicide potion didn't work, more's the pity — it just made him spasm and go comatose for awhile.²⁷



Down but not out

DOPE

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

3rd day 12th of 4 M / This Afternoon took a little walk with John & called on our old neighbor Briggs. - While sitting there my mind was much exercised on Marys account, she has lately become Serious & I have no doubt but her mind has been tenderly visited & reached by divine love & my fervant secret intercessions have been put up that she may not take up her rest in the barran hills of an empty profession, but Alass it is little else which I can do for her The Work must be on her own part but the [Baptists](#) have gotten hold of her among whom it is a time of much stir & many go into the Water -The young covertts are allmost continually at work upon her, to get her in Also. The event must be left & whether she does or does not yeald to their importunity I shall ever believe that her mind is at present under impressions which if cultivated would lead her beyond Water Baptism or any other outward cerimony even into, spiritual Baptism & the Spiritual Supper of our Lord & Master these she may Know by the depth of experience by due attention to that holy & pure spirit which I have no doubt she hath of late felt the operations of. -

This Afternoon & while writing the above the funeral of Ann Rogers has Passed by she was a young woman of respectability but suddenly taken from time. - but a few nights ago she attended a Ball where with great mirth & gayety there she took a hevy cold which very shortly put a period to her life - I understand she was favor'd in her illness with quiet & resignation to her situation, but I do hope her sudden Death may prove a Warning to the great Party Makers & to the young people of the town. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

4th day 13 of 4 M / Day before yesterday Joseph CARPENTER departed this Life at the Alms House the Keeper being his guardian - & was this Afternoon buried from the house of his sister Anna Carpenter, in the south half of which he had the rents of during his life -he was a man of sense & agreeable in

27. All the pain of dying with none of the benefit of death: Nazi leaders, with their cyanide-filled tooth cavities, must have learned from this Frenchman's bad example.



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*conversation but in consequence of a very sore leg for many years
the smell of such as rendered his company very disagreeable. –*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 April 14, Thursday: Charles-Philippe de France, comte d'Artois was named Lieutenant-general of the Kingdom, succeeding Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord, prince de Bénévant as Head of State for France.

Prince Eugène, Viceroy of Italy, signed a peace accord with the Allies and surrendered his forces.

Mary Caroline Emerson died at the age of three.

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

*5th day 14th of 4 M 1814 / In our Meeting to day my mind was agreeably & profitably employed most of the time & love was renewedly kindled in my heart towards the small company gathered - & desires raised that we might all labor to improve our time while it lasted. – [Newport](#) has now become striped [stripped] as to numbers, many have removed away & the few which remain who are concernd to be faithful in their day have no small weight to bear
Father R bore a short testimony*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 April 15, Friday: Elizabeth Medora Leigh was born.²⁸

The Spanish National Guard, a citizen army, was created.

Prince Karl von Lichnowsky, [Ludwig van Beethoven](#)'s initial Vienna patron, died.

Des Teutschen Vaterland for male voices and winds by Meyer Beer ([Giacomo Meyerbeer](#)) to words of Arndt was performed for the initial time, in Vienna.

 April 16, Saturday: Prince Eugène, French Viceroy of Italy, signed an armistice for the entire peninsula and departed from Milan heading toward France.

Gaspare Spontini petitioned King Louis XVIII of France (he who had been for 23 year of exile Louis Stanislas Xavier) for directorship of the king's private music and the Théâtre-Italien.

The Treaty of Fontainebleau was ratified, with the [Emperor Napoléon](#) retaining his title of Emperor but having sovereignty only over the island of Elba. He would be granted 2,000,000 francs per year, and 600 soldiers. The Empress Marie-Louise would receive the Duchy of Parma, which she would be able to pass on to her toddling son Napoléon-François-Charles-Joseph Bonaparte, and would henceforward be known as Duchess Maria Luigia.

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

1st day 17th of 4th M / Our founnoon Meeting was favor'd with a

28. Medora may have been the product of an affair between [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and his half-sister, Augusta Leigh. Medora herself would allege as much in her autobiography MEDORA LEIGH: A HISTORY AND AUTOBIOGRAPHY. If the story has any truth to it, it transforms Medora from the sort of person in whom no-one would take any interest, into the sort of person in whom some would have some slight interest.



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good degree of solemnity - Father R in a short testimony & H - Dennis lengthy & favor'd In the Afternoon we were silent. -After tea My H took a short walk, while I took care of John at home

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 April 18, Monday: [Arthur Wellesley, Viscount Wellington of Talavera and of Wellington](#) and Marshal Soult signed an armistice covering southwestern France.

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

2nd day 18th of 4th M / This Afternoon Our beloved friends Micajah Coolins & his wife & Wm Brown & Abijah Chase arrived in town at father Rodmans - I went immediately up had their horses taken Care of & In the eveng My H & I went up but I was so afflicted with the tooth Ache that I left her there & at 9 OClock She return'd & brought Wm Brown & A Chase to lodge with us

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

3rd day 19 of 4 M / All our aforementioned friends dined with Sister R Rodman Also which was to us a great gratification I love them all but my old & long true friend Miciajah is very near to my best feelings - he & Wm Brown have left their home with a prospect of visiting the Southern Middle States as far as Ohio which they expect will not be accomplished in less than one Year, but felt their minds previously drawn to visit us a little - Their case has very tenderly excited my sympathy & I can say my heart has been this day made thankful for their company & the feelings which it has occasioned - They left our house in the Afternoon to drink tea at D Buffums & expecting to lodge there tonight - The only Alloy to this day has been an afflicting Ague -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 April 20, Wednesday: The [Emperor Napoléon](#) took leave of his Imperial Guard at Fontainebleau and departed with a retinue of 14 carriages toward the coast of France.

A mob attacked the Italian Senate in Milan and [tortured](#) the Finance Minister in an attempt to force him to give over the treasury.

Having received a parish vote of 30 yeas over 10 nays, the Reverend [John White](#) was ordained over the 3d parish in Dedham at a salary of \$600 and ten cords of wood, the ordination sermon being preached by his own pastor, the Reverend [Ezra Ripley](#) of [Concord](#) (spirits, crackers, and cheese for the occasion cost \$5.63).

[JOHN WHITE](#) [of [Concord](#)], son of Deacon [John White](#), was born December 2, 1787, graduated [at [Harvard College](#)] in 1805, and was ordained over the third parish in Dedham April 20, 1814.²⁹

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



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

4th day 20th of 4 M / Our friends returned this evening Which they spent at John Rodmans & at the close of it Abijah & William came & lodged with us. - we sat up till 11 OClock in agreeable conversation. - I understand by those who were there that Micajah was much favord in their Meeting at [Portsmouth](#) today. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



April 21, Thursday: A 5-man provisional government took over in Lombardy.

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

5th day 21st of 4th M 1814 / Our beloved friends Micajah Collins & his wife Wm Brown & Abijah Chase were at Meeting with us Wm Brown first appeared in testimony very sweet lively & fresh from the fountain then a little before the close Micajah in a short but very feeling manner gave us much good advice. - They dined with Br D Rodman, just before they set out I went up & found them in silence I joined with them & soon Micajah addressed us in a sweet & tender manner on the subject of parting from each other & gave us much precious advice which tender'd (I have no doubt) all hearts present. mine was very much so & a very solemn covering seem'd to be over us as I think I ever witnessed - They have just called at our Door to part with my dear H - leaving us under renew'd feelings of that love which length of time nor distance of Miles cannot separate. - They expect to lodge tonight at Benj Freeborns in [Portsmouth](#) & go on to [Providence](#) the next day, from whence they expect to go on westward, to return they know not when They have my full unity & near sympathy & very particularly dear Wm Brown who leaves at home a wife & two little children. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



April 23, Saturday: Representatives of Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, [Russia](#), and Spain signed a full armistice with France.



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

1st day 24 of 4 M / Father Rodman in a short & D Buffum a pretty lengthy testimony in the forenoon - in the Afternoon the Meeting was silent - after which Father & I walked down to J Dennis & took tea. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

➡ April 25, Monday: [Joshua Barney](#) was appointed as a captain in the Flotilla Service.



King Louis XVIII of France arrive in Calais, from Britain.

The Principality of Piedmont was restored to the Kingdom of Sardinia as King Vittorio Emanuele I returned from Sardinia to Turin.

➡ April 26, Tuesday: The Most Serene Republic of [Genoa](#) was restored by the Allies. Girolamo Francesco Luciano Serra became President of its provisional government.

➡ April 27, Wednesday: The Grand Duchy of [Tuscany](#) and the Principality of Piombino were restored to sovereignty as Ferdinando III returned to become Grand Duke of Tuscany.

The [Emperor Napoléon](#)'s retinue arrived at Fréjus.

➡ April 28, Thursday: The frigate [HMS Inconstant](#), Captain Sir Edward Tucker, built 1783, sailed from the Mediterranean port of St.-Raphaël, with the [Emperor Napoléon](#) aboard (he had opted for a British vessel, fearing retribution from the French navy).

The Kingdom of Italy was dissolved by Austria.

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

5th day 28 of 4 M / My H and Sister Ruth have gone to [Portsmouth](#) together to attend our Moy [Monthly] Meeting which I am unable to attend in consequenc of the effects of a severe ague which I have for some time labored under, it is better but the Stiffness & soreness remain – I feel sorry to be deprived of going to [Portsmouth](#) Moy [Monthly] Meeting as I have three times in succession a circumstance which I think has never ocured since I was an apprentice. it is however a comfort to believe that the engagement is still active in my mind & I hope it will not be suffered to abate

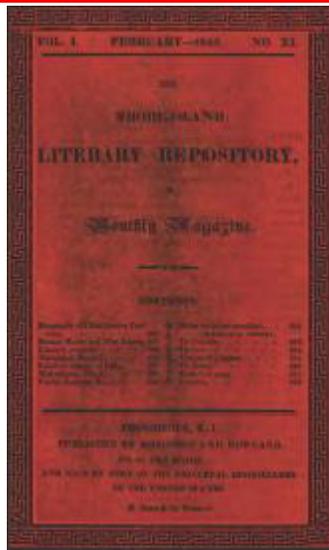
MAY

May: At the Bradford and Inskip printing shop in Philadelphia, a biography of Alexander Wilson by George Ord was bound into the printing of Volume IX of AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGY; OR THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE BIRDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGY

May: Isaac Bailey produced, in Providence, Rhode Island, another issue of THE RHODE ISLAND LITERARY REPOSITORY.

LITERARY REPOSITORY



May: First treaty of Paris: Restoration of the Bourbons.

George Back, released prisoner of war, returned from France to England. He would become a midshipman aboard HMS Akbar and then HMS Bulwark.

May: Arthur Schopenhauer made a final break with his mother (a noted novelist) and left Weimar. From this point until 1818 he would reside in Dresden.

May: Sam Houston was promoted to 2d Lieutenant.

May 1, Sunday: Andrew Jackson was commissioned a major general in the regular army with command of Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

Friend Stephen Wanton Gould wrote in his journal:

1st day 1 of 5th Mth 1814 / Our Meetings were both Silent & I considerd lean poor seasons - - After meeting took tea with My



H & John father Rodmans

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 May 3, Tuesday: King Louis XVIII arrived in Paris and seated himself upon the throne of France.

The Sovereign Principality of Elba was created, to be ruled over by the [Emperor Napoléon](#).

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

3rd day 3 of 5 M / Our friends that went to [Greenwich](#) this Mornng to attend the Quarterly Meeting had a fine fair wind & easy time up.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 May 4, day: King Fernando VII of Spain abolished the constitution of 1812. He appointed José Miguel de Carvajal Vargas y Manrique, duque de San Carlos as First Secretary of State.

The [Emperor Napoléon](#) arrived in his new domain, the Island of Elba, to cheering crowds. Fearful to travel to his new kingdom in the Mediterranean aboard a French vessel, he had chosen to travel aboard the frigate [HMS Inconstant](#), Captain Sir Edward Tucker, built 1783 — avoiding attention during the voyage on this British vessel by having attired himself in a blue servant's livery with a little round cap on his head. He had been forced to relinquish his fortune of the equivalent of some £8,000,000, since most of this was in un-removable real property, in favor of a state annuity of the equivalent of £100,000 per year.

 4th (Wednesday) of 5th Mo.: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

4th day 4 of 5 M / "In the midst of life we are in Death" - It has been the Day of General Election & as usual much noise & tumult in town - During which my mind has been not a little in the glooms & far from partaking in the coman merriment, so tho I have frequently said to myself (particularly this afternoon) "In the midst of life we are in Death" - Toward night heard of the recent Death of our excellenct friend Thos Scattergood of Philadelphia. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

The accumulating unused education fund of the [Rhode Island Quakers](#) having risen to about \$9,300, there arose yet another scheme to divert the interest to some other more urgent non-educational purpose, and so Friend [Moses Brown](#) submitted the following letter:

The Meetings for Sufferings,

Dear friends:

As my feeble state of health prevents my attending the Meeting at this time, I thought best to inform you, that in the course of my confinement by bodily indisposition for some time past, the subject of the Yearly Meeting's School has been renewedly brought under my consideration, and believing that a permanent institution for a guarded education of the rising generation will be promotive of their usefulness in society and the honor of Truth. I have for the furtherance of these desirable objects, concluded to give a tract of land on the West part of my homestead farm, containing about Forty-three Acres for the purpose of erecting suitable buildings for the boarding School thereon; Provided the Meeting should consider it an eligible



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situation, and conclude to carry into effect the establishment of the benevolent institution thereon. If the Meeting should appoint a Committee to view the ground, consider the proposal and report their prospect to the next Meeting for Sufferings, which may be more generally attended, they can then Act upon it, as it shall appear to them best. You will however dispose of the proposal in this or any other way that appears to you best.

As treasurer of the School fund, I may for your information mention that its present amount is about Nine thousand three hundred Dollars. With desires that this important subject may be considered and proceeded in conformably to the mind of truth that we may hope for its blessing.

I conclude your affectionate friend,
Moses Brown

His offer brought the value of the fund that had been being accumulated for some years, for Quaker education, to a total of \$9,300 (not even close to the estimated \$16,000 that would be needed). The land in question is in the area now referred to as "the East Side," but at the time was being referred to as "Providence Neck," and very obviously, it wasn't worth nearly as much then as it is worth now that it is enveloped in the most toney district of Providence. The property contained some seven acres of usable trees, and quantities of stone that might be used in the construction. At the time such land was considered to be worth about \$200 per acre. The land is along what is now referred to as Olney Avenue, but at the time this road was being referred to as "Neck Road." (Neck Road ran directly up the hill along what is now Olney Avenue, turned at the top of the hill to follow what is now Morris Avenue, then turned again along what is now Rochambeau and plunged through what is now the entrance to Butler Hospital, to Swan Point and then to the Pawtucket Line. This was the track that one would follow if one wanted for some reason to, say, journey to Boston.) It was noted that the plot was situated at the crest of the hill "about Three fourths of a mile from the compact part of the Town of [Providence](#) and Friends Meeting House there, and about the same distance from the College," the Rhode Island College that is now known as Brown University. The Meeting for Sufferings adjudged this to be "a pleasant and healthy scite [sic] to erect such a Building upon."

The initial plan would be to construct two buildings, one for the education of boys and the other for the education of girls, but the expense of this would force a consolidation into one building.



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

5th day 5th of 5th M 1814 / Our Meeting was pretty large considering some are absent to Quarterly Meeting. Our Aged friend Thos Robinson & Wife were present whose company was pleasant, their Daughter Abigail was also there who has been confined by ill health for several Months.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



May 6, Friday: Between 4AM and 5AM, Georg Joseph Vogler died of a stroke in Darmstadt at the age of 64. At the time of his death he was penniless, having been ruined by his attempt to construct the Triorganon instrument.

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

6th day 6 of 5 M / Our friends have returned this Afternoon from

Quarterly Meeting after a pleasant passage up & down the River. -They bring information that John Baley & Amos Peasly were there & almost on a religious visit to this & Smithfield Quarterly Meeting

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



May 8, Sunday: Friend Stephen Wanton Gould wrote in his journal:

1st day 8th of 5 M / Our friend D Buffum was concern'd in the forenoon Meeting in a Savory & pathetic testimony on the necessity of the frequent reading the Scriptures warmly recommending it to the rising generation. - The Meeting however to me was a season of great leanness - In the Afternoon we were Silent & my Mind was in a more favor'd state.

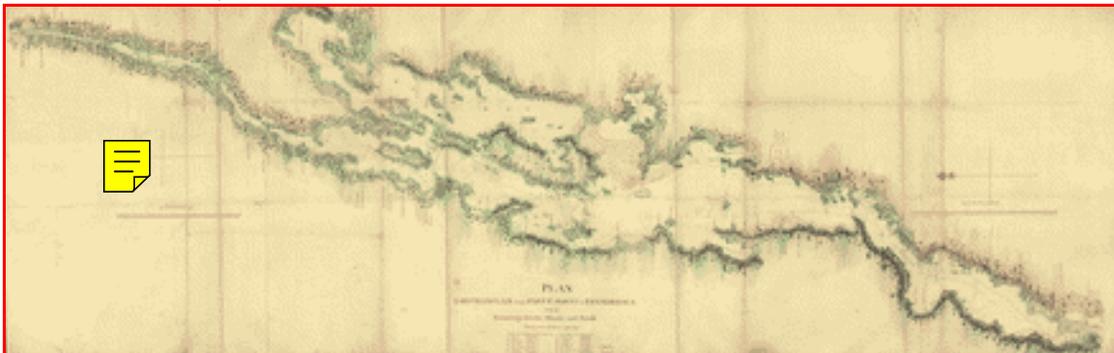
RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



May 9, Monday: Georg Martin Adolf von Henselt was born in Schwabach, Bavaria, the son of a cotton manufacturer.

Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia entered into a conference in Paris to figure out how to deal with the postwar landscape.

Captain Daniel Pring entered Lake Champlain with the brig *Linnet*, 5 sloops, and 13 galleys (since the northern end of the lake had become free of ice on April 2d, several British vessels had been anchored threateningly near Rouses Point).



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➡ May 10, Tuesday: In Madrid, the Spanish liberal leaders were taken into custody.

The *Nassau*, initial regularly scheduled steam ferry between Brooklyn Heights on Long Island and the foot of Manhattan Island, began its back-and-forth over the narrow tidal strait between these two islands. The twin-hulled boat captained by Peter Coffee was able to convey 549 passengers at a time — plus a wagon and three horses. On this day although chief engineer Lewis Rhoda was killed when caught in the machinery, American commuting and suburbanization began in very earnest. Brooklyn Heights had been transformed into our nation’s 1st bedroom community:



“Commutation for a single person, not transferable, for 12 months, \$10.00.”

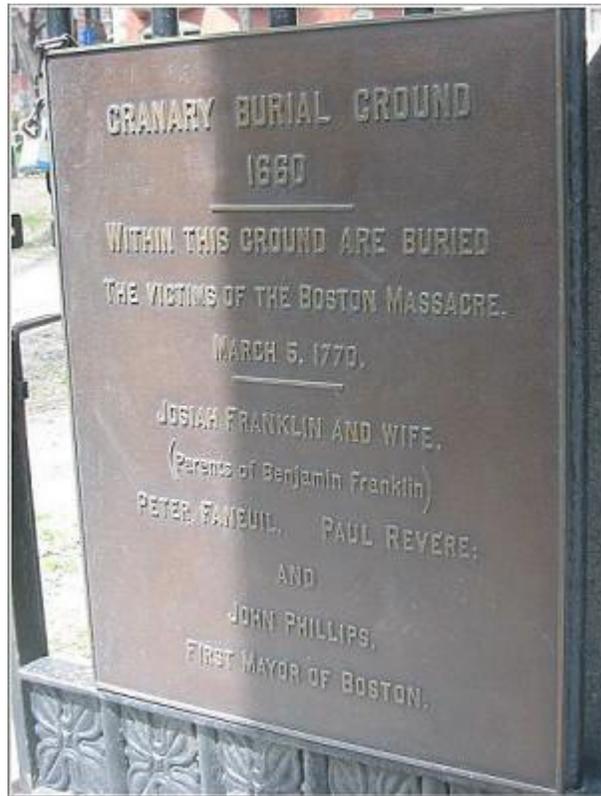
“Captain Daniel Pring anchored his fleet near Providence Island [in Lake Champlain]; General Izard at Plattsburgh notified Brigadier General Alexander Macomb at Burlington, Vermont of the approach of the enemy and late that night the latter sent the news to Vergennes and Captain Thornton with 50 light artillerymen in wagons to man the battery. All night the selectmen of the lake towns worked running bullets for the approaching conflict.”³⁰



30. THREE CENTURIES IN THE CHAMPLAIN VALLEY: A COLLECTION OF HISTORICAL FACTS AND INCIDENTS. Tercentenary Edition, 1909.

➡ May 11, Wednesday: The forces of King Fernando VII entered Madrid to restore absolutism.

Robert Treat Paine, who had signed the [Declaration of Independence](#), died in [Boston](#). His body would be interred in the Granary Burial Ground. I have no idea why his name fails to appear on that cemetery's bronze plaque:



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

5th day 12 of 5 M / I have but a poor account to insert of myself which is that I stayed from meeting - perhaps I might have gone, but such was the State of my buisness that I omitted tho' not without considerable inward reproof. - My mind has been in a tender frame & humbled in a considerable degree under a sense of my Short comings. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

➡ May 13, Friday: Pierre Louis, Duc de Blacas d'Aulps became prime minister of France.

“Friday, the British flotilla consisting of a brig (the *Linnet*, with 20 guns, commanded by Captain Daniel Pring), 6 sloops and schooners and 10 row-gallies passed up the lake from Rouses Point, and in the afternoon appeared off the village of Essex. The soldiers of one row-galley, after giving chase to a small row boat which escaped up the Bouquet, landed on the north side of that river and plundered a farm house. The fleet anchored for the night off Split Rock, while the militia officers at Vergennes spent the night running bullets and Captain Winans made preparations for blowing up his vessel, the steamer *Vermont*, rather than permit her falling into the hands of the enemy.”³¹

31. THREE CENTURIES IN THE CHAMPLAIN VALLEY: A COLLECTION OF HISTORICAL FACTS AND INCIDENTS. Tercentenary Edition, 1909.

➡ May 14, Saturday morning: A diary entry: “Early Saturday morning, the British flotilla sailed from Split Rock and attempted to enter Otter Creek to force their way to Vergennes to destroy the shipping, but were prevented by the fire from the works at the entrance, commanded by Captain Thornton of the artillery and Lieutenant Cassin of the navy.”³²

There was a service in Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris in memory of [King Louis XVI](#) and [Marie Antoinette](#). All allied leaders attended with the exception of [Tsar Alyeksandr I of Russia](#).

➡ May 15, Sunday: Master Commandant Thomas Macdonough’s squadron sailed out of Otter Creek into the Narrows, and away to the north of Lake Champlain. They would be cruising all summer about the lake, while drilling for the naval engagement they considered to be an inevitability.



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

1st day 15 of 5 M / Our Meeting this forenoon was attended with rather an uncommon circumstance soon after the Meeting was settled a youngish man rose up in the young mens quarter & asked liberty to tell what God had done for his Soul & waited a few minutes, & nothing being said he went on to remark that he had been long a professor of Religion but had not possessed it but a little while, that he was brought up in the Calvinistic order & used formal Prayer &c but that the Lord was pleased to Shew him that his state was then very Dark & has since brought him into his marvelous light & confirm'd his mind that true worship consisted in Spirit & truth so that he felt the Lord Power to constrain him to Publish what he had done for his soul, after giving some little account of the operations of Truth on his mind he went on to encourage christians to hold on their way & stand as examples to the flock & then to exhort Sinners to forsake the evil of their way & turn unto the Lord for grace was free to all - then the Youth he exhorted to Watchfulness & also all classes present - declaring that he Stood in fear & trembling among us as he did at all times when he undertook to speak in the Lords name - I was wholly at a loss to conjecture who he was or what he was he spoke rather broken English & I could not understand all he said, but there was not much to find fault with except his breaking the order of Society in speaking where he had not a right - - After Meeting I understood he was a Swiss & had married an Indian in Narragansett & now lived with Nicholas Geffroy & worked at the Watch making buisness. -Father Rodman said a few words D Buffum was concernd in a living & Powerful

32. THREE CENTURIES IN THE CHAMPLAIN VALLEY: A COLLECTION OF HISTORICAL FACTS AND INCIDENTS. Tercentenary Edition, 1909.

testimony & Hannah Dennis also appeared in a few words very sweetly & Truth I believed reigned in no common degree In the Afternoon our Meeting was silent except what talking our little John Gould did who was carried for the first time in his life but was so restless that his Mother was obliged to bring him home before the Meeting was fairly settled.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

➡ May 16, Monday: A Sinfonia in F by William Crotch was performed for the initial time, in London.

“The steamboat *Vermont*, the first on the lake [Lake Champlain, that is], on her trip between Burlington, Vermont and Plattsburgh, escaped capture by three gunboats from the British fleet under Captain Daniel Pring, in ambush under the shore of Providence Island opposite Cumberland Head, through the discovery and revelation of the plot by Duncan McGregor of Alburg, Vermont.”³³



➡ May 17, Tuesday: A national convention at Eidsvoll proclaimed a constitution for Norway and elected Prince Christian-Frederik of Denmark as King. However, the nation would soon be forced to accept union with Sweden. One of the delegates present was Edvard Hagerup, grandfather of Edvard Hagerup Grieg.

Austrian troops entered and occupied Fort-Hercule (Monaco).

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

5th day 19th of 5th M 1814 / Our Meeting was silent, pretty well attended but to me a season of but little Spiritual refreshment tho' I have not a Doubt but others were favord to experience the Arisings of life. – In the Last (Preparative) Mary Perry requested Membership –

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

➡ May 20, Friday: King Vittorio Emanuele of Sardinia reentered Turin for the first time in 16 years and attempted to replace everyone in his administration in their old posts. The laws of 1770 were reinstated and everyone of French descent was ordered out of the country.

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

6th day 20 of 5 M / A pleasant visit this Afternoon at D Buffums. My H & John & Mother Rodman were there –

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

33. THREE CENTURIES IN THE CHAMPLAIN VALLEY: A COLLECTION OF HISTORICAL FACTS AND INCIDENTS. Tercentenary Edition, 1909.

 May 21, Saturday: Adrien Boieldieu's opéra comique *Le béarnais, ou Henri IV en voyage* to words of Sewrin was performed for the initial time, at the Théâtre Feydeau, Paris.

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

*1st day 22 of 5 M / In our Mornng Meeting D Buffum was concerned in a lively testimony - it was to me a season very devoid of life. my mind however was running on much the same subject which D B had to treat upon
In the Afternoon I was again in a barran State tho' I tried to get centered & settled but could effect but little - times & seasons are not at our command. - The Meeting was Silent -After tea took a Walk to the Beach with Br D Rodman. -*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 May 23, Monday: The 3d version of the opera *Fidelio oder Die eheliche Liebe*, an opera by [Ludwig van Beethoven](#) to words of Sonnleithner, reworked by Treitschke, was performed for the initial time, at the Kärntnertortheater, Vienna. The overture used was from Beethoven's music for *The Ruins of Athens*. The *Fidelio* overture would not be used until May 26th. This time the opera was a success. Franz Schubert was in the audience.

 May 24, Tuesday: [Pope Pius VII](#) made a triumphal return to Rome.

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

3rd day 24 of 5 M / Our frd Amos Peasely is in Town & expects to be at our Moy [Monthly] Meeting on 5 day [Thursday] next. - Many are the Afflictions of this life. my mind has been affected with the situation of Mary Hind who had within a few days become quite distracted She is a West India woman no connections here & destitute of property. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 May 25, Wednesday: [Ralph Waldo Emerson](#)'s 11th birthday.



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

4th day 25 of 5 M / Our friend A Peasly is at [Portsmouth](#) Meeting today

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 May 26, Thursday: [Dr. Joseph-Ignace Guillotin](#) died of a carbuncle in his shoulder. His family would have to change its name because of the popular story that it had been he who had invented the guillotine apparatus being used for decapitation. (Actually, all Dr. Guillotin had done was ask that prisoners be done to death in a more human manner than hanging. Guillotine-like apparatuses actually date back to 1200 in [Italy](#), and to the 1500s in Edinburgh, Scotland. The French apparatus in question actually had been devised by a Dr. Antoine Lewis, as a refinement on an Italian beheading device, and had therefore for a time been known as “la louison.”)

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

*5th day 26 of 5 M 1814 / Amos Peasly was at Meeting his Service was uncommonly lively & edifying & Powerful. indeed I do not think for power I ever heard any thing to exceed it - I have no Doubt many were sensibly edified & those who were in allmost a lifeless state had their feelings greatly quickened
In the last Meeting (Monthly) considerable buisness was transacted in good harmony -
Geo Dennis & Jos Wilbour Dined with us & Uncle & aunt Thurston & Eliz Freeborn took tea -
In the eveng took a pleasant Walk round the Point with Br D Rodman -*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 May 29, Sunday: Master Commandant Thomas Macdonough brought his fleet out of Otter Creek and came to anchor off Plattsburgh, New York.

In Paris, former Empress Josephine died of natural causes.

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

1st day 29 of 5 M / In consequence of having taken some Physic last night I was not at Meeting - In the Afternoon attended which was silent & to me a dull season but not wholly without life. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

2nd day 30th of 5 M / I have spent more time than was for my pecuniary Proffit in reading the Manuscript Journal of My late Cousin David Greene dec'd / but the Mind has been thereby strengthened & renew'd in the belief that to note time as it passes is far from being unprofitable. In reading his various experiences I have found that which has accorded with mine own, "as face answers face in a glass" he seemd much in the same line as I have been. he has delighted in the same rural scenes at cousin Thos Goulds in Middletown, taken the same solitary walks about the town & to [Portsmouth](#), experienced the ebbings & flowings of divine life & had recorded many of the same errors of his life as I find in mine own. in perusing it I found my mind often much affected & almost to weeping, to find many of his exercises so congenial with mine own.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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



3rd day 31 of 5 M 1814 / This has been a day of Calamity, & depressing to every mind that abhors War. – Late last evening an Alarm was beat & reported that the British Brig Nimrod was beating up the west Passage after a Vessel under Sweedish colours - The Malitia went down to Gardiners beach where they staid all night & in the Mornng at About 9 OClock the Nimrod came up to the Sweedish Vessel laying at Anchor & fired an abundance of 32 / & grape Shot Sent her Barge & set fire to the Vessel the Militia went off to her to extinguish the fire & in coming from her with Some of her crew a thirty two pound shot struck the Boat Killed a young Man belonging to Middletown by the name of John Smith & dangerously wounded another belonging to this town by the name of Isaac Bassett. – This is the first time I ever heard the sound of Killing Guns. it was Awful indeed, but Alass what is the human mind capapble of vast numbers went down as spectators & viewed the horid scene with composure, & many made quite a buisness to run round & pick up the Bullets to bring to town to sell which I am told brought \$1 a piece.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

The independence of the City of Hamburg was restored for a 2d time.

The First Treaty of Paris was signed by Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, [Russia](#), Spain, Portugal, Sweden, and France, returning the French boundaries to those of January 1, 1792 and restoring the Bourbon dynasty. France renounced all claim to the Netherlands, Belgium, [Germany](#), Italy, and Switzerland. Tobago, Saint Lucia, and Ile de France were ceded to Britain. Santo Domingo was granted to Spain. Austrian rule was reestablished in Istria. The 12-year dispute over the possession of Malta ended in favor of Great Britain, by its becoming a crown colony. A clause called for the independence of the [German](#) states and their union in a federation, but that particular clause was held as a secret. It was agreed to hold a Congress in Vienna starting October 1st.

Effective immediately, this treaty prohibited the introduction of [slaves](#) into French colonies by foreigners. The treaty specified that as of June 1, 1819, the [international slave trade](#) would also be interdicted absolutely even to the French themselves. France and Great Britain agreed to endeavor to induce the approaching Congress at Vienna “to decree the abolition of the Slave Trade, so that the said Trade shall cease universally, as it shall cease definitively, under any circumstances, on the part of the French Government, in the course of 5 years; and that during the said period no Slave Merchant shall import or sell Slaves, except in the Colonies of the State of which he is a Subject.” Castlereagh wrote to Austria, Russia, and Prussia in hope “that the Powers of Europe, when restoring Peace to Europe, with one common interest, will crown this great work by interposing their benign offices in favour of those Regions of the Globe, which yet continue to be desolated by this unnatural and inhuman traffic.”

W.E. Burghardt Du Bois: During the peace negotiations between the United States and Great Britain in 1783, it was proposed by Jay, in June, that there be a proviso inserted as follows: “Provided that the subjects of his Britannic Majesty shall not have any right or claim under the convention, to carry or import, into the said States any slaves from any part of the world; it being the intention of the said States entirely to prohibit the importation thereof.”³⁴ Fox promptly replied: “If that be their policy, it never can be competent to us to dispute with them their own regulations.”³⁵ No mention of this was, however, made in the final treaty, probably because it was thought unnecessary.

34. Sparks, DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE, X. 154.

35. Fox to Hartley, June 10, 1783, as quoted in Bancroft, HISTORY OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, I. 61. Cf. Sparks, DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE, X. 154, June 1783.



In the proposed treaty of 1806, signed at London December 31, Article 24 provided that "The high contracting parties engage to communicate to each other, without delay, all such laws as have been or shall be hereafter enacted by their respective Legislatures, as also all measures which shall have been taken for the abolition or limitation of the African slave trade; and they further agree to use their best endeavors to procure the co-operation of other Powers for the final and complete abolition of a trade so repugnant to the principles of justice and humanity."³⁶

This marks the beginning of a long series of treaties between England and other powers looking toward the prohibition of the traffic by international agreement. During the years 1810-1814 she signed treaties relating to the subject with Portugal, Denmark, and Sweden.³⁷ May 30, 1814, an additional article to the Treaty of Paris, between France and Great Britain, engaged these powers to endeavor to induce the approaching Congress at Vienna "to decree the abolition of the Slave Trade, so that the said Trade shall cease universally, as it shall cease definitively, under any circumstances, on the part of the French Government, in the course of 5 years; and that during the said period no Slave Merchant shall import or sell Slaves, except in the Colonies of the State of which he is a Subject."³⁸ In addition to this, the next day a circular letter was despatched by Castlereagh to Austria, Russia, and Prussia, expressing the hope "that the Powers of Europe, when restoring Peace to Europe, with one common interest, will crown this great work by interposing their benign offices in favour of those Regions of the Globe, which yet continue to be desolated by this unnatural and inhuman traffic."³⁹ Meantime additional treaties were secured: in 1814 by royal decree Netherlands agreed to abolish the trade;⁴⁰ Spain was induced by her necessities to restrain her trade to her own colonies, and to endeavor to prevent the fraudulent use of her flag by foreigners;⁴¹ and in 1815 Portugal agreed to abolish the slave-trade north of the equator.⁴²

36. AMERICAN STATE PAPERS, FOREIGN, III, page 151.

37. BRITISH AND FOREIGN STATE PAPERS, 1815-6, pages 886, 937 (quotation).

38. BRITISH AND FOREIGN STATE PAPERS, 1815-6, pages 890-1.

39. BRITISH AND FOREIGN STATE PAPERS, 1815-6, page 887. Russia, Austria, and Prussia returned favorable replies: BRITISH AND FOREIGN STATE PAPERS, 1815-6, pages 887-8.

