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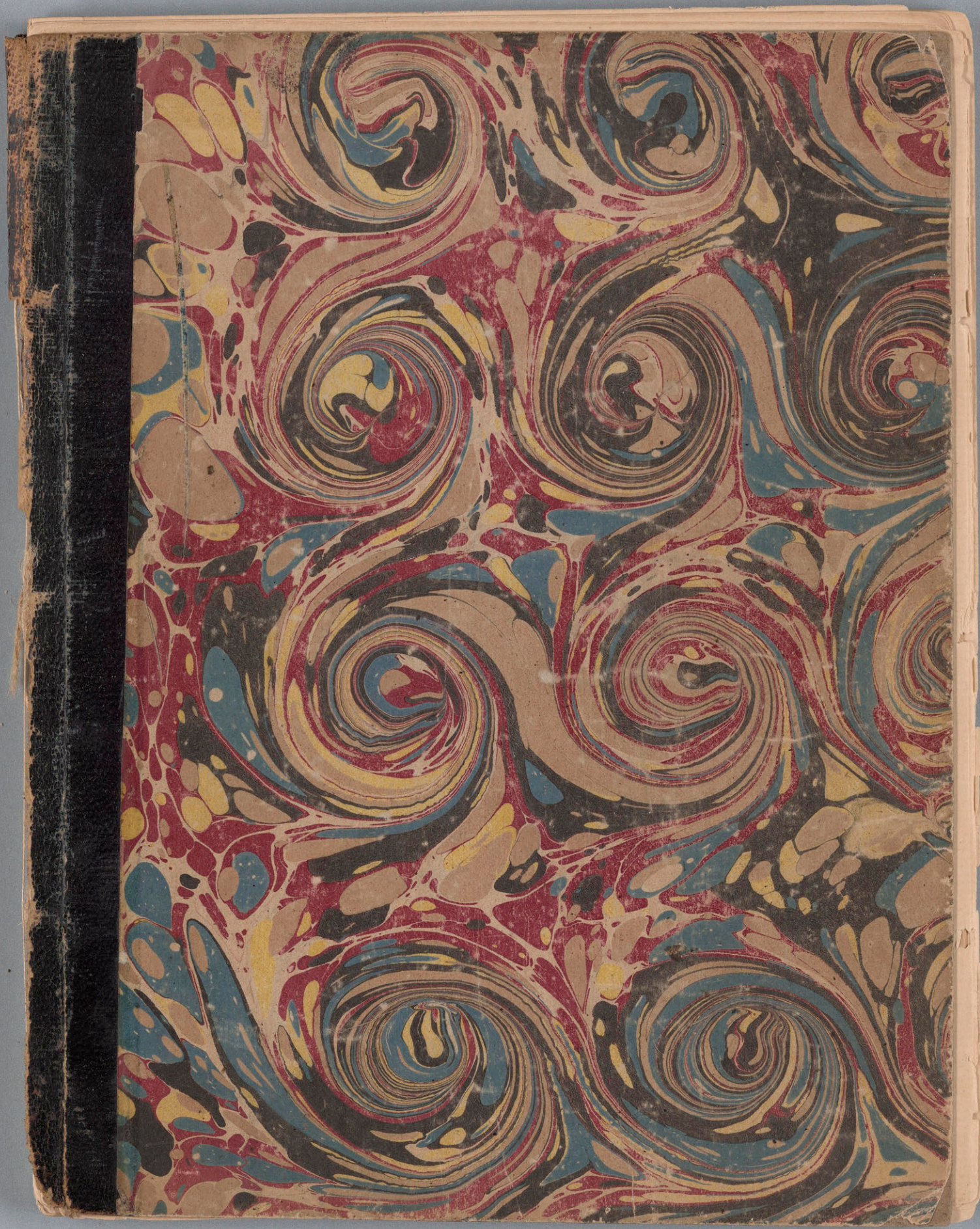
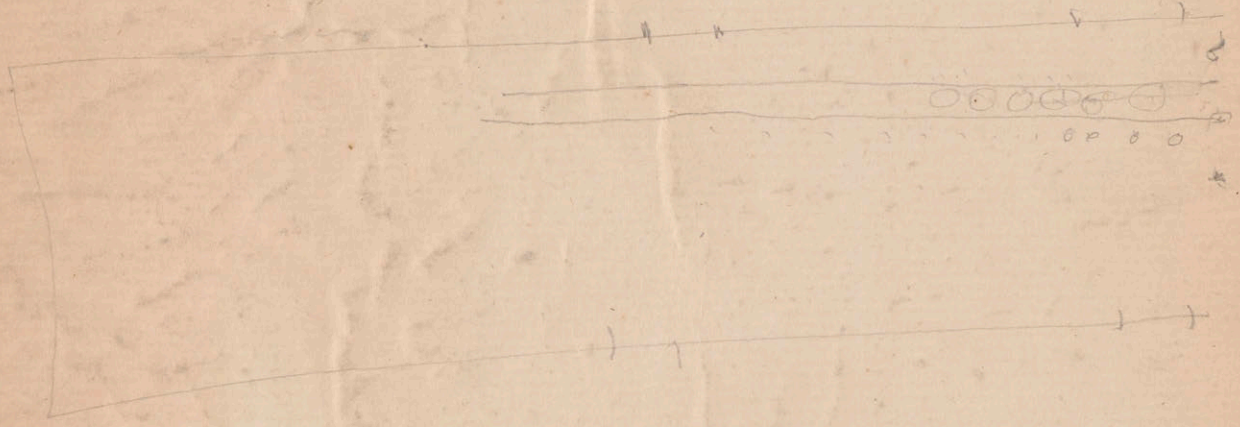
Journal, 1849-1871





