

## PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN:

**MARIE-JOSEPH-PAUL-YVES-ROCH-GILBERT DU MOTIER,**

**MARQUIS DE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE**



LAFAYETTE

**“NARRATIVE HISTORY” IS FABULATION, HISTORY IS CHRONOLOGY**



THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

1757

September 6, Tuesday: Marie-Joseph-Paul-Yves-Roch-Gilbert du Motier, who would grow up to assume the title of *Marquis de Lafayette*, was born in Chavaniac, France.

NOBODY COULD GUESS WHAT WOULD HAPPEN TO THIS CHILD



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

## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

## MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

### 1774

The well-endowed young *Marquis de Lafayette* got married with the well-endowed young daughter of the Duc d'Ayen.






## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:


MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

1776



May: A call for American independence from Britain, the Virginia Declaration of Rights was drafted by George Mason (1725-1792) and amended by Thomas Ludwell Lee (*circa* 1730-1778) and by the Virginia Convention. Mason wrote “*That all men are born equally free and independant [sic], and have certain inherent natural right, of which they cannot, by any compact, deprive or divest their posterity; among which are the Enjoyment of Life and Liberty, with the Means of acquiring and possessing Property, and pursueing [sic] and obtaining Happiness and Safety.*” [Thomas Jefferson](#) would draw from this document when a month later he worked over an early draft of the [Declaration of Independence](#). In 1789 it would be accessed not only by [James Madison](#) in drawing up the Bill of Rights to the US Constitution but also by the *Marquis de Lafayette* in drafting the French Declaration of the Rights of Man.



But that was in Virginia and applied to people who were safely pro-war. For people who were anti-war there weren't all that many rights available in America:



Pennsylvania Quakers ... experienced significant harassment for their pacifism and neutrality. Their numbers were already greatly reduced by the disciplinary renaissance of the 1750s, and they faced a real schism from “Free Quakers,” who both supported the Revolution and rejected pacifism. As a result “orthodox” Friends found themselves hunted down in a colony they had founded and long governed. In May 1776 a stone-throwing mob forced Philadelphia Friends to observe a fast day that the Continental Congress had proclaimed. A Berks County mob shackled and jailed Moses Roberts, a Quaker minister, until he posted a \$10,000 bond guaranteeing his “good” behavior. Philadelphia patriots also exiled seventeen Friends to Virginia in 1776 for nearly two years so they would not interfere with revolutionary activities. Patriots celebrating the surrender of Cornwallis in October 1782 ransacked Quaker homes that had not displayed victory candles.



## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

## MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

Clearly, there were in [Rhode Island](#) a few Quaker men who were attempting to avoid persecution by the usual coterie of Those-Who-Aren't-With-Us-Are-Against-Us "patriots." For, at the men's meeting for business of the [Religious Society of Friends](#) at [Smithfield](#), "*Two of the Committee to labour with Stephen & Jephtha Wilkinson for attending Training etc. report that they have labored with them and they appear to have frequented Trainings for Military service and endeavour to justify the same, and seldom attended friends meetings, and gave but very little satisfaction for their said conduct. Therefore this Meeting puts them from under their care, until they shall condemn said conduct to the Satisfaction of friends, which we desire they may be enabled to do — Jona Arnold is desired to inform them of their denial, Right of appeal and report to next monthly Mtg. to which time the drawing of a Testimony of their deniels [sic], in order to be published, is referred. — L. Lapham, Clerk.*"

QUAKER DISOWNMENT



June 12, Wednesday: The Virginia Convention adopted the Declaration of Rights as drafted by George Mason (1725-1792) and amended by Thomas Ludwell Lee (circa 1730-1778) and other delegates.

### READ THE FULL TEXT

Mason had written "*That all men are born equally free and independant [sic], and have certain inherent natural rights, of which they cannot, by any compact, deprive or divest their posterity; among which are the Enjoyment of Life and Liberty, with the Means of acquiring and possessing Property, and pursuing [sic] and obtaining Happiness and Safety.*" [Thomas Jefferson](#) would draw from Mason's draft while working over an early draft of the [Declaration of Independence](#). In 1789 it would be accessed not only by [James Madison](#) in drawing up the Bill of Rights to the US Constitution but also by the *Marquis de Lafayette* in drafting the French Declaration of the Rights of Man.

The president of [Harvard College](#) directed an open letter to the citizens of the town of [Concord](#) as his institution began its temporary relocation to interior safety and turned its campus in Cambridge over to temporary use by General George Washington's revolutionary soldiers.

Concord, June 12, 1776. At a meeting of the President, Professors, and Tutors of Harvard College, voted, that the following address of thanks be presented by the president to the Selectmen, the gentlemen of the Committee, and other gentlemen and inhabitants of the town of Concord, who have favored the college with their encouragement and assistance, in its removal to this town, by providing accommodations.

Gentlemen, — The assistance you have afforded us in obtaining accommodations for this society here [Concord], when Cambridge was filled with the glorious army of freemen, which was assembled to hazard their lives in their country's cause, and our removal from thence became necessary, demands our grateful acknowledgments.

We have observed with pleasure the many tokens of your friendship to the college; and particularly to thank you for the use of your public buildings. We hope the scholars while here [Concord] have not dishonored themselves and the society by any



## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

incivilities or indecencies of behaviour, or that you will readily forgive any errors which may be attributed to the inadvertence of youth.

May God reward you with all his blessings, grant us a quiet re-settlement in our ancient seat to which we are now returning, preserve America from slavery, and establish and continue religion, learning, peace, and the happiest government in these American colonies to the end of the world.

SAMUEL LANGDON, President Per Order.

Karl Marx would express, in his *THE CIVIL WAR IN FRANCE, 1848-1850*, the sentiment that “The origin of states gets lost in a myth, in which one may believe, but which one may not discuss.” On the 1st page of Theodore W. Allen’s introduction to his 1st volume,<sup>1</sup> this independent scholar asks our “indulgence for only one assumption, namely, that while some people may desire to be masters, all persons are born equally unwilling and unsuited to be slaves.” I find that remark remarkable indeed! When in our [Declaration of Independence](#) we said to ourselves “All men are created equal,” we were of course writing as lawyers and in a lawyerly manner.



We were purposing to level others, such as those overweening overbred British aristocrats, down to our own lay level, but meanwhile it was no part of our purpose to level others, such as our wives and slaves, up to our own exalted situation—we were doing this to benefit ourselves at the expense of others, and not doing this for the benefit of others. What we meant back there in Philadelphia several centuries ago, by such a trope as “All men are created equal,” was “We want, 1st, to sound almost as if we were saying that while some people may desire to be masters, all persons are born equally unwilling and unsuited to be slaves, and we want, 2dly, to sound as if we were struggling to express **something** like that without actually declaring **anything** like that—because it is essential that in this new nation of ours (based as it is upon human enslavement) we avoid any such issue. Our equality here is to be founded upon the inequality of others, and this grand-sounding trope ‘All men are created equal’ is being provided so that it can function as our cover story, enabling such viciousness to proceed unhindered.” As [Edmund Burke](#) expressed on February 16, 1788 during the impeachment trial of Warren Hastings for maladministration of the British rule in [India](#), “There is a sacred veil to be drawn over the

1. Allen, Theodore W. *THE INVENTION OF THE WHITE RACE, VOLUME ONE: RACIAL OPPRESSION AND SOCIAL CONTROL*. London: Verso, 1994





## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

beginnings of all government.”



The African Association was founded in England to explore the interior of Africa.

In the usage of the trope “peculiar institution” that is today ordinary or usual, this trope is deployed of course in oblique reference to the unmentionable crime of human chattel bondage. It is nowadays used in implicit criticism of enslavement. Not so originally! In its initial usages, to refer to slavery as “peculiar” was not to attack it but proclaim it to be defensible. “Peculiar,” in this archaic usage, indicated merely that the legitimacy of the system was based not upon any endorsement by a higher or more remote legal authority, but based instead upon the “peculiar conditions and history” of a particular district of the country and a particular society and a particular historically engendered set of customs and procedures and conventions. This trope went hand in hand with the Doctrine of States Rights, and went hand in hand with the persistence of the English common law. What Allen, however, refers to by use of this trope “peculiar institution” is, instead, the invention of the so-called “white race” which has here been used to legitimate our local version of thus unmentionable crime, our local version of a solution to the problem of social control. It is for him this biologicistic cover story, itself, which constitutes the quintessential “Peculiar Institution” we have been forced to construct. “Only by understanding what was peculiar about the Peculiar Institution can one know what is exceptionable about American Exceptionalism” (Volume I, page 1). In this he acknowledges that he is following a seed that had been planted by W.E.B. Du Bois in his BLACK RECONSTRUCTION.

Allen’s 1st volume is made up of an elaborate parallelization of the [Irish](#) and Scottish experience under English colonialism, and the American antebellum experience:



Every aspect of the Ulster Plantation policy aimed at destroying the tribal leadership and dispersing the tribe is matched by typical examples from Anglo-American colonial and United States policy toward the indigenous population, the “American Indians” – a policy we clearly recognize as racial oppression of “the red man.”



I have been looking into an Irish mirror for insights into the nature of racial oppression and its implication for ruling-class social control in the United States.



THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN





THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

1777

June 15, Sunday: Marie-Joseph-Paul-Yves-Roch-Gilbert du Motier, *Marquis de Lafayette* and Baron Johann de Kalb arrived in Charleston, South Carolina. They had acted on the basis of a promise that they would be assigned the rank of Major General in the Revolutionary Army of the United States.

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

## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

## MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

July: The *Marquis de Lafayette* arrived in Philadelphia.



[Concord](#) sent 29 of its citizen soldiers to [Rhode Island](#) at an expense of £290 each plus an enlistment bounty of £10.



## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

## MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

#### TABLE OF REVOLUTIONARY CAMPAIGNS<sup>2</sup>

WHEN REQUIRED	MEN	TIME	WHERE EMPLOYED	BOUNTY	AMOUNT
January 26, 1777	44	3 years	Continental Army	£20	£880
<p>These [the above] were the first three-year men enlisted. Col. James Barrett mustered all the men from this county. Ephraim Wood paid the bounty of those enlisted in <a href="#">Concord</a>. Nathan Wheeler, Ephraim Wheeler, Ephraim Minott, and Wareham Wheeler, were Lieutenants in the three years' service. The forty-four names follow.</p> <p>Thomas Wood, Matthew Jameson, Amos Nutting, Job Spaulding, John Hodgman, William Wilson, Josiah Blood, Patrick Neiff, David Jenners, Abraham Davis, Thomas B. Ball, Pomp Cady, James Bray, Daniel Brown, James Barrett, Edward Butt, Edward Wilkins, John Sherwin, Samuel Dutton, John Corneil, Samson Yammon, Daniel Stearns, Amos Darby, William Wheeler, Nathaniel Draper, Oliver Rice, Stephen Stearns, James Melvin, James Allen, Richard Anthony, Oliver Barnes, John McGath, Thomas Fay, Cesar Minott, Samuel Butler, Francis Legross, Charles Swan, James Marr, Nathaniel Taylor, Tilly Holden (died), Samuel Blood, Daniel Cole.</p>					
April 12, 1777	11		<a href="#">Rhode Island</a>	6	66
<p>This [the above] was a detachment to reinforce General Spencer. Amos Hosmer and Thaddeus Hunt were Lieutenants.</p>					
April 30, 1777	5	6 months	Continental Army	8	40
July 1777	29		<a href="#">Rhode Island</a>	10	290
<p>Abishai Brown was Captain [of the above]; Daniel Davis, of Acton, 1st Lieutenant; James Brown, of Lexington, 2d Lieutenant; Thaddeus Blood, Orderly Sergeant; Abel Davis, Drummer. They left about the 1st of June. Dr. Isaac Hurd was Surgeon of the regiment, which was commanded by John Jacobs and Lt. Colonel Robinson, and was under Gen. Spencer. Abishai Brown was appointed Major in this campaign. The town estimate gives fourteen only in this campaign, but is probably incorrect. Dea. White's MS. says, "July 23, 1777, an alarm, — draughted the following persons to go to R. Island [<a href="#">Rhode Island</a>]," and gives the names of twenty-nine.</p>					
August 9, 1777	16	5 months	Northward	35	560



## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

## MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

WHEN REQUIRED	MEN	TIME	WHERE EMPLOYED	BOUNTY	AMOUNT
These [the above] constituted one sixth of the militia. George Minott was Captain. They were at the battle of Saratoga, and at the taking of Burgoyne. They subsequently marched to New Jersey.					
September 22, 1777	46	41 days	Taking of Burgoyne	16	640
This [the above] was a volunteer company of sixty-three men from <a href="#">Concord</a> and Acton, commanded by John Buttrick. John Heald and Silas Mann, were Lieutenants; John White, Samuel Piper, Reuben Hunt, and Peter Wheeler, Sergeants. They were under Colonel Reed. They left Concord, October 4th, passed through Rutland, Northampton, &c., and arrived at Saratoga on the 10th, where they encamped two days. The 13th they went to Fort Edward. The 14th and 15th, went out on a scout, and the 16th brought in fifty-three Indians, several Tories (one of whom had 100 guineas), and some women. The 17th "we had an express," says Deacon White's Journal, "to return to Saratoga, and had the pleasure to see the whole of Burgoyne's army parade their arms, and march out of their lines; a wonderful sight indeed; it was the Lord's doing, and it was marvellous in our eyes." They guarded the prisoners to Cambridge. \$206 were subscribed to encourage these men, beside the bounty specified in the table. Samuel Farrar commanded a company from Lincoln and Lexington in this campaign.					
November 28, 1777	23	5 months	Guard at Cambridge	9	207
Capt. Simon Hunt, of Acton, commanded the company [above] to which most of the <a href="#">Concord</a> men were attached, under Col. Eleazer Brooks and Gen. Heath. Nine companies guarded Burgoyne's troops down, five marching before and four behind.					

July 31, Thursday: The *Marquis de Lafayette*, a 19-year-old French nobleman, became a major general of the Continental army.

September 11, Thursday: People were trying to kill each other at Chadd's Ford and at Brandywine in Pennsylvania.

On this day, having been appointed a major general, the 19-year-old *Marquis de Lafayette* fought (or did something which among the ranks of major generals is said in some manner to resemble or to be analogous to fighting, such as look through a telescope or scan a map or tell someone to go risk his life in order to murder someone or say "A good day's work, my men" to the men who were still able to stand up).

2. [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.)

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

## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

## MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

## 1778

May 28, Wednesday: At the head of a division, the *Marquis de Lafayette* commanded during the retreat from Barren Hill.



On page 315 of Volume 19 of the property transactions of [Providence, Rhode Island](#), Joshua Hacker, Yeoman, [manumitted](#) Discharged Liberated and Set free as a full and perfect Freeman a certain Mollato Man, Andrew





## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

## MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

Hacker, from all Bondage [Slavery](#) and Servitude whatsoever forever hereafter:

*Know all Men by these Presents That I Joshua Hacker of Providence in the county of Providence in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations Yeoman Do hereby Manumit Discharge Liberate and Set free a certain Molatto Man called Andrew Hacker from all Bondage Slavery and Servitude whatsoever forever hereafter: And I do hereby Request all Persons to consider and use accordingly the said Andrew Hacker as a full and perfect Freeman. In Witness whereof I the said Joshua Hacker have hereunto set my Hand and Seal the Twenty Eighth Day of May in the Year of our LORD One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy Eight*

*Witness The. Thayer }  
Sally Hacker }*

*Joshua Hacker (L.S.)*

*The foregoing is a True Copy: Recorded this 3rd Day of June A.D. 1778 }  
Witness Theodore Foster Town Clerk*



Summer Campaign Weather: The Marquis de [Lafayette](#) forced the British commander, Lord Charles Cornwallis, to retreat across Virginia.

## CHANGE IS ETERNITY, STASIS A FIGMENT

August 29, Saturday: In [Rhode Island](#), people were trying to kill each other at a place on [Aquidneck Island](#) variously known as Quaker Hill and as Butts Hill, near [Portsmouth](#). During this struggle, now grandly known as “The Battle of Rhode Island,” the local black unit was opposing Hessian mercenary troops. The Marquis de [Lafayette](#) would describe the general engagement of this day as the “best fought action of the war.”