40. BRITISH AND FOREIGN STATE PAPERS, 1815-6, page 889.

41. She desired a loan, which England made on this condition: BRITISH AND FOREIGN STATE PAPERS, 1815-6, pages 921-2.

42. BRITISH AND FOREIGN STATE PAPERS, 1815-6, pages 937-9. Certain financial arrangements secured this concession.



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JUNE

→ June: [Isaac Bailey](#) produced, in [Providence, Rhode Island](#), another issue of THE RHODE ISLAND LITERARY REPOSITORY.

LITERARY REPOSITORY



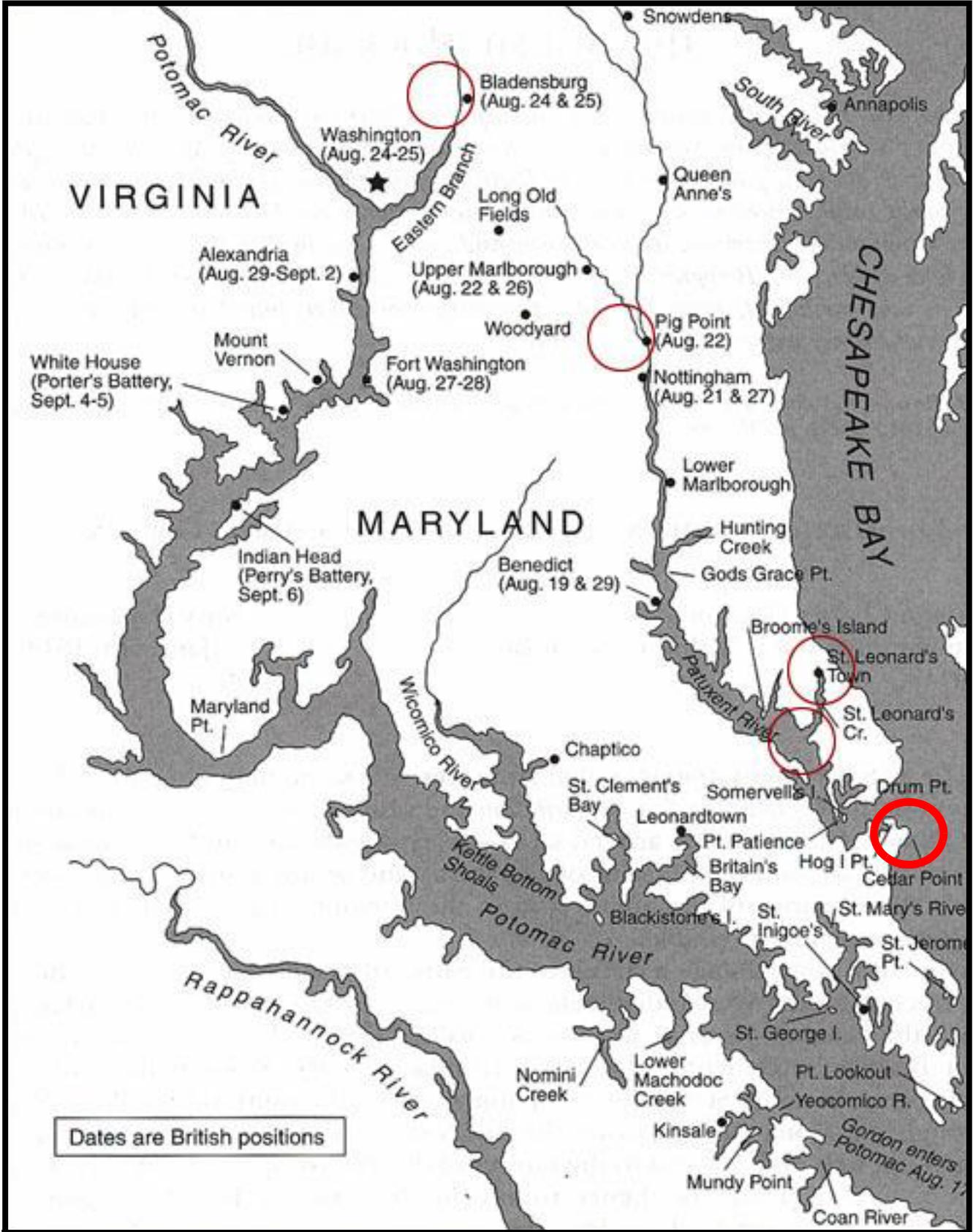
→ June 1, Wednesday: The battle of Cedar Point.

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

5th day 2nd of 6 M 1814 / Meeting rather small but attended by several of the Worthys who thro' Age & infirmitys have not Steadily attended of late Vizt Sarah Robinson & daughter Abigail & My Cousin Bathsehba Gould whose presence was comforting to me. Was favoord with quiet tho' roving of mind tried me a little, & had the watch been faithfully kept up a greater degree of favor doubtless might have been experienced - It seem'd to me to be a season of favor to many present - One Short appearance in the Ministry C R to pretty good satisfaction - My dear H was there we have gotten quite at ease with respect to attending Meetings of late. We take our beloved little John put him to Bed & leave him a slepp & the hand of Morpheus seldom leaves him till we return.

Saw at Banisters Wharf the Brig that was set on fire by the British on 3rd in the east Passage she was towed round to day about 40 Hogs heads of Molasses was saved, but the wreck exhibits a scene of destruction, her quarter deck is burned allmost to the Water it looks like a mere Shell. - Alass for a State of Warfare When will Mankind beat their swords into Ploughshares & learn the horid Art no more. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



 June 4, Saturday: King Louis XVIII issued the Constitutional Charter, claiming hereditary right to the throne of France with a permanent bicameral parliament.

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

7th day 4th of 6th M 1814 / This evening Mail from Boston brings News Papers containing accounts of great events in Europe, nothing short of another complete revolution in the Government of France – Bonepart is seems has yealded his Aunthority to the family of Burbons & Lewis the 18th is now on the Throne, thro’ the instrumentality of the allied Powers who have followed him to Paris & made this Great Wonderful & strange overturn in the state of things. – The world therby is rid of one of the greatest, if not the greatest Tyrant that ever existed, who has been a Terror to the Nation around him for Years. – but while I can feel this event as of great importance to the World, may I not allow my mind to rejoice at it not knowing what is for the best. – The change has not been effected but by great slaughter & blood shed of the human species, Milions of lives has it lost. Alass shocking & miserable has been the state of Poor Europs for years. my heart has often felt deeply affected at the multiplied accounts of battles that have been fought on her "delightful plains" – & I greatly desire the Sword may now be sheathed & the period predicted by the Prophet Isiah when the "Lyon & the Lamb shall lay down together" be hastened. – Alass for our poor Country of America, now at War, may she also, be blessed with returning PEACE

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

1st day 5 of 6 M / Our Meeting this forenoon, I thought was unusually favord was favord in my own particular with a good degree of reverant quiet The Mind however at times wont to rove. – Our friend D Buffum in testimony labord faithfully tho the forepart of it in weakness - he introduced the Passage of Martha & Mary. enforced the necessity of choosing the better part - Warned us against a security within ourselves contenting with a Morral life &c - C Rodman sd a few words After Afternoon Meeting Silent & to me Solemn & favord - after talk a Walk to the Alms House with Br D Rodman –

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 June 6, Monday: The Duchy of Guastalla was returned to sovereignty by the allies, under Duchess Maria Luigia (former Empress Marie-Louise of France).

[Tsar Alyeksandr I of Russia](#), King Friedrich Wilhelm, and Prince von Metternich arrived at Dover for an official visit to England in celebration of the defeat of the [Emperor Napoléon](#).

A council dismissed the [Reverend Timothy Flint](#) from his charge at the Congregational Church in the Lunenburg portion of Fitchburg, Massachusetts.

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



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2nd day 6th of 6 M 1814 / My dear Mother has been quite unwell for several Days but her Medicine has had a favorable effect & I think her better today. - She related a little experience of hers today. She says that about five years ago soon After Aunt Molly Wanton lost her reason & several trying instances existing in the family, one day in particular her mind was greatly under pressure of Affliction & to add to it one of the family had stuck a Nail in their foot which added to her agitation. after the difficulty of the Nail a little subsided she set down & Wept then took up a book, a Sermon Called the Covenant preached by James Muir D D & read a little in it then sat still a while & it came into her Mind to get Bogatzkys Golden Treasury & see what the Text was for the Month & day of the Month that she was born Vizt 5 M 11th & found it to be "How long wilt thou hide thy face from me O Lord Psal XIII.2 - Divine Answer: For a small moment have I forsaken thee, but with great Mercies will I gather thee. In a little wrath I hid my face from thee for a moment, but with everlasting kindness will I have mercy on thee: for this is as the Waters of Noah unto me, for as I have sworn that the Waters of Noah should no more go over the earth so have I sworn that I would not be wroth with thee nor rebuke thee Isa IVI.7.9." Which text was the same with the Sermon she had just before read & she said, the effect was such as soothed her mind & comforted her up, & the Clouds seemed quite to dispell for a season. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



June 7, Tuesday: George Anson Byron was promoted to Captain.

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

3rd day 7 of 6 M / Attended Town Meeting being the Election of Town Officers considerable opposition to those of last year was expected, but the greater part of the solid freemen attended & Most Friends of the Town were present which I have no doubt prevented much delay in the buisness as those who were disposed to oppose were thereby discouraged - The whole buisness of the Town was conducted without a single paper Vote. - I thought I was never more sensible of the good effect of the countenances of solid people on the conduct of the loose minded, & I differ much in sentiment with those who think Friends ought not to Attend Town Meetings. I believe they may & have done in this Town much good many times for there is something in the Countenances of a weighty Friend which carries Awe over others. & it is my solid judgement that if Friends in some sections of this Country had timely exerted their influence in a proper Manner the present disastrous War might have been Averted.

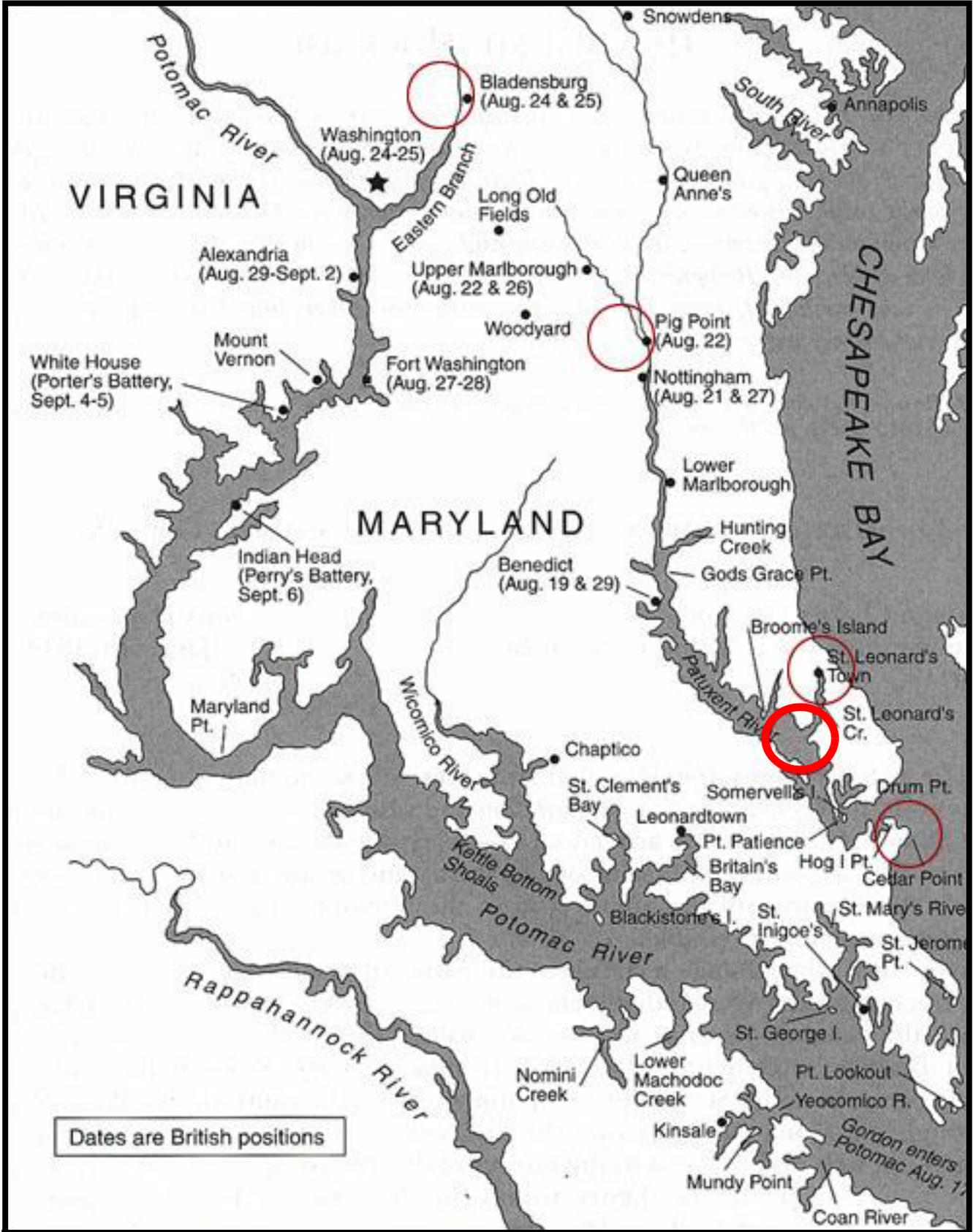
RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



June 8, Wednesday: Hostilities began at St. Leonard's Creek. (This would go on for some time.)

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

4th day 8 of 6 M 1814 / We had the company of our interesting neighbour & friend Mary Briggs & Mariah Mumford this Afternoon & Sister Mary joined us in the evening - - I felt near sympathy





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with Dear M Briggs, her mind appears very tender & sweet & I have no doubt is preciously visited with the "Day Spring from on high" I read to her the acct of Thos Burling of N York who died some years ago at the Age of 14 Years - the acct of his Pious close & lively expressions of the times with his Sisters dream after his death was affecting to her mind & drew the pearly tear. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



June 9, Thursday: John Kimball de Laski was born in St. John, New Brunswick.

At a dinner with the Prince-Regent in Carlton House, King Friedrich Wilhelm of Prussia, the Earl of Liverpool, and Viscount Castlereagh were invested as Knights of the Garter.

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

5th day 9 of 6 M / Our Meeting to me was a favord One, & my heart was made renewedly thankful under a sense of the extendings of divine goodness In the forepart of it a travel [travail] was experienced for one on whose account I have at seasons of late felt much for & who my prayer is may find the right Way - After which I was led to reflect on divers persons some who lived before & some since my remembrance, who filld seats in that house & now are called from works to reward. - we who now meet there, are also hastening fast to the final change to experience what they have passed thro' before us. & may our change be as glorious as there is reason to believe some of theirs have been. - Our friend Mary Varney was present & toward the close of the meeting got hold of the State of it pretty well & declared the Truth with boldness among us, to the tendering of divers minds. - Notwithstanding the aforementioned state of favor, rovings & unprofitable thoughts sometime presented. but were not premitted to get the Assendency very far. - The experiance at Meeting has continued thro' the afternoon -Oh how precious is a tender mind. - This eveng Br D Rodman called & gave us a view of a couple of letters from Avis Mumford of this town now residing in [New Bedford](#) to her Brother & Sister. She displays an excellent talent at writing - fine sentiment & withall a pious seeking mind.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



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

6th day 10 of 6 M / Yesterdays savor has been renew'd today, under which my heart [h]as been thankful to the Author of All Good.

We have begun to prepare for Yearly Meeting & towards Night Saw our ancient fr John Casey from [Greenwich](#) go up street with a company with him among whom was Thos Howland who stoped & took tea with us & set the eveng in interesting conversation -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



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 June 11, Saturday: General Smith's light brigade, Forsyth's regiment of riflemen, and two companies of artillery camped near the mouth of Dead Creek.

[Henry Whitney Bellows](#) was born in [Boston](#).

 7th day 11th of 6 M: At the New England Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends, as recorded in the diary of Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#), the prospect of a [Yearly Meeting School](#) would be discussed. Friend [Moses Brown](#) was offering a lot of 40 Acres on his farm near [Providence, Rhode Island](#):

7th day 11th of 6 M 1814 / Yearly Meeting has now commenced, Friend have come plentifully into Town - Our family consists of Ezekiel Jones & Wife Isaac Bassett & his Wife - Dan'l Johnson Saml Philbrook. Estes Newhall Ezra Collins & Thos Anthony as lodgers. - My mind & body much engaged, but favord to keep in a good degree of patient quiet. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 June 12, Sunday: Emperor Franz I of Austria was proclaimed King of Lombardy, which he of course annexed.

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

1st day / The forenoon meeting was large & favord John Moore a Physician of Pennsylvania was very large in testimony. he declared the Truth with good natural ability of Mind, & with no common Share of divine Authority - My post was door Keeper which I endeavor to fulfill with all my abilities - I never set down during the whole meeting & being at the door had an opportunity to observe the countenances of those about, anxious to hear - My mind was sensibly affected to see how desirous they were to hear, many of them afraid to go into the house for fear they would have to set still a little while - I did very feelingly deplore the state of poor Mankind many of whom seem desirous of no better food than Words - & notwithstanding my fatigue of body my mind, was favord with a good degree of feeling quiet The Afternoon Meeting very large but as still as common & I thought considerably more so than common Doctor John Moore again the only laborer, his preaching both for matter & manner much resembles Rich Motts. I thought him not quite so favor'd as in the Morning. - the people were much pleased with his testimony. - I dont remember of both our first day meetings at the Yearly Meeting time, passing with but two commemorations & both of them from one man - several of our lodgers took tea out, their places were supplyd at table by several from Lynn & Salem friends -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 June 13, Monday: Angéla ou L'atelier de Jean Cousin, an opéra comique by Adrien Boieldieu to words of Montcloux d'Épinay, was performed for the initial time, at the Théâtre Feydeau, Paris.

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

2nd day / Our Meeting met at the usual time I thought not under as solemn covering as I had witnessed, but in good measure. -



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The public service was a short & savory Prayer by Joseph Douglas & a few words from C Rodman discussing forward appearances which I hope will not be taken by the feeble ones as a blow at them - After a space of about half an hour D Buffum proposed our proceeding to buisness. The usual rotine of which was gone through - Epistles from the Yearly Meetings of London, Baltimore, Philadelphia New Garden & New York were read & a corresponding committee appointed. nothing further remarkable at this time -

Afternoon, the meeting met at the 3rd hour, as usual at this sitting we had much preaching. The State of Society was enterd into & a number of deficiencies confessed in the Answers. - Remarks were made by James Hallock Danl Haverland & John Moore from abroad -[Moses Brown](#) Wm Almy C Rodman & Benj Percival of our own members were most conspicuous. The latter appeard in an humble Prayer much to the comfort of some present. - Three of the committee in the case of Folger Popes appeal refer'd from last Year being absent -at his request he was called in & three more added in his presence The Meeting then Adjourned to the 4th houe tomorrow Afternoon

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



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

3rd day / The meeting met at the time adjorned, was opened under a solemn covering, a pathetic testimony by D Haveland chiefly in address to the youth, he then asked liberty to set a while in the womens apartment which was given & Our fr [Moses Brown](#) accompanied him. - Committee to report the State of the treasury reported. O Brown for treasurer. that there was 400 Dolls in his hands & 400 Dolls necessary to be raised. - The Committee in the case of Folger Popes appeal then reported. they confirmed the judgement against him, a very solemn covering was witnessed over the Meeting. after Minute was made & the report accepted he was called in, took his seat on the right hand on the front seat of the Old mens quarter, after a solemn pause of about five minutes Saml Rodman the Clerk rose up & read the report & Minute. in a few minutes the Appellant rose & requested liberty to give reasons to the Meeting why the report ought not to be accepted - The Clerk rose & informed him with consistent & in a very dignified manner, that it would be contrary to the usage of the Meeting to admit such remarks when a committee had reported their judgement & in the report asserted that they had given the parties a full hearing - Folger then remarked that he thought it within the limits of discipline to Allow such indulgence & went on a little further & left the Meeting observing he left it for our consideration & passed out of the Meeting. - Solid & solem remarks were made by John Casey & D Buffum. - The Minutes of the Meeting for Sufferings were then read by which it appear'd the subject of the Yearly Meeting school had been before them & that our friend [Moses Brown](#) had offered a lot of 40 Acres on his farm near [Providence](#). This subject brought great weight over the Meeting which seemed fully united in the belief that the time had come when it might be Moved forward in with great safety than at any period heretofore. -[a Minute was made on Singly encouraging friends to promote subscriptions throughout the



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*Yearly Meeting & a minute made recommend the care of the buisness of the Meeting for Sufferings. **These lines were crossed out**] The Epistle from Virginia Yearly Meeting was recd & read at this time.*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



June 15, Wednesday: A joint Austrian/Bavarian administration took over in Birkenfeld.

The Netherlands abolished the slave trade.

Ministers meeting in London decided to move the meeting of the Congress of Vienna from July 1st to August 15th.

Johann Nepomuk Hummel's singspiel *Die Rückfahrt des Kaisers* to words of Veith was performed for the initial time, in the Theater-an-der-Wien, Vienna.

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

4th day / Meeting opened with a little excellent preaching by John Moore he principally address to the Youth [one line crossed out] at this [repeat of 2 day] sitting the corresponding committee produced essays of Epistles to the yearly Meetings of London New Garden, Baltimore, Virginia Philadelphia & New York also one for the new Yearly Meeting established last Year at Ohio which were agreed to after a little alteration in some of them. – The Subject of the Yearly Meeting School came again before us & it was unanimously agreed & a minute made recommending subscriptions throughout the Yearly Meeting for the Promotion of it The Meeting adjourned to the 4th hour in the Afternoon. –

Afternoon met by adjournment - John Moore again preached excellently & Danl Haveland appeared in a living Powerful & Humble Prayer for all ranks & discriptions in society. – The Meeting was occupied chiefly in finishing unfinished minutes preparing endorsements for friends that were with us from other Yearly Meetings & was concluded by fervant prayer by John Moore

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



June 16, Thursday: Emperor Franz I returned to Vienna amidst joyful festivities and a public holiday.

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

5th day Our frinds have mostly left us this morning for their own homes which leaves our houses destitute to what they have been for a week past. – The Meeting was large, much favor'd & I believe to the satisfaction of all & the edification & comfort of many present. – James Hallock was first & largely favor'd in testimony, then John Moore, J Hallock rose a Second time & J Moore followed in a fervant Prayer – Hannah Dennis had a few words in conclusion which considering the favor'd state the Meeting was left in, had an unusual good effect – This Afternoon J Moore attended as physician with Several of this Town to extract a Cancer from cousin Elizabth Gould Breast

which was very favorably performed. –

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

QUAKER EDUCATION

 June 17, Friday: The troops at Dead Creek advanced to Chazy.

The Principality of Monaco was restored by the Allies, protected by France. Honoré IV was Prince of Monaco.

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

6th day [sic] 18th of 6 M 1814 / This Afternoon we had the Company of Cousin Martha Hazard. My Mother. Br Isaac Sister Sally. & Thos Hornsby to set the Afternoon & take tea with us. –

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

1st day 19th of 6th M / Our Meeting this mornng was large & tho' there was considerable preaching I thought it rather a dull season Daniel Clapp of Pomfret spake a few words - then David Buffum pretty lengthy in a seasonable, appropriate & savory testimony. Then Hannah Dennis shot [short] but with her usual Sweetness. –Sister Ruth Dined with us – Silent in the Afternoon with Br D R walked out to J Dennis & took tea. – Sister Rebecca Rodman got comfortably to bed this evening with a fine boy We all feel thankful on her account –

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

3rd day 21 of 6 M / Cousin Nathan Hazard & Thos Hornsby took tea with us. –

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

5th day 23rd of 6 M / The infirmities of my nature predominated in my Thoughts so far in meeting that tho' I labord to get the mind centerd on good, was frustrated. till Hanna Dennis broke the bread among us. perhaps there might not have been twelve basket fulls left, but certainly my mind was in a much better condition after her communication than before & I have no doubt the meeting generally were edified

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

6th day 24th of 6 M / Every day, the War in which this Country

*is engaged assumes a more & more terific aspect, a very considerable Alarm exists in [New Bedford](#) for the safty of town & especially the Shipping, but I was comforted with the account of a man direct from there this mornng. he arrived in the Stage this afternoon & said things were not as bad there as had been represented. no skirmish between the Militia British barges had taken place as we had heard & that there was no foundation for the report of a number of Friends of the younger class having departed from their principles by offering their Services to repell invasion. -
Hitherto the people of this [town] have been mercifully preserved from alarms, but how soon something serious may take place is uncertain I desire however whetever may take place friends may be consistent. -*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

Un lieto brindisi, a cantata campestre by [Ludwig van Beethoven](#) to words of Bondi, was performed for the initial time, in Vienna, to honor the nameday of Giovanni Malfatti.

The American peace negotiator, John Quincy Adams the son of President John Adams, arrived in Ghent, accompanied by his slave Nelson. There was some resemblance between Nelson and his namesake, justifying this naming: Nelson, affiliated with a government figure of the United States of America, had lost his liberty, and his namesake, affiliated with the government of Great Britain, had lost a body part in the defense of liberty.⁴³In the Lake Champlain region, Lieutenant-Colonel Forsyth and 70 riflemen ventured

RACE POLITICS

into Canadian territory as far as Odeltown but was engaged there by a detachment of 250 British light troops. He returned to Champlain having lost one killed and five wounded.



➡ June 25, Saturday: Austria regained sovereignty over Tirol.

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

7th day 25th of 6 M 1814 / This forenoon by previous agreement Br John Rodman & I went to [Portsmouth](#) on our way stoped at the new Stone Factory now building in the crossroad near the Bridge on Lawtons Gulley. it is now nearly to the tops of the window frames of the second story & appears to be built in a substantial manner, after examining it a little we went to Thos Potters where I soon accomplished the little buisness I went upon. from there we crossed the field & went to Anne Anthonys, spent about 3 hours

43. Adams, as good a hater as Richard Nixon, with all the political instincts of a junkyard dog, was probably a wise choice to send out on diplomatic duty. He spent a lot of his time drawing up hit lists of men who had “conspired together used up their faculties in base and dirty tricks to thwart my progress in life.” Sick ’em, boy, go on, **go away**, sick ’em!

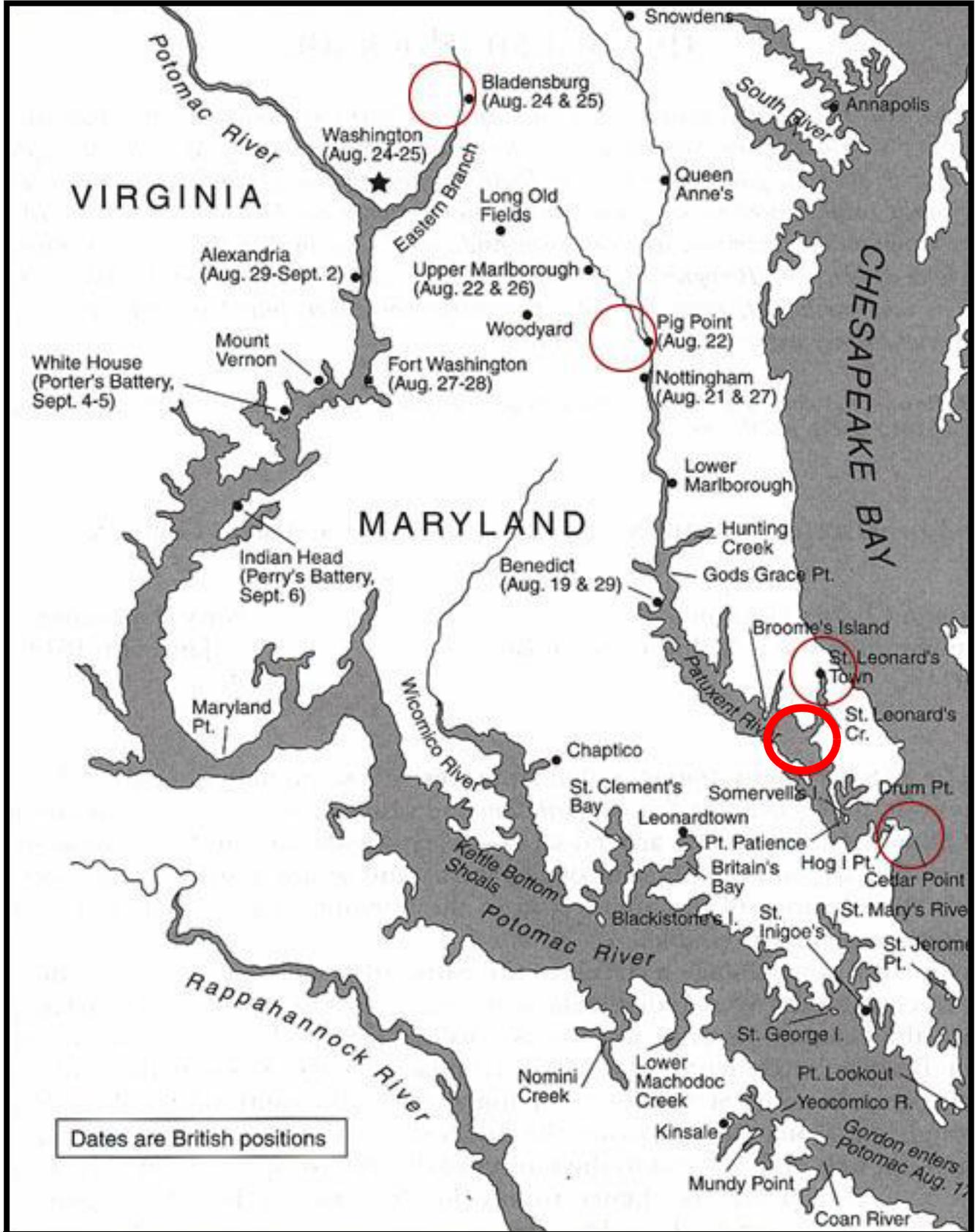
very agreeably & drank tea, then went to Peter Lawtons & finding him from home went down to I Lawtons & set the evening - returned to Peters & lodged & found him at home - Next Mornng after breakfast we walked Down on Benj Motts farm to see the new factory their building of Stone by E W Lawton. Geo Engs & Co. which we found nearly in as great state of forwardness as the other, after walking round & contemplating a little on things around &c we bent our way to the Meeting house but found it early Meeting time & stepd to the Widow Almys where we rested a little & return'd to meeting, which was large solemn & silent, but I found the previous exercise I had taken was more than convenient for my body, & the mind unable to rise above it. a good degree of favor was however experienced. -After Meeting we walked to Uncle Sam Thurstons & dined. found him & wife settled more to their minds than at their former residence, after dinner proceeded homeward, a shower overtook us & we halted a little at Rich Mitchells, took a little refreshment & came home with fatigued limbs - found my H & John at father Rodmans where I took a dish of Tea & came home. - This visit without exceptions as to the outward is one of the most Pleasant I have had in many years. There seemed to be no alloy, we accomplished all we set our to do & a little more, which with a good degree of innocency attended our own minds & the scenery around, renderd it proffitable in a good degree, tho' perhaps not so much divine favor attending the mind as at some others when the outward was less favourable.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 June 26, Sunday: At the port of Dover, [Tsar Alyeksandr I of Russia](#) departed from Britain.

[Joshua Barney's](#) flotilla escaped a St. Leonard's Creek blockade. Until August, they would be able to evade the British.





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 June 27, Monday: When Johann Friedrich Reichardt died of a stomach ailment in Giebichenstein near Halle at the age of 61, his work had been largely forgotten.

General Smith's light brigade of 1,400 men occupied Champlain while Colonel Pierce of the 13th was at Chazy with 800 men, and about 1,200 men were occupying the works at Cumberland Head at Dead Creek. Master Commandant Thomas Macdonough's fleet lay at anchor in King's Bay while the British held LaColle with a force of 3,600 and had strong garrisons at Isle aux Noix and St. Johns and forces at L'Acadie and Chambly. At about this point Lieutenant-Colonel Forsyth and his riflemen went on another excursion into Canadian territory, but this time as his men retreated they were closely pursued by 150 Canadians and native Americans. Forsyth was killed by a native American before the enemy pulled back leaving 17 of their dead.

 June 28, Tuesday: The British Admiralty was hard pressed due to the fact that virtually every tall straight tree in the Richelieu region of Lower Canada had already been chopped off. On this day it was discovered that smugglers were towing two lengthy spars up Lake Champlain toward [Canada](#). It was obvious that this was badly needed war material for the enemy, destined to be used in the fitting out of the British warship *Confiance* at Isle aux Noix! Vermont's smugglers were still doing business with the British military in Canada, disregarding the fact that their nation was at war.



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

4th day 29 of 6 M 1814 / Mary Babcock sent for me this forenoon to come & see her. I found her quite feeble & weak, but so as to be sitting up in her chair. She expressed a wish to Make a Will which she had done several times before at prvious visits. I took the Minutes & came home rote the Will & went again after dinner & she executed it. - She seemed quite sensible that the day of her dissolution draws near & expressed a wish to be buried in friends ground but I told her that as her relations were all laid in the common I thought she had better be also. She seemed readily to relinquish the prospect. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

5th day 30 of 6 M / Rode with my H & our little J S G to [Portsmouth](#), stoped at Anne Anthonys where we left John & went to Meeting - In the first Jeremiah Austin preached - - In the last buisness was conducted with as much weight & solemnity as I ever knew in a Monthly Meeting - After the buisness was ended that remained on the Minutes Jonathon Dennis proposed in quite a weighty manner that that part of Discipline which requires the



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appointment of Visitors be revived, which obtained the weighty consideration of the Meeting & drew many seasonable & pertinent remarks, particularly from D Buffum Saml Thurston C Rodman & Benj Freeborn

The subject was so weighty in the Meeting that it was laid before the Womens Meeting & left for further consideration till next Month. –

After Meeting we returned to A Anthonys found John had done well in our absence Dine & rode home –

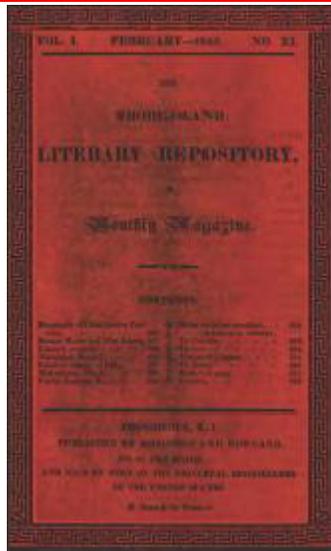
RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

JULY



July: [Isaac Bailey](#) produced, in [Providence, Rhode Island](#), another issue of THE RHODE ISLAND LITERARY REPOSITORY.