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– suitableness
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importance +

Imp. + ~~simple~~
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Imp + dif. –
– int + leisure
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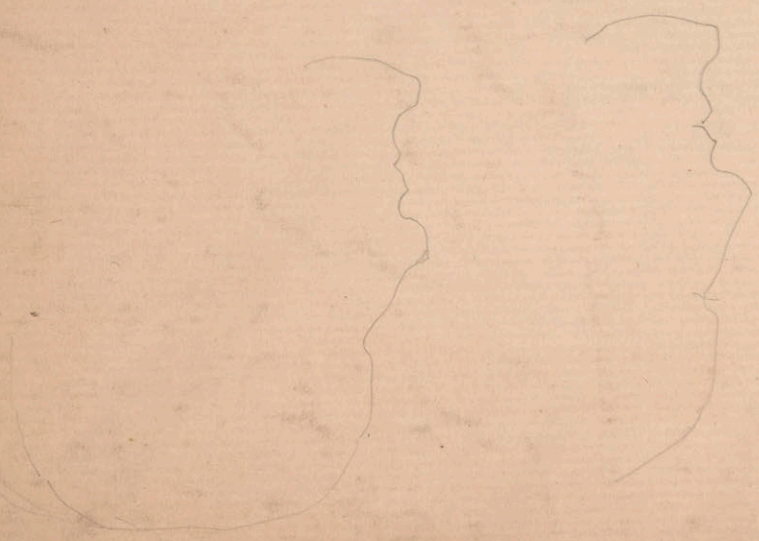

Nausha. Sept. 20. 1857.

Descend, O Muse, and sound the praise
Of all we've done these last five days.
Describe how the Azalea
On Tuesday brought us down the bay.
The two Misses Watsons M. & J.
The two Misses Peabody's E. & A.
These four did Mr. Wiss escort
With Mrs Ware on board the yacht.
~~And landed~~ Which set us just at dinner on
The happy shore of wild Nausha.

Tell what a glorious ride we had
That evening, galloping home like mad.
Tell how on Wednesday we were lame
And read the tamest of all Fame
Novels, and walked, and rode again,
Stiff though we were, for we unveil fain
Trust to the Homoeopathic so —
"Like kill like cure" — and found it so.
And now relate with weeping eyes
~~How~~ That Thursday we with leaden skies
To gladden which the Eagle's Wing
Horatio Hathaway did bring. } Bis.