The all-Black battalion fought a battle with the Hessians during the American Revolution. The battle is referred to as the “Battle of [Rhode Island](#)”. When the 1776 enlistments were about up, the RI General Assembly voted to raise two regiments numbering 1,430 men combined. The recruiting did not go well. In spite of additional bounties offered, by February 1777, only 50 men had enlisted in the two regiments. As veterans of 1776 returned home, the situation improved a bit. By March, the two regiments had a total of about 400 men. (Various excuses have been advanced to explain this poor showing. RI had an estimated 1,200 men serving on ships, mostly privateers, and another 1,800 serving in the state’s brigade, keeping an eye on [Newport](#)). General Washington ordered the 1st and 2nd RI to join him despite





## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

## MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

the lack of strength. On Washington's suggestion, [Christopher Greene](#) was appointed commander of the 1st RI. Because he was still a prisoner at this time (he was captured during the Arnold expedition to Quebec), Lt. Colonel Comstock was put in command until Greene could join his unit. Upon arrival in the American encampment, the RI regiments were brigaded with the 4th and 8th Connecticut and the four units were placed under the command of General Varnum, who used some political clout at home to get a promotion to brigadier. During the summer of 1777, the two RI regiments peaked in strength at 600 men combined. At this point, [Christopher Greene](#) managed to join his regiment. In October and November of 1777, the RI units fought in the battle at Red Bank. After the battle, Greene evaded the British and got the two RI units back to Valley Forge for winter camp. In camp, the RI officers, concerned about the very low numbers in the ranks, came up with the idea of raising a regiment from slaves. Washington wrote Gov. Cooke of [Rhode Island](#) asking his opinion of the scheme. The governor expressed cautious optimism and said 300 men could be expected. So the troops of the 1st RI were transferred to the 2nd RI, numbering 400 as a result. This regiment served at Monmouth under Lee. Greene and his staff were sent back to RI to raise a black regiment to fill the ranks of the depleted 1st RI. The General Assembly voted that every able bodied Negro, Mulatto and Indian slave could enlist for the duration of the war. Bounties and wages would be the same as those of free men. Once enlisted and approved of by the officers of the regiment, the recruits would be free. At this time, there was a Black and Indian population of 3,331 in [Rhode Island](#). The scheme, which did compensate owners, produced less than 200 men. Seeing how expensive the plan was becoming, the Assembly cut off recruiting of slaves on June 10, 1778. This incarnation of the 1st RI first saw action in the battle of [Rhode Island](#) in August 1778. The Continental troops that fought in the battle (1st and 2nd RI; Sherburne's, Webb's and Jackson's and Livingston's) remained in RI for the winter of 1778-79. On October 25, 1779, the British evacuated [Newport](#). All the Continental units in RI were ordered to march. However, at the last minute, the 1st [Rhode Island](#) was told to stay in the state and guard the wharves and streets of [Newport](#). The 1st RI remained home into 1780. In July of that year, Rochambeau arrived in [Newport](#) with 4,000 French troops. An officer with Rochambeau, von Clausen, provides us with a description of one of the Black soldiers wearing a cast-off French waistcoat with long sleeves and red cuffs, as well as the waved helmet with bluish plumes. In October of 1781, Congress reconstructed the army again. The 1st RI, the 2nd RI, and Sherburne's battalion were all merged into one regiment called the 1st [Rhode Island](#). [Christopher Greene](#) maintained command, with subordinates Jeremiah Olney and Ebenezer Flagg. Sherburne, Isreal Angell and Ward were all forced to retire. The merger took place at West Point. Although authorized for 650 men, the actual strength was about 450 men. In May of 1781 the 1st RI was stationed along the Croton River, north of Manhattan.



## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

## MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

On the 14th, a raiding party of Delancey's refugees surprised the Rhode Islanders at two points. To make the story shorter, [Christopher Greene](#) and Flagg were killed. Lt. Colonel Jeremiah Olney assumed command. Coggeshall Olney and John Dexter were promoted to major and made his subordinates. Though the official designation was still the 1st RI, it became known as Olney's battalion. The 1st RI was one of the first to head south to Yorktown. It was brigaded with New Jersey troops under Colonel Dayton, and placed in Lincoln's division. Stephen Olney's light infantry detached from the regiment and were given to Lafayette's Division of Light Infantry. In February of 1782, the regiment numbered 31 officers and 413 men. The regiment was disbanded in November 1783 when Congress decided to consolidate all regiments with less than 500 men and the state refused to spend additional recruiting money.

Major General John Sullivan reporting upon the Battle of [Rhode Island](#) shortly after its conclusion, specifically commended the portion of the Continental line which included the First [Rhode Island](#) Regiment as: "entitled to a proper share of the day's honors." The ability of this portion of the line to hold fast was crucial to the successful retreat of Continental forces from [Newport](#) to the mainland. The failure of the storm-damaged ships carrying French reinforcements to arrive by sea led to a concentrated British attempt to destroy the six battalions commanded by Sullivan. The success of Sullivan's strategic retreat was evident in the low casualty rate and the preservation of equipment despite the aggressive charges made by British regulars and Hessian forces. The British specifically expected to breach the Continental line where the inexperienced [Rhode Island](#) soldiers were stationed. Recently recruited and trained, [Newport](#) was the first campaign for the unit in late August of 1778. In spite of several charges by seasoned British forces, the regiment tenaciously held position and inflicted heavy casualties upon the British.

While the First [Rhode Island](#)'s acknowledged courage in battle was central to the days events, the composition and origins of the regiment are of special interest. The First [Rhode Island](#) Regiment in August of 1778 was a nearly all-black unit made up largely of recently freed slaves. Commended for valor by commanders in its own day, and a frequent reference for abolitionists in the nineteenth century for "deeds of desperate valor," the First [Rhode Island](#) has been largely forgotten in our own. It is important, however, when considering the Revolution to understand that men fought not only for the idea of political liberty, but also for personal liberty.

The American Revolution yields many examples of military service by African American men on both sides of the conflict. While as many as 10,000 were recruited, primarily in the South, by the British promises of freedom in return for service, as least



## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

**MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE**

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

5,000 black men served the American effort. Black men served in the Continental Army in every enlisted position from infantryman to cook.

Black sailors used their considerable experience at sea in the Continental Navy as able seamen and pilots. Black soldiers were present at the Battles of Lexington and Concord, Bunker Hill, Valley Forge, Saratoga, and virtually every other battle of the Revolutionary War. Individuals such as Salem Poor, Peter Salem, and Crispus Attucks were commended for gallantry or died in defense of the Patriot cause. A Hessian officer wrote in 1777 of the American army that "no regiment is to be seen in which there are not Negroes in abundance; and among them there are able bodied, strong and brave fellows."

Commanded by Colonel [Christopher Greene](#), the regiment at the time of the Battle of [Rhode Island](#) was as close to a "segregated" unit as it would ever be. Recruited to meet the quota of the Continental Congress for two regiments from the state to augment the Continental line, initial recruitment efforts were concentrated upon enrolling slaves. The regiment, however, was never entirely composed of former slaves or even African-Americans. White men, free blacks, and a few Narragansett Indians were present from the beginning. Over time, the unit resembled most of the Continental forces with a mix of whatever recruits could be found. That the majority of the men in this regiment were African American through most of the war was due to the terms of enlistment for former slaves.

Policy regarding African American military service (particularly that of slaves) from the colonial period through the Revolution shifted from philosophical opposition to practical acceptance in times of need. Between 1775 and 1778 policy changed from formal exclusion of any black man to acceptance of those free men already under arms to active recruitment not only of free black men but slaves. Catalysts for this change were the British offer of freedom in exchange for service and the desperate conditions of the Continental Army.

As General George Washington (at the insistence of both his generals and members of Congress) issued an order barring black enlistment in the Continental Army in November of 1775, Lord Dunmore, the British royal governor of Virginia, issued a proclamation offering freedom in exchange for service to indentured servants and slaves. The promise of freedom was effective and the response swift. Within a month of the offer at least 300 enrolled. Many came hundreds of miles on the strength of a rumor of the proclamation. Washington, fearing that the discharged free blacks from the Continental Army would join the Loyalist forces, urged the reenlistment of the free African American men currently serving in the Army. Others, like Alexander Hamilton and General [Nathanael Greene](#), supported the



## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

## MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

idea of slave enlistment believing that the promise of freedom in exchange for service would draw recruits and ensure their loyalty. By the winter of 1776, Washington was urging the Continental Congress to enroll free blacks under the new quotas they were setting for the states.

The winter of 1777-1778 saw the Continental Army in winter quarters at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. Conditions and prospects for the Americans were bleak. The British occupied major cities, including nearby Philadelphia, and supplies and morale were low. States were having problems raising the quotas of men set by the Congress in 1776. [Rhode Island](#), ordered to supply two of the desired eighty-eight battalions, faced its own defense problems with the occupation of the capital at [Newport](#). The economy, largely supported by the slave trade, shipping, and agriculture was close to collapse from blockade and occupation. All available men were involved in the defense of the rest of the state from British advancement. The recruitment of slaves was the only option, in the view of General James Varnum, for raising any [Rhode Island](#) men for the Continental line.

Varnum urged Washington to merge the remnants of [Rhode Island](#) two battalions and send the officers of the second to [Rhode Island](#) to recruit slaves. Colonel [Christopher Greene](#), Lt. Colonel Jeremiah Olney and Major Samuel Ward were assigned to the duty. Washington wrote to [Rhode Island](#) governor Nicholas Cooke requesting assistance for the men. The speed in which this transaction -from Varnum's initial letter to Washington on the subject in January of 1778 until legislation passed the [Rhode Island](#) General Assembly in February- reflected the dire local and national situation. By February 23, 1778, Cooke notified Washington that the legislature had approved the plan. The General Assembly decreed that the individual slave enrolled in the regiment would "upon his passing muster, he is absolutely made free, and entitled to all the wages, bounties, and encouragements given by Congress to any soldier enlisting."

The [Rhode Island](#) General Assembly permitted "every able-bodied Negro, Mulatto or Indian man slave" to enlist in either of the two state regiments. The legislature, full of men connected to [Rhode Island](#)'s extensive slave trade, provided state support for any former slaves who became sick or injured during their service. This was an alteration of the statutes which fixed responsibility for support on the owner of freed slaves who might otherwise be manumitted when sick or aged. The legislature also provided for compensation to the slave owners of up to \$400.00 in Continental currency. The slaves, then, would be purchased by the state and, contingent upon service in the army for the duration of the war or until properly discharged, freed.

The legislation did not, however, pass without some contention despite the concessions made to slave interests and the military



## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

situation facing the state and the nation. Pro-enlistment advocates used classical examples of liberty in exchange for military service by slaves. The opposition came from General Assembly members most involved with the slave trade. They argued that enlistment would lead to insurrection and unrest among those still in bondage lead by slaves armed for the war. Additionally, they insisted that slave service was inconsistent with the rhetoric and principles for which the war was being fought. Those opposed to the general enlistment scheme managed to pass legislation in May that would terminate the experiment on June 10, 1778. But, as records show, slave enlistment continued without pause in [Rhode Island](#).

Within a week of the opening of recruitment three men had been enrolled and large numbers attempted to join. Most of those who are identified in the records by geographic designation came, as would be expected, from the southern counties of the state where by far the most slaves were held. A few, like Pero Mowey of Smithfield and Primus Brown of Johnston, came from small farming towns in the northern part of the state. As potential soldiers gathered at the recruitment centers in large numbers, local white men attempted to dissuade enlistment. They exhorted the slaves not to enlist as the Continental Army intended to use them in the most vulnerable and dangerous advance positions and that, if captured, the men faced the sure fate of being sold into slavery in the Caribbean.

Approximately 250 men ignored the advice of the agitators, passed the enrollment committee and joined the First [Rhode Island](#) Regiment. Like other African American recruits they saw service as enlisted men. In the state militias and the Continental Army, black enlisted men were often assigned positions related to personal service for officers or as foragers, cooks, and waiters. The predominance of black men in the [Rhode Island](#) unit, however, provided additional opportunities for service in other specialties such as infantry positions. The contingent nature of their service also undoubtedly contributed to the comparatively low rates of "unofficial absences" or outright desertions found among their white fellow enlistees. Other factors such as familiarity with rough conditions and the lack of some of the most common reasons for white desertion such as concern for the welfare of a family, farm, or business undoubtedly played a role. But, the reward of personal liberty for service undoubtedly was the primary factor. The white soldier enlisted usually for a short tour of duty (often only three months) and faced unfamiliar temporary restrictions on his personal liberty and separation from his community. The former slave soldier, familiar with restrictions on his liberty, faced his service with the promise of an ultimate and unfamiliar permanent freedom.

The First [Rhode Island](#) was commanded by the men sent by



## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

## MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

Washington to recruit them. Colonel [Christopher Greene](#) commanded the unit from its formation in 1778 until his death at Points Bridge in 1781 when the command was assumed by Lt. Colonel Jeremiah Olney. In all, the unit saw five years of service and was a part of the Continental line at the battles which included Fort Oswego, Saratoga, Red Bank, and Yorktown. The regiment was an active part of the American effort, and in the Battle of [Rhode Island](#) and at Points Bridge, they were particularly noticed for their effectiveness in the field.

Like white enlisted men, the black soldiers of the First [Rhode Island](#) Regiment who were demobilized at Saratoga in June of 1783 were left to find their own way home as best they could. Their commander, Lt. Colonel Olney left them with an address full of praise for their "valor and good conduct" and regret that men for whom he felt "the most affectionate regard and esteem" should be left with pay owed to them. Olney pledged to them his continued "interest in their favor." There is evidence that Olney was true to his word. He assisted men who fought attempts to re-enslave them and wrote in support of claims for pensions from the government or wages owed from the state. Each American soldier who left the army at Saratoga that day did so with the knowledge that he was a citizen of a free country. For many of the men of the First [Rhode Island](#) Regiment freedom had not only political meaning, but personal meaning as well.



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

## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

Although, as I pointed out above, the *Marquis de Lafayette* would describe the general engagement of this day as the “best fought action of the war,” the inscription on this pewter medallion covering the events of August 1778 in the Narragansett Bay of “ROHDE YLAND” depict the “AMERICAANE” soldiers as “D’vlugtende” or running away from British naval forces:





## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

## MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

1779

Joseph Dupas de Valmais received an honorary degree at [Harvard College](#). This was a first of sorts, as de Valmais, the Consul of France in Boston, was at least nominally a [Roman Catholic](#).

At some point during this year, back home from the American battlefields, the young *Marquis de Lafayette* would persuade the government of King Louis XVI to send an expeditionary army of 6,000 soldiers to kill British soldiers on the North American continent, the command of a general named George Washington whom the French had defeated during the previous hostilities, the “French and Indian Wars,” on that terrain. Both because this general had made himself the enemy of their British enemies, and because the French had previously been able to oblige him to surrender his army to their superior forces, this American general obviously was in need of such assistance!

January 1, Friday: John Adams wrote his wife Abigail, that “I wish you an happy new Year, and many happy Years — and all the Blessings of Life. Who knows but this Year may be more prosperous for our Country than any We have seen. For my own Part I have hopes that it will. Great Blessings are in store for it, and they may come this Year as well as another. You and I however must prepare our Minds to enjoy the Prosperity of others not our own. In Poverty and Symplicity, We shall be happy, whenever our Country is so. Johnny sends Duty. Mr. Williams waits — I knew of his going but this Moment. — I think I shall see you this Year, in spite of British Men of War.” He then turned his piece of paper over and concluded on the back, “If it should be otherwise ordered, however, we must submit.”

The value of money was regulated monthly. January 1, 1777, \$100 in silver was worth \$105 currency; in 1778, \$328; in 1779, \$742; in 1780, \$2,934; and in February, 1781, \$7,500. Such a rapid depreciation introduced great embarrassment and distress into all commercial transactions, which by no body of men could remove by resolutions, addresses, price-currents or prosecutions.<sup>3</sup>

3. [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.)