LITERARY REPOSITORY



July: Finally, all 21 volumes of the set of English poetry THE WORKS OF THE ENGLISH POETS, FROM CHAUCER TO COWPER; INCLUDING THE SERIES EDITED WITH PREFACES, BIOGRAPHICAL AND CRITICAL, BY DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON; AND THE MOST APPROVED TRANSLATIONS had gone through the presses and were in the bookstores. The reviewer of the volumes which [Alexander Chalmers](#) had begun to produce in 1810 roundly condemned this editor, on the basis of the choices of poet and poem that had been made, as an incompetent.

READ THIS REVIEW



July: General Izard ordered a battery of four 18-pounders to be constructed at Cumberland Head, with a redoubt to its rear. This construction would become known as Fort Izard, but its location had been poorly chosen and within a few weeks it would be stripped of its cannon for their more deadly use elsewhere.

 July 1, Friday: [Elijah Hinsdale Burritt](#) joined the Congregational Church of Simsbury, Connecticut.

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

6th day 1 of 7 M 1814 / This morning before I was up, message was sent that Mary Babcock had departed this life about 1 / 2 an hour before I arose & went to [-] Durfees where I had boarded her for several Months gave the necessary directions as her Guardian & returned to breakfast In the instance of her death the necssity of speedy attention to things appertaining to the final close of time is renewedly & forcibly suggested to the mind. Several weeks ago she sent for me to consult about making her Will. I left with her such advice as I thought necessary & she was to consider of it & when her mind was made up send for me, which she did three weeks before, but I neglected going untill she sent again when I found her quite ill & a necessity for immediate attention. Tho' I did not then think her change quite so near.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 July 3, Sunday: American forces and their native allies crossed the Niagara River and captured the British garrison of Fort Erie.

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

1st day 3rd of 7 M 1814 / In the forenoon meeting a few words were spoken by father Rodman & a pretty good meeting, tho' myself tried with roving thoughts. - Left Meeting in the Afternoon to attend the funeral of my Ward Mary Babcock, being the last service I could perform for the body. - She was buried from the house of Benj Durfee at the foot of Belview Street where I put her to board last spring & where I believe she has had every attention paid to render her situation as comfortable as her very infirm & helpless state would admit.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



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Our national birthday, Monday the 4th of July: [Nathaniel Hawthorne](#)'s, or [Hathorne](#)'s, 10th birthday.

The 4th was celebrated in Honolulu, Hawaii with a dinner ashore, as artillery salutes were fired from ships in the harbor.

In New-York, Uri K. Hill sang an "Ode" written especially for the occasion while Commodore Stephen Decatur, an honorary member of the State Society of the Cincinnati, dined with that association in Tontine Coffee House.

The [Declaration of Independence](#) was printed in the Philadelphia [Aurora General Advertiser](#).

In Ashburton, England, American prisoners of war celebrated the 4th by drinking 18 toasts.

CELEBRATING OUR B-DAY



At Halifax, Nova Scotia, [George Back](#) became a midshipman aboard HMS *Akbar*.

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

2nd day 4th of 7 M / Considering It is Independence Day there has been but little Muster in town to what is usual at the Annual return of this Day. it is a time of Mourning in the land. The countenances of most people are sadned at the sorrowful situation of our national concerns in general but particularly the difficulty that we have been placed under since the general Blockade of the British on the Coast. "Commerce does indeed droop her head" & her almost every movement is hung in Cypress, besides the fear which exists of an attack, and our peaceful dwelling, rased to the dust -these things tend to cast a gloom on all around & Oh that the people would turn it to their lasting Benefit. - My heart has been many times affected under a sense of things as they are, but alas to see & feel is all I can do. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



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

3rd day 5th of 7 M / Mary Briggs is very sick & is this very warm day suffering under a tedious Blister, my mind is alive to her case it feels more than I know how to express - She has a very near place in my heart, but I fear unless a change takes place speedily for the better in her health, that the time fast approaches when ties of Affection must be broken I called to her home this Afternoon but found her so feeble as to render it improper to go into her room. - My Mother & Izabel Gardiner set the Afternoon with us.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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 July 5, Tuesday: As part of the [War of 1812](#), American forces under General Jacob Brown turned back British forces under Major-General Phineas Riall at the Chippawa River of the Niagara front, after a 20-minute exchange of musket fire during which 148 British and 60 American soldiers lost their lives.

A son, [John Thoreau, Jr.](#), was born to [John Thoreau](#) and [Cynthia Dunbar Thoreau](#).⁴⁴



John in later years



Cynthia in later years

July 5th was an unusual date for a childbirth, in a rural white American community. For whatever reasons, the white babies were being birthed most frequently during the months of last winter and early spring, and sometimes, in the North, there was another, smaller, peak of white births in the early fall. However, uniformly, babies were born to white people least often in the late spring and early summer.⁴⁵ (I can remember, as a child, listening to my aunts talking among themselves about timing children so they didn't have to be "heavy" just during the heat of the summer.)

When the birth would be recorded in [Concord](#)'s town records, it would be recorded as of the wrong year:

Births

Name	Sex	Birth Date	Birth Place	Father's Name	Mother's Name
THOREAU, John		1754	Concord		
THOREAU, Mary	F	1786	Concord	John	
THOREAU, Sarah		1791	Concord		
THOREAU, Helen L.	F	1813	Concord	John	Cynthia
THOREAU, John	M	1815	Concord	John	Cynthia
THOREAU, Sophia Elizabeth	F	Sept. 27, 1819	Chelmsford	John	Cynthia

44. The gravestone, saying that John had been born in 1815, is incorrect, for the older brother had turned three before the younger brother was born. Horace Rice Hosmer reported, much later, that his mother Lydia Davis Hosmer had told him that one of [John Thoreau](#) and [Cynthia Dunbar Thoreau](#)'s children had "narrowly escaped being born on Lee's Hill."

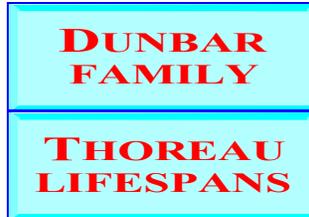
45. The pattern was quite different for enslaved Americans, [slave](#) births tending to peak at midsummer and to bottom out in late fall and early winter.



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At some point during the second half of this year, [Mrs. Rebecca Kettell Thoreau](#), the stepmother who had cared for the Thoreau children in [Concord](#), including [John Thoreau](#), died.⁴⁶ John and Cynthia were living in Boston, and John would write thence about this death to sisters in Bangor ME with his son John, Jr. on his knee.



July 6, Wednesday: The Quadriga was restored to its place on the Brandenburg Gate (this symbol of the Prussian state had been removed by the [Emperor Napoléon](#) in 1806 and was brought back to Berlin by Marshal Blücher).

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

4th day 6th of 7th M 1814 / Uncle David Lawton & his daughters Ann & Hannah Dined and spent the day with us also Sister Ruth - In the Afternoon I went with uncle David to Thos Robinsons where we set an hour in agreeable conversation. The old man & his wife relating several old but interesting Anecdotes, some of them particularly of the Wanton family. - We had in addition to the foregoing at tea the company of Hannah Dennis & daughter Anne. Margaret Buffum & Sister Eliza & Mary In the eveng Edw & Mary Lawton & J Sherman came in, making a very pleasant & agreeable circle. -

While I was at Thos Robinsons with Uncle David the old man related the following. He said the way the Wanton family came to settle on R I was - In Scituate Massachusetts where Edw Wanton first settled there was great persecution of Friends of which society he was convinced under the Gallows when Mary Dyre & her friends were hanged The Priest of the town of Scituate took great pains to do many things to try the feelings of Edw & his family & among which he named his dog Wanton. Edw two sons Wm & John not being in the same spirit of non resistance as their father, was determined on giving the Priest a severe whipping & knowing at the same time it would be unsafe to reside afterwards in Scituate provided themselves with Horses to come off full speed for R I They accordingly put their plan into execution whiped the priest unmercifully, mounted their horses & came away, but before they got far, at a Tavern they were overtaken by a concourse of Presbyterians who surrounded the house. Wm & John looked out of the Windows & determined on an adventure, they accordingly rushed out of the house with sticks in their hands beet their way through the crowd, & seeing the Presbyterians horses were better than their own siezed them & galloped off, these two men were no small adventurers thro' life. Tho John

46. [Franklin Benjamin Sanborn](#) said that “Mary and Nancy” Thoreau died before coming of age — he must have meant Sarah Thoreau and some other Thoreau daughter since it seems unlikely that there would have been a daughter Mary as well as a daughter Maria, and since [Nancy Thoreau](#) married a Billings in Maine and had a daughter Rebecca Jane Billings. He said that “David Thoreau” died before he had any occupation — I wonder whether he meant David Orrok, Henry’s cousin after whom he was named, who died before he had any occupation. If there were eight Thoreau children to rear, John being the eldest, what were the names of all eight, and what was their birth order? [John Thoreau](#)’s sister [Elizabeth Orrock Thoreau](#), was reared, like him and the other six children, in the Thoreau home in [Concord](#) after the death of their mother [Jane “Jennie” Burns Thoreau](#) in 1896, by [Jean Thoreau](#)’s second wife, the widow [Mrs. Rebecca Kettell Thoreau](#). Eventually [Elizabeth Orrock Thoreau](#) married and went to live in Maine. So: what was her husband’s name, Thatcher? Where did they live? Did Henry visit them on his trips to Maine? And what were the names and ages of the Kettell children with whom the Thoreau children were reared?



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became afterward a very religious Man & Public friend - after they were settled on R I & While they were young in years Pirates infested the Coast the two Wantons volunteered their service to go out after them which they did & finally succeeded in bringing them in - In one of their cruises after these pirates they put into Martha's Vineyard & Richd Ward was on board, who determined to furnish himself [a number of pages missing]

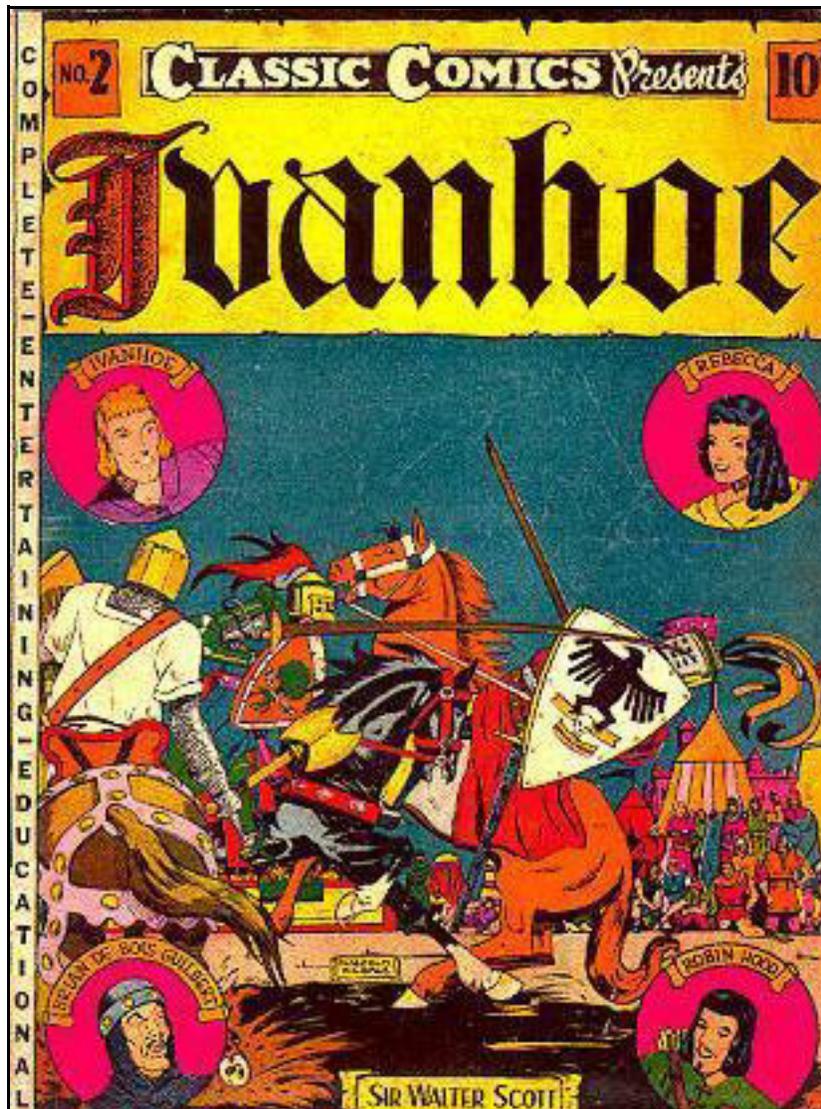
RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

→ July 7, Thursday: Austrian sovereignty was reestablished over Voralberg.

King Friedrich August I of Saxony returned to Dresden to resume his rule.

By order of the Prince Regent, on account of the end of the war with France this day was proclaimed a day of "General Thanksgiving to Almighty God" throughout the United Kingdom.

[Walter Scott](#)'s WAVERLEY, the first of his series of historico-heroic novels. He published this anonymously out of fear that being known as the author of such a fiction might damage his reputation as a poet. This would be a novel much printed in America because unprotected by copyright, and it began to create in our popular consciousness the very acceptable idea of a sturdy Anglo-Saxon past. By 1823 there would be perhaps 500,000 volumes by Scott, including IVANHOE, in circulation in America. Scott's white "Southron" characters were particularly valued in the American South, where steamboats, stagecoaches, and even barges were named in their honor.



 July 9, Saturday: Carl Maria von Weber arrived in Bad Liebenwerda north of Dresden for a cure (he has been struck recently with unexplained vomiting).

 July 12, Tuesday: [Princess Charlotte Augusta Hanover of Wales](#) had been becoming more and more sympathetic with the position of her mother [Caroline Amelia of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, Princess of Wales](#), in the ongoing struggle between her mother and her father [George, Prince of Wales](#). The relationship between father and daughter was deteriorating. At this point he advised his daughter that her household staff was being replaced and that she would be confined at Cranbourne Lodge in Windsor with her only permitted contact being a once-a-week visit from his mother Queen Consort Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. The princess would soon abscond to her mother's house in Bayswater, and Lord Henry Brougham would have a hard time persuading her that she must return to her father's strictures.

 July 14, Thursday [Elizabeth Sherman Hoar](#) was born.

 July 18, Monday: When Austrian Foreign Minister Prince von Metternich returned to Vienna from London, singers and players from the city's theater performed a cantata beneath his office window, along with the overture to The Creatures of Prometheus by [Ludwig van Beethoven](#).

 July 19, Tuesday: Samuel Colt, American gunsmith and inventor, was born.

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

3rd day 19th of 7th M 1814 / The times are gloomy & sadly affecting - This day I have witnessed the passing along our streets of Militia companies going to take different stations, & Oh how Awful to see men pass by in full health, some of them too as Drunk as they can stand - they not knowing how soon their existence may be in another world or sadly maimed for life. - As one company passed down Street, very soon followed the young man (Isaac Bassettt) who had his leg shot off 31st of 5 M last when the Nimord in the east Passage his countenance pale & wan. - such thinks I is the miserable consequence of War. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 July 20, Wednesday: The British and their native allies captured Fort Shelby near Prairie du Chien (present-day Crawford County, Wisconsin).

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

5th day 21st of 7 M / Our meeting was silent & I believe solid to many minds & might by me have been better enjoyed had it not have been for a little unwatchfulness in the beginning & weakness of body before the close - the last (preparative) the Queries were Answered in which I took an active part in weakness, believing it my duty so to do - & felt satisfied therewith. I have often seen ways made where none has appeared to my humbling admiration & today has been a renew'd evidence of care of my friends & of [Providence](#) extended. - When we returned from Meeting we found at our door a Barrel of Flour, & on inquiry found it a present from Uncle Stanton of N York - It came in a

vessel which arrived last eveng having narrowly escaped capture by a British Barge. - - I believe I feel humbly thankful for this favor. - My H & John set the Afternoon at our old neighbor Briggs - -Mary seems to be getting better. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 July 22, Friday: At Greenville in Ohio, the United States of America made peace with several native American nations (Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnee, Senecas, and Miami), that had previously been British allies.

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

6th day 22 of 7 M / At our pause at dinner table my mind was renewedly humbled under a sense of the Bounty of Providence - The vegetables on the table were the produce of my garden & of a delicious quality, & in eating them greatful sensations were excited to the giver of all things. - John Earl & wife, Eunice Clark & hudson Jacob, Sarah Earl & Father & Mother Rodman spent the Afternoon & took tea with us. --I attended the funeral of John M Mansfield.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 July 23, Saturday: At Vergennes, the keel of the *Eagle* was laid.

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

1st day 24 of 7M 1814 / Our forenoon meeting was a quiet season. Father Rodman had a few words to communicate. Afternoon silent between Meetings walked with Saml Wood of NYork to Avis Carpenters & made a short but plreasant visit, & found for the first time found I was related to her & her family & that her children were third cousins, by way of the Stantons After meeting in the afternoon walked with Saml to David Buffums & took tea after which we took a walk on Tomany Hill Saml seem'd much pleased with the extensive prospect & the scenery around. He seems to be a very goodly friend. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

→ July 25, Monday: [Tsar Alyeksandr I of Russia](#) arrived back in [St Petersburg](#) from London. He had banned any secular celebrations of his return.

West of [Niagara Falls](#), British and American forces clashed fiercely at the inconsequential Battle of Lundy's Lane.

Charles Dibdin, who in the previous year had had a stroke, died.

BILLY BUDD: It was the summer of 1797. In the April of that year had occurred the commotion at Spithead followed in May by a second and yet more serious outbreak in the fleet at the Nore. The latter is known, and without exaggeration in the epithet, as the Great Mutiny.... The event converted into irony for a time those spirited strains of Dibdin -as a song-writer no mean auxiliary to the English Government at the European conjuncture- strains celebrating, among other things, the patriotic devotion of the British tar:

"And as for my life, 'tis the King's!"

→ July 25, Monday: The Prussian marshall, Gebhard Leberecht von Blücher, was the toast of England, and even the sight of his boots got Londoners hot by reminding them of how easy it was for their wearer to have people killed. On this day at Killingworth Colliery near Newcastle, England, George Stephenson's locomotive, named, guess what, the *Blücher* -the 1st really adequate locomotive- made its initial run.



The engine hauled coal trucks.

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

2nd day 25 of 7 M / Rose before Sunrise, took chaise & with Sam Wood Rode to the Place called Purgatory near Learlaw[?] west Beach & Rode home thro' Green End a rout I never was before, found it as pleasant tract of Country as any on the Island - At Purgatory I have been twice before but not since I was Boy, its appearance I readily recognized also the Marked Rocks nearby where when I was there last I put my name but found the "All subduing hand of time" had obliterated it. many names placed there - & engraved deep still remain among which I Observed Thos Rotch in 1784 & another in 1764 the name I do not recollect. - This little ride was peculiarly interesting both to me & Saml. he was much animated in contemplating the works of nature & I

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1814

was glad of the opportunity of obliging him by conducting him to these favorite haunts of the Curious.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

→ July 28, Thursday: [Percy Bysshe Shelley](#) escaped the annoyance of his pregnant wife [Harriet Westbrook Shelley](#) and his infant daughter [Janthe Shelley](#) by running away with a teenager,



[Mary Godwin Wollstonecraft](#), to Bourbon France. They took along with them another 16-year-old adventuress, Percy's step-sister Mary Jane Clairmont, and this ménage would be moving quickly through war-ravaged France into [Switzerland](#).



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

5th day 28 of 7 M / Attended our Moy [Monthly] Meeting this day



1814

1814

held in town - The first was silent & the last a season of but little life - as Dr Ruddy says "the fire was under the Ashes" - The subject of appointing visitors was revived but so little life being felt in the meeting was dismissed for the present -- Jethro F Mitchell & wife & B Pearce dined with us

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



July 31, Sunday: When Carl Maria von Weber arrived in Berlin, he found the city in a state of nationalistic excitement on account of the defeat of the [Emperor Napoléon](#).

Brigadier General Alexander Macomb's brigade, made up of the 6th, 13th, 15th, 16th, and 29th regiments, set out in boats from Cumberland Head for Chazy Landing while Bissell's brigade, made up of the 5th, 14th, 30th, 31st, 33d, 34th, and 45th regiments, began to march toward Chazy. Invalids, and 200 effectives, were left behind to finish the military works on Cumberland Head. At this point there were 4,500 men in or to the rear of the village of Champlain, and a working party of 400 under Colonel Fenwick was completing three redoubts there.

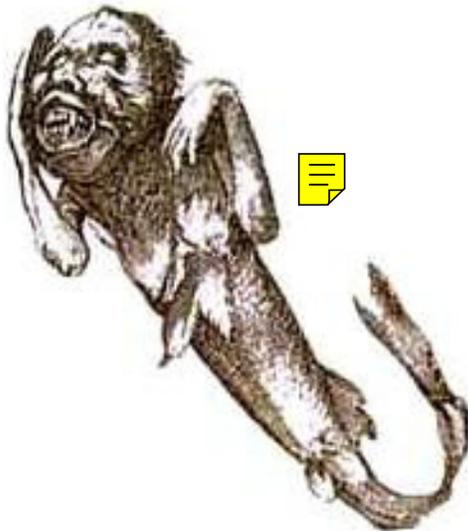
Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

1st day 31st of 7 M 1814 / Our Meetings were both silent & I believe seasons of favor, as respects my own condition it would rank about middling - tho considerably tried with roivings of mind - Towards night took a walk to the Work & Alms houses with Br D Rodman. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

SUMMER 1814

Summer: On the west coast of Scotland, a boy reported having seen a creature that was half human and half fish. About a month later, a group of children saw what they took to be a drowning woman, and alerted nearby farmers. "The upper part was exactly like a woman, the skin appeared very white, and a good deal of color in the cheeks, and very long darkish looking hair; the arms were very well proportioned above, but tapered very much towards the hands, which were no larger than a child's of eight or 10 years old, the tail was like an immense large cuddy fish ... in color and shape." When whistled at, the creature would turn around and glance at them.



A man with a rifle declared his intention to shoot it but was dissuaded by the others.



1814

1814



Summer: People were sending each other to Heaven and Hell near [Niagara Falls](#) in upstate [New York](#).

BATTLE OF CHIPPAWA.
*Extract of a letter from Gen. Brown, of the 17th Inf.,
 to the Secretary of War*

"The enclosed reports were made by order. I desired that the distinguished gallantry of the corps, and the individuals engaged in the battle of the 5th, should be well understood by you and the nation. I have ascertained that the enemy had *more* regular troops engaged in this action than we had, and that his loss exceeds 500 men.

I feel myself under great obligations to Capt. Kennedy, of the Navy, for his prompt attention to my communications. He has afforded, and is disposed to afford me, all the assistance that is in his power to render."

QUEENSTOWN, U. C. July 15th, 1814.

Sir—By the general order of the 15th inst. a methodical and detailed report is called for, designating the names of such persons, whether commissioned officers or others, who, in the action of the 5th, contributed in a particular manner, to the successful result of that day.

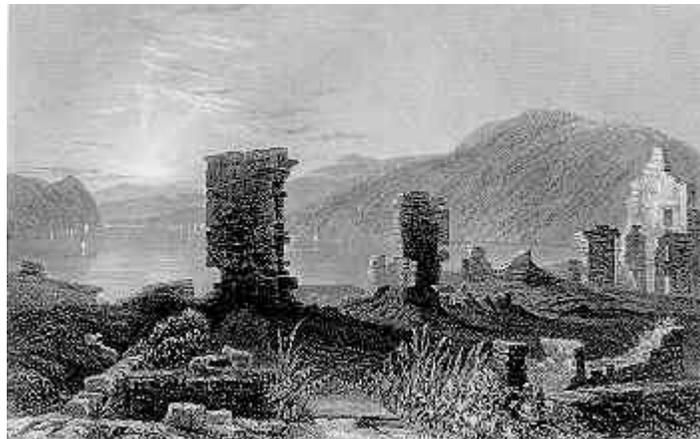
I am not asked for an account of the dispositions made of the troops under my command, during the action: I will, therefore, confine myself strictly to the general order.

A severe action has been fought and a signal victory gained. The general order of the 5th

The more deadly of their struggles would be known as “Chippewa” and “Fort Erie.”

THE SCARLET LETTER: To observe and define his character, however, under such disadvantages, was as difficult a task as to trace out and build up anew, in imagination, an old fortress, like Ticonderoga, from a view of its grey and broken ruins. Here and there, perchance, the walls may remain almost complete; but elsewhere may be only a shapeless mound, cumbrous with its very strength, and overgrown, through long years of peace and neglect, with grass and alien weeds. ... What I saw in him -as evidently as the indestructible ramparts of Old Ticonderoga, already cited as the most appropriate simile- was the features of stubborn and ponderous endurance, which might well have amounted to obstinacy in his earlier days; of integrity, that, like most of his other endowments, lay in a somewhat heavy mass, and was just as unmalleable or unmanageable as a ton of iron ore; and of benevolence which, fiercely as he led the bayonets on at Chippewa or Fort Erie, I take to be of quite as genuine a stamp as what actuates any or all the polemical philanthropists of the age. He had slain men with his own hand, for aught I know -certainly, they had fallen like blades of grass at the sweep of the scythe before the charge to which his spirit imparted its triumphant energy- but, be that as it might, there was never in his heart so much cruelty as would have brushed the down off a butterfly's wing. I have not known the man to whose innate kindliness I would more confidently make an appeal. ... All merely graceful attributes are usually the most evanescent; nor does nature adorn the human ruin with blossoms of new beauty, that have their roots and proper nutriment only in the chinks and crevices of decay, as she sows wall-flowers over the ruined fortress of Ticonderoga.

THE RUINS OF FORT TICONDEROGA



God knows what they were thinking about.

AUGUST

➡ August: [Isaac Bailey](#) produced, in [Providence, Rhode Island](#), another issue of THE RHODE ISLAND LITERARY REPOSITORY, and in this one the main article was on the events of King Philip’s War. What happened in this conflict was so obvious and indisputable that the author of the article grasped, that there would be no need whatever for any obnoxious apparatus of footnotes and references.

LITERARY REPOSITORY



➡ August: [William Wordsworth](#)’s THE EXCURSION. (This contained “Despondency Corrected,” the poem which would in 1835 so influence [Jones Very](#).)

HERE closed the Tenant of that lonely vale
 His mournful narrative — commenced in pain,
 In pain commenced, and ended without peace:
 Yet tempered, not unfrequently, with strains
 Of native feeling, grateful to our minds;
 And yielding surely some relief to his,
 While we sate listening with compassion due.
 A pause of silence followed; then, with voice
 That did not falter though the heart was moved,
 The Wanderer said:—
 “One adequate support
 For the calamities of mortal life
 Exists — one only; an assured belief
 That the procession of our fate, howe’er
 Sad or disturbed, is ordered by a Being
 Of infinite benevolence and power;
 Whose everlasting purposes embrace
 All accidents, converting them to good.
 — The darts of anguish ‘fix’ not where the seat
 Of suffering hath been thoroughly fortified
 By acquiescence in the Will supreme
 For time and for eternity; by faith,
 Faith absolute in God, including hope,
 And the defence that lies in boundless love
 Of his perfections; with habitual dread
 Of aught unworthily conceived, endured
 Impatiently, ill-done, or left undone,
 To the dishonour of his holy name.



Soul of our Souls, and safeguard of the world!
Sustain, thou only canst, the sick of heart;
Restore their languid spirits, and recall
Their lost affections unto thee and thine!”

Then, as we issued from that covert nook,
He thus continued, lifting up his eyes
To heaven: — “How beautiful this dome of sky;
And the vast hills, in fluctuation fixed
At thy command, how awful! Shall the Soul,
Human and rational, report of thee
Even less than these? — Be mute who will, who can,
Yet I will praise thee with impassioned voice:
My lips, that may forget thee in the crowd,
Cannot forget thee here; where thou hast built,
For thy own glory, in the wilderness!
Me didst thou constitute a priest of thine,
In such a temple as we now behold
Reared for thy presence: therefore, am I bound
To worship, here, and everywhere — as one
Not doomed to ignorance, though forced to tread,
From childhood up, the ways of poverty;
From unreflecting ignorance preserved,
And from debasement rescued. — By thy grace
The particle divine remained unquenched;
And, ’mid the wild weeds of a rugged soil,
Thy bounty caused to flourish deathless flowers,
From paradise transplanted: wintry age
Impends; the frost will gather round my heart;
If the flowers wither, I am worse than dead!
— Come, labour, when the worn-out frame requires
Perpetual sabbath; come, disease and want;
And sad exclusion through decay of sense;
But leave me unabated trust in thee —
And let thy favour, to the end of life,
Inspire me with ability to seek
Repose and hope among eternal things—
Father of heaven and earth! and I am rich,
And will possess my portion in content!

And what are things eternal? — powers depart,”
The grey-haired Wanderer stedfastly replied,
Answering the question which himself had asked,
“Possessions vanish, and opinions change,
And passions hold a fluctuating seat:
But, by the storms of circumstance unshaken,
And subject neither to eclipse nor wane,
Duty exists; — immutably survive,
For our support, the measures and the forms,
Which an abstract intelligence supplies;
Whose kingdom is, where time and space are not.
Of other converse which mind, soul, and heart,
Do, with united urgency, require,
What more that may not perish? — Thou, dread source,
Prime, self-existing cause and end of all
That in the scale of being fill their place;
Above our human region, or below,
Set and sustained; — thou, who didst wrap the cloud
Of infancy around us, that thyself,
Therein, with our simplicity awhile
Might’st hold, on earth, communion undisturbed;
Who from the anarchy of dreaming sleep,
Or from its death-like void, with punctual care,
And touch as gentle as the morning light,
Restor’st us, daily, to the powers of sense
And reason’s stedfast rule — thou, thou alone
Art everlasting, and the blessed Spirits,
Which thou includest, as the sea her waves:
For adoration thou endur’st; endure
For consciousness the motions of thy will;
For apprehension those transcendent truths

Of the pure intellect, that stand as laws
 (Submission constituting strength and power)
 Even to thy Being's infinite majesty!
 This universe shall pass away — a work
 Glorious! because the shadow of thy might,
 A step, or link, for intercourse with thee.
 Ah! if the time must come, in which my feet
 No more shall stray where meditation leads,
 By flowing stream, through wood, or craggy wild,
 Loved haunts like these; the unimprisoned Mind
 May yet have scope to range among her own,
 Her thoughts, her images, her high desires.
 If the dear faculty of sight should fail,
 Still, it may be allowed me to remember
 What visionary powers of eye and soul
 In youth were mine; when, stationed on the top
 Of some huge hill — expectant, I beheld
 The sun rise up, from distant climes returned
 Darkness to chase, and sleep; and bring the day
 His bounteous gift! or saw him toward the deep
 Sink, with a retinue of flaming clouds
 Attended; then, my spirit was entranced
 With joy exalted to beatitude;
 The measure of my soul was filled with bliss,
 And holiest love; as earth, sea, air, with light,
 With pomp, with glory, with magnificence!

Those fervent raptures are for ever flown;
 And, since their date, my soul hath undergone
 Change manifold, for better or for worse:
 Yet cease I not to struggle, and aspire
 Heavenward; and chide the part of me that flags,
 Through sinful choice; or dread necessity
 On human nature from above imposed.
 'Tis, by comparison, an easy task⁴⁷
 Earth to despise; but, to converse with heaven—
 This is not easy: — to relinquish all
 We have, or hope, of happiness and joy,
 And stand in freedom loosened from this world,
 I deem not arduous; but must needs confess
 That 'tis a thing impossible to frame
 Conceptions equal to the soul's desires;
 And the most difficult of tasks to 'keep'
 Heights which the soul is competent to gain.
 — Man is of dust: ethereal hopes are his,
 Which, when they should sustain themselves aloft,
 Want due consistence; like a pillar of smoke,
 That with majestic energy from earth
 Rises; but, having reached the thinner air,
 Melts, and dissolves, and is no longer seen.
 From this infirmity of mortal kind
 Sorrow proceeds, which else were not; at least,
 If grief be something hallowed and ordained,
 If, in proportion, it be just and meet,
 Yet, through this weakness of the general heart,
 Is it enabled to maintain its hold
 In that excess which conscience disapproves.
 For who could sink and settle to that point
 Of selfishness; so senseless who could be
 As long and perseveringly to mourn
 For any object of his love, removed
 From this unstable world, if he could fix
 A satisfying view upon that state
 Of pure, imperishable, blessedness,
 Which reason promises, and holy writ
 Ensures to all believers? — Yet mistrust
 Is of such incapacity, methinks,
 No natural branch; despondency far less;

47. "'Tis, by comparison, an easy task

Earth to despise," etc. — See, upon this subject, Baxter's most interesting review of his own opinions and sentiments in the decline of life. It may be found (lately reprinted) in Dr. Wordsworth's "Ecclesiastical Biography."



And, least of all, is absolute despair.
— And, if there be whose tender frames have drooped
Even to the dust; apparently, through weight
Of anguish unrelieved, and lack of power
An agonizing sorrow to transmute;
Deem not that proof is here of hope withheld
When wanted most; a confidence impaired
So pitifully, that, having ceased to see
With bodily eyes, they are borne down by love
Of what is lost, and perish through regret.
Oh! no, the innocent Sufferer often sees
Too clearly; feels too vividly; and longs
To realize the vision, with intense
And over-constant yearning, — there — there lies
The excess, by which the balance is destroyed.
Too, too contracted are these walls of flesh,
This vital warmth too cold, these visual orbs,
Though inconceivably endowed, too dim
For any passion of the soul that leads
To ecstasy; and, all the crooked paths
Of time and change disdain, takes its course
Along the line of limitless desires.
I, speaking now from such disorder free,
Nor rapt, nor craving, but in settled peace,
I cannot doubt that they whom you deplore
Are glorified; or, if they sleep, shall wake
From sleep, and dwell with God in endless love.
Hope, below this, consists not with belief
In mercy, carried infinite degrees
Beyond the tenderness of human hearts:
Hope, below this, consists not with belief
In perfect wisdom, guiding mightiest power,
That finds no limits but her own pure will.