Go straight to Boreas, Muse, and say
We're much indebted for the way
He cleared the envious clouds away
And ~~gave~~ us a most glorious day.
So rough the sea that we could not
Go to Cotuit in the yacht

So word was given, in half an hour
Two wagons stood before the door
Four saddled horses for all round
To pic-nic by the west-end pond.

There underneath the Beech-tree's shade
Lying at ease, our feast we spread,
With as always all
With more grace. Even Tityrus
Beholding would have envied us.
He never spent such hours as these
With six fair Amaryllides.
Her ~~Six~~ tresses did the Oak afford
To decorate our ~~humble~~ snow-white board.
Nor Oaks alone. From all the grove
The flowers that the Dryads love,
Aster, and Golden-Rod, and vine,
Came at our bidding to entwine
A wreath of gold, and emerald fair,
And amethyst, and ruby bright,
To grace the happy maidens' hair
Or trim the cap of lucky wight.

But why, O Muse, should you omit
To tell the ~~foremost~~ part of it,
How ~~often all the seven~~ many times we all had been
The victims of the Philippine?
As when on Independence Day
The boys on Boston Common lay
A string of fire-crackers, first
Comes ~~breathless~~ anxious silence, then they burst

Singly, like little minute guns,
Then half a dozen all at once,
And when you're sure the last is done
There's sure to come another one —
Even so our sudden laughter rose — B.
The silly sheep stood still to hear
The hawk soared far away, the crows
Hoarsely defied us, and the deer
Unseen, unheard, by youth or maid,
Plunged deeper in the sylvan shade,
While sea & shore, rock grove and plain
Smiled, and sent back our shout again.

Meanwhile this island seemed to be
A school of such duplicity —
Of ~~hollow~~ hidden smile and false caress
2 And ~~most~~ such insidious kindnesses,
Of wiles, and frankness hardly less
Wily, and feigned unconsciousness —
As Royal Courts or Courts of Law,
In all their falseness, never saw.

Thus ~~the~~ the ~~happy day~~ nostri mensi was done
Forty-nine Phillippines were won.
Never was such a crop of greens
Even in their native Phillippines.

Since now the wood through which we drove,
The figs we purchased at the Cove,

How Fanny Wharton showed her paces,
The glorious sunset, and the races
She led us. How our drowsy powers
Consumed in song the evening hours
With many a ~~glorious~~ ancient Pursuits hunting lays,
~~This browsing~~ ~~as~~ ~~most~~ perfect days.
Fir close to a nest

~~The dawn was overcast – the morn~~
~~Lowered in grey – our fun was gone.~~
~~We rowed to meet the Eagle's Wing~~
~~And greet the guests she was to bring~~
~~For this the place to write their names~~
~~Theyre in this book, and this is Fanny's.~~
~~The guests she brought arrived to find~~
~~A tempest whistling down the wind.~~
~~No rows, no walks, no sailing round,~~
~~No fishing, nothing could be found~~
~~To entertain a score of maids~~
~~Out doors – so in we had Charades.~~
~~The Expostulation~~ ~~as~~ so ~~then~~ ~~was~~
~~Makes the night expire to the day.~~

Had you the tongues of Greeks & Jews
You couldn't half begin, O Muse,
To sing that night. Yet do endeavor
To hand the story down forever,
At least forever green to keep
The glorious memory of the Peep –
~~Bucks~~ Decays – Rambles – & Telescope –
~~These~~ Which things presented game. A troop

2 These had for their interpreter
1 Of girls combined to make a stir.
A Gamesteris are upon a green
Young fools which made ~~up~~ the closing scene).

Come now, Thalia, you're the one
And show how Dramatic was done.
Be quick - its almost time to go —
You're most insufferably slow —
You never could make decent rhymes
I should have done these fifty times
As well alone, you're such a poke.
Miss Carey's putting on her cloak —
Wake off. If ever you should be
In want of help — don't send for me.

Miss Carey's putting on her cloak —
And ~~May~~ just look here, you stupid poke,
You've been and spoiled my finest rhymes,
I could have done them fifty times
As well alone. If ~~ever~~ you should be
In want of help — don't send for me.