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

## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

## MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

Soon the *Marquis de Lafayette* would return from American battlefields to France.



Early in the year: Marie-Joseph-Paul-Yves-Roch-Gilbert du Motier, *marquis de Lafayette*, returned to France. (Later in the year, he would be able to persuade the government of King Louis XVI to send an expeditionary army of 6,000 soldiers to the aid of the insurgent British colonists on the North American continent, to fight under the command of a general named George Washington whom they had defeated during the previous hostilities, the “French and Indian Wars” on that terrain. Because this general had made himself the enemy of their enemy—and because his military skills were such that the French had previously been able to force him to surrender to them—this American general obviously was in need of such assistance.)



## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

## MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

December 2, Thursday: It would be made a matter of record in the property-transaction records of [Providence, Rhode Island](#) that, in regard to a Negro [slave](#) named Juba –recently taken on Board a vessel of the British enemy of the United States and Brought into the Port of New-London by Captain Sage, the Commander of the Schooner *Experiment*, and Efeek Hopkins, Jr., the Commander of the Schooner *Lively*– unanimous agreement had been obtained among the interested parties, to not simply Sell the person of the said Juba for whatever he might bring on the open market, but to instead [manumit](#) him and give him his Freedom for Life:

*This Certifies all it may concern that Juba a Negro belonging to an Enemy of the United States was taken on Board a British vessel & Brought into the Port of New-London by Capt. Sage Commander of the Schooner Experiment and Efeek Hopkins Junr. Commander of the Schooner Lively; and it was unanimously agreed Between the Owners and Agents for the Vessel to not Sell the said Juba but to give him his Freedom for Life ..... ~Witness  
S. B. Hopkins for Owners of Schooner Experiment and Agent for Schooner Lively.....*

*Paul Allen  
Aa Waterman  
Am Wall  
D Lawrence  
Nich. Cooke  
J M Varnum.....*

*The Foregoing is a True Copy Recorded this 1st Day of  
January A.D. 1780.. ~Witness Theodore Foster Town Clerk }*

ESEK HOPKINS

Later in the year, [Lafayette](#) persuaded the government of King Louis XVI to send an expeditionary army of 6,000 soldiers to the aid of the insurgent British colonists on the North American continent, to fight under the command of a general named George Washington whom they had defeated during the previous hostilities, the “French and Indian Wars” on that terrain. Both because this general had made himself the enemy of their British enemies, and because the French had previously been able to force him to surrender his army to their superior forces, this American general obviously was in need of such assistance.



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

## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

## MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

### 1780

April: The *Marquis de Lafayette* arrived back in America again from France, and received command of an army in Virginia.



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

## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

## MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

The French monarchy, although almost bankrupt, sent General de Rochambeau and 6,000 French troops to aid the cause of independence. The following year these troops would be crucial to the victory at Yorktown where General George Washington, Major General [Lafayette](#), and General de Rochambeau would surround the troops of General Cornwallis while the French fleet sailed up Chesapeake Bay. Although this battle would mark the end of the war, a treaty wouldn't be signed until 1783.

The British forces were offering the prospect of freedom to any American slave who would serve their cause. As part of his attempt to create a force of some 400 laborers, teamsters, and cavalry mounts, Major General [Lafayette](#) advised General George Washington that "nothing but a treaty of alliance with the Negroes can find us dragoon Horses [because] it is by this means the enemy have so formidable a Cavalry."

James, a 21-or-22-year-old Virginia slave, was granted permission by the white planter William Armistead to serve in the Revolutionary War as a lackey to General [Lafayette](#). This James Armistead Lafayette (as he would eventually make himself known) would risk summary execution by pretending to supply info to General Cornwallis that was damaging to the American cause. It would only be when Cornwallis in defeat encountered him in Lafayette's headquarters that the black informant's identity would become evident.



Summer Campaign Weather: The *Marquis de* [Lafayette](#) forced the British commander, Lord Charles Cornwallis, to retreat across Virginia.

Late July: During the summer campaign weather, the *Marquis de* [Lafayette](#), or his soldiers, had forced the British commander, Lord Charles Cornwallis, to retreat across Virginia. Eventually the British troops were bottled up in Yorktown.



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

## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

## MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

### 1782

The *Marquis de Lafayette* returned to France and was promoted to the rank of *maréchal de camp*, or brigadier general.





THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

**“NARRATIVE HISTORY” AMOUNTS TO FABULATION,  
THE REAL STUFF BEING MERE CHRONOLOGY**

The *Marquis de Lafayette* briefly certified that since the “important commissions” of his lackey James the property of William Armistead had been “more faithfully delivered,” this American slave might be granted “every reward his situation [his owner and the American government willing] could admit of.”

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

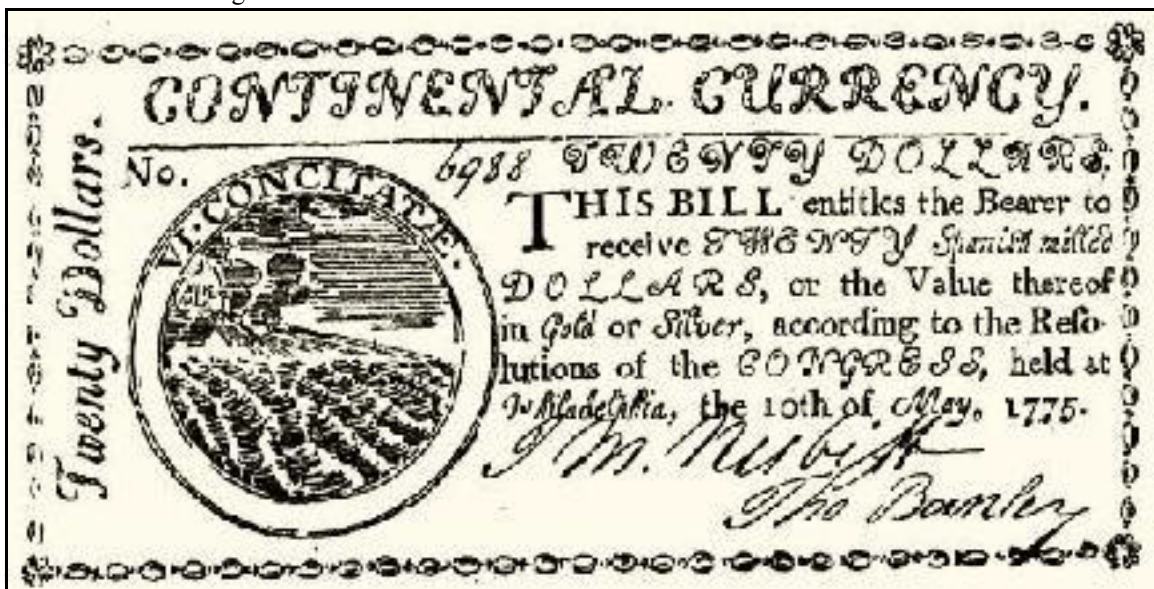
## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

**MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE**

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

**1783**

Inflation was so severe in the former American colonies of England, due to the debts of the war, that George Washington commented, with only a fair degree of exaggeration, that it took a wagonload of paper money going into town, to obtain a wagonload of supplies to take back to the plantation. The expression “not worth a Continental” began to be used.



In the midst of this inflation crisis, the Marquis de [Lafayette](#) wrote to Washington to suggest that they join together and “try the experiment to free the Negroes.” The French leader pointed out, sucking up, that “such an example as yours might render it a general practice.” The American leader responded the two men would be meeting again in person and would be able to chat about this proposal (when they would meet and chat in the following year, Washington’s answer would of course be no).

[SLAVERY](#)[EMANCIPATION](#)**DO I HAVE YOUR ATTENTION? GOOD.**



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

## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

## MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

### 1784

By this year in [Boston](#), there was no longer any visible [Huguenot](#) presence. The visible French were such as the *Marquis de Lafayette*, who was revisiting the scene of his triumphs. [Harvard College](#) awarded an honorary LLD to this French tourist in recognition of his services to the American revolution, disregarding the fact that he was at least nominally one of those [Papists](#) whom they detested.



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

## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

## MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

The invisibly [Huguenot](#) immigrant [Peter Thoreau](#) sold his home on Cambridge Street in [Boston](#). The expulsion order of 1755 was enforced and the remaining Acadians ([Catholics](#) of French origin) departed from Nova Scotia and lower New Brunswick for Maine and Louisiana. During this year, also, the Province of New Brunswick was separated from Nova Scotia (and Cape Breton was severed from Nova Scotia as a separate colony but would be reunited in 1820).



George Sproule was appointed the 1st Surveyor General of New Brunswick. He would take office in the spring of 1785 and would remain in the position for 33 years. He would create the Surveyor General's Office and maintain essential land records.

[CARTOGRAPHY](#)



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

## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

## MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

October 23, Saturday: The Reverend John Pitman recorded, in [Rhode Island](#), that “The Marquis La Fyatte came to town the artillery met him fired cannon &c Rung Bells &c.”

[LAFAYETTE](#)



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

## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

## MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

1786

William Armistead, the owner of James, who at this point had begun calling himself James Armistead Lafayette, was paid off at the expense of the General Assembly of Virginia, and Armistead for his service to the revolutionary cause obtained a [manumission](#) document that gave him the status of a free negro.





THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

1789

May: [Lafayette](#) served as a representative of the French nobility to the States General during its conversion into a revolutionary National Assembly.

FRENCH REVOLUTION, I

FRENCH REVOLUTION, II

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

## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

## MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

July 11: The *Marquis de Lafayette* presented a draft “Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen” to the French Assembly.



The Assembly would declare humans to be in possession of “natural and imprescribable rights. These rights are liberty, property, personal security and resistance to oppression....”

[READ THE FULL TEXT](#)



THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

July 15: On the day after the storming of the Bastille, the *Marquis de Lafayette* was elected commander of the new national guard of Paris.



THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

1790

June 19, Saturday: The marquis de Lafayette formally and permanently renounced the title “marquis.” Henceforth in France he would consider himself to be not a member of a nobility but merely a citizen among citizens, and would be known simply as “[Lafayette](#).”<sup>4</sup>

THE FUTURE CAN BE EASILY PREDICTED IN RETROSPECT



“Stack of the Artist of Kouroo” Project

The People of Walden

4. If in this Kouroo database the name “Marquis de Lafayette” continues to be deployed, it is as a sheer matter of convenience — nothing political should be inferred from such a naming convention.





THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

1791

April 18, Monday: As King Louis and Queen [Marie Antoinette](#) attempted to leave the palace for Saint-Cloud their way was blocked by a large crowd. National Guardsmen refused an order from the *Marquis de Lafayette* to clear a path. There was a standoff for an hour and 45 minutes during which the crowd hurled abuse at the royal pair, who finally gave up and returned to the palace.

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

## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

## MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

December: The *Marquis de Lafayette* was appointed commander of the French army at Metz.



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

## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

## MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

### 1792

August 19, Sunday: Facing arrest for treason due to his support for the king and his attempts to suppress the radical democrats, the *Marquis de Lafayette* defected to the Austrians.





THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

WHAT I'M WRITING IS TRUE BUT NEVER MIND  
YOU CAN ALWAYS LIE TO YOURSELF



HDT

WHAT?

INDEX

## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

**MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE**

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

1797

The *Marquis de Lafayette* was released by the Austrians to whom he had defected in 1792.



The Hon.<sup>ble</sup> MARQUIS LAFAYETTE,  
Major General of the American Army.



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

## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

**MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE**

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

**1799**

The *Marquis de Lafayette* returned to France after his five years of internment in Austria to settle down as a gentleman farmer and a member of the chamber of deputies.





THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

1811



The USS *Constitution* went on a two-year cruise to Europe and would then go into the Washington Navy Yard for repairs. Aboard it, Doctor [George Parkman](#) was headed for France (while on the continent he would meet the Marquis de [Lafayette](#), Count von Rumford, and the Baron [Georges Cuvier](#)). Meanwhile, [John White Webster](#) would be studying medicine at Guys Hospital in London, where [John Keats](#) was a fellow student.<sup>5</sup>

5. Keats would graduate as a certified apothecary. Frequent sore throats would lead his physician to prescribe mercury, which at the time had a very general use. The restaurant in Guy's Hospital –until recently named in Keats's honor– has been transformed into a McDonalds.



## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

## MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

1812



September 28, Monday: According to the journal of [Friend Thomas B. Hazard](#) or Hafsard or Hasard of [Kingstown, Rhode Island](#), also known as “Nailer Tom,”<sup>6</sup> there was a “Ginneral Muster” on this day at Exeter, Rhode Island.

The Count von Rumford’s will was witnessed by, among others, the *Marquis de Lafayette*. He left his watches to Humphry Davy and Daniel Parker and the bulk of his estate he divided among his daughter Sarah, whom he had once abandoned, [Harvard College](#), which he had never attended, and the United States Military Academy of an army he had once betrayed.<sup>7</sup> In his dotage he was writing an article “On the Salubrity of Warm Bathing” while occupying his time playing solo bridge and chess and riding around Paris in a carriage dressed entirely in white. He was also scribbling on the *magnum opus* by which he was to be remembered,

6. He was called “Nailer Tom” because his trade was the cutting of nails from scrap iron, and in order to distinguish him from a relative known as “College Tom,” from another relative known as “Shepherd Tom,” and from his own son who –because he had fits– was known as “Pistol-Head Tom.”

7. It would be the sheerest surmise, and probably inaccurate, to infer that Benjamin Thompson had had any second thoughts about any of his activities.



## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

“The Nature and Effects of Order,” from which we have most fortunately been spared.<sup>8</sup>



**Sarah, Countess of Rumford, as of 1797**

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

*2nd day 28th of 9th M / The times a[re] serious & gloomy. The War has involved us in many miseries which I think thicken every day, where or how the many of the inhabitants of this town are to get even the common necessities of life the coming Winter is hid in dark uncertainty*

8. After his death, his daughter Sarah, angry at not having been allowed to marry and at having been forced all those years to attend an old father, decorated her home with portraits of his mistresses and used the manuscript pages to start fires in his fireplace.



THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

*I feel not a little depressed at the prospect as respects my  
self, but hope to be enabled to place my confidence in HIM who  
is not now less in power, than in the days of famine formerly*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS





## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

1821



Early in the year Fanny Wright and her sister Camilla returned from America to England, where Fanny described her impressions of the visit in VIEWS OF SOCIETY AND MANNERS IN AMERICA. Although William Fenimore Cooper would review the book as “nauseous flattery,” it would lead to a friendship with the *Marquis de Lafayette* and a visit to his estate in France.





## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

## MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

1824

➡ The [Marquis de Lafayette](#) returned to Albany, New York to pay a visit to his former revolutionary headquarters on North Pearl Street.

➡ In Washington DC, the South Portico of the White House was constructed. The park to the north of the White House was named in honor of General [Lafayette](#).

➡ When [General Lafayette](#) visited the Free African School of New-York, James McCune Smith was chosen to deliver the school's address to its illustrious visitor. He was eleven years of age and a slave (the school's name obviously was intended to imply that it did not charge any fee for instruction, rather than that its students were free black Americans).

➡ During this year and the next, Fanny Wright tacked herself and her sister onto the [Marquis de Lafayette](#)'s



entourage as he made his triumphal return to the USA, and joined with him in discussions of the problem of [slavery](#) with Madison and Jefferson. There was much awkwardness with Lafayette's family, who kept the Wright sisters at arm's length. Both of the American politicians indicated their general agreement with her plan to purchase, educate, and emancipate slaves, and then assist them in the formation of a colony outside the United States. The necessary five years having elapsed since the application of the sisters for citizenship, citizenship was granted despite their having been out of the country most of that 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





## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

## MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

 Pioneers from Virginia and New York founded Ann Arbor, Michigan.

[George Long](#) was chosen professor of ancient languages in the new University of Virginia at Charlottesville, Virginia (until becoming professor of Greek at University College in London in 1828). While in the United States of America, he would be the frequent guest of President [Thomas Jefferson](#), rector of that university.<sup>9</sup>

During [Lafayette](#)'s visit to Virginia, James Armistead Lafayette was able to bask once again in a white man's reflected glory. (A recognized veteran of the Revolutionary struggle, and a free man in a free land, we need to bear in mind that still as a black this man was not being considered as or treated as a citizen.)