Here then we rest; not fearing for our creed
The worst that human reasoning can achieve,
To unsettle or perplex it: yet with pain
Acknowledging, and grievous self-reproach,
That, though immovably convinced, we want
Zeal, and the virtue to exist by faith
As soldiers live by courage; as, by strength
Of heart, the sailor fights with roaring seas.
Alas! the endowment of immortal power⁴⁸
Is matched unequally with custom, time,
And domineering faculties of sense
In 'all'; in most, with superadded foes,
Idle temptations; open vanities,
Ephemeral offspring of the unblushing world;
And, in the private regions of the mind,
Ill-governed passions, ranklings of despite,
Immoderate wishes, pining discontent,
Distress and care. What then remains? — To seek
Those helps for his occasions ever near
Who lacks not will to use them; vows, renewed
On the first motion of a holy thought;
Vigils of contemplation; praise; and prayer—
A stream, which, from the fountain of the heart
Issuing, however feebly, nowhere flows
Without access of unexpected strength.
But, above all, the victory is most sure
For him, who, seeking faith by virtue, strives
To yield entire submission to the law
Of conscience — conscience revered and obeyed,
As God's most intimate presence in the soul,
And his most perfect image in the world.
— Endeavour thus to live; these rules regard;
These helps solicit; and a steadfast seat
Shall then be yours among the happy few
Who dwell on earth, yet breathe empyreal air

48. "Alas! the endowment of immortal Power

Is matched unequally with custom, time," etc.: — This subject is treated at length in the Ode – Intimations of Immortality.



Sons of the morning. For your nobler part,
Ere disencumbered of her mortal chains,
Doubt shall be quelled and trouble chased away;
With only such degree of sadness left
As may support longings of pure desire;
And strengthen love, rejoicing secretly
In the sublime attractions of the grave.”

While, in this strain, the venerable Sage
Poured forth his aspirations, and announced
His judgments, near that lonely house we paced
A plot of greensward, seemingly preserved
By nature’s care from wreck of scattered stones,
And from encroachment of encircling heath:
Small space! but, for reiterated steps,
Smooth and commodious; as a stately deck
Which to and fro the mariner is used
To tread for pastime, talking with his mates,
Or haply thinking of far-distant friends,
While the ship glides before a steady breeze.
Stillness prevailed around us: and the voice
That spake was capable to lift the soul
Toward regions yet more tranquil. But, methought,
That he, whose fixed despondency had given
Impulse and motive to that strong discourse,
Was less upraised in spirit than abashed;
Shrinking from admonition, like a man
Who feels that to exhort is to reproach.
Yet not to be diverted from his aim,
The Sage continued:—

“For that other loss,
The loss of confidence in social man,
By the unexpected transports of our age
Carried so high, that every thought, which looked
Beyond the temporal destiny of the Kind,
To many seemed superfluous — as, no cause
Could e’er for such exalted confidence
Exist; so, none is now for fixed despair:
The two extremes are equally disowned
By reason: if, with sharp recoil, from one
You have been driven far as its opposite,
Between them seek the point whereon to build
Sound expectations. So doth he advise
Who shared at first the illusion; but was soon
Cast from the pedestal of pride by shocks
Which Nature gently gave, in woods and fields;
Nor unreprieved by Providence, thus speaking
To the inattentive children of the world:
‘Vainglorious Generation! what new powers
‘On you have been conferred? what gifts, withheld
‘From your progenitors, have ye received,
‘Fit recompense of new desert? what claim
‘Are ye prepared to urge, that my decrees
‘For you should undergo a sudden change;
‘And the weak functions of one busy day,
‘Reclaiming and extirpating, perform
‘What all the slowly-moving years of time,
‘With their united force, have left undone?
‘By nature’s gradual processes be taught;
‘By story be confounded! Ye aspire
‘Rashly, to fall once more; and that false fruit,
‘Which, to your overweening spirits, yields
‘Hope of a flight celestial, will produce
‘Misery and shame. But Wisdom of her sons
‘Shall not the less, though late, be justified.’

“Such timely warning,” said the Wanderer, “gave
That visionary voice; and, at this day,
When a Tartarean darkness overspreads
The groaning nations; when the impious rule,
By will or by established ordinance,

Their own dire agents, and constrain the good
 To acts which they abhor; though I bewail
 This triumph, yet the pity of my heart
 Prevents me not from owning, that the law,
 By which mankind now suffers, is most just.
 For by superior energies; more strict
 Affiance in each other; faith more firm
 In their unhallowed principles; the bad
 Have fairly earned a victory o'er the weak,
 The vacillating, inconsistent good.
 Therefore, not unconsoled, I wait — in hope
 To see the moment, when the righteous cause
 Shall gain defenders zealous and devout
 As they who have opposed her; in which Virtue
 Will, to her efforts, tolerate no bounds
 That are not lofty as her rights; aspiring
 By impulse of her own ethereal zeal.
 That spirit only can redeem mankind;
 And when that sacred spirit shall appear,
 Then shall 'four' triumph be complete as theirs.
 Yet, should this confidence prove vain, the wise
 Have still the keeping of their proper peace;
 Are guardians of their own tranquillity.
 They act, or they recede, observe, and feel;
 'Knowing the heart of man is set to be'⁴⁹
 The centre of this world, about the which
 Those revolutions of disturbances
 Still roll; where all the aspects of misery
 Predominate; whose strong effects are such

49. "Knowing the heart of man is set to be," etc.: — The passage quoted from Daniel is taken from a poem addressed to the Lady Margaret, Countess of Cumberland, and the two last lines, printed in Italics, are by him translated from Seneca. The whole Poem is very beautiful. I will transcribe four stanzas from it, as they contain an admirable picture of the state of a wise Man's mind in a time of public commotion.

Nor is he moved with all the thunder-cracks
 Of tyrant's threats, or with the surly brow
 Of Power, that proudly sits on others' crimes;
 Charged with more crying sins than those he checks.
 The storms of sad confusion that may grow
 Up in the present for the coming times,
 Appal not him; that hath no side at all,
 But of himself, and knows the worst can fall.

Although his heart (so near allied to earth)
 Cannot but pity the perplexed state
 Of troublous and distressed mortality,
 That thus make way unto the ugly birth
 Of their own sorrows, and do still beget
 Affliction upon Imbecility:
 Yet seeing thus the course of things must run,
 He looks thereon not strange, but as fore-done.

And whilst distraught ambition compasses,
 And is encompassed, while as craft deceives,
 And is deceived: whilst man doth ransack man,
 And builds on blood, and rises by distress;
 And th' Inheritance of desolation leaves
 To great-expecting hopes: He looks thereon,
 As from the shore of peace, with unwet eye,
 And bears no venture in Impiety.

Thus, Lady, fares that man that hath prepared
 A rest for his desires; and sees all things
 Beneath him; and hath learned this book of man,
 Full of the notes of frailty; and compared
 The best of glory with her sufferings:
 By whom, I see, you labour all you can
 To plant your heart! and set your thoughts as near
 His glorious mansion as your powers can bear.



As he must bear, being powerless to redress;
“And that unless above himself he can
Erect himself, how poor a thing is Man!”

Happy is he who lives to understand,
Not human nature only, but explores
All natures, — to the end that he may find
The law that governs each; and where begins
The union, the partition where, that makes
Kind and degree, among all visible Beings;
The constitutions, powers, and faculties,
Which they inherit, — cannot step beyond,—
And cannot fall beneath; that do assign
To every class its station and its office,
Through all the mighty commonwealth of things
Up from the creeping plant to sovereign Man.
Such converse, if directed by a meek,
Sincere, and humble spirit, teaches love:
For knowledge is delight; and such delight
Breeds love: yet, suited as it rather is
To thought and to the climbing intellect,
It teaches less to love, than to adore;
If that be not indeed the highest love!”

“Yet,” said I, tempted here to interpose,
“The dignity of life is not impaired
By aught that innocently satisfies
The humbler cravings of the heart; and he
Is a still happier man, who, for those heights
Of speculation not unfit, descends;
And such benign affections cultivates
Among the inferior kinds; not merely those
That he may call his own, and which depend,
As individual objects of regard,
Upon his care, from whom he also looks
For signs and tokens of a mutual bond;
But others, far beyond this narrow sphere,
Whom, for the very sake of love, he loves.
Nor is it a mean praise of rural life
And solitude, that they do favour most,
Most frequently call forth, and best sustain,
These pure sensations; that can penetrate
The obstreperous city; on the barren seas
Are not unfelt; and much might recommend,
How much they might inspire and endear,
The loneliness of this sublime retreat!”

“Yes,” said the Sage, resuming the discourse
Again directed to his downcast Friend,
“If, with the froward will and grovelling soul
Of man, offended, liberty is here,
And invitation every hour renewed,
To mark ‘their’ placid state, who never heard
Of a command which they have power to break,
Or rule which they are tempted to transgress:
These, with a soothed or elevated heart,
May we behold; their knowledge register;
Observe their ways; and, free from envy, find
Complacence there: — but wherefore this to you?
I guess that, welcome to your lonely hearth,
The redbreast, ruffled up by winter’s cold
Into a ‘feathery bunch,’ feeds at your hand:
A box, perchance, is from your casement hung
For the small wren to build in; — not in vain,
The barriers disregarding that surround
This deep abiding place, before your sight
Mounts on the breeze the butterfly; and soars,
Small creature as she is, from earth’s bright flowers,
Into the dewy clouds. Ambition reigns
In the waste wilderness: the Soul ascends
Drawn towards her native firmament of heaven,

When the fresh eagle, in the month of May,
 Upborne, at evening, on replenished wing,
 This shaded valley leaves; and leaves the dark
 Empurpled hills, conspicuously renewing
 A proud communication with the sun
 Low sunk beneath the horizon! — List! — I heard,
 From yon huge breast of rock, a voice sent forth
 As if the visible mountain made the cry.
 Again!” — The effect upon the soul was such
 As he expressed: from out the mountain’s heart
 The solemn voice appeared to issue, startling
 The blank air — for the region all around
 Stood empty of all shape of life, and silent
 Save for that single cry, the unanswered bleat
 Of a poor lamb — left somewhere to itself,
 The plaintive spirit of the solitude!
 He paused, as if unwilling to proceed,
 Through consciousness that silence in such place
 Was best, the most affecting eloquence.
 But soon his thoughts returned upon themselves,
 And, in soft tone of speech, thus he resumed.

“Ah! if the heart, too confidently raised,
 Perchance too lightly occupied, or lulled
 Too easily, despise or overlook
 The vassalage that binds her to the earth,
 Her sad dependence upon time, and all
 The trepidations of mortality,
 What place so destitute and void — but there
 The little flower her vanity shall check;
 The trailing worm reprove her thoughtless pride?

These craggy regions, these chaotic wilds,
 Does that benignity pervade, that warms
 The mole contented with her darksome walk
 In the cold ground; and to the emmet gives
 Her foresight, and intelligence that makes
 The tiny creatures strong by social league;
 Supports the generations, multiplies
 Their tribes, till we behold a spacious plain
 Or grassy bottom, all, with little hills—
 Their labour, covered, as a lake with waves;
 Thousands of cities, in the desert place
 Built up of life, and food, and means of life!
 Nor wanting here, to entertain the thought,
 Creatures that in communities exist,
 Less, as might seem, for general guardianship
 Or through dependence upon mutual aid,
 Than by participation of delight
 And a strict love of fellowship, combined.
 What other spirit can it be that prompts
 The gilded summer flies to mix and weave
 Their sports together in the solar beam,
 Or in the gloom of twilight hum their joy?
 More obviously the self-same influence rules
 The feathered kinds; the fieldfare’s pensive flock,
 The cawing rooks, and sea-mews from afar,
 Hovering above these inland solitudes,
 By the rough wind unscattered, at whose call
 Up through the trenches of the long-drawn vales
 Their voyage was begun: nor is its power
 Unfelt among the sedentary fowl
 That seek yon pool, and there prolong their stay
 In silent congress; or together roused
 Take flight; while with their clang the air resounds:
 And, over all, in that ethereal vault,
 Is the mute company of changeful clouds;
 Bright apparition, suddenly put forth,
 The rainbow smiling on the faded storm;
 The mild assemblage of the starry heavens;
 And the great sun, earth’s universal lord!

How bountiful is Nature! he shall find
 Who seeks not; and to him, who hath not asked,
 Large measure shall be dealt. Three sabbath-days
 Are scarcely told, since, on a service bent
 Of mere humanity, you clomb those heights;
 And what a marvellous and heavenly show
 Was suddenly revealed! — the swains moved on,
 And heeded not: you lingered, you perceived
 And felt, deeply as living man could feel.
 There is a luxury in self-dispraise;
 And inward self-disparagement affords
 To meditative spleen a grateful feast.
 Trust me, pronouncing on your own desert,
 You judge unthankfully: distempered nerves
 Infect the thoughts: the languor of the frame
 Depresses the soul's vigour. Quit your couch—
 Cleave not so fondly to your moody cell;
 Nor let the hallowed powers, that shed from heaven
 Stillness and rest, with disapproving eye
 Look down upon your taper, through a watch
 Of midnight hours, unseasonably twinkling
 In this deep Hollow, like a sullen star
 Dimly reflected in a lonely pool.
 Take courage, and withdraw yourself from ways
 That run not parallel to nature's course.
 Rise with the lark! your matins shall obtain
 Grace, be their composition what it may,
 If but with hers performed; climb once again,
 Climb every day, those ramparts; meet the breeze
 Upon their tops, adventurous as a bee
 That from your garden thither soars, to feed
 On new-blown heath; let yon commanding rock
 Be your frequented watch-tower; roll the stone
 In thunder down the mountains; with all your might
 Chase the wild goat; and if the bold red deer
 Fly to those harbours, driven by hound and horn
 Loud echoing, add your speed to the pursuit;
 So, wearied to your hut shall you return,
 And sink at evening into sound repose.”

The Solitary lifted toward the hills
 A kindling eye: — accordant feelings rushed
 Into my bosom, whence these words broke forth:
 “Oh! what a joy it were, in vigorous health,
 To have a body (this our vital frame
 With shrinking sensibility endued,
 And all the nice regards of flesh and blood)
 And to the elements surrender it
 As if it were a spirit! — How divine,
 The liberty, for frail, for mortal, man
 To roam at large among unpeopled glens
 And mountainous retirements, only trod
 By devious footsteps; regions consecrate
 To oldest time! and, reckless of the storm
 That keeps the raven quiet in her nest,
 Be as a presence or a motion — one
 Among the many there; and while the mists
 Flying, and rainy vapours, call out shapes
 And phantoms from the crags and solid earth
 As fast as a musician scatters sounds
 Out of an instrument; and while the streams
 (As at a first creation and in haste
 To exercise their untried faculties)
 Descending from the region of the clouds,
 And starting from the hollows of the earth
 More multitudinous every moment, rend
 Their way before them — what a joy to roam
 An equal among mightiest energies;
 And haply sometimes with articulate voice,
 Amid the deafening tumult, scarcely heard



By him that utters it, exclaim aloud,
'Rage on ye elements! let moon and stars
Their aspects lend, and mingle in their turn
With this commotion (ruinous though it be)
From day to night, from night to day, prolonged!'"

"Yes," said the Wanderer, taking from my lips
The strain of transport, "whosoe'er in youth
Has, through ambition of his soul, given way
To such desires, and grasped at such delight,
Shall feel congenial stirrings late and long,
In spite of all the weakness that life brings,
Its cares and sorrows; he, though taught to own
The tranquillizing power of time, shall wake,
Wake sometimes to a noble restlessness—
Loving the sports which once he gloried in.

Compatriot, Friend, remote are Garry's hills,
The streams far distant of your native glen;
Yet is their form and image here expressed
With brotherly resemblance. Turn your steps
Wherever fancy leads; by day, by night,
Are various engines working, not the same
As those with which your soul in youth was moved,
But by the great Artificer endowed
With no inferior power. You dwell alone;
You walk, you live, you speculate alone;
Yet doth remembrance, like a sovereign prince,
For you a stately gallery maintain
Of gay or tragic pictures. You have seen,
Have acted, suffered, travelled far, observed
With no incurious eye; and books are yours,
Within whose silent chambers treasure lies
Preserved from age to age; more precious far
Than that accumulated store of gold
And orient gems, which, for a day of need,
The Sultan hides deep in ancestral tombs.
These hoards of truth you can unlock at will:
And music waits upon your skilful touch,
Sounds which the wandering shepherd from these heights
Hears, and forgets his purpose; — furnished thus,
How can you droop, if willing to be upraised?

A piteous lot it were to flee from Man—
Yet not rejoice in Nature. He, whose hours
Are by domestic pleasures uncaressed
And unenlivened; who exists whole years
Apart from benefits received or done
'Mid the transactions of the bustling crowd;
Who neither hears, nor feels a wish to hear,
Of the world's interests — such a one hath need
Of a quick fancy, and an active heart,
That, for the day's consumption, books may yield
Food not unwholesome; earth and air correct
His morbid humour, with delight supplied
Or solace, varying as the seasons change.
— Truth has her pleasure-grounds, her haunts of ease
And easy contemplation; gay parterres,
And labyrinthine walks, her sunny glades
And shady groves in studied contrast — each,
For recreation, leading into each:
These may he range, if willing to partake
Their soft indulgences, and in due time
May issue thence, recruited for the tasks
And course of service Truth requires from those
Who tend her altars, wait upon her throne,
And guard her fortresses. Who thinks, and feels,
And recognises ever and anon
The breeze of nature stirring in his soul,
Why need such man go desperately astray,
And nurse 'the dreadful appetite of death?'



If tired with systems, each in its degree
Substantial, and all crumbling in their turn,
Let him build systems of his own, and smile
At the fond work, demolished with a touch;
If unreligious, let him be at once,
Among ten thousand innocents, enrolled
A pupil in the many-chambered school,
Where superstition weaves her airy dreams.

Life's autumn past, I stand on winter's verge;
And daily lose what I desire to keep:
Yet rather would I instantly decline
To the traditionary sympathies
Of a most rustic ignorance, and take
A fearful apprehension from the owl
Or death-watch: and as readily rejoice,
If two auspicious magpies crossed my way;—
To this would rather bend than see and hear
The repetitions wearisome of sense,
Where soul is dead, and feeling hath no place;
Where knowledge, ill begun in cold remark
On outward things, with formal inference ends;
Or, if the mind turn inward, she recoils
At once — or, not recoiling, is perplexed—
Lost in a gloom of uninspired research;
Meanwhile, the heart within the heart, the seat
Where peace and happy consciousness should dwell,
On its own axis restlessly revolving,
Seeks, yet can nowhere find, the light of truth.

Upon the breast of new-created earth
Man walked; and when and wheresoe'er he moved,
Alone or mated, solitude was not.
He heard, borne on the wind, the articulate voice
Of God; and Angels to his sight appeared
Crowning the glorious hills of paradise;
Or through the groves gliding like morning mist
Enkindled by the sun. He sate — and talked
With winged Messengers; who daily brought
To his small island in the ethereal deep
Tidings of joy and love. — From those pure heights
(Whether of actual vision, sensible
To sight and feeling, or that in this sort
Have condescendingly been shadowed forth
Communications spiritually maintained,
And intuitions moral and divine)
Fell Human-kind — to banishment condemned
That flowing years repealed not: and distress
And grief spread wide; but Man escaped the doom
Of destitution; — solitude was not.
— Jehovah — shapeless Power above all Powers,
Single and one, the omnipresent God,
By vocal utterance, or blaze of light,
Or cloud of darkness, localised in heaven;
On earth, enshrined within the wandering ark;
Or, out of Sion, thundering from his throne
Between the Cherubim — on the chosen Race
Showered miracles, and ceased not to dispense
Judgments, that filled the land from age to age
With hope, and love, and gratitude, and fear;
And with amazement smote; — thereby to assert
His scorned, or unacknowledged, sovereignty.
And when the One, ineffable of name,
Of nature indivisible, withdrew
From mortal adoration or regard,
Not then was Deity engulfed; nor Man,
The rational creature, left, to feel the weight
Of his own reason, without sense or thought
Of higher reason and a purer will,
To benefit and bless, through mightier power: —
Whether the Persian — zealous to reject

Altar and image, and the inclusive walls
 And roofs of temples built by human hands—
 To loftiest heights ascending, from their tops,
 With myrtle-wreathed tiara on his brow,
 Presented sacrifice to moon and stars,
 And to the winds and mother elements,
 And the whole circle of the heavens, for him
 A sensitive existence, and a God,
 With lifted hands invoked, and songs of praise:
 Or, less reluctantly to bonds of sense
 Yielding his soul, the Babylonian framed
 For influence undefined a personal shape;
 And, from the plain, with toil immense, upreared
 Tower eight times planted on the top of tower,
 That Belus, nightly to his splendid couch
 Descending, there might rest; upon that height
 Pure and serene, diffused — to overlook
 Winding Euphrates, and the city vast
 Of his devoted worshippers, far-stretched,
 With grove and field and garden interspersed;
 Their town, and foodful region for support
 Against the pressure of beleaguering war.

Chaldean Shepherds, ranging trackless fields,
 Beneath the concave of unclouded skies
 Spread like a sea, in boundless solitude,
 Looked on the polar star, as on a guide
 And guardian of their course, that never closed
 His stedfast eye. The planetary Five
 With a submissive reverence they beheld;
 Watched, from the centre of their sleeping flocks,
 Those radiant Mercuries, that seemed to move
 Carrying through ether, in perpetual round,
 Decrees and resolutions of the Gods;
 And, by their aspects, signifying works
 Of dim futurity, to Man revealed.
 — The imaginative faculty was lord
 Of observations natural; and, thus
 Led on, those shepherds made report of stars
 In set rotation passing to and fro,
 Between the orbs of our apparent sphere
 And its invisible counterpart, adorned
 With answering constellations, under earth,
 Removed from all approach of living sight
 But present to the dead; who, so they deemed,
 Like those celestial messengers beheld
 All accidents, and judges were of all.

The lively Grecian, in a land of hills,
 Rivers and fertile plains, and sounding shores,—
 Under a cope of sky more variable,
 Could find commodious place for every God,
 Promptly received, as prodigally brought,
 From the surrounding countries, at the choice
 Of all adventurers. With unrivalled skill,
 As nicest observation furnished hints
 For studious fancy, his quick hand bestowed
 On fluent operations a fixed shape;
 Metal or stone, idolatrously served.
 And yet — triumphant o'er this pompous show
 Of art, this palpable array of sense,
 On every side encountered; in despite
 Of the gross fictions chanted in the streets
 By wandering Rhapsodists; and in contempt
 Of doubt and bold denial hourly urged
 Amid the wrangling schools — a SPIRIT hung,
 Beautiful region! o'er thy towns and farms,
 Statues and temples, and memorial tombs;
 And emanations were perceived; and acts
 Of immortality, in Nature's course,
 Exemplified by mysteries, that were felt

As bonds, on grave philosopher imposed
 And armed warrior; and in every grove
 A gay or pensive tenderness prevailed,
 When piety more awful had relaxed.
 — ‘Take, running river, take these locks of mine’ —
 Thus would the Votary say — ‘this severed hair,
 ‘My vow fulfilling, do I here present,
 ‘Thankful for my beloved child’s return.
 ‘Thy banks, Cephissus, he again hath trod,
 ‘Thy murmurs heard; and drunk the crystal lymph
 ‘With which thou dost refresh the thirsty lip,
 ‘And, all day long, moisten these flowery fields!’
 And doubtless, sometimes, when the hair was shed
 Upon the flowing stream, a thought arose
 Of Life continuous, Being unimpaired;
 That hath been, is, and where it was and is
 There shall endure, — existence unexposed
 To the blind walk of mortal accident;
 From diminution safe and weakening age;
 While man grows old, and dwindles, and decays;
 And countless generations of mankind
 Depart; and leave no vestige where they trod.

We live by Admiration, Hope and Love;
 And, even as these are well and wisely fixed,
 In dignity of being we ascend.
 But what is error?” — “Answer he who can!”
 The Sceptic somewhat haughtily exclaimed:
 “Love, Hope, and Admiration, — are they not
 Mad Fancy’s favourite vassals? Does not life
 Use them, full oft, as pioneers to ruin,
 Guides to destruction? Is it well to trust
 Imagination’s light when reason’s fails,
 The unguarded taper where the guarded faints?
 — Stoop from those heights, and soberly declare
 What error is; and, of our errors, which
 Doth most debase the mind; the genuine seats
 Of power, where are they? Who shall regulate,
 With truth, the scale of intellectual rank?”

“Methinks,” persuasively the Sage replied,
 “That for this arduous office you possess
 Some rare advantages. Your early days
 A grateful recollection must supply
 Of much exalted good by Heaven vouchsafed
 To dignify the humblest state. — Your voice
 Hath, in my hearing, often testified
 That poor men’s children, they, and they alone,
 By their condition taught, can understand
 The wisdom of the prayer that daily asks
 For daily bread. A consciousness is yours
 How feelingly religion may be learned
 In smoky cabins, from a mother’s tongue—
 Heard where the dwelling vibrates to the din
 Of the contiguous torrent, gathering strength
 At every moment — and, with strength, increase
 Of fury; or, while snow is at the door,
 Assaulting and defending, and the wind,
 A sightless labourer, whistles at his work—
 Fearful; but resignation tempers fear,
 And piety is sweet to infant minds.
 — The Shepherd-lad, that in the sunshine carves,
 On the green turf, a dial — to divide
 The silent hours; and who to that report
 Can portion out his pleasures, and adapt,
 Throughout a long and lonely summer’s day
 His round of pastoral duties, is not left
 With less intelligence for ‘moral’ things
 Of gravest import. Early he perceives,
 Within himself, a measure and a rule,
 Which to the sun of truth he can apply,

That shines for him, and shines for all mankind.
 Experience daily fixing his regards
 On nature's wants, he knows how few they are,
 And where they lie, how answered and appeased.
 This knowledge ample recompense affords
 For manifold privations; he refers
 His notions to this standard; on this rock
 Rests his desires; and hence, in after life,
 Soul-strengthening patience, and sublime content.
 Imagination — not permitted here
 To waste her powers, as in the worldling's mind,
 On fickle pleasures, and superfluous cares,
 And trivial ostentation — is left free
 And puissant to range the solemn walks
 Of time and nature, girded by a zone
 That, while it binds, invigorates and supports.
 Acknowledge, then, that whether by the side
 Of his poor hut, or on the mountain top,
 Or in the cultured field, a Man so bred
 (Take from him what you will upon the score
 Of ignorance or illusion) lives and breathes
 For noble purposes of mind: his heart
 Beats to the heroic song of ancient days;
 His eye distinguishes, his soul creates.
 And those illusions, which excite the scorn
 Or move the pity of unthinking minds,
 Are they not mainly outward ministers
 Of inward conscience? with whose service charged
 They came and go, appeared and disappear,
 Diverting evil purposes, remorse
 Awakening, chastening an intemperate grief,
 Or pride of heart abating: and, whene'er
 For less important ends those phantoms move,
 Who would forbid them, if their presence serve—
 On thinly-peopled mountains and wild heaths,
 Filling a space, else vacant — to exalt
 The forms of Nature, and enlarge her powers?

Once more to distant ages of the world
 Let us revert, and place before our thoughts
 The face which rural solitude might wear
 To the unenlightened swains of pagan Greece.
 — In that fair clime, the lonely herdsman, stretched
 On the soft grass through half a summer's day,
 With music lulled his indolent repose:
 And, in some fit of weariness, if he,
 When his own breath was silent, chanced to hear
 A distant strain, far sweeter than the sounds
 Which his poor skill could make, his fancy fetched,
 Even from the blazing chariot of the sun,
 A beardless Youth, who touched a golden lute,
 And filled the illumined groves with ravishment.
 The nightly hunter, lifting a bright eye
 Up towards the crescent moon, with grateful heart
 Called on the lovely wanderer who bestowed
 That timely light, to share his joyous sport:
 And hence, a beaming Goddess with her Nymphs,
 Across the lawn and through the darksome grove,
 Not unaccompanied with tuneful notes
 By echo multiplied from rock or cave,
 Swept in the storm of chase; as moon and stars
 Glance rapidly along the clouded heaven,
 When winds are blowing strong. The traveller slaked
 His thirst from rill or gushing fount, and thanked
 The Naiad. Sunbeams, upon distant hills
 Gliding apace, with shadows in their train,
 Might, with small help from fancy, be transformed
 Into fleet Oreads sporting visibly.
 The Zephyrs fanning, as they passed, their wings,
 Lacked not, for love, fair objects whom they wooed
 With gentle whisper. Withered boughs grotesque,



Stripped of their leaves and twigs by hoary age,
From depth of shaggy covert peeping forth
In the low vale, or on steep mountain side;
And, sometimes, intermixed with stirring horns
Of the live deer, or goat's depending beard,—
These were the lurking Satyrs, a wild brood
Of gamesome Deities; or Pan himself,
The simple shepherd's awe-inspiring God!"

The strain was aptly chosen; and I could mark
Its kindly influence, o'er the yielding brow
Of our Companion, gradually diffused;
While, listening, he had paced the noiseless turf,
Like one whose untired ear a murmuring stream
Detains; but tempted now to interpose,
He with a smile exclaimed:—

 "'Tis well you speak
At a safe distance from our native land,
And from the mansions where our youth was taught.
The true descendants of those godly men
Who swept from Scotland, in a flame of zeal,
Shrine, altar, image, and the massy piles
That harboured them, — the souls retaining yet
The churlish features of that after-race
Who fled to woods, caverns, and jutting rocks,
In deadly scorn of superstitious rites,
Or what their scruples construed to be such—
How, think you, would they tolerate this scheme
Of fine propensities, that tends, if urged
Far as it might be urged, to sow afresh
The weeds of Romish phantasy, in vain
Uprooted; would re-consecrate our wells
To good Saint Fillan and to fair Saint Anne;
And from long banishment recall Saint Giles,
To watch again with tutelary love
O'er stately Edinborough throned on crags?
A blessed restoration, to behold
The patron, on the shoulders of his priests,
Once more parading through her crowded streets,
Now simply guarded by the sober powers
Of science, and philosophy, and sense!"

This answer followed. — "You have turned my thoughts
Upon our brave Progenitors, who rose
Against idolatry with warlike mind,
And shrunk from vain observances, to lurk
In woods, and dwell under impending rocks
Ill-sheltered, and oft wanting fire and food;
Why? — for this very reason that they felt,
And did acknowledge, wheresoe'er they moved,
A spiritual presence, oft-times misconceived,
But still a high dependence, a divine
Bounty and government, that filled their hearts
With joy, and gratitude, and fear, and love;
And from their fervent lips drew hymns of praise,
That through the desert rang. Though favoured less,
Far less, than these, yet such, in their degree,
Were those bewildered Pagans of old time.
Beyond their own poor natures and above
They looked; were humbly thankful for the good
Which the warm sun solicited, and earth
Bestowed; were gladsome, — and their moral sense
They fortified with reverence for the Gods;
And they had hopes that overstepped the Grave.

"Now, shall our great Discoverers," he exclaimed,
Raising his voice triumphantly, "obtain
From sense and reason, less than these obtained,
Though far misled? Shall men for whom our age
Unbaffled powers of vision hath prepared,
To explore the world without and world within,

Be joyless as the blind? Ambitious spirits—
 Whom earth, at this late season, hath produced
 To regulate the moving spheres, and weigh
 The planets in the hollow of their hand;
 And they who rather dive than soar, whose pains
 Have solved the elements, or analysed
 The thinking principle — shall they in fact
 Prove a degraded Race? and what avails
 Renown, if their presumption make them such?
 Oh! there is laughter at their work in heaven!
 Inquire of ancient Wisdom; go, demand
 Of mighty Nature, if 'twas ever meant
 That we should pry far off yet be unraised;
 That we should pore, and dwindle as we pore,
 Viewing all objects unremittingly
 In disconnection dead and spiritless;
 And still dividing, and dividing still,
 Break down all grandeur, still unsatisfied
 With the perverse attempt, while littleness
 May yet become more little; waging thus
 An impious warfare with the very life
 Of our own souls!

And if indeed there be
 An all-pervading Spirit, upon whom
 Our dark foundations rest, could he design
 That this magnificent effect of power,
 The earth we tread, the sky that we behold
 By day, and all the pomp which night reveals;
 That these — and that superior mystery
 Our vital frame, so fearfully devised,
 And the dread soul within it — should exist
 Only to be examined, pondered, searched,
 Probed, vexed, and criticised? Accuse me not
 Of arrogance, unknown Wanderer as I am,
 If, having walked with Nature threescore years,
 And offered, far as frailty would allow,
 My heart a daily sacrifice to Truth,
 I now affirm of Nature and of Truth,
 Whom I have served, that their DIVINITY
 Revolts, offended at the ways of men
 Swayed by such motives, to such ends employed;
 Philosophers, who, though the human soul
 Be of a thousand faculties composed,
 And twice ten thousand interests, do yet prize
 This soul, and the transcendent universe,
 No more than as a mirror that reflects
 To proud Self-love her own intelligence;
 That one, poor, finite object, in the abyss
 Of infinite Being, twinkling restlessly!

Nor higher place can be assigned to him
 And his compeers — the laughing Sage of France.—
 Crowned was he, if my memory do not err,
 With laurel planted upon hoary hairs,
 In sign of conquest by his wit achieved
 And benefits his wisdom had conferred;
 His stooping body tottered with wreaths of flowers
 Opprest, far less becoming ornaments
 Than Spring oft twines about a mouldering tree;
 Yet so it pleased a fond, a vain, old Man,
 And a most frivolous people. Him I mean
 Who penned, to ridicule confiding faith,
 This sorry Legend; which by chance we found
 Piled in a nook, through malice, as might seem,
 Among more innocent rubbish.” — Speaking thus,
 With a brief notice when, and how, and where,
 We had espied the book, he drew it forth;
 And courteously, as if the act removed,
 At once, all traces from the good Man's heart
 Of unbenign aversion or contempt,
 Restored it to its owner. “Gentle Friend,”

Herewith he grasped the Solitary's hand,
 "You have known lights and guides better than these.
 Ah! let not aught amiss within dispose
 A noble mind to practise on herself,
 And tempt opinion to support the wrongs
 Of passion: whatsoever be felt or feared,
 From higher judgment-seats make no appeal
 To lower: can you question that the soul
 Inherits an allegiance, not by choice
 To be cast off, upon an oath proposed
 By each new upstart notion? In the ports
 Of levity no refuge can be found,
 No shelter, for a spirit in distress.
 He, who by wilful disesteem of life
 And proud insensibility to hope,
 Affronts the eye of Solitude, shall learn
 That her mild nature can be terrible;
 That neither she nor Silence lack the power
 To avenge their own insulted majesty.