Come hurry up — o what a poke
Miss Carey puts on her cloak
The boat's in sight its time to go
You're most unconscionably slow.
Have you forgot the pain me took
To copy out your Nausicaa Book
That you should go + spoil dear my rhymes?

A Assembled round the fire at night
We played at Proverbs, Throwing Light,
Again, & whether we could guess
What were our thoughts like, our success
Ranging along from to bad to worse,
& Capped the climax capping verse.

B Even so amid our jovial chat
Smouldered the a spark of mirthful fire

the little red colt we call Tony, awkward perhaps but not without mettle, who as yet resists all attempts to put him into double harness, but whose antic gambols by the side of his Dam seem much to have diverted the passengers.

Our progress, though I say it who should not, has been one continuous ovation. At every stopping place amid the ringing of bells and clapping of hands, the National banner has been unfurled, the air rent with tumultuous shouts and every thing has borne the aspect of a general illumination. Similar rejoicings attended the last performance of this Comedy beyond the sea, before the Royal Daughter of England, soon to become a Bride.

We have tried to come through with all reasonable despatch and have accomplished the distance in something less than the proverbial period of 2.40, thus happily avoiding the appellation of "Slow Coach". the reproach of Amateur Staging, and disappointing the gloomy anticipations of the Poet. For when his rapt soul, descrying from afar the age in which we live, saw with a lofty enthusiasm All the world a Stage (yet little thought that not "men and women merely" but youths and maidens should be players) he added the cruel prophecy, too often fulfilled in the history of the Domestic Drama, that their tedious Acts should be "Seven Ages".

Charade —
written in the Naushon Book. Aug. 1849.

I'm caught my first in Mary's Lake,
Though native to the briny sea
A fatal side in cars I take,
Or blushing dance upon a tree.

My Second's oft a checquered field
Where fitful visions come and go,
Tis mine oysters & clams to yield —
From me the rose and violet grow.

His sour looks who is my Whole
Free pass to Coventry are reckoned;
Him let my First relentless keep —
Or let him ever keep my Second.

If you are weary at Naushon
Read from my First breath a tree
My next upon the ground you'll find
And then my Whole you cannot see —

Manager's Speech
after the performance of "Money"
at Mr Faxon's house,
Dec. 22. 1856.

Ladies and Gentlemen.

On an occasion and at a time like this it is meet that we should call to mind the memory of our pious and honored Forefathers, who this day landed upon Plymouth Rock. It would have added new vigor to the fortitude that has rendered their names immortal, could they have foreseen, that the seeds of elegant letters and polite literature, which they then planted in the wilderness, would have so flourished and grown, that in the short space of two hundred and thirty six years Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer's celebrated Comedy of Money would come to be here performed by a private company of Ladies and Gentlemen, before audiences whose enthusiasm was only equaled by their intelligence.

Dear Sir.

as the time for the annual convention approaches

1862.

May 10. Chauncey spending the Sunday I am minded to begin at last what I have often proposed to myself to do, and make a minute of matters of interest occurring in thought or conversation.

1. C's scheme for reconciling the Epicureans & Stoics:

The Summum Bonum which is with happiness & virtue consists not only in the harmonious exercise of all our powers but in the dignity & variety of the powers & the complexity of their mutual relations. Regarding only the former condition a man may be as happy as a man can be, that is may have all his powers in full & harmonious action. His system being simpler he is perhaps always thus while man's being so finely complicated is perpetually a-jar. Yet in his least compound moments the sum of his joys though far outweighs by his sovereignty is greater than the brute can count though unalloyed.