In Florida, a fourth mulatto child was born to the union of the white planter Zephaniah Kingsley with his black wife Anna Kingsley. Since in 1811 Kingsley had made out [manumission](#) papers in the name of Anna, this fourth child was of course born free. Kingsley also would acknowledge paternity of five children by two other of his enslaved or formerly enslaved mistresses, "Flora Kingsley" and "Sarah Kingsley," and those of these five who had not been born free, he would likewise manumit. Kingsley had been up to, in Florida what [Jefferson](#) had been up to, in Virginia. Eventually the racial situation would harden and Kingsley would need to urge his mulatto heirs to emigrate "to some land of liberty and equal rights, where the conditions of society

9. With his 1st wife Harriet Gray of Virginia, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Selden, a judge of the Supreme Court of Arkansas, he would produce four sons and a daughter who would die in infancy. (Harriet had brought two daughters with her into her new marriage. She would die in 1841 and George Long would marry two more times.)

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

## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

are governed by some law less absurd than that of color.”



[Karl Theodor Christian Friedrich Follen](#)’s brother August Adolf Ludwig Follen (1794-1855) had been leading radical student political groups at Giessen and Heidelberg, and after having been imprisoned at Berlin for agitation (1819-1821) had taught in Aarau, Switzerland (1821-1827) and become a member of the Grand Council at Zürich. His politically active brother’s works included the song *Freie Stimmen frischer Jugend* (1819), the novel *MALAGYS UND VIVIAN* (1829), the poem *Harfen-Grüsse aus Deutschland und der Schweiz* (1823), and the epic poem *Tristans Eltern* (1857). Karl, when the assassination of Kotzebue placed him and his friend Karl Sand under suspicion in the Holy Alliance of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, had been twice arrested and tried for conspiracy in that murder. He had fled first to France and then to the canton of [Basel](#) in [Switzerland](#), and from there during this year he continued on to New-York, where he chose to be known as [Charles Follen](#). Aided by letters of introduction from [the Marquis de Lafayette](#), he would establish himself in Massachusetts society. He would become headmaster of the Round Hill School in [Northampton](#),





## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

**MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE**

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

Massachusetts, and would get married with a daughter of one Boston's most prominent families, Eliza Lee Cabot.

While teaching French and miniature painting to the boys at the Round Hill Academy, [Nicholas Marcellus Hentz](#) got married with a 24-year-old lady, Caroline Lee Whiting. In this year, publication of his A MANUAL OF FRENCH PHRASES, AND FRENCH CONVERSATIONS: ADAPTED TO WANOSTROCHT'S GRAMMAR ... (Boston: Richardson and Lord, J.H.A. Frost, Printer).



In extreme old age, Walt Whitman would reminisce for one last time about this period, and that alleged manly



## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

## MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

kiss from [Lafayette](#):

#### “Memoranda”

It must have been in 1822 or '3 that I first came to live in Brooklyn. Lived first in Front street, not far from what was then call'd “the New Ferry,” wending the river from the foot of Catharine (or Main) street to New York City.

I was a little child (was born in 1819,) but tramp'd freely about the neighborhood and town, even then; was often on the aforesaid New Ferry; remember how I was petted and deadheaded by the gatekeepers and deckhands (all such fellows are kind to little children,) and remember the horses that seem'd to me so queer as they trudg'd around in the central houses of the boats, making the water-power. (For it was just on the eve of the steam-engine, which was soon after introduced [Page 1283] on the ferries.) Edward Copeland (afterward Mayor) had a grocery store then at the corner of Front and Catharine streets.

Presently we Whitmans all moved up to Tillary street, near Adams, where my father, who was a carpenter, built a house for himself and us all. It was from here I “assisted” the personal coming of Lafayette in 1824-5 to Brooklyn. He came over the Old Ferry, as the now Fulton Ferry (partly navigated quite up to that day by ‘horse boats,’ though the first steamer had begun to be used hereabouts) was then call'd, and was receiv'd at the foot of Fulton street. It was on that occasion that the corner-stone of the Apprentices' Library, at the corner of Cranberry and Henry streets — since pull'd down — was laid by Lafayette's own hands. Numerous children arrived on the grounds, of whom I was one, and were assisted by several gentlemen to safe spots to view the ceremony. Among others, Lafayette, also helping the children, took me up — I was five years old, press'd me a moment to his breast — gave me a kiss and set me down in a safe spot. Lafayette was at that time between sixty-five and seventy years of age, with a manly figure and a kind face.

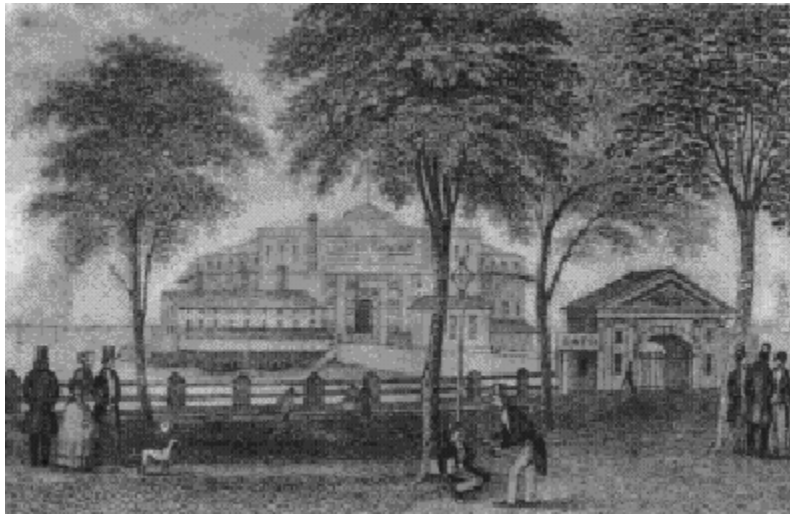


## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

## MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

➡ August 16, Monday: *Citoyen Lafayette*, the “guest of the nation” arrived in New-York harbor for his triumphal geriatric tour of the young opponent of Britain which he and his France had helped to create after their Seven Years War with Britain,<sup>10</sup> and to be the recipient of an outpouring of official gratitude and public enthusiasm. He brought with him his son George Washington Lafayette. By arrangement they disembarked at Castle Clinton in Castle Garden, where there was a public welcome ceremony. A memorial punchbowl crafted in honor of Lafayette’s visit was presumably fashioned at the time at the American Pottery Company of Jersey City NJ.



Lafayette would travel through New England to Washington DC, and thence to Monticello for a visit with Thomas Jefferson.

*Lafayette, nous sommes ici!*

—General “Black Jack” Pershing,  
arriving with US troops in France  
at the very end of the WWI trench warfare.

Ester Loughbridge, who had murdered a sister-in-law, was hanged at Carrickfergus in England (she would be the sole Englishwoman to be executed, during the entire year).

➡ August 20, Friday, early in the morning: The Boston Light Infantry fell in to honor the visiting *Marquis de Lafayette*. There was a cavalcade of 1,200 men on horseback, and they met the General at the neck after he had spent the night with Governor Eustis in Roxbury. The *Marquis* was riding in an open barouche drawn by four white horses.

➡ August 23, Monday: The touring *Marquis de Lafayette* arrived in Providence, Rhode Island.

10. We should never fail to mention in these contexts that such policies and actions are not due to warm and fuzzy affection between nations, but are due rather to the usual calculated statecraft along the lines of “The enemies of my enemies are my friends.” Nations are not individuals and neither feel emotions in the manner in which individuals feel emotions nor endure loyalties in the manner in which individuals endure loyalties, and when we encourage ourselves to believe that such things are so, we are not submitting to an innocent penchant for the preposterous but are, rather, carefully coaching ourselves in the most calculated of self-manipulations.



## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

## MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

A convention was called by the State to frame a written Constitution for the State, to which this town sent its quota of delegates. The Convention met at [Newport](#), and formed a Constitution, which was submitted to the freemen, and was rejected. There was an almost unanimous vote in this town in its favor. - On the receipt of intelligence that Lafayette had again arrived in this country, the bells were rung, and the great guns were fired in this town. A Town meeting was called, a resolution was passed to invite this friend of American and human rights, to visit this town, and a committee of arrangements was appointed, consisting of the Town Council, and such as they might associate with them, to carry out the objects of the meeting. The distinguished visitor arrived at the westerly line of the town in Olneyville, August 23, at noon, where he was met and addressed by the committee of arrangements, and with them, was escorted by a vast civic and military procession to the State House. The streets were lined with citizens eager to see their country's friend, the companion in arms and beloved of Washington; and thousands of "happy human faces" gave him evidence that he was a welcome and honored guest. He was conducted to the Senate Chamber, where he was received by the Governor, and was then introduced by the Committee to the crowd of citizens, who pressed forward to touch the patriot's hand. He dined with the Committee and other citizens, reviewed the troops after dinner, and then departed for Boston. In front of the State House, he was recognized by Captain Stephen Olney as an old comrade, and their mutual rapturous joy, at this meeting, produced a strong sensation on the surrounding crowd.



August 31, Tuesday: [Hector Berlioz](#) wrote from Paris, replying to a scornful letter from his father: "I am driven involuntarily towards a magnificent career –no other adjective can be applied to the career of artist– and not towards my doom. For I believe I shall succeed; yes, I believe it ... I wish to make a name for myself, I wish to leave some trace of my existence on this earth; and so strong was the feeling –which was an entirely honorable one– that I would rather be Gluck or Mehul dead than what I am in the flower of my age."

On the day that [Captain Jones Very](#) and his 11-year-old cabin boy son [Jones Very, Jr.](#) arrived back in Salem from their voyage to New Orleans, France, and Portugal, the *Marquis de Lafayette* was being paraded through the streets of Salem along with his American friend, Fanny Wright. Father and son may well have witnessed this event. In addition, the mother, Lydia Very, may on this day have had an opportunity not only to see but



## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

also to speak with Fanny Wright, her personal “idol.”



The French luminary, who had been to Ipswich before, honored the place that evening with a second visit. Unfortunately he and his suite were delayed en route by rain and mud and, after having been expected most of the day, they did not enter the packed meetinghouse until between seven and eight in the evening. He was addressed by Nathaniel Lord, Esq. and made a short reply before being conducted to Nathaniel Treadwell's inn, where he kibbitzed with some Revolutionary soldiers while obtaining refreshments. The following morning at 10 o'clock he would depart with his suite for Newburyport “amid the benedictions of many hearts.” Unlike the canker-worm, this general would not again return.

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

*3rd day - In the morning attended School Committee & in the Afternoon the Meeting for Sufferings, both which made adjournment till tomorrow - lodged again at [MB](#),*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



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

## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

**MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE**

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN



September 1: General [Lafayette](#) and his suite departed Ipswich at 10AM for Newburyport “amid the benedictions of many hearts.” Unlike the canker-worm, this general would not again return. The weather was so inclement that they would not arrive in Newburyport until too late in the evening for any reception, but the town cannon would be discharged anyway, to alert the residents to his arrival.



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

*4th day - in dilligent service under my different appointments in society, from the Y Meeting, with my mind much engaged in the service, no part of which was attended with more solid weight than our visit to the children in the School, in the girls department, our frd [M Brown](#) was concerned to impart weighty council, & was followed by a baptising supplication from Alice Rathbone & testimony from Hannah Dennis - & was a most interesting opportunity - In the boys school much good council was imparted by several of the committee & I hope our labours will not be soon forgotten -*

*After the service of this day was over I went in to [Providence](#), set the evening with Dorcas Brown & lodged at Welcome Congdons. -*

**RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS**



## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

## MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

➡ September 2, Thursday: The *Marquis de Lafayette* breakfasted in Newburyport on yet another rainy day, and William Lloyd Garrison was among the hundreds of townspeople who obtained his handshake at the Tracy mansion on State Street (a building which now houses the town's public library) prior to his departure for Concord.



When the illustrious *citoyen* reached Concord, Squire Samuel Hoar, on behalf of all, rose to deliver the welcome.

*Lafayette, nous sommes ici!*



—General “Black Jack” Pershing,  
arriving with US troops in France  
at the very end of the WWI trench warfare.

Unfortunately, Squire Hoar did this in a manner which would begin a long and bitter controversy with Lexington over which town's militia had been the first to fire upon the colonial army in America, by pointing out in his speech of welcome that it had been at the Old North Bridge over the Concord River rather than during the prior slaughter on the green in Lexington town that “the first forcible resistance” had been offered by the militia to the army. Before this visit by the *marquis*, there had in fact been very little note taken either in Concord or in Lexington of the anniversary of the April 19th dustup between the militia and the army. This invidious discrimination between two outbreaks of smallarms fire would produce a “storm of protest” from indignant Lexingtonians. Major Elias Phinney of Lexington would begin to pull together the depositions of survivors, none of whom had forgotten any details of the “battle” and some of whom were finding that they were able to recall details that hadn't actually happened.

When Mary Moody Emerson was introduced to the general, she coquettishly told him that since she had been at the time a newborn infant, she also could lay claims to having been “‘in arms’ at the Concord fight.”<sup>11</sup>

John Shepard Keyes would later preserve a dim memory of having been pulled by a sister out of the way of the horses that drew Lafayette through Concord, and of the pageantry of that very special day.

Franklin Benjamin Sanborn would later allege that Henry Thoreau had been able to summon a childhood

11. I don't know whether this presentation of Mary Moody Emerson to Lafayette occurred earlier during this day, in Newburyport, or later, in Concord.



## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

## MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

memory of this event, which would have occurred subsequent to his 7th birthday, but Thoreau's memory of the event would have been rather more like the trace memory of Keynes ([John Shepard Keyes](#)) and nothing like Walt Whitman's — for Walt's memory much later (a memory produced for the amazement of his friend [John Burroughs](#)), was that somehow he had obtained for himself a manly kiss:

On the visit of General Lafayette to this country, in 1824, he came over to Brooklyn in state, and rode through the city. The children of the schools turn'd out to join in the welcome. An edifice for a free public library for youths was just then commencing, and Lafayette consented to stop on his way and lay the corner-stone. Numerous children arriving on the ground, where a huge irregular excavation for the building was already dug, surrounded with heaps of rough stone, several gentlemen assisted in lifting the children to safe or convenient spots to see the ceremony. Among the rest, Lafayette, also helping the children, took up the five-year-old Walt Whitman, and pressing the child a moment to his breast, and giving him a kiss, handed him down to a safe spot in the excavation.

— John Burroughs.



Abba Alcott would love to recount, in her old age, how her aunt Dorothy Sewall Quincy met the *marquis* at the ball held in his honor. We may be able to judge the nature of the reception and ball at which Dorothy Sewall Quincy “met her *marquis*” —presumably in [Boston](#) rather than in [Concord](#) where there would not have been an adequate infrastructure of edifices, servants, and the paraphernalia of privilege— by considering that the visit of this distinguished “friend of America,” who had been declared a guest of the nation by President James Monroe and by the federal Congress, was our nation's chief social excitement of this year.

In Philadelphia, for instance, the celebrations had occupied several days, with the good general [Lafayette](#) bowing with grace of manner and greeting each lady and gentleman presented to him with “How do you do?”



## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

## MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

in very careful English, and the following account subsequently appeared in Niles' Weekly Register:



#### THE NATION'S GUEST

On Monday morning, the 4th inst., about three hundred children of both sexes, from the different schools in Philadelphia, were arranged in the State House yard to receive General La Fayette: the spectacle was most beautiful and highly interesting.