O blest seclusion! when the mind admits
 The law of duty; and can therefore move
 Through each vicissitude of loss and gain,
 Linked in entire complacency with her choice;
 When youth's presumptuousness is mellowed down,
 And manhood's vain anxiety dismissed;
 When wisdom shows her seasonable fruit,
 Upon the boughs of sheltering leisure hung
 In sober plenty; when the spirit stoops
 To drink with gratitude the crystal stream
 Of unreprieved enjoyment; and is pleased
 To muse, and be saluted by the air
 Of meek repentance, wafting wall-flower scents
 From out the crumbling ruins of fallen pride
 And chambers of transgression, now forlorn.
 O, calm contented days, and peaceful nights!
 Who, when such good can be obtained, would strive
 To reconcile his manhood to a couch
 Soft, as may seem, but, under that disguise,
 Stuffed with the thorny substance of the past
 For fixed annoyance; and full oft beset
 With floating dreams, black and disconsolate,
 The vapoury phantoms of futurity?

Within the soul a faculty abides,
 That with interpositions, which would hide
 And darken, so can deal that they become
 Contingencies of pomp; and serve to exalt
 Her native brightness. As the ample moon,
 In the deep stillness of a summer even
 Rising behind a thick and lofty grove,
 Burns, like an unconsuming fire of light,
 In the green trees; and, kindling on all sides
 Their leafy umbrage, turns the dusky veil
 Into a substance glorious as her own,
 Yea, with her own incorporated, by power
 Capacious and serene. Like power abides
 In man's celestial spirit; virtue thus
 Sets forth and magnifies herself; thus feeds
 A calm, a beautiful, and silent fire,
 From the encumbrances of mortal life,
 From error, disappointment — nay, from guilt;
 And sometimes, so relenting justice wills,
 From palpable oppressions of despair."

The Solitary by these words was touched
 With manifest emotion, and exclaimed;
 "But how begin? and whence? — 'The Mind is free—
 Resolve,' the haughty Moralist would say,
 'This single act is all that we demand.'
 Alas! such wisdom bids a creature fly

Whose very sorrow is, that time hath shorn
 His natural wings! — To friendship let him turn
 For succour, but perhaps he sits alone
 On stormy waters, tossed in a little boat
 That holds but him, and can contain no more!
 Religion tells of amity sublime
 Which no condition can preclude; of One
 Who sees all suffering, comprehends all wants,
 All weakness fathoms, can supply all needs:
 But is that bounty absolute? — His gifts,
 Are they not, still, in some degree, rewards
 For acts of service? Can his love extend
 To hearts that own not him? Will showers of grace,
 When in the sky no promise may be seen,
 Fall to refresh a parched and withered land?
 Or shall the groaning Spirit cast her load
 At the Redeemer's feet?"

In rueful tone,

With some impatience in his mien, he spake:
 Back to my mind rushed all that had been urged
 To calm the Sufferer when his story closed;
 I looked for counsel as unbending now;
 But a discriminating sympathy
 Stooped to this apt reply:—

“As men from men
 Do, in the constitution of their souls,
 Differ, by mystery not to be explained;
 And as we fall by various ways, and sink
 One deeper than another, self-condemned,
 Through manifold degrees of guilt and shame;
 So manifold and various are the ways
 Of restoration, fashioned to the steps
 Of all infirmity, and tending all
 To the same point, attainable by all—
 Peace in ourselves, and union with our God.
 For you, assuredly, a hopeful road
 Lies open: we have heard from you a voice
 At every moment softened in its course
 By tenderness of heart; have seen your eye,
 Even like an altar lit by fire from heaven,
 Kindle before us. — Your discourse this day,
 That, like the fabled Lethe, wished to flow
 In creeping sadness, through oblivious shades
 Of death and night, has caught at every turn
 The colours of the sun. Access for you
 Is yet preserved to principles of truth,
 Which the imaginative Will upholds
 In seats of wisdom, not to be approached
 By the inferior Faculty that moulds,
 With her minute and speculative pains,
 Opinion, ever changing!

I have seen

A curious child, who dwelt upon a tract
 Of inland ground, applying to his ear
 The convolutions of a smooth-lipped shell;
 To which, in silence hushed, his very soul
 Listened intensely; and his countenance soon
 Brightened with joy; for from within were heard
 Murmurings, whereby the monitor expressed
 Mysterious union with its native sea.
 Even such a shell the universe itself
 Is to the ear of Faith; and there are times,
 I doubt not, when to you it doth impart
 Authentic tidings of invisible things;
 Of ebb and flow, and ever-during power;
 And central peace, subsisting at the heart
 Of endless agitation. Here you stand,
 Adore, and worship, when you know it not;
 Pious beyond the intention of your thought;
 Devout above the meaning of your will.
 — Yes, you have felt, and may not cease to feel.

The estate of man would be indeed forlorn
 If false conclusions of the reasoning power
 Made the eye blind, and closed the passages
 Through which the ear converses with the heart.
 Has not the soul, the being of your life,
 Received a shock of awful consciousness,
 In some calm season, when these lofty rocks
 At night's approach bring down the unclouded sky,
 To rest upon their circumambient walls;
 A temple framing of dimensions vast,
 And yet not too enormous for the sound
 Of human anthems, — choral song, or burst
 Sublime of instrumental harmony,
 To glorify the Eternal! What if these
 Did never break the stillness that prevails
 Here, — if the solemn nightingale be mute,
 And the soft woodlark here did never chant
 Her vespers, — Nature fails not to provide
 Impulse and utterance. The whispering air
 Sends inspiration from the shadowy heights,
 And blind recesses of the caverned rocks;
 The little rills, and waters numberless,
 Inaudible by daylight, blend their notes
 With the loud streams: and often, at the hour
 When issue forth the first pale stars, is heard,
 Within the circuit of this fabric huge,
 One voice — the solitary raven, flying
 Athwart the concave of the dark blue dome,
 Unseen, perchance above all power of sight —
 An iron knell! with echoes from afar
 Faint — and still fainter — as the cry, with which
 The wanderer accompanies her flight
 Through the calm region, fades upon the ear,
 Diminishing by distance till it seemed
 To expire; yet from the abyss is caught again,
 And yet again recovered!

But descending

From these imaginative heights, that yield
 Far-stretching views into eternity,
 Acknowledge that to Nature's humbler power
 Your cherished sullenness is forced to bend
 Even here, where her amenities are sown
 With sparing hand. Then trust yourself abroad
 To range her blooming bowers, and spacious fields,
 Where on the labours of the happy throng
 She smiles, including in her wide embrace
 City, and town, and tower, — and sea with ships
 Sprinkled; — be our Companion while we track
 Her rivers populous with gliding life;
 While, free as air, o'er printless sands we march,
 Or pierce the gloom of her majestic woods;
 Roaming, or resting under grateful shade
 In peace and meditative cheerfulness;
 Where living things, and things inanimate,
 Do speak, at Heaven's command, to eye and ear,
 And speak to social reason's inner sense,
 With inarticulate language.

For, the Man—

Who, in this spirit, communes with the Forms
 Of nature, who with understanding heart
 Both knows and loves such objects as excite
 No morbid passions, no disquietude,
 No vengeance, and no hatred — needs must feel
 The joy of that pure principle of love
 So deeply, that, unsatisfied with aught
 Less pure and exquisite, he cannot choose
 But seek for objects of a kindred love
 In fellow-natures and a kindred joy.
 Accordingly he by degrees perceives
 His feelings of aversion softened down;
 A holy tenderness pervade his frame.



His sanity of reason not impaired,
Say rather, all his thoughts now flowing clear,
From a clear fountain flowing, he looks round
And seeks for good; and finds the good he seeks:
Until abhorrence and contempt are things
He only knows by name; and, if he hear,
From other mouths, the language which they speak,
He is compassionate; and has no thought,
No feeling, which can overcome his love.

And further; by contemplating these Forms
In the relations which they bear to man,
He shall discern, how, through the various means
Which silently they yield, are multiplied
The spiritual presences of absent things.
Trust me, that for the instructed, time will come
When they shall meet no object but may teach
Some acceptable lesson to their minds
Of human suffering, or of human joy.
So shall they learn, while all things speak of man,
Their duties from all forms; and general laws,
And local accidents, shall tend alike
To rouse, to urge; and, with the will, confer
The ability to spread the blessings wide
Of true philanthropy. The light of love
Not failing, perseverance from their steps
Departing not, for them shall be confirmed
The glorious habit by which sense is made
Subservient still to moral purposes,
Auxiliar to divine. That change shall clothe
The naked spirit, ceasing to deplore
The burthen of existence. Science then
Shall be a precious visitant; and then,
And only then, be worthy of her name:
For then her heart shall kindle; her dull eye,
Dull and inanimate, no more shall hang
Chained to its object in brute slavery;
But taught with patient interest to watch
The processes of things, and serve the cause
Of order and distinctness, not for this
Shall it forget that its most noble use,
Its most illustrious province, must be found
In furnishing clear guidance, a support
Not treacherous, to the mind's 'excursive' power.
— So build we up the Being that we are;
Thus deeply drinking-in the soul of things
We shall be wise perforce; and, while inspired
By choice, and conscious that the Will is free,
Shall move unswerving, even as if impelled
By strict necessity, along the path
Of order and of good. Whate'er we see,
Or feel, shall tend to quicken and refine;
Shall fix, in calmer seats of moral strength,
Earthly desires; and raise, to loftier heights
Of divine love, our intellectual soul."

Here closed the Sage that eloquent harangue,
Poured forth with fervour in continuous stream,
Such as, remote, 'mid savage wilderness,
An Indian Chief discharges from his breast
Into the hearing of assembled tribes,
In open circle seated round, and hushed
As the unbreathing air, when not a leaf
Stirs in the mighty woods. — So did he speak:
The words he uttered shall not pass away
Dispersed, like music that the wind takes up
By snatches, and lets fall, to be forgotten;
No — they sank into me, the bounteous gift
Of one whom time and nature had made wise,
Gracing his doctrine with authority
Which hostile spirits silently allow;



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Of one accustomed to desires that feed
On fruitage gathered from the tree of life;
To hopes on knowledge and experience built;
Of one in whom persuasion and belief
Had ripened into faith, and faith become
A passionate intuition; whence the Soul,
Though bound to earth by ties of pity and love,
From all injurious servitude was free.

The Sun, before his place of rest were reached,
Had yet to travel far, but unto us,
To us who stood low in that hollow dell,
He had become invisible, — a pomp
Leaving behind of yellow radiance spread
Over the mountain sides, in contrast bold
With ample shadows, seemingly, no less
Than those resplendent lights, his rich bequest;
A dispensation of his evening power.
— Adown the path that from the glen had led
The funeral train, the Shepherd and his Mate
Were seen descending: — forth to greet them ran
Our little Page: the rustic pair approach;
And in the Matron's countenance may be read
Plain indication that the words, which told
How that neglected Pensioner was sent
Before his time into a quiet grave,
Had done to her humanity no wrong:
But we are kindly welcomed — promptly served
With ostentatious zeal. — Along the floor
Of the small Cottage in the lonely Dell
A grateful couch was spread for our repose;
Where, in the guise of mountaineers, we lay,
Stretched upon fragrant heath, and lulled by sound
Of far-off torrents charming the still night,
And, to tired limbs and over-busy thoughts,
Inviting sleep and soft forgetfulness.

Wordsworth's Poems, in Chronological Sequence

- Memorials of a Tour in Scotland, 1814
- Suggested by a beautiful ruin upon one of the Islands of Loch Lomond
- Composed at Cora Linn, in sight of Wallace's Tower
- Effusion in the Pleasure-ground on the banks of the Bran, near Dunkeld
- Yarrow Visited, September 1814
- From the dark chambers of dejection freed
- Lines written on a Blank Leaf in a Copy of the Author's Poem, "The Excursion," upon hearing of the Death of the late Vicar of Kendal
- To B. R. Haydon
- Artegal and Elidure

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➡ August: On a romantic trip down the Rhine River, inspecting medieval castle ruins in the moonlight, [Percy Bysshe Shelley](#) got [Mary Godwin Wollstonecraft](#) good and (to deploy an Americanism) knocked up.



(This primapara of an adolecing female would be severely premature and would be a SIDS death during the night.) One of the places at which the ménage stopped was at Mannheim, near the ruins of a Herr Frankenstein’s castle. Although it is not known whether she was exposed to the ruin at that time or only later became aware of its legend through [Johann Wolfgang von Goethe](#)’s FAUST, Mary of course would come to utilize that name, Frankenstein.⁵⁰

There were at this point about 3,000 American sailors being held in the dour granite prison complex near the mist-enshrouded village of Princeton on the stark Devonshire moor about a day’s march from the port town of Plymouth, England.

CRIMPING

➡ August: From this month into September, [Samuel Taylor Coleridge](#)’s essays on criticism would be being published in Bristol, England.

➡ August 1, Saturday: [Samuel Taylor Coleridge](#)’s “Remorse” was performed in Bristol, England.

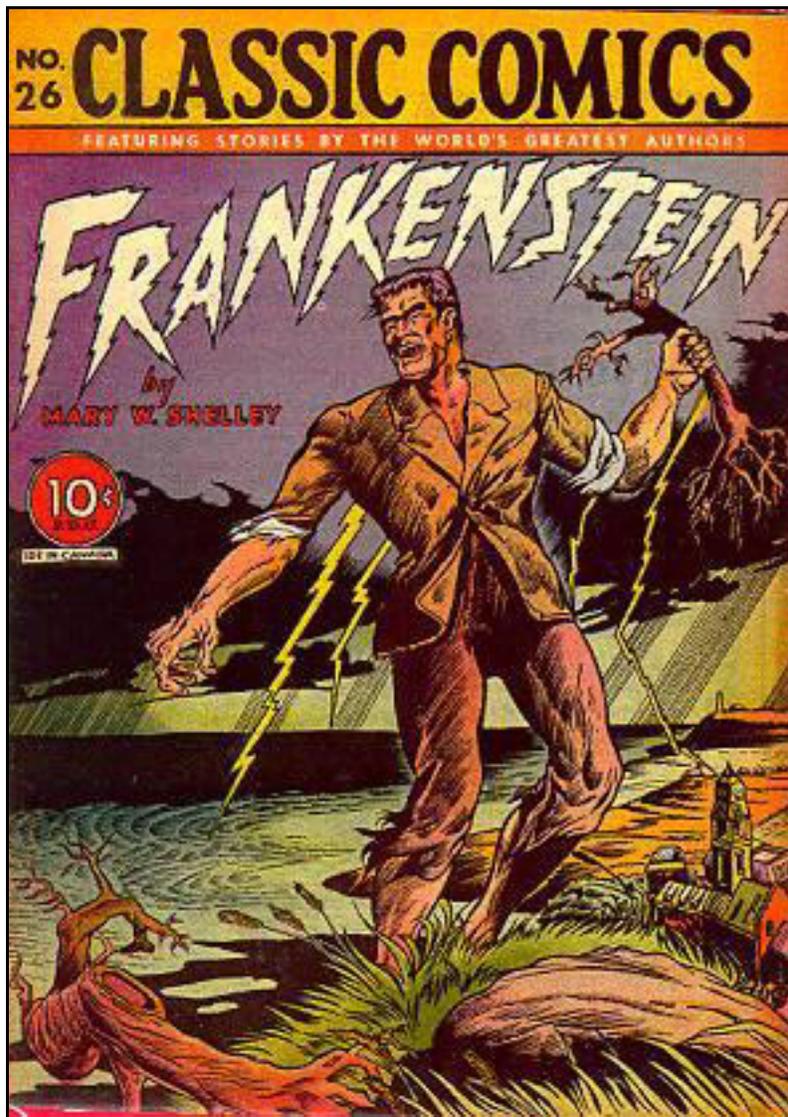
A great celebration in honor of [Arthur Wellesley, Viscount Wellington of Talavera and of Wellington](#) took place at Carleton House, hosted by the Prince Regent.

➡ August 3, Wednesday: [Ludwig van Beethoven](#)’s Elegischer Gesang “Sanft wie du lebstest” was performed for the initial time, in the house of Baron Johann von Pasqualati, Vienna.

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

4th day 5 [sic] of 8 M 1814 / Yesterday by mail a letter from

50. The name “Frankenstein” had begun neither as the name of the “Mad Scientist” nor as the name of his horrid Lon Cheney monster, but as, literally, the stone of the Franks (a Teuton tribe). Around 500CE the Franks took control of a northern part of the Roman empire including Gaul. Within this territory was a Roman quarry near what is now Darmstadt, Germany. The earliest person known to have been using “Frankenstein,” Stone of the Franks, as a family surname, was the knight Arbogast von Frankenstein. In the 13th Century, near the site of this quarry, a castle was erected for a Baron von Frankenstein and his knights. One of the knights of the 16th Century, Sir George Frankenstein, is reputed to have sacrificed his life in combat to save beautiful Annemarie, “Rose of the Valley.” (Hmmm!) Carvings in his crypt near the ruin depict him slaying a dragon, with the dragon’s tail piercing his armor. Another figure was Johann Konrad Dippel born in the castle in 1673, who studied [Philippus Paracelsus](#) and claimed an ability to create life, who sometimes signed himself “Frankensteina.” Whatever secret this wandering scholar and alchemist, who also claimed to have in his possession the philosopher’s stone, had for the control of life, it evidently died with him in 1734. The brothers Grimm would write a tale about a dragonslayer from the Frankenstein district. Goethe, who would spend much of his life producing an epic poem about the quest for self-knowledge, had spent part of his youth near the ruin and later read his Faust manuscript in progress to a circle of friends from Darmstadt, under some linden trees near the ruin. In the manuscript, Faust sells his soul to the devil in seeking the philosopher’s stone and the secret of life and its creation.



Aunt M Stanton in NYork - replied to it this Mornng & put it in the Mail -this Afternoon meeting with a private conveyance & Thos Casey rote another to Uncle Stanton. -
 Elijah Waring arrived in town this Afternoon & took quarters at Aunt Anna Carpenters. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



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

5th day 4 of 8 M / Rode with Sister Ruth to [Portsmouth](#) - My H went in a Chaise with Eliza being a good driver, & Ruth affraid to go with Eliza, caused our separation. - before meeting we stoped at Uncle Saml Thurstons - In the first Peter Hoxie was concernd in a lively testimony, then James Green sound orthodox & to my feelings very savory - Then Abel Collins in a



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supplication - Then Sylvester Weeks in testimony feelingly then Peter Hoxie addressed the Youth - then Abigail Robinson sound sweet & Savory - In the last being the Quarterly Meeting we had but little buisness - The answers to the Queries excited some feeling remarks from Wm Almy -John Casey & Peter Hoxie particularly on the appearance of defects in the Attendance of mid-week Meetings - but my mind was much more alarmed at the very cautious manner in which several of the answers stood respecting Love & Unity as for instance "Love & Unity measurably subsists among most friends" leaving room for much disunity to exist unnoticed. -

We all dined at Anne Anthonys. - towards night rode home & found our little John had done well with our Kind old neighbor Briggs who took care of him in our Absence.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

6th day 5th of 8 M / We had the agreeable company of Elijah Waring & wife from Philadelphia at tea also Aunt Anna Carpenter & Lewis Clarke & Aunt Anna says it is the first time she ever sit the afternoon & took tea with any of the tennants that ever lived in this part of the house, a great favor indeed. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

7th day 6th of 8 M 1814 / My Mind is this eveng rather more than common under an humbling sense of my own weaknesses & deficiencies which excites seriousness & tenderness of Heart. - & desires renewedly arise for deliverance from every evil bond - Yesterday I recd a very acceptable letter from my beloved friend Micajah Collins dated [-] Penna 7 M [-] which I forgot to insert yesterday. I love Micajah much. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 August 7, Sunday: During celebrations for the return of the King of Prussia in Berlin, Carl Maria von Weber was thrown by the crush of the crowd under the wheels of an oncoming carriage. He was saved just in time by his friend Ludwig Tieck.

The papal suppression of the Society of Jesus of 1773 was rescinded by [Pope Pius VII](#).

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

1st day 7 of 8 M / Pretty good meetings. Our friend Peter Hoxie attended & had good service - In the forenoon In testimony & Supplication also Hannah Dennis in testimony twice & very sweetly -In the Afternoon Peter was again concerned in Testimony. & father Rodman in Supplication - My old mistress Mary Williams with her cousin Nancy Brown & her daughter took tea with us. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



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 August 8, Monday: The [Reverend Wilkes Allen](#), who had been in 1806 been commissioned as the Chaplain of the 3d Regiment, 2d Brigade, 3d Division, was honorably discharged.

Peace negotiations between Great Britain and the United States of America began at Ghent.

To the distress of [Princess Charlotte Augusta Hanover of Wales](#), her mother [Caroline Amelia of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, Princess of Wales](#) on this day departed anonymously (as the “Countess of Wolfenbüttel”) from Britain to take advantage of the settlement arranged by her father [George, Prince of Wales](#) of an annual allowance of £35,000 payable for so long as she continued to absent herself from England and England’s dominions. As the ship left the harbor she was observed to be weeping.

 August 9, Tuesday: By the “Treaty of Fort Jackson” imposed by General Andrew Jackson, more than half the land of the Creek Nation (9,300,000 hectares) came to pertain to the white people.

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

3rd day 9 of 8 M / My H spent the Afternoon & eveng at David Williams's - I went up & took tea with them & set a part of the eveng very agreeably - This eveng Sister Elizabeth recd a letter from Betsy Purinton & one from Saml Philbrick

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

4th day 10th of 8 M / Raymond Perry Burdick a young man of my acquaintance, has just left my shop expecting this Afternoon to set out for Lake Erie to join the Squadron there. - I had much conversation with him & put into his Pocket "Christianity a System of Peace" by T Parsons. - his heart was very heavy as was mine at the reflection that we were about to part & very probably never to meet again in this life. - Alass for the state of things. Many precious souls precipitated into eternity to gratify the ambition of wicked, very wicked Men. & great in my opinion will be their responsibility in the day of acct that is hastening on all flesh. -5th day 11 of 8 M / Our Meeting was attended by early all our Members it seemed to be a quiet solid time among us, tho' in my own mind Life did not rise as at sometimes, but I thought general favor was evidently to be felt over the meeting. - My mind is this afternoon is more than commonly impressed & depressed with the state of the times. - Rote this eveng to cousin Eliz Robbins of L Island & Uncle Wm Mitchell of Nine Partners.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 August 11, Thursday: A newly constructed brig carrying 20 guns was launched at Vergennes and given the name *Eagle*.

 August 12, Friday: Hanover was created a kingdom in the name of George III.



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 August 13, Saturday: Anders Jonas Ångström was born.

The Cape of Good Hope province became a British colony, although most of the other Dutch colonies were restored to the Dutch.

 August 14, Sunday: By the Convention of Moss, Sweden recognized the Norwegian constitution — but in union with the Swedish throne.

In areas held by the revolutionary forces in Mexico, the country's first income tax was levied.

Il turco in Italia, a dramma buffo by Gioachino Rossini to words of Romani after Mazzolà, was performed for the initial time, in Teatro alla Scala, Milan.

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

1st day 14th of 8 M 1814 / Our Meetings were both silent, except a few words by a friend in the forenoon. — John Yarnal a young man from Philad & cousin of our late friend Peter Yarnal took tea & set the evening with us. —

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 August 16, Tuesday: British Foreign Secretary Viscount Castlereagh sailed from Britain to attend the Congress of Vienna.

“In the afternoon, Master Commandant Thomas Macdonough, accompanied by a bodyguard, visited Captain Caleb Hill at his home on Isle la Motte and consulted with him in regard to depredations made by certain sailors from his fleet upon property on the Island. That the offenders should be punished, if caught, was decided and Macdonough returned, his boat laden with green corn, new potatoes and garden truck which Captain Hill had given him from the house garden. That evening a party of desperate men, including an officer, pretending to be British, entered the house, and while being served with refreshments, murdered Captain Hill in his own kitchen. His young son, Ira, while trying to escape, was struck by an officer with a sword, cutting a gash from below the right eye, through the mouth to the end of the chin, inflicting a scar which was carried through life.”⁵¹

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

3rd day 16th of 8 M / Yesterday, & the day before I have been much unwell with a complaint in my head, a heft & diziness occasioned by a habit[?] too full. the effects of which are very depressing & occasions apprehensions - that they may increase & assume a more serious aspect. —

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

5th day 18 of 8 M / Our Meeting was pretty well attended - Life low in my own particular, but I thought it a solid opportunity. —In the last (Preparative) we had no buisness but to appoint Representatives. —

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

51. THREE CENTURIES IN THE CHAMPLAIN VALLEY: A COLLECTION OF HISTORICAL FACTS AND INCIDENTS. Tercentenary Edition, 1909.

➡ August 19, Friday: Franz Schubert passed his final examination at the Imperial teachers' training college, Vienna.

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

6th day 19 of 8 M / Spent about five hours of this day on a committee from the Town to inspect the state of the Poor both at the Work & Alms house & the Pension list to discover what can be done to lessen the Towns expenses - but found that but small abridgements could be made -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

➡ August 20, Saturday: General Izard wrote to the US Secretary of War that "I must not be responsible for the consequences of abandoning my present strong position. I will obey orders and execute them as well as I know how. Major-General Brisbane commands at Odelltown; he is said to have between five and six thousand men with him. Those at Chambly are stated to be about four thousand."

➡ August 21, Sunday: Having sired, upon his housekeeper Victoire Lefèver, one final bastard,⁵² Benjamin Thompson died in Auteuil on the outskirts of Paris as Sir Benjamin Thompson, "Count von Rumford." –One of those people who had utterly wasted life in its every aspect.

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

1st day 21 of 8 M / At meeting in the forenoon silent except a few words towards the close by D Buffum. - This Afternoon we concluded to try John at meeting the second time the first his mother was obliged to bring him home, but he set with me this Afternoon & behaved as well as was possible for a child of two years & five months to do. he scarcely moved himself the whole time -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

➡ August 22, Monday: [Joshua Barney's](#) men scuttled their flotilla at Pig Point, [Maryland](#).



52. Registered as the product of *un père absent*, this son would grow up to become a French soldier and be killed in the Crimea.





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August 23, Tuesday: *Pélage, ou Le roi et la paix*, an opéra by Gaspare Spontini to words of Jouy, was performed for the initial time, in the Paris Opéra.

“General Izard wrote to the War Department that he had decided to remove west by way of Lake George and Schenectady with 4,000 men, leaving the sick and convalescents and about 1,200 men under Brigadier General Alexander Macomb to garrison Plattsburgh and Cumberland Head. The same day Macomb sent to Williams, commanding the Secret Corps, desiring that his agents obtain further information in regard to the enemy’s force.”⁵³

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

3rd day 23rd of 8 M / A season of self examination.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

53. THREE CENTURIES IN THE CHAMPLAIN VALLEY: A COLLECTION OF HISTORICAL FACTS AND INCIDENTS. Tercentenary Edition, 1909.



August 24, Wednesday: Viscount Castlereagh arrived at Paris, where he would be meeting with King Louis XVIII and Talleyrand before traveling on to Vienna.

As part of a conflict that was essentially a continuation of the American Revolution by way of a dispute over the seas and over the border of [Canada](#), on this day and the following one a British army defeated hastily assembled defenders of [Washington DC](#) at Bladensburg, [Maryland](#) just north of the capital. The British would go on to burn Washington, including the [White House](#) and most of the 3,076 books and 53 maps, charts, and plans of the [Library of Congress](#), along with paintings of Louis XVI and [Marie Antoinette](#) by Madame Vigée Lebruin. They would also put the chambers of the House and the Senate to the torch — but beware, it is sheer mythology that the books were used as kindling for the fire in the legislative chambers.⁵⁴

[Waldo Emerson](#) would reminisce in his journal in about April or May of 1856 about a British-invasion-of-Boston scare that had occurred in about this period of his childhood:⁵⁵

I have but one military recollection in all my life. In 1813 or 1814, all Boston, young & old, turned out to build the fortifications on Noddle's Island; and, the Schoolmaster at the Latin School announced to the boys, that, if we wished, we might all go on a certain day to work on the Island. I went with the rest in the ferry boat, & spent a summer day; but I cannot remember that I did any kind of work. I remember only the pains we took to get water in our tin pails, to relieve our intolerable thirst. I am afraid not valuable effect of my labor remains in the existing defences.



Because of the perceived danger that the English navy would besiege [Boston](#), the Emerson family then moved to Concord. [Ralph Waldo](#) attended the wooden schoolhouse in [Concord](#) square. He recited not only in school but also from the top of the sugar barrel in Deacon [John White](#)'s store nearby. Here is a [silhouette](#) of the “pilgrim profile” of Emerson's aunt [Mary Moody Emerson](#), who would loom large in his life though she stood

54. There is a patriotic or accommodative story in which the invading British army is persuaded not to burn the [Library of Congress](#), by being reminded of the ignominy of the burning of the Library of Alexandria in antiquity. This story sacrifices historical accuracy to patriotism or to accommodationism. Contrast this with another story which has a much greater likelihood of having been the truth, that the British were retaliating to the 1812 burning of the Canadian congressional library in York (Toronto) by an American expeditionary force.

55. We do not know whether Emerson was referring here to Head Master William Bigelow or to his successor [Benjamin Apthorp Gould](#), a senior at Harvard College, for during 1814 after nine trying years Head Master Bigelow was being replaced in an attempt to restore order and scholarship (many features of the Boston Latin School of today — among them the “misdemeanor mark” and the practice of declamation — would be initiated during this disciplinary period.

I (Austin Meredith) have my own recollections similar to this, from World War II in San Diego CA. Have you seen the movie “1943”? —It is exceedingly accurate to the spirit of the times, while the necessary task of routing all Americans of Japanese ancestry into the new concentration camps in the inland desert was still going on, and the utter cooperation of the civilian (white) population, real Americans, was vitally needed by our government authorities. As a 6-year-old my parents had me in a class digging lines of foxholes across a football field, and marching around the parade ground of a religious school where my father was Chaplain, named Brown Military Academy, with a wooden rifle. I lost my first baby tooth when I Left-Ho'd in formation when I should have Right-Ho'd —because the butt of the “rifle” of the boy next to me in formation slapped me up alongside the head— and I sat down on the parade ground and began to cry and was afraid I was going to be courts-martialed. The vicious little yellow Japs were going to invade, the Hearst newspapers were reporting that already they might be lurking offshore in their submarines, just out of sight, and in a port city on the Pacific Ocean we were on the front lines and we needed to be utterly ready to defend our soil with our blood.

at most 5 feet 0 inches tall, as she appeared in her youth, probably before her return to Malden MA:



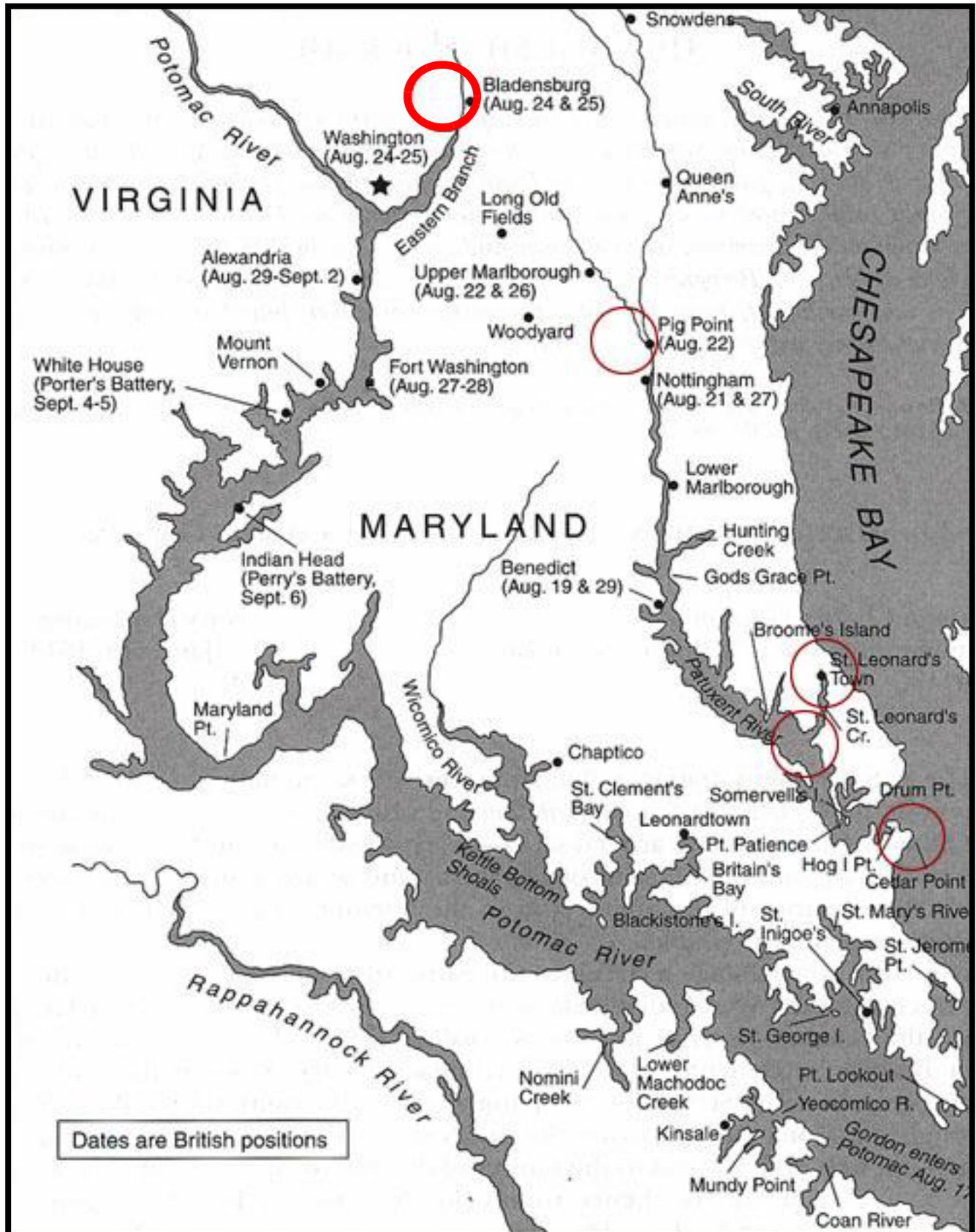
THE DEACONS OF CONCORD

[Joshua Barney](#) was wounded and captured at Bladensburg, [Maryland](#).