The Epicureans taking man as he is sought good in the full play of his nature. The Stoics were impressed with the notion that he is not all he may be, & refused the luxury of fulfilling this lower nature, anxiously searching for the elements of the higher. As Philosophers the Epicureans are more to be commended, as founding their system upon a positive, while the Stoics rested on a negative basis. We despise the weakness of the first the folly of the last, and admire the common sense of the one & the heroism of the other —

II. Is theory of Xty as an Historical Religion –

"Xty, so called, is like all other forms of Religions a system of theological dogmas, ~~moral ideas~~ and devout practices crystallised around a myth. The story of the Creation & Fall of man, with the whole scheme of redemption connected therewith and practices of the church according, are Xty as known in History & at the present day, and it is the result of the decay of Hindoo Egyptian Classic & Hebrew systems mingled & confused under Roman civilisation. With all this Xty proper, i.e. the ideas of Christ, has little to do, but that it has breathed into it a spirit, that is the spirit of Christ, which illuminates the whole fabric in every age & under whatever forms with the pure light of Xtian morality & spirituality. He alone has been the saviour for the new Religion in so far as this spirit has had opportunity to manifest itself.

But a Protestant Religion is an absurdity; Rejecting the authority of the Church & relying upon a book which itself relies upon no other, it has no foundation for its theological system. Luther in striving to reform the morality of the church & bring it to the Xtian standard instead of fighting it out on that simpler issue attempted to know and form theology, & trace the evil life to error in doctrine – its that of works. Following this one he left his followers without any logical foundation for their religious scheme.

III. War is want of harmony in those forces which when working together produce peace – not negative peace but the organized safety of society, founded in institutions. Our

whole social life rests upon a basis of force, & it is no anomaly but a just expression of this fact that every man should be, at last, a soldier.

Order resting thus ultimately on force, in which regard all men are equal the most stable order is that which is the choice of the largest number, then come what may it cannot be subverted. Hence since security is the first function of government a numerical majority is the best foundation for authority in a state, for though a minority may be wise it is not so strong, & mode must not take precedence of substance. The same majority that are fickle in power may be turbulent if excluded. The only sure reliance for both peace & quiet, i.e. for safety and consistency, is found in an intelligent community, for only ignorance and thoughtlessness is wanton in act, & abuse freedom to license.

But in England they prefer of all things a merciful & able administration, & so hold that the ~~better~~ best class must rule the rest, however capable the rest may be of doing only a little less. The distinction of classes is recognized unhesitatingly. Government is regarded as having a substantial existence, a power to be wielded by the most capable, though it is the privilege of a free people to approach it with advice & remonstrance. The representative system does not then ~~give~~ enforce rights of government, but of petition.

We are the contrary believe ourselves notwithstanding all social & personal differences, to be substantially a homogeneous race, in virtue of our common humanity, not to mention our common capacity of light, & our representative system is ~~of part~~ of the people, a contrivance for executing the popular will, the government having no existence & no authority apart from the people. The English are all equal before & under the law, we are all equal behind & above it also. In England the people consent to be governed by the higher classes and in case of misgovernment or oppression have no resource but influence, intimidation or revolution. In this country we expect that if we make mistakes in government we shall find it out & correct them. But their system has the advantage in this, that for ~~the~~ oppression by a minority there is the remedy of force but if the majority are tyrannical & do not relent the minority have no hope even in civil war. Hence it is better for an ignorant & undisciplined majority not to have ~~another~~ power, for their oppression is unmitigated even by assassination.

Sunday. May 11. C. Winlock has a theory that the noise of the drum-roll is the natural growl of mankind. Man's mind is co-extensive with nature, he shares in himself every emotion, but his powers of expression are limited + inadequate. His mental part mirrors nature but his bodily part is only a part of nature. There is nothing that he does not understand + sympathize with –

N. That he knows of.

C. That is just the answer that Aristotle would have turned round + made to Plato. At the same time we do not find anything in the rest of animated nature, hearts or birds that we cannot interpret.

N. The fact is that we do in this only afford an additional instance of abstraction + arrangement. Out of the infinite variety of natural actions we segregate what are intelligible + omit the rest for nought, just as we select from the babel of sounds the particular sensations that go to show articulate speech, + listen only to them.

C. That is the application again of the logical method of Aristotle. But in fact there is no alternative to the speculative beliefs of Plato, but in Nihilism or mere matter of fact.