In the evening he attended a grand ball at the theatre: the lobby of which was converted into a magnificent saloon, adorned with beautiful rose, orange and lemon trees, in full bearing, and a profusion of shrubbery, pictures, busts, banners with classical inscriptions, etc., all illuminated with a multitude of lamps. For the dancers there were two compartments, the house and the stage; the upper part of the former was hung with scarlet drapery, studded with golden stars, while the great chandelier, with two additional ones, and a row of wax tapers, arranged over the canopy, shed down a blaze of light. The first and second tiers of boxes were crowded with ladies in the richest apparel, as spectators of the dazzling array. Beyond the proscenium the stage division wore the appearance of an Eastern pavilion in a garden, terminating with a view of an extended sea and landscape, irradiated by the setting sun, and meant to typify the Western world. The company began to assemble soon after seven o'clock, and consisted of two thousand or more persons, of whom 600 or 700 were invited strangers. Twenty-two hundred tickets had been issued. No disorder occurred in the streets, with the arrival and departure of the carriages, which formed a line along the adjoining squares.

General La Fayette appeared at nine o'clock and was received at the door by the managers of the ball. He was conducted the whole length of the apartments through an avenue formed by the ladies to the bottom of the stage, where Mrs. Morris, Governor Shulze, and the Mayer waited to greet him in form: the full band playing an appropriate air during his progress. As soon as he was seated, the dancers were called, and at least four hundred were immediately on the floor. The dancing did not cease until near five o'clock, though the company began to retire about three. At twelve, one of the managers, from an upper box, proclaimed a toast "to the nation's guest," which was hailed with enthusiasm and accompanied by the descent of a banner from the ceiling. Behind this was suddenly displayed a portrait of the general, with allegorical figures.

A short while later, churning this topic, Niles' Weekly Register offered information about the sexual overtones



## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

## MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

of toasts which had been offered at a similar upscale bash in [Baltimore](#), and the manner in which such gallantries had been offered and received:



When the music for the dancing ceased, the military band of the first rifle regiment played the most pleasing and fashionable airs.... Just before the ladies of the first tables retired, General La Fayette requested permission to give the following toast, which was received in a manner that reflected credit on the fair objects of it: "The [Baltimore](#) ladies – the old gratitude of a young soldier mingles with the respectful sense of new obligation conferred on a veteran." The ladies rose and saluted the general, and the sensation and effect is not to be described; when he sat down there was a burst of applause from all the gentlemen present.

Need we explore the overtones of this toast? The old French general is relying upon the national stereotypes according to which Frenchmen in tight breeches are "gallant," and is reminiscing about when he and his fellows were young and horny, traveling around in magnificent uniforms diddling the lovely young colonial maidens. He is saying to these ladies at the banquet "Maybe it was you I swived with when you were much younger, and you will remember but not I, or consider that maybe it was your mama," and he was saying to their husbands as well, "Maybe it was your wife I swived with when we were so much younger, and she will remember but not I and she will most certainly not tell you about it, or maybe it was your mama, or your wife's mama." He remembers youthful delights and is grateful. [Lafayette](#) says all this in the most careful innuendo, "and the sensation and effect is not to be described." What could the American males do but applaud wildly? –They couldn't very well rush the main table and shove this codger's head into his soup, could they?

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

*5th day Morng - called a little while at Jos Anthonys, then came on board the Packet & got home in about five hours - This little jaunt [jaunt] to [Providence](#) has been attended with depression on account of the inconvenience of leaving home when I have considerable of my own to attend too, & my outward circumstances require my attention - yet I have (I trust) humbly to acknowledge an evidence of divine favour & even an enlargement of my views & exercises which is worth sacrifice & even suffering for & as to my spiritual condition I have returned refreshed & enlivened, with renew'd desires for myself & the society of which I am a member, that I may grow in grace, & there by become increasingly usefull to the latter*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

## MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

## PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

## To the Inhabitants of Concord.



THE Concord Gazette & Middlesex Freeman, of Sept. 4th, notices the reception of Gen. La Fayette in this town. This notice is understood to have received the sanction of some of the extensive Committee, who planned the arrangements for the day. Some have said that an active committee-man wrote the account to suit himself. But, by some, this is denied. Yet all admit, that the majority of the Committee adopted the account as true. Still, this account, though it contains no single assertion which is really false, conveys a wrong impression to the reader. It intimates, if it does not say, that the "Ladies who prepared and set out the refreshments of the bower" gave them as a voluntary tribute to the Hero. It also leaves one to suppose, that the whole expenses of the occasion were defrayed by a few public-spirited persons of both sexes who had placed themselves in the front ranks, and contrived to show themselves as no small advantage in presence of the illustrious Guest.

To correct these mistakes this sheet is written. It is intended to state the truth; and it is the common wish that the truth, without varnish or colouring should be told; and with the truth the Citizens will rest satisfied. To receive Gen. La Fayette in Concord with appropriate ceremonies and respect, a Committee of fifteen was appointed, by a considerable meeting of their townsmen. This Committee served, and an address to the General by their Chairman, spoke the feelings and gratitude of the people with ability, and gave universal satisfaction. Yet in some parts of the committee's doings, there was a strange spirit discovered. In selecting persons to appear in the presence of the Hero, there was a singular display of—judgment shall it be called? No, it was not judgment; it was preference and caprice.—This was noticed at the time, but called out no peculiar expression of disapprobation. But, this reception, parade, or entertainment had a tail to it. There was a bill to be paid; or, to speak more euphemistically, there were an infinite number of bills to be met. The refreshments voluntarily furnished by the Ladies were to be paid for by the public. As ounce of tea, a slice of bacon, a quarter of sugar, or a shilling's worth of clams, wherever bought or by whoever furnished, had not been furnished without being charged in a bill, and was now to be paid for. The persons who were for excluding their neighbors from joining in making ready the ceremonies, were now not so very anxious to exclude the same neighbors from paying the bill or bills. They who received the General as if they themselves constituted the whole town, and were resolved to appear as the only persons of consequence at his reception, were not so very desirous to exclude others from the privilege of bearing the expense. These remarks it is thought apply not to the whole of the Committee. Some of their number would have preferred a liberal course; and these liberal minds were now averse to inflicting a tax on the town, to bear the expense, incurred, to enable a few persons to display their own personal consequence to advantage.

The warrant for town-meeting on Nov. 1st, contained an article "to see if the town will defray the expense of the reception of Gen. La Fayette." When this was known it produced a strong excitement. There were numbers in town, who had been excluded from aiding in the reception, who were yet so zealous and enthusiastic for the companion of Washington, that they voluntarily contributed enough to defray the whole of these expenses, and would not let it be said, that in Concord it was necessary to lay a town-tax for the reception of the General; they would not suffer it to be said, that this town had not liberal minded citizens enough to pay eighty dollars for the honour of

seeing and welcoming Gen. La Fayette, without the infliction of a tax.

Let it be remembered, that most of these men, are the very persons whom a majority of the Committee excluded from the ceremonies, when Gen. La Fayette was here. They had no fault with the reception, except that so few were allowed to share in it. With parts of it they are much pleased. The military parade was an honour to the town and County; they are proud of it. Indeed had the whole business been conducted on a liberal scale; had all the citizens been allowed to aid in conducting it, no dissatisfaction would have been felt. As it is, many are not pleased. Many have had injustice done them by being excluded; while it is conceived that some individuals have had great injustice done them by being allowed to make themselves seen too much. Be this as it may, it concerns every one to have the matter rightly understood in this town; and beyond this town of Concord let not these things be told.

The following is a Statement of the Expenses incurred at the reception of Gen. La Fayette, September, 1824.

E. THOMPSON'S BILL for Refreshment furnished the troops on duty that day, viz.  
 50 Mugs of drink before his arrival, at 1s \$15 33  
 \*10 Bottles of Spirit after his arrival, at 46s 12 00—\$25 33

JOSUAH BUTTRICK, Jr.'s BILL  
 To his expense in going to Boston after a Dagle player, 3 75

SAMUEL DAVIS' BILL  
 For Powder & Flannel to make cartridges for artillery, 18 17

JOSIAH DAVIS' BILL  
 For Sundries furnished the Bower, viz.  
 6 lb. Coffee, at 20 cts. - - - - 1 20  
 3 doz. Eggs 14 cts. - - - - 42  
 1 lb. Butter, - - - - 17  
 27 lb. Ham, at 12½ cts. - - - - 3 38  
 5 Bottles Wine of Davenport, at 6s. - 5 00  
 Making Bower by G. Proctor, - - - 5 00  
 Abel Conant's attendance of himself and boy, 1 00  
 Bread of Jarvis, - - - - 1 00  
 ½ lb. Loaf Sugar, 1s. - - - - 1 33—\$18 50

DANIEL SHATTUCK'S BILL  
 7 lb. Currants, at 25 cts. - - - - 1 75  
 7 lb. Sugar, - - - - 75  
 6 lb. White Sugar, at 14 cts. - - - 84  
 ½ lb. Cloves, - - - - 40  
 7 lb. Box Raisins, at 20 cts. - - - 1 40  
 ½ lb. Nutmegs, - - - - 63  
 7 lb. 12 oz. Loaf Sugar, at 1s. - - - 1 29  
 Crockery lent and broken, - - - - 95  
 Expense in notifying Capt. DAVIS, of Jones by William Whiting, - - - - 63  
 Damage of Loader, - - - - 1 20—9 84

MOSES DAVIS' BILL  
 4 doz. Eggs, at 1s. - - - - 67  
 ½ lb. HYSON Tea, - - - - 28—95

WILLIAM WHITING'S BILL  
 8 lb. Butter at 1s. - - - - 1 33  
 6 doz. Eggs, 12½ cts. - - - - 75  
 Cash paid for attendance at Table, - - 1 25—\$3 33

\$19 67

The above items are copied exactly from the bill given in, and which was laid before the town. There was another item of \$2, which made the whole bill \$21 67; This amount was received and receipted for by Col. DANIEL SHATTUCK, in behalf of the Committee of Arrangements.

\* Eight dollars of this item were refused by the commanders of the Concord Independent Companies.

† This charge is now omitted in the bill, because it was made without the consent of the persons for whom it was kindly set down by the liberality of friends. This money too was refunded, as having been paid unadvisedly.



THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

1825



William H. Day was born in New-York. His father would die and he would be adopted by a white reformer of [Northampton](#). He would attend school there, before being apprenticed to the print shop of a newspaper.

The geriatric general [Lafayette](#) visited [Northampton](#).

Through family political connections and the assistance of Senator [Sam Houston](#), the 19-year-old [Matthew Fontaine Maury](#) joined the Navy as a midshipman on board the frigate *Brandywine*, which in the second half of that year would be carrying the Marquis home to France.

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

## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

## MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN



On his triumphal tour of the United States of America, [Lafayette](#) visited the state house in Raleigh, [North Carolina](#). There he inspected the Antonio Canova statue of George Washington that had been commissioned in 1818 (remarking that it more closely resembled him than Washington).



Antonio Canova's Roman-clad statue of Washington would be destroyed by fire in 1831.



June: The Marquis de [Lafayette](#) visited Geneva.

Things had reached such a pretty pass in England, that the House of Commons was debating whether a citizen could legitimately refuse to accept the government's paper banknotes with pretty printed images on them in full payment for an obligation at face value, and demand instead to be paid in gold coins with pretty embossed images on them.



## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

## MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN



June 9, Thursday: The *Marquis de Lafayette*, touring America, arrived in Rome, New York, on the *Governor Clinton* via the [Erie Canal](#).

Suleika II D.717, a song by Franz Schubert to words of [Johann Wolfgang von Goethe](#), was performed for the initial time, in the Jagor'schersaal, Berlin. Other Schubert songs also were performed to great success.

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

*5th day 9th of 6 M / Our Meeting tho' small was a season of favour a time in which celestial dew fell on some minds to their Strengthening & comfort. – James Hazard David Buffum & Father Rodman were engaged in lively seasonable & pertinent testimonys & James Hazard appeared in the conclusion in humble supplication*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



June 10, Friday: [Fryderyk Franciszek Chopin](#) played at a charity concert in Warsaw where he engages in lengthy improvisations. A critic for the Leipzig Allgemeine Musikalische Zeitung was present. His review marks the 1st time that Chopin's fame travels outside of Poland.

[Johann Nepomuk Hummel](#) was given honorary membership in the Societe de Musique, Geneva.

Pharamond, an opera by Adrien Boieldieu, Berton and Rodolphe Kreutzer to words of Ancelot, Guiraud, and Soumet, was performed for the initial time, in the Academie Royale de Musique, Paris. The work was presented for the coronation of Charles X.

The *Marquis de Lafayette*, touring America, arrived in Whitesboro, New York, on the *Governor Clinton* via the [Erie Canal](#).



June 16, Thursday: In [Boston](#), a lavish reception was given for the *Marquis de Lafayette* at the home of Mayor Josiah Quincy, Sr. A 15-year-old [Margaret Fuller](#) attended with her parents.

In Weimar, [Johann Wolfgang von Goethe](#) received two packages from composers. One includes piano quartets from [Felix Mendelssohn](#). The other contained some songs to Goethe poems from [Franz Schubert](#). Although Goethe would write a long letter of thanks to Mendelssohn he would not respond to Schubert (this would be not only the first but also the sole occasion on which Schubert would attempt to approach the poet).



June 20, Monday: The [Marquis de Lafayette](#) visited the unfinished [Eastern State Penitentiary](#) on Fairmount Avenue in Philadelphia.

In his 2d Birmingham concert, Franz Liszt presented an overture (presumably the overture to his unperformed opera Don Sanche).

Per the journal of [Albert Gallatin](#)'s son James as recorded in THE DIARY OF JAMES GALLATIN:

*We are all very happy here [at Friendship Hill]. The country is beautiful and mamma certainly has the art of making everybody comfortable. Josephine is delicate but loves the good air here,*





## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

*particularly for our boy, who is growing apace. Father worships him at a distance. A few days since I told father for the first time of Mr. Adams' letter to me of February last. I had written privately to Mr. Adams informing him of father's reasons for refusing the Treasury under his administration. Father has always been above suspicion and I may frankly say (although he is my father) that he is the only one of either party who has not fallen into some error which has cast suspicion on their motives. This Mr. Adams frankly acknowledges in his letter to me. When I read this paragraph I could see father's evident gratification at the opinion held of him by a political opponent-and that opponent the actual President of the United States. We drifted into reminiscences of Paris. Father's heart is there and in Geneva, but only stern duty keeps him here.*

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

*2nd day 20 of 6 M / Sister Elizabeth left us with her husband & child for home. - Sister Ruth accompying them as far as [Providence](#) where she intends to spend a few days in hopes a change of Air may be beneficial to her health. -*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



July 17, Sunday: In [Newport, Rhode Island](#), Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

*1st day 17th of 7 M / Our Meetings were both small & to me dry seasons, but I expect some thought there was some favour as we had preaching in both, but none of it of a stamp that stood very high in my mind. -  
Took tea at D Buffums, who is complaining & not at Meeting he appears to have some fever, but better*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

[Daniel Webster](#) wrote from [Niagara Falls](#):

My dear Mrs. Blake,  
Before leaving here I wish to say an additional word or two on the subject of the Falls, by way of explaining or correcting some things in my letter.  
In the first place I said, I think, that Goat Island was midway of the Rapids. This may lead to an erroneous opinion. The Rapids in fact, commence precisely at the head of Goat Island, We may stand at the head of the island, and look up and see a mild and even surface. The shore is level to the water, and we may amuse ourselves by throwing in sticks, and speculating on their course, either to the British or American Fall.  
In the next place, I am convinced that I over-estimated both the breadth of the stream and the amount of water on the American side. I think the stream is not more than one fourth as wide as on the other side; and the proportion of water still less.  
In the last place, when saying that the rock over which the river





## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

falls is limestone, I ought to have added that this limestone constituted but a part of the bank or wall. The first, or upper fifty feet, is limestone, lying in regular strata, as I have mentioned; the next hundred feet is a soft slate stone, which yields in some measure to the action of air, frost, and water. It comes off in small parcels, and is easily picked out of the sides of the bank. I pulled off a piece six feet long, as straight as a walking stick, and not much larger. As these pieces fall down they become pulverized, and turn to a sort of earth. The wearing away of this slate stone necessarily lets fall the limestone from above. Table Rock is the projecting platform of limestone.

The slate stone underneath it is already worn away a great depth into the bank; and Table Rock will one day doubtless precipitate itself into the river.