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

5th day 25th of 8 M / This morning took Chaise & rode to [Portsmouth](#) to attend our Monthly Meeting on the way there, stoped at cosuin Zacheus Chases & spent an hour very agreeably. – In the first meeting my mind was for three quarters of an hour much unsettled but by wrestling was favrd with the arisings of life in which time Our fr WM Almy rose with lively & pertinent matter & after him H Dennis. Then Mary Hicks in a few words which I could not hear & meeting ended pretty well with me. – In the last we had but little buisness – We dined at Abrahams Anthonys- & rode home -6th day 26th of 8 M 1814 / When we came home last evening we found our relatives Benjamin Marshall & his wife Niobe in town- we went immediately up to Mary Frys to see them



& they came down to see Mother before bed time – This forenoon Niobe was engaged in calling on some of her old friends & I took a walk with Benjamin they made a short but agreeable call at our habitation & dined with Isaac & Mother. – After dinner with Mother I waited on them to their lodgings & parted with them, with much regret as, they were in a few moments to leave town Benjamin appears to be a man very Amiable in his manners & disposition & I can but again regret their leaving town so soon feeling desirous to devote a little more time & attention to them feeling an obligation to them on Uncle Stanton's account as well as the love I feel for them. –

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 August 27, Saturday: Viscount Castlereagh left Paris heading for Vienna.

 August 28, Sunday: In Dresden, Johanna Rosine (Pätz) Wagner, a widow with nine children, widowed by Carl Friedrich Wagner for less than a year, got married with Ludwig Heinrich Christian Geyer, a portrait painter, actor and poet — who it would seem may have been her infant Wilhelm Richard Wagner's biological father. The family would relocate to Dresden.

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

1st day 28th of 8th M / Our Meetings both Silent & to me dull seasons Our little John went again this Afternoon & behaved well -Father & Mother Rodman took tea with us this Afternoon –

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 August 29, Monday: A cantata in honor of Louis XVIII by Luigi Cherubini to words of de Millevois was performed for the initial time, in Paris.

 August 30, Tuesday: Major General Brisbane relocated his troops to Champlain.

 August 31, Wednesday: “Gen. Izard, having waited in vain for different orders, withdrew from Plattsburgh and marched his army of 4,000 troops along the new State road through Pleasant Valley on their way to the Niagara Frontier. Almost immediately, an officer came riding furiously shouting the news of a British invasion from the north and warning out the militia...”⁵⁶ Brigadier General Alexander Macomb appealed to Vermont Governor Chittenden to send the militia. Chittenden was stuck on the legalism that the state militia could not serve outside the borders of the state but did urge General John Newell of Charlotte and General Samuel Strong of Vergennes to ask for volunteers to serve in New York. “On the same day General Mooers ordered out the militia of Clinton and Essex en masse to resist the invasion of the British and couriers on horseback hastened to alarm the surrounding villages and towns.”⁵⁷

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

4th day 31 of 8 M / Set the evening at Thos Robinsons with my H -previous to my going in I walked up further on the Point & finding an acquaintance at the gate of the North Battery or what is now called Fort Greene. I Stopped & by invitation went in &

56. THREE CENTURIES IN THE CHAMPLAIN VALLEY: A COLLECTION OF HISTORICAL FACTS AND INCIDENTS. Tercentenary Edition, 1909.

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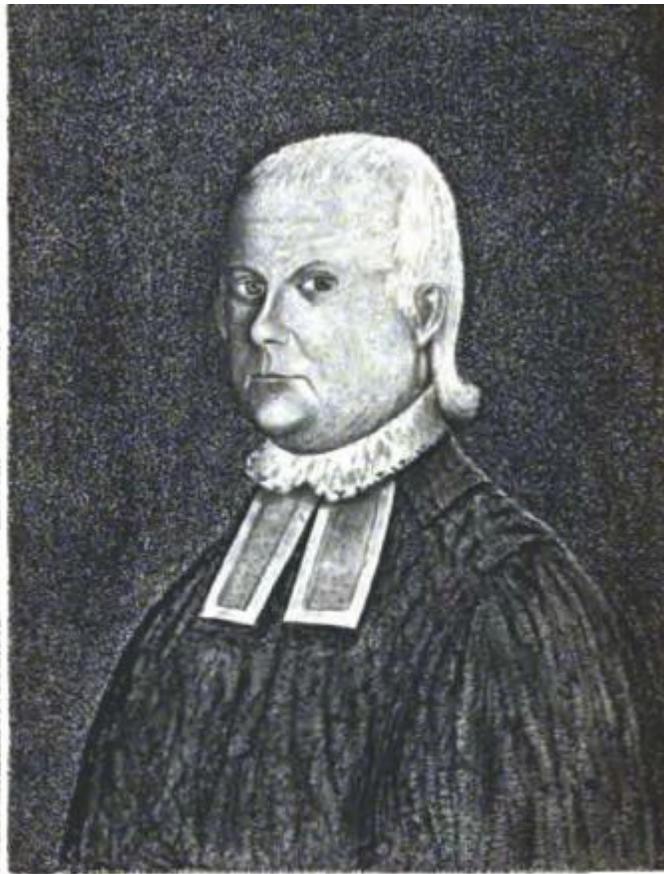
walked round. it appeard to be a neat clean place with good accommodations, but the sight of so many implements of Death & the reflection that some or all of the young men that I saw there with their fine forms, innocent countenances & amiable minds might soon meet the Pale messenger on that very spot at an untimely period, did not fail to affect my heart with seriousness. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

SEPTEMBER

September: Isaac Bailey produced another issue of THE RHODE ISLAND LITERARY REPOSITORY, one with its initial focus upon the life of the recently deceased Reverend Enos Hitchcock, D.D., who had been the pastor of the first Congregational church in Providence, Rhode Island.

LITERARY REPOSITORY



REV. ENOS HITCHCOCK, D.D. Engrav'd for the R.I.L.Repository.



1814

1814

 September: Perceiving the danger of a British move against New Orleans after a strike along the Gulf Coast, Andrew Jackson wrecked any such plan by a decisive repulse of an attack on Mobile.

 September: The Congress of Vienna convened (it would continue, with interruptions, until June 1815).

 September 1, Thursday: According to a record created later by Mrs. Davidson, “Macdonough to-day anchored his fleet in Cumberland Bay. Sir George Prevost following (Gen. Brisbane) with all his combined forces, amounting to 15,000 well disciplined troops, threw himself into the little village of Champlain. Immediately on his arrival there, he endeavored [sic] to disaffect the minds of the inhabitants toward their own government, and draw them over to the enemy; failing in this, he proceeded to impress wagons and teams in the vicinity for the purpose of transporting their baggage and military stores.”⁵⁸

When 2,500 British troops from Nova Scotia arrived at Castine, Maine, the US defenders blew up their fort and ran away. The British thereupon sail up the Penobscot River, investing it as far as Bangor.

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

5th day 1 of 9 M 1814 / Small Meeting - a few words droped by a friend to me satisfactory. - Great overturns in last Mo nothing short of the British having reached the City of Washington & destroyed the Capitol Presidents House & other Public property -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 September 2, Friday: “The 1,500 men (mostly recruits and invalids) left at Plattsburgh after the sudden march of Gen. Izard, worked bravely at the defences, each man, bound to defend with his life if need be, the fort at which he labored. Fort Moreau, about midway between river and lake, was garrisoned by Col. Melancton Smith and his command; Fort Scott, near the shore of the lake, by Major Vinson; while Fort Brown, on the bank of the Saranac, was in charge of Lieut. Col. Storrs with detachments of the Thirtieth and Thirty-first regiments. The blockhouse, on the south side of a deep ravine, half way between the river and lake, nearly opposite to the entrance to the government reservation from Hamilton Street, was defended by Capt. Smith and part of his company of convalescents, Lieut. Fowler with a detachment of artillery being at the blockhouse on the point.”⁵⁹

 September 3, Saturday: “At Champlain was encamped, under Sir George Prevost, commander-in-chief, an army of from 11,000 to 14,000 men, including artillery, infantry, light dragoons, miners, and sappers, with Canadian chausseurs and a Swiss regiment; all tried and seasoned troops, many of them Wellington veterans. The same day the inhabitants were fleeing from Plattsburgh south, many finding an asylum at the “Union,” where a few days later, from the crest of Hallock hill, they with the young Quakers watched the distant battle and heard the cannonading.”⁶⁰

58. THREE CENTURIES IN THE CHAMPLAIN VALLEY: A COLLECTION OF HISTORICAL FACTS AND INCIDENTS. Tercentenary Edition, 1909.

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1814

1814



September 4, Sunday: “The main body of the invading army had indeed reached Chazy and Lieut.-Col. Appling, Capt. Safford and Lieut. M.M. Standish with a troop of New York State cavalry were sent out on the State road as an advance guard, while Capt. Sproul, with two cannon and 200 American soldiers went to defend Dead Creek bridge. About 700 of the militia of Clinton and Essex counties came pouring into Plattsburgh, in response to the call of Gen. Mooers, and the Vermonters rallied in great number under Gen. Strong. Early in the morning the boys of Capt. Aiken’s company, who, only the week before had been pupils in the Academy, marched to West Chazy where they remained all night.”⁶¹ Eleazer Williams would record later that “The enemy’s guard is within eighteen miles from us. Some of the bold and brave militia-men have exchanged shots with them.” Mrs. Davidson would record later that “According to the best of my recollection, however, the town (Plattsburgh) was deserted by the inhabitants on or about the fourth of September, 1814.”

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

*1st day 4th of 9 M 1814 / Our Meetings were both silent -
I struggled for life & was favor'd to witness its arisings in
the Afternoon -David Rodman & I took tea at Jon Dennis's & set
the forepart of ye eveng.*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



September 5, Monday: General Macomb ordered that 720 sick and invalid troops be conveyed to Crab Island.

In an otherwise clear sky to the northwest of Agen, France, a small, slow-moving, perfectly spherical white cloud appeared at about 11AM. After remaining motionless for a period of time it began to speed toward the south while revolving upon its axis. Observers heard rumbling noises of an ear-shattering intensity culminating in an explosion, and there was a shower of stones of various dimensions. After this the cloud remained stationary, slowly evanesing.

ASTRONOMY

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

*2nd day 5th of 9 M / In addition to all the other unpleasant
occurrences of the times the unpleasant information that the
Banks of NYork & Philadel had stopd payment of Specie & that the
Exchange Bank in [Providence](#) had done the same - This is a
renewe'd damper on Trade & credit. - Where we shall get, or what
next that is unpleasant will occur is hard to tell, but the times
are such that it is not worth while to suffer our expectations
to be so raised about any thing as to be disappointed, let what
will occur tho' total destruction of Property & the loss of our
own & many others lives be the unhapy issue.*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



September 6, Tuesday: Governor Caleb Strong of Massachusetts called up the state militia for the defense of Maine. “About noon the British army reached Plattsburgh and took possession of the village north of the Saranac. Their right wing, under Col. Wellington, had been only temporarily checked by the loss of their leader at Culver Hill and the skirmish which had preceded that, near Beekmantown Corners, and later, at Halsey’s Corners. Meanwhile, the left wing had been somewhat delayed by obstructions placed in the road, by an encounter at Dead Creek bridge and the firing of the American gun boats at the mouth of the Creek. Overwhelmed, however, by the immense number of the enemy, the defenders had retreated in good order to their works on the east side of the river, pulling up the planks of the bridge. Prevost chose for his headquarters the Thomas Allen farm, on the hill west of the village, from the summit of which the British commander could overlook the lake and watch for the appearance of his fleet. His troops encamped on the high ground in the vicinity, now known as Prospect Heights. Lieut. Gen. de Rottenburgh, second in command, established himself west of Prevost, towards Hammond hill, with Gen. Powers and his command opposite on the south side of the road, but further west. Maj. Gen. Robertson, was at the Isaac Platt farm, where the dead and wounded of the recent engagements had been carried. Brisbane was at the Boynton farm, then occupied by Samuel Lowell and the Qr. Master General took possession of the Capt. Nathaniel Platt homestead, where that patriot still remained, although the Bailey family had retired to the ‘Union’ at Peru.”⁶²

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

3rd day 6th of 9 M / My mind has this Afternoon been much withdrawn from outward things, tho' necessity engaged at times in them - & turned inward, & I have been thankful in witnesssing the quickening operation of divine love in some good degree to arise in my heart. - I am deeply sensible of many short comings but tho' I have not very frequently spoken of my spiritual condition of late, yet am not unmindful of the passing of things, being sensible that time goeth swiftly away & that we are hastening apace to that country from whence no traveller returns, & before that Judge from whose decree there is no appeal. - My mind was forcibly struck on observing this Afternoon the Sun to grow low in the horizon & to see the vegetable Kingdom on the decline - I thought it emblematical of advanced age or the close of a mans life, how anxiously as we watch his last breath & how beautiful to see his setting sun go down in Brightness -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



September 8, Thursday: Vermont militiamen began to arrive on the battlefield. Captain Farnsworth of St. Albans, for instance, brought a rifle company of 96 men.

Royalists under José Tomás Boves forced Simon Bolívar and the Second Republic out of Caracas, reasserting Spanish power.

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

5th day 8th of 9 M 1814 / Silent Meeting and I believe but very little of the circulating sap of life among us -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

62. THREE CENTURIES IN THE CHAMPLAIN VALLEY: A COLLECTION OF HISTORICAL FACTS AND INCIDENTS. Tercentenary Edition, 1909.



1814

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September 9, Friday: King Louis XVIII of France appointed Gaspare Spontini as director of the King's Private Music and the Théâtre-Italien.

“Prevost was now busily engaged in bringing up his battering trains and supplies; erecting batteries and otherwise preparing for the siege. The Americans had already burned fifteen or sixteen buildings on the north side of the river which afforded protection to the enemy; also, their own barracks and hospitals near the forts, while their sick and convalescent had been removed to Crab Island, where those who were able manned a battery mounting two six pounders. Skirmishes with the enemy at the two bridges and at the different forts along the river were frequent. During the day, Allen, Travis and Williams of Aiken's Volunteers came near being captured or killed by a guard of the enemy, while securing supplies from a barn within the enemy's lines. That night was dark and stormy. Williams says:— ‘A corps of the regular troops, under Captain MacGlassin, about 11 o'clock, crossed the Saranac, and stormed, at the point of the bayonet, a bomb-battery of the enemy, near Weight's printing office. My brother John was the leader of this detachment, and was the cause of the death of the engineer of the battery. Having accomplished the duty assigned them, they returned to the forts whence they had issued, with honor and victory.’”⁶³

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

6th day 9th of 9th M / This evengs Mail brings nothing of a pleasant nature on the contrary accounts from various quarters that the calamities of War increase & the Cloud is thickening fast great Military preparations are making - Extra Sessions of the General Court of Boston & the General Assembly of this State are to be called by the respective Governors. - but unto whom are we to flee for safty Surely it must be to the Lord Alone for in him only is sure defense. - a trust in our own endeavors must prove falacious to all those who rely on them. - for my own part the situation of our National affairs has never appear'd so gloomy as at the present moment, & I have never seen less prospect of a peace, nor never since the declaration have I felt more sensibly depression to assail my mind & yet it is far from being below hope & confidence in HIM who is all power in heven & earth. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



September 10, Saturday: “The entire British fleet was now anchored off the south end of Isle La Motte, where the gun-boats, under Capt. Pring, had been since the 7th. Com. Downie arrived the 8th and the British officers now took possession of the stone house built by Samuel Fisk, still standing. Macdonough's fleet had been anchored a little north of Blanchard's Point previous to the first of the month, but soundings made with reference to an engagement there proving unsatisfactory, the fleet had withdrawn to Cumberland Bay.”⁶⁴

63. THREE CENTURIES IN THE CHAMPLAIN VALLEY: A COLLECTION OF HISTORICAL FACTS AND INCIDENTS. Tercentenary Edition, 1909. These war stories never lose anything in the retelling, do they?

64. THREE CENTURIES IN THE CHAMPLAIN VALLEY: A COLLECTION OF HISTORICAL FACTS AND INCIDENTS. Tercentenary Edition, 1909.

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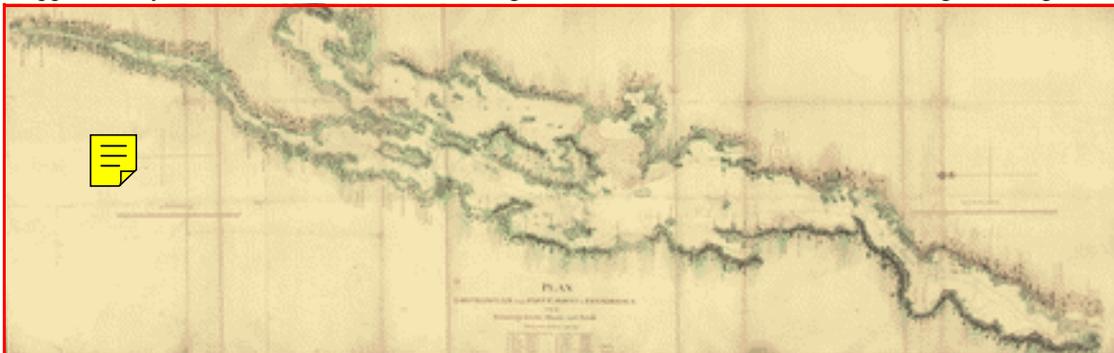
1814



September 11, Sunday: An American fleet under Commodore Thomas Macdonough defeated British forces under Sir George Prevost near Plattsburg on Lake Champlain. The British were forced to retreat to Canada. William Apess was a 17-year-old drummer boy during the battle.

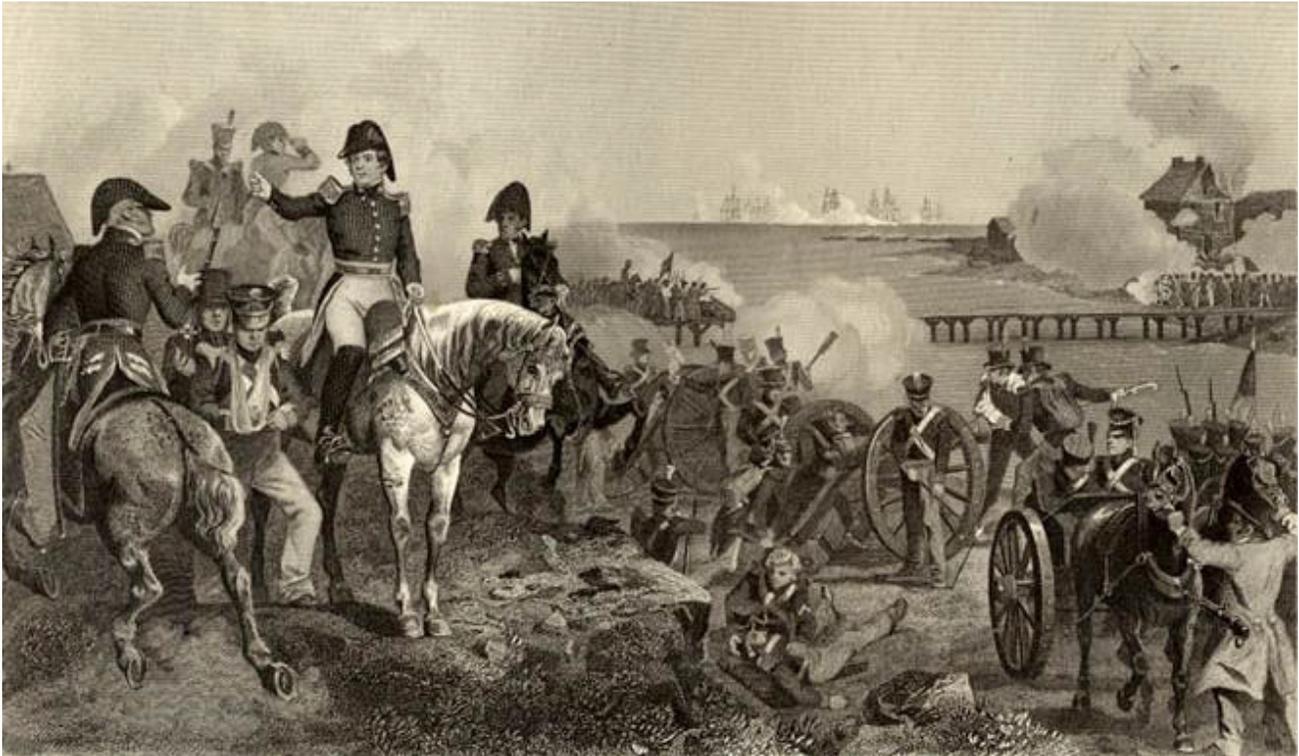


“A few minutes before 9, Downie gave the signal for the squadron to advance. In the momentary hush before the battle, Macdonough with his officers about him, knelt upon the deck of his flagship and repeated the prayer appointed by the Church to be said before a fight at sea. A moment more and the carnage had begun. Downie



fell early in the fight but the battle raged for two hours and twenty minutes, when the British colors were hauled down. Macdonough wrote to the Hon. W. Jones, Secretary of the Navy.— ‘The Almighty has been pleased to grant us a signal victory on Lake Champlain in the capture of one frigate, one brig and two sloops of war of the enemy.’ At the beginning of the battle on the bay, the enemy had opened his batteries on our forts and the fighting continued in different quarters nearly all day. But as night fell no time was lost by the vanquished foe in making their escape as best they could over the muddy and nearly impassable roads northward.”⁶⁵

65. THREE CENTURIES IN THE CHAMPLAIN VALLEY: A COLLECTION OF HISTORICAL FACTS AND INCIDENTS. Tercentenary Edition, 1909.



September 12, Monday: The Swiss Diet accepted the cantons of Geneva, Valais, and Neuchâtel into its confederation.

The British advance on [Baltimore](#) was halted by the [Maryland](#) militia when British commander Major General Robert Ross was killed.

After the battle on Lake Champlain, the Vermont volunteers disbanded. Commodore Macdonough sent the wounded to his hospital on Crab Island. Trenches were dug to the south of the hospital tents, and as soldiers of one or the other side died their bodies were placed indiscriminately in these trenches. It was almost as if it didn't matter what the fight had been about.



Later on these poorly buried bones in their fragments of uniform would begin to come to the surface, and would be noticeable for many years by random passers-by:

We passed close to the small island, called Crab-Island, to which the dead and wounded of both fleets were carried, and which



1814

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was the common grave of hundreds of friends and foes. The particular details of the scenes of horror which attended and succeeded the [Battle of Plattsburg of September 11, 1814] – of the shocking mutilations of the human form, in every imaginable mode and degree, and of the appalling display on the beach, of so many bodies, dead and wounded, preparatory to their conveyance either to the hospital or the grave, I shall, for obvious reason, omit. Even now, their bones, slightly buried on a rocky island, are partly exposed to view, or being occasionally turned up by the roots of trees, blown down by the wind, shock the beholder, and their buttons, and other parts of their clothes, (for the military dresses in which they were slain, were also their winding sheets,) are often seen above the ground. Long may it be, e'er the waters of this now peaceful lake are again crimsoned with human blood.

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

2nd day 12 of 9 / Went Yesterday Afternoon to [Portsmouth](#), got through with my buisness & took tea at Thos Potters in season to be at Cousin Zacheus Chases before dark where I spent the eveng & lodged. – took breakfast there next morning & before meeting went up to Peter Lawtons & set awhile –At Meeting our friend Wm Almy was concerned in a pertinent sound & lively testimony on the subject of War – & in solemn Supplication - - to me a good meeting – Returned from meeting to Cousin Z Chases & dined - In the Afternoon took a Walk to the shore & on the side of the Gulley reviewing scenes which greatly delighted men in boyhood, & now Years more Mature, are not less so. – After tea Walked home & found my H & little son well, but Hannah not a little depressed from my absence & the many gloomy reports in circulation of threatened Invasion by the British -- A town meeting was this day held to consider what was best to be done for the safty of the Town. some things were done but I felt no freedom to attend believing friends could not act in it with consistency & feeling something in my mind to say "Stand Still & see" - In the Meeting I was inform'd it was concluded to send away the public Records which I thought a prudent measure – & a motion was made by John Cahoon (a man bearing no good will to friends) that our Representatives be instructed to use their Influence in General Assembly to get the Law exempting friends from Military duty repealed, which was put to vote & the designs of this man & some others were frustrated by a very large Majority. –on being informed of This circumstance my mind was humbled & afresh adverted to what seemed so impressively to pass it in the Morning for sometime before & while the people were going up to the Meeting, with countenances bespeaking an agitated concern

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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September 13, Tuesday: [Percy Bysshe Shelley](#) and [Mary Godwin Wollstonecraft](#) returned to England.

British Foreign Secretary Viscount Castlereagh, his wife, and her sister arrived in Vienna to attend the Congress.

British forces took Machias, Maine, giving them control of a significant portion of the coast of Maine. Many locals welcomed them because this means renewed commerce with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

After the battle on Lake Champlain, the most severely wounded of the English prisoners who were still alive were paroled and transported to the hospital on Isle aux Noix. To the surface of the waters rose parts of the body of a son of General T.E. Stansbury who had mysteriously disappeared from the *Ticonderoga* during the action — it was discovered that this lieutenant had been “cut in two with a round shot.”



It had been quite a night in the harbor of [Baltimore, Maryland](#), for the British had fired 1,800 shells at Fort McHenry. A proslavery lawyer, Francis Scott Key, was watching this bombardment from an offshore boat, and scribbled a commemorative poem which he titled “The Defense of Fort McHenry” on a scrap of paper, and passed this scrap of paper along. In this depiction of action figures from the [War of 1812](#), we can see that the manufacturers have thoughtfully included a tiny action figure of a lawyer:

HDT

WHAT?

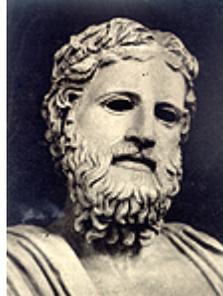
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When it appeared that his poem was to be printed as a broadside, he suggested that it be sung to that tune John Smith had whistled up in 1776 as a theme song for the English drinking club, The [Anacreon](#) Society, the well-known “To Anacreon in Heaven.”



When Benjamin Carr ran off several hundred folded sheets containing the Francis Scott Key lyrics together with the To-Anacreon-in-Heaven melody, he gave the effort a less topical title, “Johns vs Jonathans *et al*” — no, the title he gave it was “The Star-Spangled Banner.” In time this popular song would become the standard musical expression of US national belligerence which would be sung before each and every sports contest — and in the 1990s would give Roseanne her opportunity to make her famous scratching-her-crotch gesture. At this writing, ten of those folded sheets run through the press by Carr are still in existence. Now, don’t forget that, class, this is important information: those ten pieces of history paper are worth *mucho dinero*, and they **belong** to ten **rich people** just like those slaves used to belong to rich people and thus these ten rich people have rendered themselves two-ways-blessed rather than merely one-way-blessed by making a contribution to **our nation’s heritage**. —And no, I don’t want to hear any lawyer jokes. If you’re going to live in America, you need to learn what America is **all about**.

 September 14, Wednesday: [Tsar Alyeksandr I of Russia](#) departed from Moscow on his way to Vienna.

After bombarding Ft. McHenry outside Baltimore for 25 hours, British forces broke off their attack (while viewing the fight Francis Scott Key was penning The Star-Spangled Banner).

British gunboats and Creek Indians assaulted Fort Bowyer in Alabama, but unsuccessfully.

“The remains of the lamented Gamble, Stansbury, Carter, and Barron were placed in separate boats, manned by crews from their respective vessels. The sad procession then moved to the *Confiance*, where the British officers joined them with their dead. At the lakeshore the funeral party was met by a large concourse of soldiers and civilians and, as the procession slowly wended its way to the village cemetery, minute guns were fired from the fort. In the centre of that peaceful spot, friend and foe were laid to rest, the flags for which each had fought, furnishing a pall.”⁶⁶

 September 15, Thursday: The English soldiers and sailors who had been taken prisoner, and who were able to travel, were sent by steamboat from Plattsburgh, New York for Greenbush, New York in the care of Captain White Youngs.

For the 2d time, [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) proposed marriage to the heiress Anne Isabella Milbanke. This time, they announced that they had become engaged.

[Russian](#) State Secretary Count Karl Nesselrode arrived in Vienna to attend the Congress.

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

5th day 15th of 9 M 1814 / Late at meeting by Accident but a

66. THREE CENTURIES IN THE CHAMPLAIN VALLEY: A COLLECTION OF HISTORICAL FACTS AND INCIDENTS. Tercentenary Edition, 1909.

solid favord time to me & I believe to others. A few words spoken by C R. -

This Mornng Allancin Peckham of Middletown Moved in the Extra sessions of the General Assembly now sitting in this Town that the Law exempting friends & other conscientious people from Military Duty be repealed. In a very short time after the question was taken & there appear'd but five Votes in favor of it. Thus the House of Assembly has again & with allmost unanimous Vote frustrated the designs of a few Malicious people who are ready on any occasion to persecute as far as their power extends -

This is a fresh cause of thankfulness to the Author of every good & my heart has when ever I have reflected on the subject been tendered within me & desires raised that we who are of an Age to reap the benefit of the exemption May so order our lives & conversations as not to dishonor the Principles we Profess

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

➡ September 16, Friday: Grand Duke Konstantin, brother of [Tsar Alyeksandr I of Russia](#), was placed in charge of a Polish military commission in Warsaw.

➡ September 17, Saturday: The Rarotonga group of islands of the [Cook Islands](#), which would eventually become the home of [Thomas Francis Neale](#), was officially discovered by the [Russian](#) ship *Suvarov*.

HERMITS



The main island of Suvarrow atoll was, when first sighted by the whites, covered with a tall forest of mostly banyan trees.

Prussian Chancellor Prince Karl August von Hardenberg arrived in Vienna to attend the Congress.

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



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7th day 17 of 9 M 1814 / Altho I have been very buisily occupied this Week in Assessing the Town Poor Tax, Yet I can say with a degree of humble gratitude that there has been but few weeks perhaps in my whole life when my mind has been more favord with peace & quiet within. & tho' there is much stir among the people of the Town in moving away there goods & their persons to avoid apprehended danger, & rumors of great Battles that have been fought within the once peaceful & very happy States of America. Yet amid all I have not been moved & on this ground I greatly crave to remain that when we are put to the test & an hostile foe may present at our doors, faith & good resolution may not forsake me. -In this event I feel much for my dear Wife & little son, having no where for them to flee for refuge - but having in the course of my life many times seen ways opened both for preservation & escape from dangers, tho' not of the Magnitude which now appears to threaten & means provided for a lively hood when the close of the Year has left me allmost with out resource - I have no reason to distrust that Almighty Power which is over all his Works & sees & knows what is best for us. - This evengs Mail brings an account of a great Battle having been fought at Baltimore. - & Plattsburgh Oh! Oh! when will the Art of War cease & All men love like Brethren -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



September 18, Sunday: The initial meeting was held in Vienna between the representatives of the four victorious powers: Austrian Foreign Minister Prince von Metternich, Prussian Chancellor Prince Karl August von Hardenberg, British Foreign Secretary Viscount Castlereagh, and [Russian](#) State Secretary Count Karl Nesselrode.

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

1st day 18th of 9 M 1814 / This Morng rose early & walked on the Hill & went on the Top of the Church house which has now become an open desolated place & fast tumbling to ruins. From the top of this house is (I believe) a more extensive prospect than from the Church Lantern. The Morng was clear which afforded a view of the sea. - I saw no ships of War off which I was glad off - these are not times as were once, to see enlivening commerce spead her sails on the broad Ocean. - not a single sail is now discoverd from Month to Month or craft in our Rivers any more than in the days when the Natives possessed the Land. The Walk was pleasant but pensive & left a pleasant savor on the mind & gave me a good appetite when I sat down to breakfast with my beloved H & little John

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



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 September 20, Tuesday: [Samuel Taylor Coleridge](#) would publish his essays in The Courier, until December 10th.

Representatives of the four allies agree on a procedural scheme for the Congress of Vienna. The Quadruple Alliance (Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and [Russia](#)) would make all decisions concerning disposition of territories. Their decisions would be transmitted first to France and Spain and then to the entire Congress. Five [German](#) powers were to devise a scheme for [German](#) federation. Other arrangements would be decided by the Quadruple Alliance, France, and Spain.

[Tsar Alyeksandr I of Russia](#) reached the estate of Prince Adam Czartoryski at Pulawy. He informed a large gathering of Polish leaders there that he intended to create an enlarged Polish state, by adding conquered provinces to the Grand Duchy of Warsaw.

22 [Swiss](#) cantons agreed on a new confederation.

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

*5 day 22 of 9 M 1814 / Our Meeting today was silent but a good one tome. –
I drew the lines & began the insertion of this day without recollecting that the last date was unfinished Our Meetings on first day last were pretty good ones but mostly silent – In the Afternoon Br D Rodman & I walked out to John Weavers & took tea, a pleasant visit to pleasant people, with an hopeful family of children around them –*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 September 23, Friday: Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord arrived in Vienna to represent France at the Congress.

“At three o’clock p.m., a naval dinner at Green’s hotel was tendered Commodore Macdonough by the grateful citizens of Plattsburgh. The Commodore, accompanied by Generals Macomb and Mooers, and officers of the army and navy then present, was escorted from Macomb’s quarters to the hotel by the president and vice-president of the day (Peter Saily, Esq. and the Hon. William Bailey); the Hon. Henry Delord and John Warford, Lewis Ranson and William Swetland, Esqrs., the committee of arrangements; the judge and sheriff of the county and other prominent citizens. On the way a national salute was given and the cloth was removed, many toasts were drunk amid the booming of cannon and strains of martial music furnished by Macomb’s band.— ‘OUR COUNTRY – May she be the first and greatest object of our concern — for her sake let honor be given to her heroes and defenders’ — First toast of the hour.”⁶⁷

 September 25, Sunday: [Tsar Alyeksandr I of Russia](#) and King Friedrich Wilhelm III of Prussia made their ceremonial entry into Vienna to attend the Congress, accompanied by Emperor Franz I of Austria (who had met them outside the city).

Franz Schubert’s Mass in F D.105, composed for the centennial of the Liechtental Church, was probably performed for the first time, and was directed by the composer.

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

1st day 25 of 9 M / I have this mornng experienced renewal of life & I do acknowledge with a greatful heart that

67. THREE CENTURIES IN THE CHAMPLAIN VALLEY: A COLLECTION OF HISTORICAL FACTS AND INCIDENTS. Tercentenary Edition, 1909.

notwithstanding my various engagements. I have of late been favor'd from day to day for many days together with the precious incomes of love & life to a degree which has to my admiration quieted all fear with respect to the commotion of the times. - -At the forenoon meeting D. Buffum Preached - perhaps never more favor'd - Silent in the Afternoon - Set the eveng at home - & my Mother came in & set with us. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



September 26, Monday: [Thomas Jefferson](#) wrote to Miles King in regard to religious tolerance:

Our particular principles of religion are a subject of accountability to our God alone. I inquire after no man's, and trouble none with mine; nor is it given to us in this life to know whether yours or mine, our friends or our foes, are exactly the right. Nay, we have heard it said that there is not a Quaker or a Baptist, a Presbyterian or an Episcopalian, a Catholic or a Protestant in heaven; that on entering that gate, we leave those badges of schism behind, and find ourselves united in those principles only in which God has united us all.

SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE



September 29, Thursday: Ministers of the 4 powers held their 1st official meeting at Vienna and agreed on a statement of procedure.

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

*5th day 29th of 9th M 1814 / Yesterday Afternoon I recd a few lines from Cousin L L Clarke informing that our Cousin Silas Casey departed this life the day before at [Greenwich](#) & that his remains were to be brought down to Boston Neck to his late Mansion to be inter'd this Afternoon. - The near relationship between his wife & my mother & the intimacy which has allways existed in the family placed in my mind between the two Drifts of going to the funeral or attending our M Meeting this day held in town - had the wind been favorable or so as to have induced a belief that I could have crossed the ferries in season, I believe the former would have prevailed, but it not being the case I concluded to give up the Idea. -- Our first Meeting was silent except a few words from C R which to me felt savory - In the last The buisness (what little we had) went on well - - - Uncle I Lawton Dined with us - Also Our Aged & Venerable friend Jeremiah Austin Sr of his Company I was very glad. I know of no man who I consider more pure in spirit or that has filled the various Station in society which he has been called to with more propriety & now tho' past 80 Years of Age, appears to retain his Natural understanding perfectly, & is green & lively in the Truth
This eveng my H Spent the eveng at our Cousin Elizbeth Anne & Mary Goulds- I Joined her & pleasant opportunity it proved. -*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



September 30, Friday: Talleyrand induced the four powers to throw out the agreement of the previous day, in order to include France and Spain (at least) in the deliberations.



1814

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FALL 1814



Fall: According to page 25 of Dr. [Edward Jarvis](#)'s TRADITIONS AND REMINISCENCES OF CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS 1779-1878, there was an interesting pretense of military activity going on in [Concord](#) in the autumn of this year. One wonders with what seriousness this was being taken:

In the autumn of 1814, when the British Fleet lay off the harbor of Boston, the Infantry and Artillery of Concord were called to Boston to defend the town, with other troops. Also some were drafted from the militia company. In their absence, a company was organized in town of exempts, principally of those excused from age over 45 and others exempted for various reasons not referring to bodily disability. Some men over 60 and perhaps even over 70 enlisted. Certainly they were a very venerable and highly respected company, apparently more fitted for the council chamber than the field of war. The officers were, I think, Colonel Roger Brown, Captain; Major James Barrett, Lieutenant. I forget the ensign, but Mr. [John Keyes](#) was standard bearer. At least on the presentation of the flag there were two old drummers and Mr. Jonathan Wheelock, who had been drummer in the Revolutionary War. The other [was] perhaps Edward Harrington. If there were other musicians, I do not remember them ... the public authorities asked for aid from the country to complete some of the forts. Then men went in large parties from various towns, with picks, shovels, bars and hoes, and rendered what aid they could in raising up embankments and doing what was needful on Fort Warner and Fort Stow under the guidance of appropriate national officers. One such (and I think two or three such companies) went on different days from Concord. They started at 4 o'clock in [the] morning in wagons and such other vehicles, carrying their tools, provisions and whatever else was thought needful.

Dr. Shattuck's history provides some additional details:

Early in September, 1814, orders were issued for calling out the militia of the state for the defence of the sea-coast. the Light Infantry and Artillery companies of [Concord](#) and the Acton Blues, marched September 10th. Nehemiah Flint was Captain, John Brown, Lieutenant, and Artemas Wheeler, Ensign, of the Concord Infantry; and Reuben Brown, Captain, Francis Wheeler, 1st Lieutenant, and Cyrus Wheeler, 2d Lieutenant, of the Artillery. The infantry were attached to the first regiment under the command of Colonel Joseph Valentine. Eliab W. Metcalf was Adjutant, and the Rev. Nathaniel How, Chaplain. These companies were stationed at South Boston, and returned home, October 31st. Military affairs then much engaged the attention of the people. A company of exempts was organized here, September 13, 1814, and Colonel Roger Brown was chosen Captain, Colonel John Buttrick, Lieutenant and Major James Barrett, Ensign. At a parade October 3d a standard was presented by the ladies with appropriate ceremonies.⁶⁸



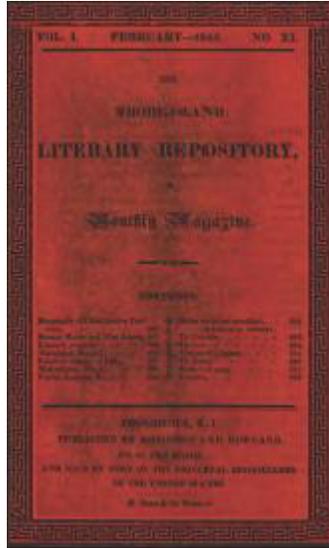
1814

1814

OCTOBER

→ October: [Isaac Bailey](#) produced, in [Providence, Rhode Island](#), another issue of THE RHODE ISLAND LITERARY REPOSITORY, and in this one his initial focus was upon recently deceased Dr. [Benjamin West](#) L.L.D. A.A.S.

LITERARY REPOSITORY



→ October 1, Saturday: Spanish troops attacked the besieged Chilean defenders of Rancagua south of Santiago three times, and three times were repulsed.

→ October 2, Sunday: There was a grand ball at the Hofburg, celebrating the opening of the Congress of Vienna.

On a 4th assault, Spanish forces succeeded in dislodging the local defenders of Rancagua. They then proceeded to off everyone they could find including wounded and the non-combatants — only a few hundred of the Chileans, under Bernardo O’Higgins, would be able to hide or escape.

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

1st day 2nd of 10th M / Our meeting this mornng was large & a very favor'd one - Early in the sitting Abigail Robinson appeard in testimony & was unusually enlarged - adverting to the present calamitous times, exhorting us to repent & it may be what we most fear may be averted - While she was speaking our fr Wm Almy came in & took a back seat till she had done & then went forwd into the Galery but was not concern'd in testimony - Hannah Dennis appear'd in supplication - & soon After Ruth Weaver spoke a few words so low that I could not understand them - This I believe was the first appearance of hers in Public - Afternoon

68. [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.)



1814

1814

*Meeting Silent - Set part of the eveng at Thos Robinsons Sisters
Ruth & Eliza being there. -*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 October 3, Monday: British forces left Madeira, which they had held since 1807.

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

*2nd day 3rd of 10 M 1814 / My mind has this day been tender &
serious & feelings excited which warrant the hope of a
continuance of divine favor - These feelings I have been much
favo'd with of late for which I desire to be thankful - Took tea
at father Rodmans with my H & little son.-*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 October 5, Wednesday: Royalist forces entered Santiago and reestablished colonial rule.

 October 6, Thursday: Thousands of people joined the crowned heads of Europe in food and entertainment at the Augarten park in Vienna.

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

*5th day 6 of 10th M / Our Meeting was silent & a season of close
reflection to me. I believe I was favor'd to view some things
properly. -
This Afternoon British Ships were seen off which created an
Alarm & this evening a muster was made by the Militia. - My heart
can but Mourn for the Situation of the Nation, & deeply
sympathise with those who are obliged to follow the sound of the
Drums & Life with their implements of Death on their shoulders,
intending to Kill or be killed. & very far be it from me to
rejoice because I am exempt from that service - I hold the
exemption in humility desirous so to conduct as to bring no
reproach on the principles which I profess. - I do feel much for
the poor things which are to be exposed this night many of them
feeble & delicate in health & Oh! saith my soul may this dreadful
War soon be brought to a close.*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

*1 day [sic] 7 of 10 M / The Alarm last eveng proved harmless -
only some ships passing eastward - but how soon they may return
we cannot tell -
This Afternoon took a Walk to Middletown with Eunice Earl &
Sister Ruth Rodman to read the epistled to Women Aged & infirm
& unable to attend Meetings- We called at the Widow Hathaways
found her weak & very low from the effects of a Cancer & unable
to hear them read - then went to Cousin Sarah Gould read them
to her & Cousin Elizabeth Anthony where we took tea & had a
pleasant walk home before Dark. - This is a service which I*

think the women proffitably engaged in –

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

October 8, Saturday: In opposition to the War of 1812, the New England states were exhibiting a tendency toward separatism — the General Court of Massachusetts voted to summon a convention to get “security against conscription, taxes & the danger of invasion.”

October 9, Sunday: Friend Stephen Wanton Gould wrote in his journal:

1st day 9th of 10 M / In the forenoon Meeting D Buffum appeared in lively testimony - Silent in the Afternoon - In the eveng went to D Buffums to meet [-] brother who had fallen into [illegible] threatening languages to a man in the Town Meeting - D B & I were appointed to treat with him but in opportunity [--?]

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

October 10, Monday: The USS Wasp, an 18-gun sloop of war with approximately 140 men on board, was somehow lost at sea sometime after this date. No trace has ever been found.

LOST AT SEA



TIMELINE OF ACCIDENTS

October 12, Wednesday: By agreement of the powers at the Congress of Vienna, the Electorate of Hannover became, under King Georg III, the Kingdom of Hannover.

The eight signatories to the Treaty of Paris issued a joint communiqué, that all sessions of the Congress of Vienna were being postponed until November 1st.

October 13, Thursday: Friend Stephen Wanton Gould wrote in his journal:

5th day 13th of 10th M 1814 / Our Meeting was pretty well attended a quite a comfortable season. Our friend & my cousin Anne Greene was over & declared the truth among us in the simplicity & the Power, to the comfort of many (I have no doubt)



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that were present besides myself – She addressed the Youth very sweetly inviting them to an experience of the blessed Truth that thro' the Medium of Jesus Christ – Father R had a short testimony & the Meeting ended. –

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 October 14, Friday: A “[German](#) Committee” consisting of Austria, Bavaria, Hannover, Prussia, and Württemberg was formed at the Congress of Vienna, to discuss the future of [Germany](#).

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

1st day 16th 10 M / Anne Greene was at Meeting In the forenoon the & D Buffum bore lively testimonys – In the Afternoon Anne tred the Wine press alone – The Youth were her principle engagement & I trust some hearts were tendered by her communication – Our little John was there & Anne is the first person he has heard preach – while she was speaking his attention was much fixed upon her & When he came out, his first impression was that she was a naughty Woman for speaking out loud in Meeting, nor could we seem to make him very clearly comprehend the use or object of Preaching.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 October 18, Tuesday: The crowned heads of Europe, 20,000 Austrian soldiers, and thousands of citizens of Vienna celebrated a Festival of Peace commemorating the 1st anniversary of the Battle of Leipzig. “Hey lookit, hot damn, we’re still alive!”

 October 19, Wednesday: Franz Schubert composed his initial great work, “Gretchen am Spinnrade.”

 October 20, Thursday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

5th day 20th of 10M / Our Meeting was pretty well attended – a short testimony was delivered – I believe it was a season of but little life – We had no buisness but to Answer the Queries in the last which was our Preparative – After Meeting we met with D Sherman to treat further with him respecting matters of which he was complained of but met with no better success than the last time. –

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 October 22, Saturday: [Helen Louisa Thoreau](#)’s 2d birthday.

 October 23, Sunday: [William Mackay Prichard](#) was born (presumably, this happened at [Cynthia Dunbar Thoreau](#)’s boardinghouse in [Concord](#) at which his parents [Moses Prichard](#) and [Jane Tompson Hallet Prichard](#) were residing).

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

1st day 23 of 10 M / A few words were spoken in our forenoon meeting but I consider’d it a dull season – In the Afternoon



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*I thought there was more life circulating among us. –
My H set the eveng at Thos Robinsons I went about 7 OClock
& was very agreeably entertained - both by their intersting
conversation & Abigail read some of her sister Mortons letters.
–*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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

*2nd day 24th of 10 M / This morning I crossed the ferries to
Narragansett stoped at Ezeak Gardners & rectified his Clock &
there Dined, then went to the Widow Ester Carpenters & cleaned
theirs & took tea – The Dr Woman is a person of great information
& well read in history & furnished it with much Anecdote in
relating several of her husbands Ancestors she mentioned that
one of them was a Military officer under Oliver Cromwell & that
she had in the house a case of Pewter Bottles which he used in
the Army, on my expressing a wish to see one of them both its
curiosity as a pewter Bottle & its great Antiquity they brought
out the case which contained Six Square Pewter Bottles with
Screw - tops, both the screws & the tops were as good as they
ever were & the bottle good except one of them which leaked a
little which might easily be stoped by a little solder. they
will contain six quarts apeace. –*

*I took tea with this agreeable old woman & her daughters & after
finishing the Work on hand, went to Cousin Gardiners spent the
remainder of the evening & there lodged.*

*After Breakfast at cousin Gardiners the next Morning I crossed
the ferry went to cousin Howlands on Connanicut rectified their
Clock & dined - - went to the ferry & found the boat not quite
ready - went up to cousin J Greenes & set about 1 / 2 an hour,
then returned & crossed to [Newport](#) & found my H & little son had
been well in my absence. –*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 October 25, Tuesday: The Roman Catholic Church began a project to restore its Index Expurgatorius.

 October 26, Wednesday: [The Reverend Thaddeus Mason Harris, D.D.](#)'s A SERMON PREACHED AT [NEW BEDFORD](#), OCTOBER 26, 1814, AT THE ORDINATION OF REV. EPHRAIM RANDALL (New Bedford: Printed by Benjamin Lindsey).

Pursuant to the decision reached on October 12th, George III, formerly the Elector of Hanover, was in the future be known as the King of Hanover.

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

*5th day 27 of 10 M / Rode to [Portsmouth](#) with my H to attend the
Moy [Monthly] Meeting - In the first C R, H D & A S bore short
testimonys -In the last we had not a great deal of buisness. -
Daniel Chase was complain'd of by [Portsmouth](#) Prep Meeting for
neglecting to pay his Depts - his case was committed to a
committee which I fear will prove a trying one. – We dined at
Uncle Saml Thurstons & rode home before dark. –*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

➡ October 28, Friday: By command of the emperor, [Ludwig van Beethoven](#)'s opera Fidelio was performed for delegates to the Congress of Vienna and their wives.

➡ October 29, Saturday: The initial steam-powered warship was launched in New-York harbor.

➡ October 30, Sunday: The members of the Congress of Vienna attended a concert directed by Antonio, of 40 pianists on 20 pianos, at the riding school of Vienna (this must have been something like 40 riders astride 20 horsebacks).

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

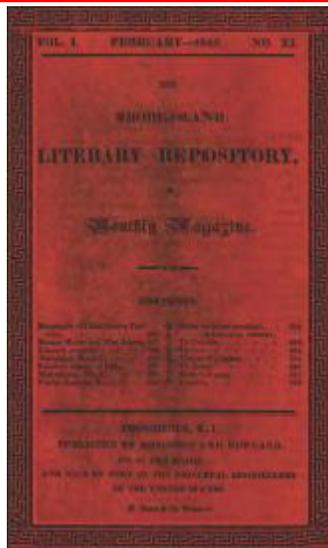
1st day 30 of 10 M / In the forenoon Abigail Robinson & Father Rodman concern'd in testimony. Abigail was large in offering - to me a season of favor. - The Afternoon Meeting Father again appeard. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

NOVEMBER

➡ November: [Isaac Bailey](#) produced, in [Providence, Rhode Island](#), another issue of THE RHODE ISLAND LITERARY REPOSITORY.

LITERARY REPOSITORY



➡ November: Andrew Jackson had driven the enemy from its position in Pensacola and was free to journey to New Orleans to inspect the defenses of that key to the Mississippi.



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November: In Philadelphia, during this month and the next, “a [comet](#) is seen.”

SKY EVENT



November: The Congress of Vienna acknowledged the principle that the [international slave trade](#) should be abolished as soon as possible but left the determine of the time limits to separate negotiations between the Powers.

W.E. Burghardt Du Bois: At the Congress of Vienna, which assembled late in 1814, Castlereagh was indefatigable in his endeavors to secure the abolition of the trade. France and Spain, however, refused to yield farther than they had already done, and the other powers hesitated to go to the lengths he recommended. Nevertheless, he secured the institution of annual conferences on the matter, and a declaration by the Congress strongly condemning the trade and declaring that “the public voice in all civilized countries was raised to demand its suppression as soon as possible,” and that, while the definitive period of termination would be left to subsequent negotiation, the sovereigns would not consider their work done until the trade was entirely suppressed.⁶⁹

In the Treaty of Ghent, between Great Britain and the United States, ratified February 17, 1815, Article 10, proposed by Great Britain, declared that, “Whereas the traffic in slaves is irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice,” the two countries agreed to use their best endeavors in abolishing the trade.⁷⁰ The final overthrow of Napoleon was marked by a second declaration of the powers, who, “desiring to give effect to the measures on which they deliberated at the Congress of Vienna, relative to the complete and universal abolition of the Slave Trade, and having, each in their respective Dominions, prohibited without restriction their Colonies and Subjects from taking any part whatever in this Traffic, engage to renew conjointly their efforts, with the view of securing final success to those principles which they proclaimed in the Declaration of the 4th February, 1815, and of concerting, without loss of time, through their Ministers at the Courts of London and of Paris, the most effectual measures for the entire and definitive abolition of a Commerce so odious, and so strongly condemned by the laws of religion and of nature.”⁷¹

Treaties further restricting the trade continued to be made by Great Britain: Spain abolished the trade north of the equator in 1817,⁷² and promised entire abolition in 1820; Spain, Portugal, and Holland also granted a mutual limited Right of Search to England, and joined in establishing mixed courts.⁷³ The effort, however, to secure a general declaration of the powers urging, if not compelling, the abolition of the trade in 1820, as well as the attempt to secure a qualified international Right of Visit, failed, although both propositions were strongly urged by England at the Conference of 1818.⁷⁴

69. BRITISH AND FOREIGN STATE PAPERS, 1815-6, pages 939-75

70. AMERICAN STATE PAPERS, FOREIGN, III. No. 271, pages 735-48; U.S. TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS (edition of 1889), page 405.

71. This was inserted in the Treaty of Paris, November 20, 1815: BRITISH AND FOREIGN STATE PAPERS, 1815-6, page 292.

72. BRITISH AND FOREIGN STATE PAPERS, 1816-7, pages 33-74 (English version, 1823-4, page 702 ff.).

73. Cf. BRITISH AND FOREIGN STATE PAPERS, 1817-8, page 125 ff.



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 November 1, Wednesday: They were already fighting but on this day British Governor-General of [India](#), [Francis Rawdon-Hastings, Earl of Moira](#), officially declared war on the Gurkhas of Nepal.

The official opening of the Congress of Vienna had been planned for this day but the members were already finding each other so disagreeable that its opening would need to be postponed.

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

5th day 2 of 11th M 1814 / Arose This Mornng by 4 OClock And with Brother D Rodman took Chaise & went to Swansea to attend the Quarterly Meeting we Crossed the Bridge at Howlands ferry before Sunrise & got yo Troy [?] by Breakfast time - we had a comfortable repast at Durfees Tavern & crossed Slades ferry at 10 OC stooped at the Widow Chases a few minutes before Meeting - At Meeting James Greene first declared the Truth in a lively feeling manner, then Jonathon Chase delivered a few words much in the sweetness of life. - Obadiah Davis delivd the longest & best testimony & ever heard from him - Ruth Davis concluded the meeting in solemn. - In the meeting for discipline abiel Howland spead his Concern to visit Easton & several other Quarterly Meetings in NYork state which was concurd with - A propposition was brot forwd from [Greenwich](#) Moy [Monthly] Meeting to build a Meeting House in Plainfield Connecticut which was refer'd to a committee - & was the chief buisness which came before us except that which is of course - After Meeting we spoke with a few of our Friends standing about the house, whom we were glad to see, then Rode to the ferry & crossed, & from thence reached Peter Lawtons a little after Dark where we were Kindly entertained our food relishing well having fasted from the time of our Repast at Fall River in the Morning - At Peters we Lodged, & next morning after breakfast rode home. - Our little excursion was a pleasant one & attended with a renew'd evidence of the extention of Divine favor which I trust will render it a little proffitable. - In the 11th M 1806 I attended the Quarterly Meeting at the same place. - & if I do not attend it in 8 years to come I shall have passed quite the meridian of life - Ah how time flies - it flies indeed, & will soon be gone. how needful for me to improve every moment yet left. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 November 4, Saturday: The constitution of Norway was formally recognized by the Norwegian Storting. The country joined in personal union with Sweden.

 November 5, Sunday: [Rhode Island](#) joined Massachusetts in calling for a constitutional convention.

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

1st day 6th [sic] of 11 M / Two public testimonies in the forenoon & one in the Afternoon - - The one in the Mornng by D Buffum was very lively & pertinent. -

74. This was the first meeting of the London ministers of the powers according to agreement; they assembled December 4, 1817, and finally called a meeting of plenipotentiaries on the question of suppression at Aix-la-Chapelle, beginning October 24, 1818. Among those present were Metternich, Richelieu, Wellington, Castlereagh, Hardenberg, Bernstorff, Nesselrode, and Capodistrias. Castlereagh made two propositions: 1. That the five powers join in urging Portugal and Brazil to abolish the trade May 20, 1820; 2. That the powers adopt the principle of a mutual qualified Right of Search. Cf. BRITISH AND FOREIGN STATE PAPERS, 1818-9, pages 21-88; AMERICAN STATE PAPERS, FOREIGN, V. No. 346, pages 113-122.



Set part of the eveng at D Williams where I fell in with Josiah Siddons of Philadelphia. he had heard of me by Hannah Pope who is an acquaintance of his

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



November 7, Monday: United States forces captured the Spanish base at Pensacola (Florida).

Le due duchesse, ossia La caccia dei lupi, a dramma semiserio per musica by Simon Mayr to words of Romani, was performed for the initial time, in Teatro alla Scala, Milan.

“The Trustees of the Congregational Ministerial Fund in Concord,” Deacon [John White](#), Deacon [Francis Jarvis](#), and John L. Tuttle, made their initial report of the finances of the fund for the support of [Concord](#)’s town minister.

FINANCES.— In the early ages of the town, several lots of land were reserved for the “public good,” and donations were made by individuals for the same purpose. Most of them, however, were disposed of without producing much permanent benefit, or accomplishing the wishes of the donor. Captain Timothy Wheeler,⁷⁵ in 1687, bequeathed to the Rev. Edward Bulkeley and the Rev. Joseph Estabrook, who were then the ministers of the town, 20s. apiece; and to the town about three acres of land, with a house standing on the same, to be improved, all but half an acre (which was “laid out to the training place” at the northwesterly end of the public common), “for the furtherance of learning and the support of a school in the said town.” This lot was that on which the grammar school-house now [1835] stands, and then embraced nearly all which would be included in a line drawn from the north side of the house recently built by Ephraim Merriam, to the brook and by the brook round to the Middlesex Hotel and the common. These premises were several years leased and the rents applied according to the wishes of the donor; but piece after piece was unfortunately sold, till the school-house lot was contracted to its present [1835] highly inconvenient dimensions. Captain Wheeler also bequeathed to the town 40 acres of woodland, “to be improved from time to time for the use and benefit of the ministers of the said town.” This was the present [1835] ministerial lot; and the people were long accustomed to hold a bee, when a sufficient quantity of wood for the minister’s annual consumption was drawn from this lot to his door.

The town directed, April 1, 1811, that the wood on this lot, and on one in Carlisle, should be cut off and sold; and that pews should be erected on some vacant floor in the meeting-house, and also sold; and that the proceeds should be vested in the hands of trustees, as a ministerial fund. Their first report was made November 7, 1814, and shows the following results.

Proceeds of sales of wood on the ministerial wood-lot	\$2,566·13
Proceeds of sales of wood on a lot in Carlisle	364·27
Proceeds of sales of pews in the meeting house	1,365·55

75. Captain TIMOTHY WHEELER died July 10, 1687 aged 86. He came to [Concord](#) in 1638, tradition says from Wales. Besides holding, at different times, most of the important trusts in various town affairs, he was captain of a military company, and represented the town *eighteen* years in the General Court, between 1653 and 1672. In all stations he appears to have conducted himself with great propriety. At his death he was possessed of a very respectable estate. His will, which is recorded in the Suffolk Probate Records, was dated the 1st of March next before his death. His second wife was Mary, daughter of Captain Thomas Brooks. They had no male issue. One of his daughters, Elizabeth, married Ebenezer Prout, some time clerk of the House of Representatives; and another, Rebecca, married James Minott, Esq., and was the ancestor of many distinguished individuals.

Total on interest from January 1st, 1814 \$4,295.95
 The first trustees were [John White](#), [Francis Jarvis](#), and John L. Tuttle; and they and their successors were incorporated by an act passed February 27, 1813, as "The Trustees of the Congregational Ministerial Fund in Concord." This fund has since been accumulating; and it received the additional legacy of Humphrey Barrett,⁷⁶ in 1829, of \$500. No appropriations were made from it till 1830; and on the first of January, 1831, it amounted to \$11,431.45.

In 1732, a committee was appointed, consisting of the Rev. Mr. Whiting, James Minott, Jr., John Fox, and Samuel Heywood, to make sale of the common and ministerial land in the town, and vest the proceeds in other real estate. A "ministerial pasture and plow land," was accordingly bought west of the almshouse and some time used as a "perquisite" lot. During the Rev. Mr. Emerson's ministry, it was sold for £75, or \$250, and the annual interest, \$15, applied for the benefit of the minister. In consequence of losses sustained during the revolution, it became reduced to \$100 nearly. In 1819, the town voted that the minister should receive \$15, the original perquisite; and the balance \$9, has been annually raised by a tax.⁷⁷

 November 9, Wednesday: Trois Nocturnes for piano by John Field, lately published in Leipzig, was reviewed in the *Allgemeine Musikalische Zeitung*.

 November 10, Thursday: The [Russian](#) commander, Prince Replin, who had reason to anticipate that he was going to receive Poland in return, turned over the administration of Saxony to Prussia and began the evacuation of his troops.

[William J. Brown](#) was born into a free black family in [Providence, Rhode Island](#). His grandfather Cudge had worked as a teamster for [Friend Moses Brown](#) before being [manumitted](#) by Moses on November 10, 1773.



MOSES BROWN



 His father was a sailor who had previously worked on Moses's farm, and his mother was the daughter of a black slave and a Narragansett woman. William would become a sailor, a shoe repairman, a Baptist minister, and a leader in Providence's black community. Here are some entries from his autobiography:

PAGES 5-11: My father's name was Noah Brown; his father was Cudge Brown and his mother Phillis Brown. Grandfather Brown was born in Africa, and belonged to a firm (named Brown Brothers)

76. HUMPHREY BARRETT was the son of Lieutenant Humphrey Barrett, and died without issue, March 13, 1827, aged 75. Abel B. Heywood inherited, and lives on [1835], his real estate.

77. [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.)



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consisting of four, named respectively, Joseph, John, Nicholas and Moses Brown. They held slaves together, each brother selecting out such as they wished for house service; the rest of the slaves to perform out-door labor. I am not positive, but believe my grandfather was brought from Africa in the firm's vessel. He had two or three brothers. One was named Thomas, and the other Sharp or Sharper Brown, and they worked for Moses Brown. My grandfather was occupied as a teamster, doing the team work for two farms, the one on which Mr. Brown lived, and the other to the northward towards Swan Point Road.

PAGES 32-35: My grandfather was married to Phillis, November 20th, 1768, and they went to keeping house, living in one towards the north end of Olney street, owned by Mr. Brown, where he kept his teams. Newport, his oldest son, was born April 22d, 1769. Rhoda, his oldest daughter, was born September 27th, 1776, and Noah, my father, was born September 20th, 1781. James was born November 17th, 1788....

My father married Alice Greene; her maiden name was Alice Prophet. She was a widow, having lost her husband, Uriah Greene, several years previous to her second marriage. They were married in Cranston, R. I., the 25th of December, 1805, and commenced keeping house in that town, but being engaged in a seafaring life, he removed to Providence, and rented a house of Dr. Pardon Bowen, situated on Wells street. During his residence in Cranston, he had a son born, July 10th, 1810, and named him Joseph George Washington Brown. My sister, Mary Alice, was born September 1811, in this city. My brother George was born September 23d, 1817. After residing in Dr. Pardon Bowen's house five years, we were obliged to move, as Mr. Bowen wished to make a strawberry bed in the garden where the house was located. My father hired a house called the Red Lion, near the junction of South Main and Power streets, on the north side, the place where the Amateur Dramatic Hall now stands. My brother Henry was born there in 1820....

My mother, as I stated, was a widow when she was married to my father. I never had any knowledge respecting her first husband's relations. My mother's relations were the Prophets, who belonged to the Narragansett tribe, and resided in Cranston. My grandmother's father was a man of note and one of the chiefs, and called, Grandfather Jeffery. Whether he was a prophet by name or by title I know not. He had two daughters, but whether he had any sons I know not, but think he had none. One of grandfather Jeffery's daughters married a white man, preferring civilized to savage life. The other daughter, my grandmother, purchased a colored man and married him, by whom she had five children, one son and four daughters, John, Phebe, Mary, Alice, and Eunice. Her father being very much displeased with her management, gave his effects to the first, who married the white man, and the fourth generation are living in the city at present, and moving in upper circles. After some years his anger abated towards his daughter's husband and he rendered some aid to the family....

Pages 40-51: The house which my father rented [was] located in the south part of the town, near the water. It was a gambrel roofed house, painted with plain boards like clapboards, and painted red.... On the west side was a door and two windows, one over the other, and two doors on the north side, one leading



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into the cellar, the other into the back yard, with two windows the same as in front. The inside of the house was arranged as follow: two rooms on the first floor, the largest used for a kitchen, the other for a sitting room or bed room. Adjoining us on the east was a sailor boarding house kept by Mr. James Axum. From our east window could be seen a fine garden filled with various kind of vegetables belonging to Mr. Axum. There were two rooms upstairs arranged the same as below, having access by a stair-way in a small entry three feet by six, on the north side of the west room. When we first moved in we occupied the upper rooms, until the family below could vacate their rooms, which was some six months after we moved in. Two rooms was considered quite a genteel tenement in these days for a family of six, especially if they were colored, the prevailing opinion being that they had no business with a larger house than one or two rooms. The family occupying the lower floor of our house were considered the upper crust of the colored population, Mr. Thomas Reed by name, by trade a barber, and kept a fashionable shaving saloon....

He was responsible for the rent to Mr. Tillinghast and other heirs, to whom it belonged. It was forty dollars per year. There being more room than he needed or could afford to pay for, he rented the upper part for fifteen dollars per year; which reduced his rent to twenty-five dollars. The landlords received their rents quarterly. Every one knew, in those days that a man having a family of six could not pay the rent of four rooms, unless he robbed or went on the highway to get a living....

(We can see in the above the reality that lay behind Frederick Douglass's observation that in certain respects people of color in the antebellum northern society had moved from being the slaves of individuals to becoming "slaves of the community.")

In [Newport, Rhode Island, Friend Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote something in his journal that has not been completely decipherable:

5 day 10th of 11 M / Omitted Meeting & went down The Neck to attend in surveying a peace of Land at the request of an old acquaintance who is involved in a Law Suit pending in the Court [?] is setting - I understood there were two appearances in the ministry at Meeting [?] they were edifying to [?]

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



November 11, Friday: King Carl XIII of Sweden was elected to the Norwegian throne.



November 12, Saturday: A "Swiss Committee" was constituted at the Congress of Vienna.



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

1st day 13th of 11th M 1814 / One Public appearance in each of our Meetings, today they were dull seasons to my mind & I believe dullness generally pervaded the gathering. - In the eveng sat a little while at D Rodmans & went into Sister Joannas Chamber &



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was glad to find her comfortable with her sweet little infant whose name they have concluded to call Abbe.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 November 14, Monday: In Vienna, [Tsar Alyeksandr I of Russia](#) ratified the Treaty of Kiel.

 November 15, Tuesday: Pedro Cevallos Guerra replaced José Miguel de Carvajal Vargas y Manrique, duque de San Carlos as First Secretary of State of Spain.

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

3rd 15th of 11 M / Much occupied with D Rodman as overseers of the poor in fitting out Sarah Rogers on a Journey to Galen in Seneca County in the State of NYork where she expects to reside with her Nephew Matthew Rogers. - She was disappointed by the Packet & took the Stage to [Providence](#) where she is to meet John Sheldon who is to see her with comfotable accommodations & suitable company on her way to Galen. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 November 16, Wednesday: The representative of Württemberg walked out of the “[German](#) committee” at Vienna. 29 smaller states demanded equality for all states, within a proposed [German](#) union led by the Emperor of Austria.

 November 17, Thursday: Because it was being perceived as a Revolutionary institution, the Paris Conservatoire began to experience the official displeasure of the new regime, and Bernard Sarrette was suspended as director.

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

5th day 17 of 11 M / Our meeting small - a short offering by a friend - No buisness in the Preparative Meeting -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 November 20, Sunday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

1st day 20 11th M / Before any thing was offered in our Mornng Meeting I thought I felt a sense that divine good was near altho our number was small owing to the very bad walking only ten females were present. - it was very evident I believe to every feeling mind that life circulated among us. - Ruth Davis was first engaged in testimony with life & power to the quickening of a large portion of the Minds present, as was apparant from tears shed by some of younger class & in none more than poor old I Townsend who has been for some a pretty dilligent attender of our Meetings. - two other friends had short testimoniys Vizt C R & H D -- In the afternoon the Meeting was silent but I believe a season of favor. - In the eveng I called a little while at father R.s & set the rest of the eveng at Home.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



1814

1814



November 21, Monday: [Thomas Mayo Brewer](#) was born in Boston to James Brewer (1742-1818) and Abigail Stone Brewer (1777-1860) (a grandfather, Colonel James Brewer, had participated in the Boston Tea Party).