At the bottom of this course of slate stone, just about even with the surface of the river, commences another kind of stone. It seems to be a red sandstone, lying in very thin layers. It is of so bright a color that it may sometimes be seen, forming the bottom of the river, where the water is very deep.

You will excuse me, my dear Mrs. Blake, for adding these remarks to my long and tedious letter. It is doubtful whether I shall ever see the Falls again. You will be here at some time, and I hope soon. I will not promise myself, that, as you view the scene, you will find any great correspondence between the view itself and my account of it; but I trust you will call to mind those who have been over the spot before you, and be willing to remember even this unsuccessful attempt to describe it to you by Your affectionate and faithful,

D. WEBSTER.

P. S. We set out this morning for home.

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

## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN



July: The Reverend [Jared Sparks](#) reviewed [HOBOMOK](#): A TALE OF EARLY TIMES in the [North American Review](#) and found that although the plot was in bad taste, the writing in this first New England historical novel was of “agreeable style.” Sales picked up, and the “anonymous” author [Lydia Maria Child](#) would become something of a darling in [Boston](#)’s cultured society. One story has it that when the *Marquis de Lafayette* kissed her hand, the young lady ventured that she would never again wash it. That may or may not be a shaggy-hand story — but Maria did indeed promptly begin to attend a school to learn French.



*HOBOMOK*



## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

## MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN



Our national birthday, the 4th of July:<sup>12</sup> In Washington DC, taking part in a 4th-of-July parade that included a stage representing 24 states, mounted on wheels, President John Quincy Adams marched from the White House to the Capitol building.

In [Boston](#), members of the military shared breakfast at the Exchange Coffee House (which must be what war is all about, unless you have a need to offer some alternate explanation).

Construction began on Connecticut's [Farmington Canal](#), from Massachusetts to Paumanok Long Island Sound, along the Connecticut River.

New York governor De Witt Clinton and Ohio governor Jeremiah Morrow presided at the groundbreaking for the [Ohio and Erie Canal](#) at Licking Summit, Ohio.

The geriatric general [Lafayette](#) came to Brooklyn to lay the cornerstone for the Apprentices' Library, and 6-year-old Walt Whitman was present along with other children. Some of the children were lifted to spots where they could see, and 36 years later Whitman would reminisce that it had been the general himself who had lifted him: "It is one of the dearest of the boyish memories of the writer, that he now only saw, but was touched by the hands, and taken a moment to the breast of the immortal old Frenchman." Young Whitman was so impressed by this event that he would write it up a total of three times (on one occasion he produced

12. [Nathaniel Hawthorne](#)'s 21st birthday.



## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

## MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

this memory of a manly kiss for the amazement of his buddy [John Burroughs](#)). No story such as this loses anything in the retelling, and by the time he would get to the 3d version he would not be merely handled at that 4th-of-July dedication long ago — but bussed as well:



On the visit of General Lafayette to this country, in 1824, he came over to Brooklyn in state, and rode through the city. The children of the schools turn'd out to join in the welcome. An edifice for a free public library for youths was just then commencing, and Lafayette consented to stop on his way and lay the corner-stone. Numerous children arriving on the ground, where a huge irregular excavation for the building was already dug, surrounded with heaps of rough stone, several gentlemen assisted in lifting the children to safe or convenient spots to see the ceremony. Among the rest, Lafayette, also helping the children, took up the five-year-old Walt Whitman, and pressing the child a moment to his breast, and giving him a kiss, handed him down to a safe spot in the excavation.

— John Burroughs.

### CELEBRATING OUR B-DAY

So who cares what actually happened?

Walt would be learning his letters in a [Quaker](#) school in Brooklyn which taught according to the system pioneered in England by Friend Joseph Lancaster. The class size was a hundred and the children were seated at desks in groups of ten. Some of the older children were assigned as monitors and gave instruction, while the room was supervised by a single adult.



September 8, Thursday: The Marquis de [Lafayette](#) headed back toward France, aboard the [USS Brandywine](#).

Franz Schubert's Erstes Offertorium D.136 for vocal soloist, clarinet, orchestra, and organ, Zweites Offertorium D.223 for soprano, orchestra, and organ, and a setting of Tantum ergo D.739 for chorus, orchestra, and organ, were all performed for the initial time, in the Maria-Trost-Kirche of Vienna.

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

*5th day 8th of 9 M / At Meeting a short but good testimony from Father Rodman - Tho Rainy well attended - & I thought as little life was experienced in my own particular but it is indeed a low time with me -*

### RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS



## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

## MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

1830

➡ A marble bust of [General Lafayette](#) was sculpted by P.J. David d'Angers. (The next time the Library of Congress would be almost totally destroyed in a fire, a bust of Lafayette would be burned and, to replace it, the federal government would purchase this bust by d'Angers.)

➡ July: The “Swing Riots” spread from England to the continent of Europe. In what would be known as the July Revolution, King Charles X, the last Bourbon monarch of France, was replaced by the constitutional monarch Louis-Philippe of the House of Orléans — who would oblige all civil servants to swear an oath of loyalty. The “[Doctrinaires](#),” the political grouping to which [Professor François Pierre Guillaume Guizot](#) belonged, fell from influence.

The *Marquis* [de Lafayette](#) was in command of the national guard that helped effect this replacement.



[François-Auguste-René, vicomte de Chateaubriand](#) found it impossible to mouth the necessary oath of loyalty to the new “bourgeois” monarch. Because of a plan he formed to write about the arrest of the duchesse de Berry, he would be prosecuted by the new administration, although its prosecution would prove unsuccessful. Henceforward, Chateaubriand would be concentrating on his autobiographical *MÉMOIRES D'OUTRE-TOMBE* and his *ÉTUDES HISTORIQUES*, planned as an introduction to a grand history of France.





## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

## MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN



July 29, Wednesday: In what is sometimes termed the “July Revolution,” after several hours of heavy fighting, citizens captured the Louvre and the Tuileries. Royal troops begin to fraternize with revolutionaries. A provisional government was formed at the Hotel de Ville under Marie Jean Paul Roch Yves Gilbert Motier, [Marquis de Lafayette](#). [Hector Berlioz](#) composed through the day as bullets hit the wall of the Institute, just across the Seine from the Louvre. At 5:00PM, he turned in his Prix de Rome cantata, *Le mort de Sardanaple*, and left the Institute to go to Mme Moke’s to see if his lover Camille was all right. He then searched for three hours for arms with which to join the uprising. He reported for duty at the Hotel de Ville with two hunting pistols, one bullet and a little powder. Among those looting the Tuileries was Alexandre Dumas, pere. He was so flattered to find a copy of his own book *CHRISTINE* in the royal apartments that he took it with him. King Charles X of France was deposed. He was succeeded by Bourbon duc d’Orléans, who would lead France, for 18 years, as King Louis Philippe.



July 31, Friday: Louis-Philippe de France, duc d’Orleans was appointed Lieutenant-General of France by the 91 deputies remaining in Paris. Appearing before a hostile crowd at the Hotel de Ville, Louis-Philippe and the [Marquis de Lafayette](#), draped by a large “people’s flag” tricolor, embraced while onlookers shouted their approval. Republicans issued demands for universal male suffrage, complete press freedom, disestablishment of the Catholic Church, and the end of hereditary nobility.

By this point x had managed to secure another extension from his publisher Gosselin, for turning in the manuscript for his novel x.



## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

1831



[Mrs. Eliza Ware Rotch Farrar](#)'s THE STORY OF THE LIFE OF [LAFAYETTE](#) AS TOLD BY A FATHER TO HIS CHILDREN.

In the rare books collection of the [Concord Free Public Library](#) we now find a volume from the library of [Henry Thoreau](#), bearing the autograph of [John Thoreau, Jr.](#), and we notice that although this volume alleged that it was a translation of materials by “Adrien Marie Legendre,” actually it consisted primarily of the instructional materials of [Professor Charles Davies](#): ELEMENTS OF GEOMETRY; WITH NOTES. TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH OF A.M. LEGENDRE, MEMBER OF THE INSTITUTE, AND OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR AND OF THE ROYAL SOCIETIES OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH, &C. FOR THE USE OF THE STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY AT CAMBRIDGE, NEW ENGLAND ... BY [JOHN FARRAR](#) (Boston: Hilliard, Gray, Little & Wilkins, 1831).

(Google Books has made something similar to this available in electronic text, to wit an 1830 2d edition of the same materials published by White, Gallaher, & White; Collins & Hannay; and James Ryan of New-York and allegedly edited by a David Brewster, LL.D.)

“A.-M. LEGENDRE”



January: The *Marquis de Lafayette* retired from public life.



## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

1832



The rich American naval lieutenant [Uriah Phillips Levy](#) gave a commission to a fashionable French sculptor,



Pierre-Jean David D'Anger, for a 7' 6" erection in the memory of [Thomas Jefferson](#) (in life, Jefferson had stood every bit as tall as our William Jefferson Clinton, at 6' 2½"). The statuary was to hold a quill pen in its right hand and the [Declaration of Independence](#) in its left, and stand before the White House as the epitome of everything a Founding Father needed to be. So that the Paris sculptor could model this deceased subject



THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

without a sitter, Levy borrowed an 1821 Thomas Sully portrait of Jefferson from the *Marquis de Lafayette*.





## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

## MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

Table of Altitudes



Yoda	2 ' 0 "
Lavinia Warren	2 ' 8 "
Tom Thumb, Jr.	3 ' 4 "
Lucy (Australopithecus Afarensis)	3 ' 8 "
Hervé Villechaize ("Fantasy Island")	3 ' 11"
Charles Proteus Steinmetz	4 ' 0 "
<a href="#">Mary Moody Emerson</a> per FBS (1)	4 ' 3 "
Alexander Pope	4 ' 6 "
Benjamin Lay	4 ' 7 "
Gary Coleman ("Arnold Jackson")	4 ' 8 "
<a href="#">Queen Victoria with osteoporosis</a>	4 ' 8 "
<a href="#">Queen Victoria as adult</a>	4 ' 10 "
Margaret Mitchell	4 ' 10 "
length of newer military musket	4 ' 10"
Charlotte Brontë	4 ' 10-11"
Harriet Beecher Stowe	4 ' 11"
Laura Ingalls Wilder	4 ' 11"
a rather tall adult Pygmy male	4 ' 11"
<a href="#">John Keats</a>	5 ' 0 "
Clara Barton	5 ' 0 "
Isambard Kingdom Brunel	5 ' 0 "
Andrew Carnegie	5 ' 0 "
Thomas de Quincey	5 ' 0 "
Stephen A. Douglas	5 ' 0 "
Danny DeVito	5 ' 0 "
Immanuel Kant	5 ' 0 "
<a href="#">William Wilberforce</a>	5 ' 0 "
Mae West	5 ' 0 "
Mother Teresa	5 ' 0 "
Deng Xiaoping	5 ' 0 "
Dred Scott	5 ' 0 " (±)
Captain William Bligh of HMS <i>Bounty</i>	5 ' 0 " (±)
<a href="#">Harriet Tubman</a>	5 ' 0 " (±)
<a href="#">Mary Moody Emerson</a> per FBS (2)	5 ' 0 " (±)
<a href="#">John Brown of Providence, Rhode Island</a>	5 ' 0 " (+)
Bette Midler	5 ' 1 "
Jemmy Button	5 ' 2 "





## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

## MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

Margaret Mead	5' 2 "
R. Buckminster "Bucky" Fuller	5' 2 "
Yuri Gagarin the astronaut	5' 2 "
William Walker	5' 2 "
<a href="#">Horatio Alger, Jr.</a>	5' 2 "
length of older military musket	5' 2 "
the artist formerly known as Prince	5' 2 1/2"
typical female of Thoreau's period	5' 2 1/2"
Francis of Assisi	5' 3 "
Voltaire	5' 3 "
Mohandas Gandhi	5' 3 "
Sammy Davis, Jr.	5' 3 "
Kahlil Gibran	5' 3 "
Friend Daniel Ricketson	5' 3 "
The Reverend <a href="#">Gilbert White</a>	5' 3 "
Nikita Khrushchev	5' 3 "
Sammy Davis, Jr.	5' 3 "
Truman Capote	5' 3 "
Kim Jong Il (North Korea)	5' 3 "
Stephen A. "Little Giant" Douglas	5' 4 "
Francisco Franco	5' 4 "
President <a href="#">James Madison</a>	5' 4 "
<a href="#">Iosef Vissarionovich Dzugashvili "Stalin"</a>	5' 4 "
Alan Ladd	5' 4 "
Pablo Picasso	5' 4 "
Truman Capote	5' 4 "
Queen Elizabeth	5' 4 "
<a href="#">Ludwig van Beethoven</a>	5' 4 "
Typical Homo Erectus	5' 4 "
typical Neanderthal adult male	5' 4 1/2"
Alan Ladd	5' 4 1/2"
comte de Buffon	5' 5 " (-)
<a href="#">Captain Nathaniel Gordon</a>	5' 5 "
Charles Manson	5' 5 "
Audie Murphy	5' 5 "
Harry Houdini	5' 5 "
Hung Hsiu-ch'üan 洪秀全	5' 5 "
Marilyn Monroe	5' 5 1/2"



## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

T.E. Lawrence "of Arabia"	5' 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
average runaway male American slave	5' 5-6 "
Charles Dickens	5' 6? "
<a href="#">President Benjamin Harrison</a>	5' 6 "
<a href="#">President Martin Van Buren</a>	5' 6 "
<a href="#">James Smithson</a>	5' 6 "
<a href="#">Louisa May Alcott</a>	5' 6 "
<a href="#">Johann Wolfgang von Goethe</a>	5' 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
<a href="#">Napoleon Bonaparte</a>	5' 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
Emily Brontë	5' 6-7 "
<a href="#">Henry Wadsworth Longfellow</a>	5' ? "
average height, seaman of 1812	5' 6.85 "
Oliver Reed Smoot, Jr.	5' 7 "
minimum height, British soldier	5' 7 "
<a href="#">President John Adams</a>	5' 7 "
<a href="#">President John Quincy Adams</a>	5' 7 "
<a href="#">President William McKinley</a>	5' 7 "
<a href="#">"Charley" Parkhurst (a female)</a>	5' 7 "
<a href="#">Ulysses S. Grant</a>	5' 7 "
<a href="#">Henry Thoreau</a>	5' 7 "
the average male of Thoreau's period	5' 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
<a href="#">Edgar Allan Poe</a>	5' 8 "
President Ulysses S. Grant	5' 8 "
President William H. Harrison	5' 8 "
President James Polk	5' 8 "
President Zachary Taylor	5' 8 "
average height, soldier of 1812	5' 8.35 "
President Rutherford B. Hayes	5' 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
President Millard Fillmore	5' 9 "
<a href="#">President Harry S Truman</a>	5' 9 "
President Jimmy Carter	5' 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
<a href="#">Herman Melville</a>	5' 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "
Calvin Coolidge	5' 10"
Andrew Johnson	5' 10"
Theodore Roosevelt	5' 10"
Thomas Paine	5' 10"
Franklin Pierce	5' 10"
<a href="#">Abby May Alcott</a>	5' 10"



## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

## MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

Reverend <a href="#">Henry C. Wright</a>	5 ' 10"
<a href="#">Nathaniel Hawthorne</a>	5 ' 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
Louis "Deerfoot" Bennett	5 ' 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
<a href="#">Friend John Greenleaf Whittier</a>	5 ' 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
President Dwight D. Eisenhower	5 ' 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
<a href="#">Sojourner Truth</a>	5 ' 11"
President Grover Cleveland	5 ' 11"
President Herbert Hoover	5 ' 11"
President Woodrow Wilson	5 ' 11"
President Jefferson Davis	5 ' 11"
President Richard M. Nixon	5 ' 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
<a href="#">Robert Voorhis the hermit of Rhode Island</a>	< 6'
<a href="#">Frederick Douglass</a>	6' (-)
Anthony Burns	6' 0"
<a href="#">Waldo Emerson</a>	6' 0"
<a href="#">Joseph Smith, Jr.</a>	6' 0"
David Walker	6' 0"
Sarah F. Wakefield	6' 0"
Thomas Wentworth Higginson	6' 0"
President James Buchanan	6' 0"
President Gerald R. Ford	6' 0"
President James Garfield	6' 0"
President Warren Harding	6' 0"
President John F. Kennedy	6' 0"
President James Monroe	6' 0"
President William H. Taft	6' 0"
President John Tyler	6' 0"
John Brown	6' 0 (+)"
President Andrew Jackson	6' 1"
<a href="#">Alfred Russel Wallace</a>	6' 1"
President Ronald Reagan	6' 1"
Venture Smith	6' 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
<a href="#">John Camel Heenan</a>	6' 2"
Crispus Attucks	6' 2"
President Chester A. Arthur	6' 2"
President George Bush, Senior	6' 2"
<a href="#">President Franklin D. Roosevelt</a>	6' 2"
President George Washington	6' 2"



## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

Gabriel Prosser	6' 2"
Dangerfield Newby	6' 2"
Charles Augustus Lindbergh	6' 2"
President Bill Clinton	6' 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
President <a href="#">Thomas Jefferson</a>	6' 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
President Lyndon B. Johnson	6' 3"
Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.	6' 3"
Richard "King Dick" Seaver	6' 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "
President Abraham Lincoln	6' 4"
Marion Morrison (AKA John Wayne)	6' 4"
Elisha Reynolds Potter, Senior	6' 4"
Thomas Cholmondeley	6' 4" (?)
<a href="#">Franklin Benjamin Sanborn</a>	6' 5"
Peter the Great of Russia	6' 7"
<a href="#">Giovanni Battista Belzoni</a>	6' 7"
<a href="#">Thomas Jefferson</a> (the statue)	7' 6"
Jefferson Davis (the statue)	7' 7"
Martin Van Buren Bates	7' 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
<a href="#">M. Bihin, a Belgian exhibited in Boston in 1840</a>	8'
Anna Haining Swan	8' 1"



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

## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

## MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

**1834**

June 19, Thursday: Americans learned that their French hero, [Lafayette](#), had died on May 20th:

civilized world to mourn the loss of a great patriot and a good man. The following we copy from the Liverpool Journal:

**DEATH OF LAFAYETTE.**

General Lafayette died on Tuesday morning at five o'clock. The close of his earthly career is an event which will be duly recorded in the history of France. During the last 15 years of his life he was the only individual alive who had taken a leading part, and figured in a conspicuous manner, in the event of the first revolution. His political career is so well known, that it would be hardly necessary to enter into any thing like an account of it here. Up to his last hour he retained the fullest possession of his mental faculties. The infirmities of age had only visited his physical frame. Both he and his intimate friends had perceived many months ago that he had begun to sink. The decay of nature, however, was more rapid with him than it had threatened when its first decided symptoms became visible. The venerable General was born on the 1st of September, 1757, and consequently wanted little more than three months to complete the age of 77. The wondrous scenes in both the New World and Old, in which the name of Lafayette was prominently distinguished, are among the most remarkable in the annals of mankind, and we may say, never (without entering into abstract opinions on political doctrines) that history does not in all her records possess a name which has passed through the searching ordeal of public opinion, even in the darkest and most tempestuous times, more pure and unsullied than his whose death his country is called upon to deplore. The Chamber of Deputies paid him on Monday the distinguished compliment of sending in its name to inquire after the state of his health.





## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

## MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN



May 20, Tuesday: Students smashed the furniture of the Greek recitation room at [Harvard College](#), and later that day they stoned dormitory windows.

Abba Alcott had a miscarriage and came close to dying. [Bronson Alcott](#) moved back in with his family.

*Once did I wander a little way from the Kingdom of Heaven, but childhood's sweet and holy voice hath recalled me, and now I am one with them in this same Kingdom, a child redeemed.*



[Lafayette](#) died in Paris. At his order, trunkloads of soil he had brought back from Bunker Hill would be used to top off his grave.<sup>13</sup> Whence [Henry Thoreau](#)'s sarcasm:

**WALDEN:** 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.

PEOPLE OF  
WALDEN

LAFAYETTE  
SAM PATCH

13. Hence the WWI slogan which is sometimes translated as “*Lafayette, you are icky.*” :-)





THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN



In Bunker Hill Soil

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

## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

## MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

Americans would learn of their French hero's death on June 19th:

civilized world to mourn the loss of a great patriot and a good man. The following we copy from the Liverpool Journal:

**DEATH OF LAFAYETTE.**

General Lafayette died on Tuesday morning at five o'clock. The close of his earthly career is an event which will be duly recorded in the history of France. During the last 15 years of his life he was the only individual alive who had taken a leading part, and figured in a conspicuous manner, in the event of the first revolution. His political career is so well known, that it would be hardly necessary to enter into any thing like an account of it here. Up to his last hour he retained the fullest possession of his mental faculties. The infirmities of age had only visited his physical frame. Both he and his intimate friends had perceived many months ago that he had begun to sink. The decay of nature, however, was more rapid with him than it had threatened when its first decided symptoms became visible. The venerable General was born on the 1st of September, 1757, and consequently wanted little more than three months to complete the age of 77. The wonderful scenes in both the New World and Old, in which the name of Lafayette was prominently distinguished, are among the most remarkable in the annals of mankind, and no man could have lived (without entering into abstract opinions on political doctrines) that history does not in all her records possess a name which has passed through the searching ordeal of public opinion, even in the darkest and most tempestuous times, more pure and unsullied than his whose death his country is called upon to deplore. The Chamber of Deputies paid him on Monday the distinguished compliment of sending in its name to inquire after the state of his health.

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

## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

## MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN



Where would [Henry Thoreau](#) get the idiom “maggot in his head” that he would use in [WALDEN](#) in regard to patriotism? He would get it from a bit of doggerel published in this year by Seba Smith about [Pawtucket, Rhode Island](#)’s famous “jumper,” [Sam Patch](#):

But still a maggot, in his head,  
Told Sam he was a ninny,  
To spend his life in twirling thread,  
Just like a spinning Jenney.

[READ THE ENTIRE PIECE OF DOGGEREL](#)[PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN](#)



## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

1854

The Reverend [Adin Ballou](#) wrote his main justification of the [Hopedale](#) Community, PRACTICAL CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM.



### CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM

The first section of this treatise would be his only completed work of systematic theology. He asserted that God permeated an “infinitarium,” that is, an infinity of universes, and that both space and time were without center or limit. Every separate one of these universes, of this infinity of universes within this “infinitarium,” he asserted, was going through an unending sequence of “grand cycles,” each one of which could appropriately be characterized as “an eternity.” His Christology was not Unitarian, nor was it Trinitarian, but instead was rather similar to the ancient heresy known as “Sabellianism.” He asserted that Christ was a manifestation of God, proportioned in such manner as to be comprehensible by our finite minds, but he asserted also that Christianity might not be the sole religion to contain divine truth. Like the Reverend Hosea Ballou, the



Reverend [Adin Ballou](#) portrayed atonement as a form of demonstration by God, an appeal to human beings for a spiritual and moral response. He differed from this other Reverend Ballou in asserting that divine punishment in the afterlife was necessary, not only for the sake of justice but also as a mechanism for individual correction and progress. Our human spirits, as they were gradually regenerated, were eventually to become one with God.





## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

This treatise laid out a plan for human society that was as simple and as obvious as the Lord's Prayer. To be perfect as God is perfect is a difficult thing for us human creatures. We all impinge on each other in one manner or another; we are all in life together, on this planet together, and should we fail to forgive "them" their trespasses, no way could our own trespasses be forgiven — for our own trespasses against "them" are in no way more privileged than "their" trespasses against us. When we manage to avoid seeking to retaliate for the harms that are done to us by others, we face only a further obligation. After accepting these harms with no spirit of retribution, no spirit of doing harm in response, we must go on and do more: we must ask that the people who did these things to us be forgiven. And we can ask for this only if we ourselves are ready to grant the prayer. "After this manner, therefore, pray ye.... Forgive us our debts, **as** we forgive our debtors." The word "as" in this prayer means "to the extent that." To the extent that we are able to forgive these other people for what they have done to us, to that extent and to that extent only, forgive us for what we ourselves have done against them, and, the inverse also, if there should be lurking in us any residual unwillingness to forgive, to that extent please do not forgive us for what we have ourselves done, but instead take retribution against us. There's no such thing as selective forgiveness, it only works if it is perfectly indiscriminate, and if it is perfectly applied across the board.<sup>14</sup>

If, while we sue for mercy, we exercise none; if, while we pray for forgiveness, we meditate vengeance; if, while we ask to be treated better than we deserve, we are trying to respond to others according to their deserts; then we at once display our own insincerity, and our worship is a fraud and God is mocked. Our spirit of partiality is in opposition to the Lord's spirit of indiscriminate acceptance (which seems while we are in this spirit to be mere blind and callous indifference); we stand self-excluded from his presence alike unforgiving and unforgiven. The idea, repeated over and over, is that it is a law of life that only the forgiving can be forgiven. This forgiving is what constitutes our proof of our sincerity. This, not something as trivial as passing the salt to others at the table if we wish others to have the politeness to pass the salt to us, is the meat of the golden rule of doing unto others as we would have done unto ourselves. Our spirits must be fit to receive forgiveness. Then God can commune with us, for we have erected no barrier, we have not held ourselves away from his perfect spirit. It is only in the spirit of human forgiveness that we can receive and enjoy the divine forgiveness.

Yet Christianity has been suborned to authorize, to aid, and to abet the whole catalog of penal injuries, and when they are not enough, capital punishment, and not only that, but also the just war. The Chaplain leads the troops in the Lord's Prayer, while Christians draw near their God with their lips, and hold their hearts far away in a safe place where there may yet be found vengeance.

14. Also, "For if ye forgive men their trespasses, your heavenly Father will also forgive you. But if ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses" (Matthew 6:12-15). "Then came Peter to him, and said, Lord, how oft shall my brother sin against me, and I forgive him? Till seven times?" Jesus said unto him, "I say not unto thee, until seven times, but until seventy times seven" (Matthew 18:21-22). "And when ye stand praying, forgive, if ye have aught against any, that your Father also which is in heaven may forgive you your trespasses; but if ye do not forgive, neither will your Father which is in heaven forgive your trespasses" (Mark 11:25-26). "Judge not, and ye shall not be judged; condemn not, and ye shall not be condemned: forgive, and ye shall be forgiven" (Luke 6:37).



## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

This, then, would be the foundation of our economic life, that to the greatest extent possible we voluntarily refrain from gaining our bread in any manner that interferes one with another, recognizing that a certain minimal level of such interference is inevitable, and, since we know full well that these residual interferences are unavoidable, we merely be understanding of these residual interferences in a spirit of awareness that we are as likely ourselves to commit such blunders against others, as they are to commit such against us. – The remainder of any economic program, obviously, is just window dressing and agenda and special pleading.

By this point the Reverend John Murray Spear, Medium, of the [Hopedale](#) community, had come to be under the direction of a group of spirits that termed itself “The Association of the Beneficents.” His committee (in sequence according to how long they had been in the spirit realm) included:<sup>15</sup>



DIED	PERSONALITY
65CE	<a href="#">Lucius Annaeus Seneca</a>
1546	<a href="#">Martin Luther</a>
1683	<a href="#">Roger Williams</a>
1772	<a href="#">Emmanuel Swedenborg</a>
1790	<a href="#">Benjamin Franklin</a>
1790	<a href="#">John Howard</a>
1809	<a href="#">John Murray</a>
1813	<a href="#">Benjamin Rush</a>
1825	<a href="#">Thomas Jefferson</a>
1834	<a href="#">Lafayette</a>
1842	<a href="#">William Ellery Channing</a>



15. John Murray, 4th Earl of Dunmore (1732-1809), had been the appointed governor of the Virginia colony. After the battles of Lexington and Concord he had taken gunpowder stores from Williamsburg and moved his seat of government to a British man-of-war anchored off Yorktown. After he had burned Norfolk in 1776, the Americans had been able to drive him back to England from his station on Gwynn’s Island in Chesapeake Bay. It is not clear that John Murray Spear had been named after this earl, and it is not clear that this is the John Murray that he was intending to channel. An alternative hypothesis was that he was intending to channel the father of American Universalism, the Reverend John Murray ( -1815) and that somewhere somehow an error has crept in.



## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

What this spiritual committee decided was that voting would not be necessary. All decisions, it seemed, could in the future be made by “a single leading, sound, central mind,” indeed, by the mind of the Reverend John M. Spear, Medium. “The leading mind gathers up, focalizes, concentrates the whole.” (This of course is what we in the 20th Century are familiar with as the *Führerprinzip*.) Spear proceeded to set up a new community of spiritualists in a city to be called Harmonia, in western New York, and to experiment with the creation of a perpetual motion machine. The machine was to be constructed in the Lynn home of the Hutchinson Family Singers, and the spirit of [Benjamin Franklin](#) guaranteed that, when constructed, it would work.



(The community of Harmonia would soon be charged with free love, and would disintegrate.)



## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

## MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

1859

September 16, Thursday: [Henry Thoreau](#) surveyed some land on Bedford Road near P.J. Sexton and J.B. Moore (this would not be Jacob Bailey Moore of New Hampshire because he had died in San Francisco in 1853), for [Waldo Emerson](#). His fee was \$2.<sup>00</sup>.



View [Henry Thoreau](#)'s personal working drafts of his surveys courtesy of AT&T and the Concord Free Public Library:

[http://www.concordlibrary.org/scollect/Thoreau\\_Surveys/Thoreau\\_Surveys.htm](http://www.concordlibrary.org/scollect/Thoreau_Surveys/Thoreau_Surveys.htm)

(The official copy of this survey of course had become the property of the person or persons who had hired this Concord town surveyor to do their surveying work during the 19th Century. Such materials have yet to be recovered.)

View this particular personal working draft of a survey in fine detail:

[http://www.concordlibrary.org/scollect/Thoreau\\_Surveys/385.htm](http://www.concordlibrary.org/scollect/Thoreau_Surveys/385.htm)



September 16. Another and severer frost, which cut off all our vines, etc., lespedeza, corn, etc.  
P. M.—By the roadside, forty or fifty rods east of the South Acton station, I find the Aster Novae-Angliae, apparently past prime. I must call it a plant of this vicinity, then. I thought it “in prime or a little past” at Salem, September 21, 1858. I will venture to put it with the A. puniceus.  
Young Nealy says that there are blue-winged teal about now. Others are out after ducks. Nealy says he shot the first golden plover he has seen, this morning. [Does he know it??]<sup>16</sup>  
How unpromising are promising men! Hardly any disgust me so much. I have no faith in them. They make gratuitous promises, and they break them gratuitously.  
When an Irishwoman tells me that she wouldn't tell a lie for her life (because I appear to doubt her), it seems to me that she has already told a lie. She holds herself and the truth very cheap to say that so easily.  
What troubles men lay up for want of a little energy and precision! A man who steps quickly to his mark leaves  
16. This “Young Nealy” (Edward Nealy or Neally or Nealey), would eventually be buried beneath an Indian grindstone which he would allege he and Thoreau had found together. There seems, however, to be a lack of evidence as to said grindstone:





## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

a great deal of filth behind. There's many a well-meaning fellow who thinks he has a hard time of it who will not put his shoulder to the wheel, being spell-bound, – who sits about, as if he were hatching his good intentions, and every now and then his friends get up a subscription for him, and he is cursed with the praise of being “a clever fellow.” It would really be worth his while to go straight to his master the devil, if he would only shake him up when he got there. Men who have not learned the value of time, or of anything else; for whom an infant school and a birchen rod is still and forever necessary. A man who is not prompt affects me as a creature covered with slime, crawling through mud and lying dormant a great part of the year. Think of the numbers –men and women– who want and will have and do have (how do they get it?!) what they will not earn! The non-producers. How many of these bloodsuckers there are fastened to every helpful man or woman in this world! They constitute this world. It is a world full of snivelling prayers, – whose very religion is a prayer! As if beggars were admirable, were respectable, to anybody!