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

2nd day 21 of 11th M / Heard this mornng a report which gives us great uneasiness Vizt that the Ship Fingal had sunk at sea & some of the Passengers had arrived at NYork. Our minds must be in great suspence untill we hear -whether Uncle S is among the Number 3rd day 22 of 11 M 1814 / Yesterdays report of the Feingal proves groundless to the great releaf of my mind & many others as she had on board 120 passengers when she left NYork -Uncle Stanton commanded her which brought the report close to my feelings.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



November 23, Wednesday: After Elbridge Gerry collapsed while on his way to the US Senate, dying in harness so to speak, he was buried in [Washington DC's](#) Congressional Cemetery. His widow would continue until 1849, attaining eventually to the honor of being known as the last surviving widow of a signer of the [Declaration of Independence](#):



[A]fter a period in which the Declaration of Independence was all but forgotten, it was remade into a sacred text, a statement of basic, enduring truths often described with words borrowed from the vocabulary of religion. In the decade or so after 1815 ... the document began to assume the quasi-religious attributes later institutionalized without a shadow of subtlety at the "shrines" in the Library of Congress and, more recently, the National Archives. I confess that I have long been and remain uncomfortable with the use of religious words and images for what are, after all, things of this world. That practice strikes me as idolatrous, and also curiously at odds with the values of the Revolution. As the heirs of a political tradition shaped by radical seventeenth-century English Protestants, most American revolutionaries were suspicious of Roman Catholicism and its iconographic traditions. Many went further and opposed the use of religion to reinforce the power of the state in any way: indeed, separation of church and state was one of the most radical innovations of the American Revolution. It also struck me that the Declaration of Independence itself was peculiarly unsuited for the role it came to play, essentially as a statement of basic principles for the guidance of an established society which, after all, had a Bill of Rights that was supposed to perform that function. How and why did the Declaration of Independence come to assume the role it has assumed in American society — a statement of values that more than any other expresses not why we separated from Britain, and not what we are or have been, but what we ought to be, an inscription of ideals that bind us as a people but have also been at the center of some of the most divisive controversies in our history?... All stories have endings, and the ending of this story, or as much of it as I want to tell in some detail, was, I learned, with Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg. Again, I have chosen not to belabor my differences with people like Willmoore Kendall, Mel Bradford, or Gary Wills, who have written on Lincoln and his "inventive" interpretation of the Declaration. For them the questions I address in the final chapter of the book —on how the "remaking" of the Declaration occurred— are easily answered. Lincoln did it. Single-handedly, they claim, he foisted his personal

understanding of the Declaration of Independence on the nation and, as Bradford suggested, through the biblical allusions in his oratory established the "quasi-religion of Equality." Wills describes Lincoln's Gettysburg Address as perpetrating a "giant (if benign) swindle," as "one of the most daring acts of open-air sleight-of-hand ever witnessed by the unsuspecting," one that revolutionized the Revolution, "giving people a new past to live with that would change their future indefinitely."... My answer to Kendall and Bradford and Wills is in a theme that goes through the book [American Scripture: Making the Declaration of Independence] and can at least be stated simply: the remaking of the Declaration of Independence no less than its original creation was not an individual but a collective act that drew on the words and thoughts of many people, dead and alive, who struggled with the same or closely related problems.



Elijah Wood, senior, tells me that about 1814 (or before 1815, in which year he was married, and while he still lived at his father's on Carlisle road), as he was riding to town on horseback in the evening alone to singing to prepare for Thanksgiving, he stopped to let his horse drink at the brook beyond Winn's, when he heard a cry from some wild beast just across the river. It affected him so that he did not stop to let his horse drink much. When he returned later,--now with others,--they all heard it, as if answering to their shouts, somewhat further up the river. It was also heard by some teamsters, and also an animal supposed to be the same was said to have been seen by a woman crossing the road just west of where Wood now lives. It was thought to be a wolverene....



November 24, Thursday: Due to considerable differences of opinion among the [German](#)-speaking delegations at the Congress of Vienna, the "[German](#) Committee" decided to give itself a rest, and suspended deliberations for five months.

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

5th day 24th of 11th M / Our first Meeting was a good one. solid & I thought solemn season - C R first spoke then Ruth Weaver appear'd in a few words "Seek & ye shall find Knock & it shall be opened unto you." This is Ruths second appearance in that Way -Ruth Davis was then very lively & pertinent to the state of many present. -

In the Meeting for Discipline not much buisness was transacted most of that was on the Wheel was refer'd to next Mty. - but in what was Done a good degree of uninimity appeared -We had several of our frs to dine with us - whose company was pleasant -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



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

1st day 27 of 11th M / Our Meetings today were Silent - In the Afternoon I was so much afflicted with the Ague that I thought it best to stay at home & nurse for it. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



November 29, Tuesday: A concert of music by [Ludwig van Beethoven](#) was given for the participants in the Congress of Vienna in the Redoutensaal. This performance featured the Symphony no.7, Wellington's Victory and the premiere of his cantata Der glorreiche Augenblick to words of Weissenbach. Attenders include [Tsar Alyeksandr I of Russia](#), King Friedrich Wilhelm II of Prussia, and the Prince of Sicily. Also attending was Jan Vaclav Tomasek and he was particularly displeased with Wellington's Victory.

A news item relating to the development of ELECTRIC WALDEN technology: At 6 AM [John Walter II](#) of [The Times](#) walked out onto the printing floor at Printing House Square in [London](#), called the poor printer's devils together, the men whom previously he had sworn to secrecy, and informed them that from that moment forward the paper would henceforth be printed by the power of steam. -Which meant of course that the firm would forthwith be able to dispense with their services, and thank you very much.

ELECTRIC WALDEN



THE TIMES

He cautioned them that adequate force was standing by to respond to any violence, or to any attempt on their part to sabotage the new equipment.⁷⁸ Their wages, he pledged, would be paid for a, shall we say, reasonable period, until hopefully they had found for themselves other employment. The press began publication at the rate of 1,100 sheets per hour, utilizing for this a flat bed of type and a device centering upon two rotating cylinders.⁷⁹

HISTORY OF THE PRESS



"Among all the manufactures which -for the mental and mechanical skill required in their prosecution, the remarkable steps by which they have attained their present rank, and the influence which they exert on society generally- claim our attention and admiration, none perhaps is more striking than the **manufacture of a book.**"



- George Dodd's DAYS AT THE FACTORIES

HISTORY OF THE BOOK



November 30, Wednesday: [Percy Bysshe Shelley](#)'s 1st son, [Charles Shelley](#), was born to [Harriet Westbrook Shelley](#).

78. Try not to let the doorknob hit you in the butt on your way out.

79. Devices in which the type beds would be mounted directly upon a rotating cylinder would come later.

WINTER 1814/1815

→ Winter: [Austin Steward](#) began to suspect that actually, under the laws of [New York State](#), he was free, black, and 22 — even if his white “owner” might beg to disagree!



After living sometime in Bath, and having the privilege of more enlightened society, I began to think that it was possible for me to become a free man in some way besides going into the army or running away, as I had often thought of doing. I had listened to the conversation of others, and determined to ask legal counsel on the subject the first opportunity I could find. Very soon after, as I was drawing wood, I met on the river bridge, Mr. D. Cruger, the eminent lawyer before mentioned, and I asked him to tell me if I was not free, by the laws of New York. He started, and looked around him as if afraid to answer my question, but after a while told me I was **not** free. I passed on, but the answer to my question by no means satisfied me, especially when I remembered the hesitancy with which it was given.

I sought another opportunity to speak with Mr. Cruger, and at last found him in his office alone; then he conversed freely on the subject of Slavery, telling me that Capt. Helm could not hold me as a slave in that State, if I chose to leave him, and then directed me to D. Comstock and J. Moore; the first being at the head of a manumission society, and the last named gentleman one of its directors.

Our condition, as I have said before, was greatly improved; and yet the more we knew of freedom the more we desired it, and the less willing were we to remain in bondage. The slaves that Capt. Helm had sold or hired out, were continually leaving him and the country, for a place of freedom; and I determined to become my own possessor.

There is no one, I care not how favorable his condition, who desires to be a slave, to labor for nothing all his life for the benefit of others. I have often heard fugitive slaves say, that



it was not so much the cruel beatings and floggings that they received which induced them to leave the South, as the idea of dragging out a whole life of unrequited toil to enrich their masters.

Everywhere that Slavery exists, it is nothing but **slavery**. I found it just as hard to be beaten over the head with a piece of iron in New York as it was in Virginia. Whips and chains are everywhere necessary to degrade and brutalize the slave, in order to reduce him to that abject and humble state which Slavery requires. Nor is the effect much less disastrous on the man who holds supreme control over the soul and body of his fellow beings. Such unlimited power, in almost every instance transforms the man into a tyrant; the brother into a demon.

When the first of our persecuted race were brought to this country it was to teach them to reverence the only true and living God; or such was the answer of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth of England, when her subjects desired the liberty to bring from their native land the poor, ignorant African. "Let them," said the Queen, "be brought away only by their own consent, otherwise the act will be detestable, and bring down the vengeance of heaven upon us." A very different position truly, from the one assumed at the present day by apologists for the traffic in human flesh. But, to return to myself.

I had determined to make an effort to own myself, and as a preliminary step, I obtained permission of Capt. Helm to visit some friends living in Canandaigua and Geneva. This was in the winter of 1814. I went first to Geneva; from there to Canandaigua. Between the two villages I met a company of United States' troops, returning from Buffalo, where they had been to repel an invasion of the British.

The two villages above named, were small but very pretty, having been laid out with taste and great care. Some wealthy and enterprising gentlemen had come from the East into this great Western country, who were making every improvement in their power. The dense forest had long since fallen under the stroke of the woodman's ax, and in that section, flourishing villages were springing up as if by magic, where so lately roamed wild beasts and rude savages, both having fallen back before the march of civilization.

I called on James Moore, as directed by Mr. Cruger, and found he was one of the directors of the "Manumission Society," as it was then called. This was an association of humane and intelligent gentlemen whose object it was to aid any one who was illegally held in bondage. The funds of the society were ample; and able counsel was employed to assist those who needed it. The late lamented John C. Spencer, one of the most eminent lawyers in Western New York, was then counsel for that society.

I soon got an interview with Mr. Moore, to whom I related the history of my life, - the story of my wrongs and hardships. I told him about my having been hired out by Capt. Helm, which he said was sufficient to insure my freedom! Oh! how my heart leaped at the thought! The tears started, my breast heaved with a mighty throb of gratitude, and I could hardly refrain from grasping his hand or falling down at his feet; and perhaps should have made some ludicrous demonstration of my feelings, had not the kind gentleman continued his conversation in another direction.

He said that indispensable business called him to Albany, where he must go immediately, but assured me that he would return in

March following; then I must come to him and he would see that I had what justly belonged to me – my freedom from Slavery. He advised me to return to Bath and go on with my work as usual until March, but to say nothing of my intentions and prospects. I returned according to his directions, with a heart so light, that I could not realize that my bonds were not yet broken, nor the yoke removed from off my neck. I was already free in spirit, and I silently exulted in the bright prospect of liberty. Could my master have felt what it was to be relieved of such a crushing weight, as the one which was but partially lifted from my mind, he would have been a happier man than he had been for a long time.

I went cheerfully back to my labor, and worked with alacrity, impatient only for March to come; and as the time drew near I began to consider what kind of an excuse I could make to get away. I could think of none, but I determined to go without one, rather than to remain.

DECEMBER

➡ December: [Isaac Bailey](#) produced another issue of THE RHODE ISLAND LITERARY REPOSITORY, and in this one he made a satiric attack upon the character and reputation of the Reverend [John Checkley](#), rector of King’s Church (now St. John’s) in [Providence, Rhode Island](#), dead for more than half a century and likely to remain dead.

LITERARY REPOSITORY



➡ December: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) wrote HEBREW MELODIES.

➡ December: Nathan Brooks delivered the 1st address before [Concord](#)’s new society for the suppression of [alcohol](#) abuse.

A society for the suppression of intemperance was organized January 6, 1814. Nathan Brooks, Esq., delivered the first address before it the following December. Auxiliary Missionary, Tract, and Temperance Societies exist in the town, besides many other less public associations.⁸⁰

1814

1814



December: There were at this point about 5,000 American sailors being held in the dour granite prison complex near the mist-enshrouded village of Princeton on the stark Devonshire moor about a day's march from the port town of Plymouth, England. Building #4, where blacks and male homosexuals ("buggers," after their discovery and their flogging) were kept, had come under the control of Richard Crafus, also known as "King Dick".⁸¹ He strode through his venue wearing a bearskin hat and carrying a large club, with his entourage of

CRIMPING



fancily dressed white boys following along behind. This persuasive giant boxer supposedly had a monopoly on the sale of beer in #4, and received kickbacks from the village shopkeepers who were allowed to do business with the prisoners there. He was in control of gambling at some of the tables, and took a percentage from other tables in return for his benign oversight. It is very clear that his efforts were generally and genuinely appreciated in this difficult and dangerous context by the other prisoners, who clearly felt that he was supplying some needed social structure. In the loft of #4, when it was not in use for religious services either by the local Anglican priest or by an imprisoned black Methodist minister named "Simon," well appreciated theatrical productions such as *Romeo and Juliet*, *Othello*, and *Douglass* were staged by black actors.⁸²



December 1, Thursday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

5th day 1 of 12th M 1814 / I have scarcely been free from the Ague in my face since the last date - & this day being very wet & Rainy I again omitted Meeting. - This is a day appointed by all New England States for Thanksgiving & Prayer & has been observed as usual in this town.

We had at tea the company of Sarah Arnold of Troy in N York She also set the evening near the close of which her Mother Elizabeth Arnold came in & set a little while their company was truly pleasant Elizabeth was the Daughter of our late friend John

80. [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 David 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.)

81. So, just when had "dick" become in the English language a euphemism for the male sex organ?

82. So what was this production *Douglass*? Might there be some connection here, with why Frederick Augustus Washington Bailey eventually would rename himself Frederick Douglass?



1814

1814

Hadwin & looks & speaks exceedingly like her Mother, so much so that as she was relating a circumstance I could not refrane from looking at her. – she also appears to be a woman that has learned much in this School of Christ.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



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

1st day 4th of 12 M / We had the company of Hinchman Hanes & Joseph Hanes at Meeting both forenoon; they had aceptble service among us & in some instances as "ministered" to our states remarkably - they are bound into the eastern Quarterly Meeting to finish the Work they began Last Winter. –

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



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

2nd day 5th of 12th M 1814 / Our friends Hinchman & Joseph Hanes set out for [New Bedford](#) this Morning accompanied by our young frds John D Williams & Saml Dennis. – – This eveng we had the company of several of our young friends Vizt E W Lawton & wife Caty Dennis & Avis Howland whose company was very pleaasant & tho' neither of the foregoing are members of society I believe some of them are in a way thro' faithfulness to become greater in religious attainments than some of us who hold a birth right

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



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

3rd day 6 of 12 M / For more than a Week past I have suffered greatly with a tooth Ache & Ague in my face - & this day above all others have been peculiarly afflicting

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



December 7, Wednesday: British forces departed from the island of Guadeloupe after having held it for more than four years.

Luigi Cherubini was named a chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France by King Louis XVIII.



December 10, Saturday: At the Congress of Vienna a committee of the Eight Powers was constituted, to investigate the feasibility of the total abolition of [human enslavement](#).⁸³

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

7th day 10th of 12 M / With a mind depressed I am going to

83. Notice how new and novel such an idea was — for instance, such an idea is not to be found being suggested or so much as contemplated anywhere in the Good Book, not even in the teachings of Jesus Christ. You could go to eleven Hollywood movies about the slave gladiator rebel Spartacus and be informed dramatically twenty-two times that this had been his fantasy of the perfect world — and twenty-two times you would be entertaining a fantastical historical feel-good preposterosity. Dreaming of being able to get along without slaves is sorta like our technological fantasy of being able to get along without the ringing of the telephone — it is an “emergent,” an idea that cannot arise until the conditions for its arising have fully emerged, conditions such as that things as they are have become dreary and distressing even for the owners of telephones.



1814

1814

Portsmouth this Afternoon to meet D Buffum & J Weeden tomorrow, to visit Davis Sherman - - Reached Cousin Zacheus Chases about Dark & in season to take tea with them my limbs were much fatigued, but passed the eveng agreeably with them. - next Morning 1st day [Sunday] was a Snow Storm but I footed it to Meeting & got there in season to dry myself & get comfortable before the people gathered. - The Meeting was silent & a season of struggle & exercise to me - John Weeden & I dined at the Widow Shermans, where after dinner we had an opportunity with David which proved very exercising to me but before we left him were able to discover more tenderness in him than on any former opportunity, yet could not discover so much of a right disposition in him as we desired. I think my mind was never so enlarged in any similar opportunity & was a season of instruction - From there I went to Uncle Saml Thurstons took tea & set the eveng very agreeably with them - Lodged & this morning again footed it home thro' the Snow, which was a fatiguing journey as any I have taken in a long time found my beloved Wife & little Son had been well & done well in my absence for which I feel thankful as for my own Wellfare. - This eveng I have the tooth Ach. I suppose the effects of cold taken in Walking into town

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



December 11, Sunday: The overture to Louis Spohr's unperformed opera Faust was performed for the initial time, in Vienna.



December 12, Monday: President [James Madison](#) and Secretary of State James Monroe issued a letter of marque to Captain Nicholas Millin of the American [privateer](#) vessel *Prince of Neufchatel*, carrying 18 guns and a crew of 129. (This letter may now be viewed in the Public Record Office of Richmond, Surrey, United Kingdom, where it is on file as High Court of Admiralty document #HCA32/1342.)

James Madison, President of the United States of America,
To all who shall see these presents, Greeting:
BE IT KNOWN, That in pursuance of an act of congress, passed on the 26th day of June one thousand eight hundred and twelve, I have Commissioned, and by these presents do commission, the private armed Brig called the Prince Neufchatel of the burden of three hundred & Nineteen tons, or thereabouts, owned by John Ordronaux & Peter E. Trevall of the City & State of New York and Joseph Beylle of Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania Mounting eighteen carriage guns, and navigated by one hundred & twenty nine men, hereby authorizing Nicholas Millin captain, and William Stetson lieutenant of the said Brig and the other officers and crew thereof, to subdue, seize, and take any armed or unarmed British vessel, public or private, which shall be found within the jurisdictional limits of the United States, or elsewhere on the high seas, or within the waters of the British dominions, and such captured vessel, with her apparel, guns, and appertenances [*sic*], and the goods or effects which shall be found on board the same, together with all the british [*sic*] persons and others who shall be found acting on board, to bring within some port of the United States; and also to retake any vessel, goods, and effects of the people of the United States, which may have been captured by any British armed vessel, in order that proceedings may be had concerning such capture or recapture in

due form of law, and as to right and justice shall appertain. The said Nicholas Millin is further authorized to detain, seize, and take all vessels and effects, to whomsoever belonging, which shall be liabel [*sic*] thereto according to the law of nations and the rights of the United States as a power at war, and to bring the same within some port of the United States, in order that due proceedings may be had thereon. This commission to continue in force during the pleasure of the president of the United States for the time being.

GIVEN under my hand and seal of the United States of America, at the City of Washington, the twelfth day of December in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen and of the independence of the said states the thirty ninth.

BY THE PRESIDENT James Madison
Jas. Monroe, Secretary of State.

PIRATES

 Mid-December: Andrew Jackson arrived in New Orleans none too soon, for the British had anchored their fleet in Mississippi Sound and were disembarking their troops on the banks of the Mississippi some 10 miles below New Orleans. From their position on the Plains of Chalmette they launched a series of strikes against the city. Jackson countered with a polyglot mixture of Louisiana militia, Tennessee and Kentucky riflemen, and Baratarian pirates.

 December 15, Thursday: A group of New Englanders assembled in the chamber of the State House in Hartford, Connecticut to consider the implications of the [War of 1812](#) for their section of the American nation. This “Hartford Convention,” which included official and unofficial delegations from the New England States, would be meeting until January 4, 1815.

READ THE FULL TEXT

This Hartford Convention, which would discuss separatism (regional secession from the federal union), would be proposing that as an alternative there might be a series of amendments to [the federal Constitution](#):

READ THE FULL TEXT

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

5th day 15th of 12 M 1814 / Soon After taking my seat in Meeting I thought I felt life arise & spread from Vessel to Vessel among us & it proved a season of favor - The Word was preached in the power & demonstration of the Spirit first by H Dennis & then by A Robinson & father R had a few words which felt pertinent & lively. - After I came our of meeting I compared notes with J F Mitchell & found his sense of the forepart of the Meeting was similar to Mine.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

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December 17, Saturday: Lady Holland wrote from [Rome](#) to report that the ground had recently been removed in the old Foro Romanum, “to give the full height of the shafts to the columns. The coliseum stands level with the soil to the base, the arches are all open, and it is seen perfectly as when it was open for its shows; but the living Rome is as dirty and insecure as it was twenty years ago.”



The Reverend [William Kirby](#)'s wife Sarah Ripper Kirby had died earlier this month, and on this day the body was interred.



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

1st day 18th of 12 M / Our meeting this forenoon was a season of deep & humbling instruction to my mind, the like exactly I do not recollect – Soon after I took my seat by the Stove our friend D B took his seat by the side of me & it seemed to pass my mind that he would preach. The impression soon passed off & I had some struggle to get the mind settled, when of a sudden I seemed to emmerge from that & a passage of Scripture occur'd with life Vizt "If any man lack Wisdom let him ask of God" it seemed to expand & I was led into many reflections upon it. & it appear'd to me that many feel a want of some thing which they do not possess Vizt Religion or true Wisdom, & for the Want of a right application to the source from whence true Wisdom may be obtained, to him who giveth liberally & upbraideth not they lean to their own understanding, get bewieldered & finally

established in formality rather than in the life & essence of Religion -after this had passed my mind & continued seriously impressed on it for some time, I looked up & saw D Buffum was about to rise -When he arose his opening was "Get wisdom & with all thy gettings get understanding"- & fully illustrated the subject of the true wisdom & understanding & true faith, often advising that if any lacked Wisdom let them ask of God who giveth liberally & upbraideth not - his exercise & opening was so exactly similar to mine, that as he repeated the scripture it wrought no small astonishment in my feelings - at the same time humbling my mind under a sense of the continued favor of divine goodness to a mind unworthy -- Father Rodman was afterwards concerned in a few words. Also Ruth Weaver expressed the passage Vizt Eye hath not seen nor ear heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of Man to conceive the good things which God hath layed up in Store for them who love & fear him. - In the Afternoon Our meeting was silent but Divine goodness near - Sister Ruth took tea & set the evening with us. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



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

2nd 19th 12th M 1814 / Was born this Mornng about 5 Minutes before 1 OC unto my Brother Isaac & Sarah his Wife a daughter whose name they have concluded to call Susan

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



December 20, Tuesday: Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

3rd 20 of 12 M / In setting a little while with my Mother this morning she made a remark which struck me with some force Vizt that when a person increased in a generous disposition as they increased in Years it was a pretty true sign that Grace a bounded with them for it was the case with people that as they incline to the Earth they become more Earthy. - She related that her grandfather Saml Clarke when his childen were all married off he observed to them when all together that Now they were settled & provided for to his mind & when he left time his estate should be for them, but added it was not his intention to lay up any of his income, he ment to spend the whole of it & that he did & kept open house for the entertainment of all friends who came along, & the poor of every description found relief within his door.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



December 22, Thursday: Christian missionaries arrived in the Bay of Islands of New Zealand, to set up a mission.

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

5th day 22 of 12 M / Our meeting was about as large as usual A Robinson was concerned in testimony also another friend but I



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did not think that life arose as at some seasons - In the last & Preparative Job Weaver published his intentions of Marriage with Almy Chase which was the chief buisness that came before us - Our little John was at Meeting & it was the first meeting of buisness he ever attended, & as he has begun to attend them young I desire he may become a useful & ornamental Member This is my concern for him, & should he read this when I am gone, I pen it now, for his information that he may know a parents solicitude for his future wellfare

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



December 24, Saturday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse left London.

In Stockholm, Muzio Clementi was elected to the Royal Academy of Music.

A convention of New England states, meeting at the State House in Hartford, Connecticut, called for changes in defense and federal taxation and issued its list of proposed constitutional amendments.

The territorial government in Kaskaskia (Illinois) authorized a prize of \$50 for any “Indian” scalp, or any captured female or child “Indian.”

American sailors being held in the prison complex on the Devonshire moor near Plymouth, England received their long-awaited [Christmas](#) present when John Quincy Adams, James Asheton Bayard, Henry Clay, Jonathan Russell, and [Albert Gallatin](#) as commissioners on the part of the United States of America set their signatures to a Treaty of Ghent officially terminating the [War of 1812](#). Almost all territory was returned status quo ante, with other issues being either put off or ignored — but as it would turn out, the free enterprise USA would be in no great hurry to send ships to repatriate any such low-income, low-status naval laborers. They were definitely worthy enough to serve as a pretense for the war, as a “cause” — but definitely not worthy enough actually to be worth the bother of arranging such personal assistance.

CRIMPING

(Among the prisoners to be eventually freed was [Uriah Phillips Levy](#). Upon his return to the United States, he would become second master aboard the USS *Franklin*, a 74-gun ship of the line, flagship to the Pacific Squadron of the US Navy.)

It was agreed by all that if there had been anything that the war had been about, definitely it had not been about freedom for any former slaves, who were immediately to be remanded to their bondage:

All ... possessions whatsoever taken by either party from the other during the war ... shall be restored without delay and without causing any destruction or carrying away any ... Slaves or other private property....

Adams, one of the American commissioners who had negotiated this agreement, had pretended to commit the United States “to use their best endeavors” to assist the British fleet in bringing the Atlantic slave trade to an end.



Two White Men Shaking Hands

Actually this [international slave trade](#) would be expanding as the clipper ships built in the shipbuilding yards of [Baltimore](#) and of [Rhode Island](#) would become able to outdistance the ponderous British men-of-war on guard off the coast of Africa, to deliver their cargoes of slaves to ports in the New World. As secretary of state and as president, Adams would have something of greater moment on his mind. He would consistently oppose any British search of these American slave vessels as a violation of the vital principle of freedom of the seas. When asked in 1824 by the British minister to Washington if he could think of a greater evil than the slave trade, he would reply that there was indeed a greater evil of which he could think, for to grant that right of search on the high seas would be to “make slaves of ourselves” — and that would be an even greater evil than continuation of the trade in black [slaves](#).⁸⁴

[LA AMISTAD](#)

84. Remember that in 1783 John Quincy Adams had visited the British Museum in London to view the seal of his ancestor Saer de Quincy upon the original parchment of the Magna Carta. He would come to consider his representing the blacks of the [La Amistad](#) as of the greatest importance only because the *Amistad* had been seized by the *USS Washington* without warrant, in a “gross violation” by the US government of a principle underlying this foundational document which his eponymous ancestor had helped to create. In other words, he wasn’t defending the black defendants at all, but was defending instead the historical significance of his alleged white ancestor Saer de Quincy.

His father John Adams evaluated the proceedings:

Nothing was adjusted, nothing was settled, nothing of substance but an indefinite suspension of hostilities was agreed to.



The British forces had, during the 17 months that they held [Fort Niagara](#), made a number of improvements and repairs to the position. The terms and conditions of the Treaty of Ghent between the United States of America and Great Britain now called for a return to the “status quo ante bellum” — and so these troops were going to need to march away from their conquest.

THE TREATY OF GHENT



December 25, Sunday: In the previous year, [Joanna Southcott](#) had been put on notice by a Spirit that at the age of 65 she would by the “power of the Most High” give birth during the harvest season of this year to a man-child, to be known as the Shiloh, the Prince of Peace, who would “rule the nations with a rod of iron.” She had journeyed to London, witnesses noticing that she appeared pregnant, but during the harvest season nothing had happened, and then on this [Christmas Day](#) some allege that an infant was delivered stillborn, “caught up to God and His throne” — while the evidence seems to suggest that there was no such blessed event (Skinner, Stephen. MILLENNIUM PROPHECIES. Stamford CT: Longmeadow Press, 1994, page 109).

MILLENNIALISM

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

1st day 25th of 12 M 1814 / A few words were delivered by an Elder brother in the forenoon – Soon after I took my seat on looking round & observing a considerable number of young people with very innocent countenances, love rose in my heart toward them & with it, the Passage, "And he had compassion on the multitude" - It also soon opened to my mind with lively sensations that were we to assemble with true Faith in him who in former days had compassion on the multitude & break a little bread among them which satisfied a great number & there was much to spare, so we in this day might experience that Miracle wrought in us spiritually for tho' in sitting down in meeting we might feel but little else than poverty & want, yet by faith, we might experience that little greatly enlarged & by the time Meeting

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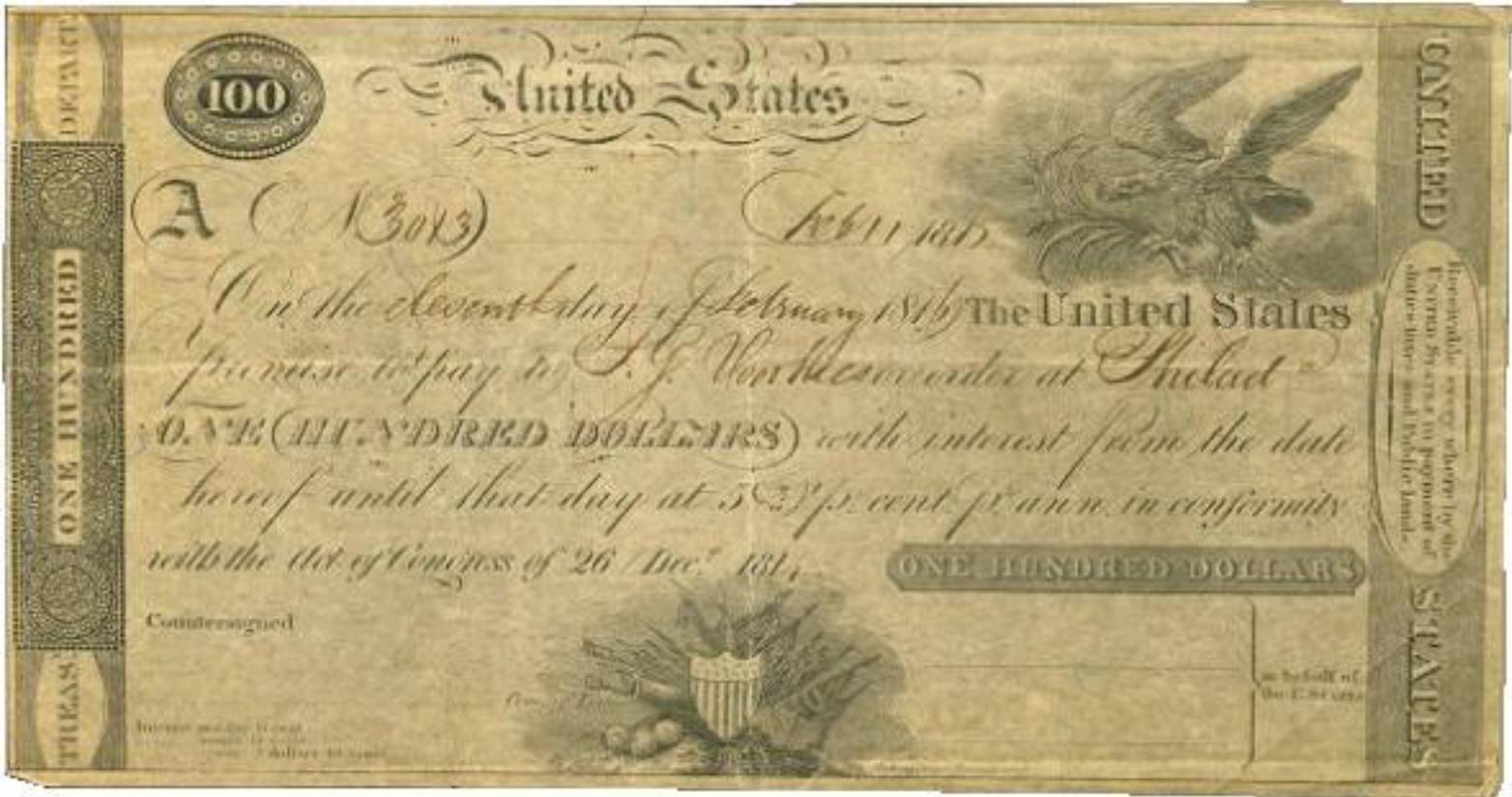
1814

closed go away greatly satisfied that we had been there, & that the Blessed Master had owned us by his living presence. -- In the Afternoon we were silent but I thought it was a solid, may I not say solemn season to many present.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



December 26, Monday: A 4th Issue of US Treasury Notes was authorized by our national congress:



King Friedrich I of Württemberg departed from Vienna in order to boycott the negotiations as [Germany](#) headed toward some sort of union.

In the Teatro La Fenice of Venice, Gioachino Rossini's drama Sigismondo to words of Foppa was staged for the initial time and was greeted with a collective yawn.



December 27, Tuesday: Having two days earlier given birth at the age of 65, to a stillborn infant, or having two days earlier having not given birth at all, [Joanna Southcott](#) died. In all probability she had not, the behavior of her disciples would seem to indicate, because they would allow her body to putrefy for four days while they waited around to see if a magical bouncing baby was going to spring out of it.

MILLENNIALISM



December 28, Wednesday: The Royal Philharmonic Society of London voted to commission Luigi Cherubini for a symphony, an overture, and an Italian vocal piece.



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 December 29, Thursday: [Edward Jesse](#)'s father, the Reverend William Jesse, died in his 77th year at West Bromwich.

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

5th day 29 of 12 M / Quite to my disappointment & sorrow my Wife was this Morning taken with a violent sick headache which prevented her going to [Portsmouth](#) with me to attend the Moy [Monthly] Meeting - I took Sister Mary in the Chaise with me on the way thither we stoped a few minutes at Uncle Saml Thurstons & warmed & refreshed our selves & got to meeting in season. Our first meeting was silent & I thought favor'd with life: - In the last Discipline Hannah Dennis paid us a visit in Gospel love which was very acceptable to the Meeting. I do not think I ever heard her with more Life or better Authority. - Job Weeden & Almy Chase published their intentions of Marriage with each other. - The case of D Sherman was refer'd at the request of the committee & that of L Gould Junr at my request feeling my mind much exercised at the prospect of his being disowned at that Meeting. - On the whole it proved a Season of deep instruction to my mind & I believe enlargement. We dined at Richd Mitchells & rode home before dark finding my dear H relieved from her headache but quite feeble.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 December 30, Friday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Hobhouse arrived at Seaham.

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

6th day 30th of 12th M 1814 / With this day I complete the 33 Year of my Age - Another Year of my life has gone & I have advanced another towards the Grave. - It has seldom in my life happened that this day has passed away unnoticed & has ever been a day of much reflection. - this has been peculiarly so - love has flowed sweetly in my heart & I desired to be thankful for a fresh evidence of the continuation of divine regard. -

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

 December 31, Saturday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) and Annabella signed their marriage contract.

When the Vienna palace of Russian ambassador Count Andrei Kyrillovich Razumovsky was consumed by fire, hundreds of art works meticulously collected by him were forever lost. Two people who attempted to salvage embassy documents were killed. The count would return to [Russia](#), depriving [Ludwig van Beethoven](#) of one of his most important patrons.

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

7th day 31 of 12 M 1814 / Here ends the Year - It has been to me a day of seriousness & much reflection - Who will see the close of the next is very uncertain - but it is certain that many of us who are now on the stage & probably some who are in Active life Will not. - This evening I was admitted a member of Engine Company N 5 - There are some circumstances which prompted to this measure which I conceive justifiable but from my present feelings



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I shall not remain a Member Long.

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 20, 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 1814

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 1815