Again and again I am surprised to observe what an interval there is, in what is called civilized life, between the shell and the inhabitant of the shell, – what a disproportion there is between the life of man and his conveniences and luxuries. The house is neatly painted, has many apartments. You are shown into the sitting-room, where is a carpet and couch and mirror and splendidly bound Bible, daguerreotypes, ambrotypes, photographs of the whole family even, on the mantelpiece. One could live here more deliciously and improve his divine gifts better than in a cave surely. In the bright and costly saloon man will not be starving or freezing or contending with vermin surely, but he will be meditating a divine song or a heroic deed, or perfuming the atmosphere by the very breath of his natural and healthy existence. As the parlor is preferable to the cave, so will the life of its occupant be more godlike than that of the dweller in the cave. I called at such a house this afternoon, the house of one who in Europe would be called an operative. The woman was not in the third heavens, but in the third kitchen, as near the wood-shed or to outdoors and to the cave as she could instinctively get, for there she belonged, – a coarse scullion or wench, not one whit superior, but in fact inferior, to the squaw in a wigwam, – and the master of the house, where was he? He was drunk somewhere, on some mow or behind some stack, and I could not see him. He had been having a spree. If he had been as sober as he may be to-morrow, it would have been essentially the same; for refinement is not in him, it is only in his house, – in the appliances which he did not invent. So is it in the Fifth Avenue and all over the civilized world. There is nothing but confusion in our New England life. The hogs are in the parlor. This man and his wife –and how many like them!– should have sucked their claws in some hole in a rock, or lurked like gypsies in the outbuildings of some diviner race. They've got into the wrong boxes; they rained down into these houses by mistake, as it is said to rain toads sometimes. They wear these advantages helter-skelter and without appreciating them, or to satisfy a vulgar taste, just as savages wear the dress of civilized men, just as that Indian chief walked the streets of New Orleans clad in nothing but a gaudy military coat which his Great Father had given him. Some philanthropists trust that the houses will civilize the inhabitants at last. The mass of men, just like savages, strive always after the outside, the clothes and finery of civilized life, the blue beads and tinsel and centre-tables. It is a wonder that any load ever gets moved, men are so prone to put the cart before the horse.

We do everything according to the fashion, just as the Flatheads flatten the heads of their children. We conform ourselves in a myriad ways and with infinite pains to the fashions of our time. We mourn for our lost relatives according to fashion, and as some nations hire professed mourners to howl, so we hire stone-masons to hammer and blast by the month and so express our grief. Or if a public character dies, we get up a regular wake with eating and drinking till midnight.

Grasshoppers have been very abundant in dry fields for two or three weeks. Sophia walked through the Depot Field a fortnight ago, and when she got home picked fifty or sixty from her skirts, – for she wore hoops and crinoline. Would not this be a good way to clear a field of them, – to send a bevy of fashionably dressed ladies across a field and leave them to clean their skirts when they get home? It would supplant anything at the patent office, and the motive power is cheap.

I am invited to take some party of ladies or gentlemen on an excursion, –to walk or sail, or the like,– but by all kinds of evasions I omit it, and am thought to be rude and unaccommodating therefore. They do not consider that the wood-path and the boat are my studio, where I maintain a sacred solitude and cannot admit promiscuous company. I will see them occasionally in an evening or at the table, however. They do not think of taking a child away from its school to go a-huckleberrying with them. Why should not I, then, have my school and school hours to be respected? Ask me for a certain number of dollars if you will, but do not ask me for my afternoons.



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

## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

**MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE**

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

At about this point in time (which is to say, mid-month), Martin Robison Delany was sailing along the coast of Africa toward Lagos. He would be spending five weeks there.



At about this point in time, also, the handsome John E. Cook was reconnoitering Harpers Ferry on behalf of Captain John Brown's guerrillas, when he hailed the debonair local plantation owner and slavemaster Lewis W. Washington on the street: "I believe you have a great many interesting relics at your house; could I have permission to see them if I should walk out someday?"



Cook was of course aware, as everyone was aware, that this Washington was a descendant of the General/President George Washington as well as a special assistant to Henry A. Wise, the Governor of Virginia. When Cook would visit the Washington plantation a few days later, he would be especially fascinated by the neato pistol presented to General Washington by the *Marquis de Lafayette* after the Revolution, enough so as to inquire whether it shot well, and by the neato ceremonial sword which had been presented to General



## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

Washington by none other than Frederick the Great of Prussia.



← **George Washington's sword**  
**(in the famous Leutze painting).**





THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

1900

[Thomas Jefferson](#) had hoped to eliminate religion from his proposed public university by removing theology from the curriculum. However, as evangelical Protestantism came in the early 19th Century to dominate Virginia's culture, he had been forced to compromise and his University of Virginia had begun to provide nonsectarian religious instruction (under the rubric "Moral Philosophy"). Jefferson's compromise had then been reenacted at all the other institutions of higher education in the state, so that even denominational colleges had been able to adhere to one or another such "nonsectarian" pretense while offering an essentially religious education. By the end of the 19th Century [separation of church and state](#) in Virginia's public school system had become compatible with a generalized evangelical Protestantism — complete with all its Bible-thumping, all its obligatory-lecture "praying," all its singing of tendentiously worded "hymns," and all its dissing of any other religious understanding.



## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

## MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

When asked to nominate the “Americans most deserving representation” for inclusion in a hall of fame that was being planned in Massachusetts, the Honorable George Frisbie Hoar needed to exclude his world-class heroes William Ewart Gladstone, [John Milton](#), the *Marquis de Lafayette*, General Simon Bolivar, [Giuseppe Mazzini](#), [Lajos Kossuth](#), and Miss Florence Nightingale because they were not Americans (well, in addition to being disqualified as a mere Brit, Miss Florence was not even male and not even yet deceased), and he excused [Henry Wadsworth Longfellow](#) and [Nathaniel Hawthorne](#) because to be great a man must possess “more than the quality of a great artist,” and he banished [Benjamin Franklin](#) to the outer darkness for having been “without idealism, without lofty principle, and, on one side of his character, gross and immoral,” and, finally, aware that he could not get away with submitting his own name because he wasn’t dead yet (and besides that it would have been utterly immodest), he submitted the following dozen dead white American malenesses:



HDT

WHAT?

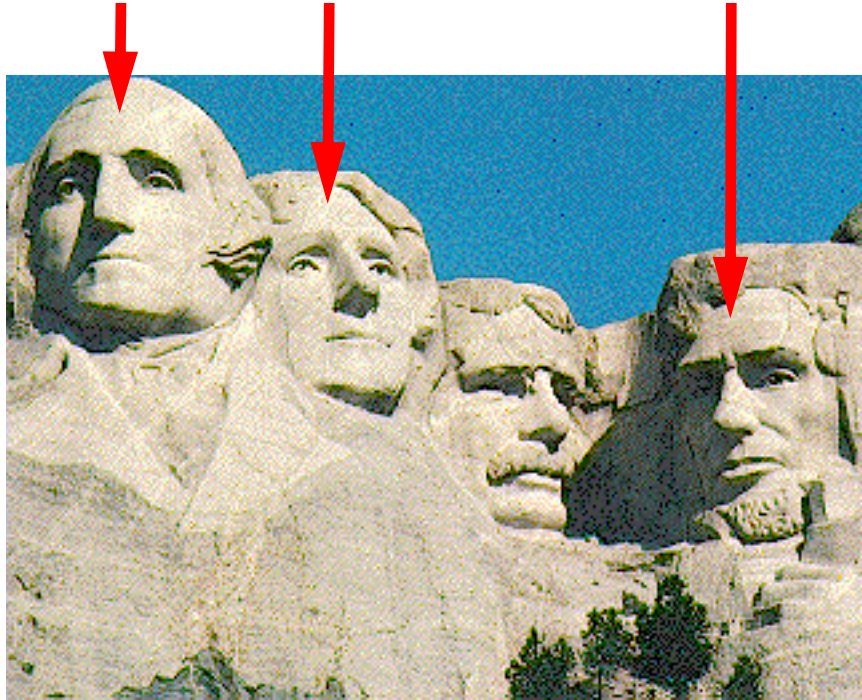
INDEX

## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

- President George Washington (the most “noble” on the list, representing “the prime meridian of pure, exalted, human character”)
- President [Thomas Jefferson](#) (the most “influential” on the list, because of his alleged authorship of the [Declaration of Independence](#), a document endorsed by the Honorable George Frisbie Hoar’s grandfather Roger Sherman)
- President Abraham Lincoln
- The Reverend [Jonathan Edwards](#)
- President John Adams
- Sam Adams
- Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton
- Senator [Daniel Webster](#)
- Chief Justice John Marshall
- Senator Charles Sumner
- [Waldo Emerson](#)
- Friend [John Greenleaf Whittier](#)



HDT

WHAT?

INDEX

## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

**MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE**

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

[Daniel Chester French](#) did an equestrian statue of George Washington, for Paris.



(This isn't it — bronze horses are so easily mistaken for one another.)



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

## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

Oh, all right. How can I keep it from you?



The general had of course ridden various horses at various times. At least two of his mounts had been killed in combat. “Old Nelson,” “Roger Leo,” “Ellen Edenberg,” and “Blueskin” were among the survivors. We seem to have lost track of which of these the sculptor was here attempting to render immortal in bronze — perhaps he was merely immortalizing the spirit of horseness.



## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN



Our national birthday, the 4th of July, Wednesday: Out of a sense of respect for the loss of life that had occurred there in a massive fire a few days earlier, the citizenry of Hoboken, New Jersey decided not to have a 4th-of-July celebration this year.

In Tacoma, Washington, shortly after 8AM, a streetcar conveying passengers from the southern suburbs into the downtown for the Independence Day celebration jumped its track and plunged into a deep ravine, killing 36 and injuring 60.

President Warren McKinley reviewed a parade in Canton, Ohio.

In Louisville, Kentucky a memorial to [Thomas Jefferson](#), funded by the brothers Isaac W. and Bernard Bernheim, was dedicated. He helped us be free, if we were white people.

In Paris, France, Ferdinand W. Peck presented a statue in honor of the *Marquis de Lafayette*, paid for by American schoolchildren, to President Emile Loubet.

In Whitehouse, Ohio a statue was dedicated to those who had fought in the American Civil War.

CELEBRATING OUR B-DAY





THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

1914



Our national birthday, the 4th of July: At Put-in-Bay, Ohio, a large crowd witnessed the laying of the cornerstone of the Oliver Hazard Perry victory monument.

Survivors of the Battle of Gettysburg got together in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania and told each other war stories.

At Grant's Tomb in Riverside Park in New-York, 5,000 persons assembled for edification by oratory.

At Independence Hall in Philadelphia, President Woodrow Wilson delivered an oration on the meaning of the [Declaration of Independence](#) in which he intoned the famous words attributed to Commodore Stephen Decatur, "Our country, right or wrong."

At the *Marquis de Lafayette*'s tomb in Picpus Cemetery, Paris, there was a Franco-American celebration of friendship.

CELEBRATING OUR B-DAY





THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

1917

[Daniel Chester French](#) sculpted the *Marquis de Lafayette*, (In 1921 he would prepare a Lafayette Memorial Statue.)



THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

1921

[Daniel Chester French](#) sculpted a [Lafayette](#) Memorial Statue (on a following screen).



[HDT](#)

[WHAT?](#)

[INDEX](#)

THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN





## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

## MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

1993

Publication of [Edward Jarvis](#)'s TRADITIONS AND REMINISCENCES OF CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS, 1779-1878 as edited by Sarah Chapin, with an introduction by Robert A. Gross, in Amherst MA, by the University of Massachusetts Press (the MS of TRADITIONS AND REMINISCENCES OF CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS, OR, A CONTRIBUTION TO THE SOCIAL AND DOMESTIC HISTORY OF THE TOWN, 1779 TO 1878 (1880) is at the Concord Free Public Library).<sup>17</sup> Dr. Jarvis's years as a family physician in [Concord](#), from 1832 into 1837, were not happy ones both because of the manner in which he was forced to struggle to overcome his congenital speech impairment and to overcome the social prejudice this created, and because his defensive adjustment was to aristocratically hold his common neighbors at arms length. Thus in his book he takes pains to reveal how divided the town actually had been during the 1825 visit of [Lafayette](#), and how serious the class struggle had been over the town's 1835 bicentennial celebration. Local sponsors of the Lafayette visit had handed out invites only to the "well dressed" and the "educated," to the extent of excluding even several of the town's Revolutionary War soldiers. At the 1835 celebrations the involvement of the less affluent had been limited to serving beverages to the more affluent, and performing other menial tasks appropriate to their humble station in life. It was attitudes such as this which had raised politics to a fever pitch in the year 1837, when Dr. Edward and Mrs. Almira Hunt Jarvis quit the town. Over the years of care for the mentally ill in the asylum in Dorchester, the doctor's attitudes toward the unfortunate changed considerably. The trouble with the HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF CONCORD which Dr. Lemuel Shattuck had published in 1835 had been that it focused upon civic affairs to the exclusion of "the social and domestic history" of the townspeople of Concord MA. Therefore, after Dr. Jarvis had retired from his duties at the asylum, although he had not lived in Concord since 1837 he marked up his copy of this HISTORY to create an OURSTORY or addendum with reminiscences informing us how the common people of Concord actually had lived during this period.


17. Scope and Content of Edward Jarvis Materials at the Concord Free Public Library: Correspondence, 1826-1886, includes letters from Louis Agassiz, Josiah Bartlett (letter of reference), Jacob Bigelow, James Freeman Clarke, Caleb Cushing, Edward Everett, James A. Froude, James A. Garfield, H.B. Goodwin, Richard Hildreth, Samuel Hoar, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Thomas Starr King, Levi Lincoln, Horace Mann, John Stuart Mill, John G. Palfrey, Andrew Preston Peabody, Wendell Phillips, George C. Shattuck, Lemuel Shattuck, Carroll D. Wright, and others. Also includes institutional form acknowledgements for statistical and other publications received of Jarvis, cover letters for publications sent to him, and three transcribed volumes of his letters written from abroad while travelling in 1860. Miscellaneous papers, 1841-1884, include: receipted Harvard College bills; commissions and appointments; printed ephemera (passes, invitations, menus, calling cards, mainly from 1860 European trip); embossed charts for the blind; passport; etc. Journals, 1827-1842, include: two volume diary (1827-1830 and 1830-1842); Journal of a Journey from Louisville to New Orleans (1841). Manuscripts, 1798-1882, include: Jarvis family account book, 1798-1840, including a record of Concord deaths 1778-1850 (originally recorded by E. Ripley, H. Goodwin, & B. Frost, transcribed by Capt. Francis Jarvis and daughters Louisa and Lucy); one volume of transcribed death records 1778-1878 (the earlier entries copied from the record of deaths transcribed in the Jarvis family account book) with Jarvis's annotations and analyses ([1879]); TRADITIONS AND REMINISCENCES OF CONCORD (1880); HOUSES AND PEOPLE IN CONCORD (1882). Books from the library/estate of Jarvis include: 11 volumes, published 1796-1858, most significant among them Jarvis's annotated copy of Jacob Bigelow's FLORULA BOSTONIENSIS (1824), marked 1834-1836 with flowering times of Concord plants, and his annotated, interleaved, extra-illustrated copy of Lemuel Shattuck's 1835 A HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF CONCORD.



## THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:


MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

### PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

 COPYRIGHT NOTICE: In addition to the property of others, such as extensive quotations and reproductions of images, this "read-only" computer file contains a great deal of special work product of Austin Meredith, copyright ©2013. Access to these interim materials will eventually be offered for a fee in order to recoup some of the costs of preparation. My hypercontext button invention which, instead of creating a hypertext leap through hyperspace –resulting in navigation problems– allows for an utter alteration of the context within which one is experiencing a specific content already being viewed, is claimed as proprietary to Austin Meredith – and therefore freely available for use by all. Limited permission to copy such files, or any material from such files, must be obtained in advance in writing from the "Stack of the Artist of Kouroo" Project, 833 Berkeley St., Durham NC 27705. Please contact the project at <Kouroo@kouroo.info>.

"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: January 10, 2014





THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

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.



THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN

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.



THE PEOPLE OF WALDEN:

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

PEOPLE MENTIONED IN WALDEN