N. Which is Positivism.

C. Which is a negative, self-denying, and ascetic philosophy too hard upon humans nature to be really followed in practice. We cannot but believe a thousand things on which we can have nothing but speculative notions.

At dinner, with sweet California wine at 25¢ a bottle, we discussed Sunday Schools and I urged a plan of moral instruction taking up the cardinal virtues etc, in course with illustrations from scripture to be brought up in the classes, either by reading in school or by discussion on what had been read at home, with further illustration in General Lessons from literature or history & biography in prose or verse. This would give purpose, system & uniformity to the course, leaving sufficient freedom to all, & saving work for all but the superintendent, & his work would make it a task of selection & reading, rather than of original preparation, a kind for which most men would be more fit.

In the P.M. C.W. again urged that a Protestant religion was impossible, though the potestant attitude was eminently favorable to Theism, which was its legitimate prince. Of Free Will that Dr Johnson said "I know that I am free & that's the end on't" but C urged rather saying "I don't know that I am not free — & that is the meaning of it!"

At tea Sister returns from a ride with Cousin Mary to Mr Justis's bought news of the evacuation of Norfolk & Yorktown up the Merrimac. But I am very anxious lest it should appear that this result ensues just to take out the sense acting a week earlier would have opened the James river & shut the rebels in on the Peninsula without chance of escape. The great victories gained & adventures in prospect, will hardly compensate for the loss of such an Alex-

tunity for destroying or capturing Johnson & his whole force. I dread these perpetual evacuations & retreats.

It is strange to think that the Renaissance of this filling so conspicuous a place in the eyes of the world should have been denied at last to suicide, without attempting to play the part for which she was destined.

May 12
Monday.

To Roxbury by appointment with cousin Charles Barnard to see two houses. Mr Francis in at noon, returning his plans for alteration. To Mr Shedd's to arrange with him about work & terms. Read the P.M. read Marshall's "Naval Academy" & Ludlow & Hughes' History of N.S. & worked for C.B. To tea & evening at Mrs. Guild's in Brookline

A false report today of the taking of Richmond which I was fool enough to carry to Mrs. Revere.

Miss H. Guild says the Schuyler's neighbors the Courtenay's are secesh, & are spoken of at Dobbs Ferry as "the enemy". Philip is adjutant in the 14th N.S. Infantry. The rest of the family help in sanitary which has taken the place of "the moment" of two years ago up at "Vernon".

She speaking of music & pictures, we concluded that either was the main object, the other was serviceable in creating a suitable atmosphere, though it could only receive a secondary & unobservant attention.

Miss Guild showed me some curious studies in water color.

Tuesday May 13. I lay awake a couple of hours on my couch in my office revolving a scheme of Sunday school instruction, which should have for its basis a series of "General Lessons" from the superintendent taking in course the most prominent topics of morals & Religion, the seven cardinal virtues, for example, the attributes of God, the Example of Christ, beginning with two upon the necessity & dignity of religious & moral education, as serving to keep those faculties up to the level of other faculties in point of development & activity, and one on Character as the condition of success in all undertakings & of self respect, defining it as that which determines men to do what they make thought the best thing to do in preference to what from moment to moment is most attractive.

In the evening at a teachers meeting at Mr Morison's the value of rewards, (books etc) to keep up the attendance of children was generally assented to & the value of some scheme of instruction applicable to the whole school, as a relief to the labor & responsibility of teachers, those who had notions of their own free to follow them, but those who had not being furnished with something to lean on. Webster MJ & I, refused to undertake classes without some such assistance, the Phillips Brooks not much sympathizing in our view. MJ & friends urged my undertaking the superintendency, he not being able, & Webster not believing in the thing. But I doubt whether I have force, strength of character to put through any public performance, or christian character & faith enough to become a minister of religion or moral since sufficiently clear to make an efficient moral guide, not to speak of want of training & special training.

For part of my scheme mentioned above, is to have

scripture illustrations of the points made, designated by chapter & verse for the use of teachers & scholars, so that the next Sundays lesson recitation or conversation might turn upon the topic. In this way such teachers would be free to "improve" the occasion on his own ground but the labor of devising a course of study and opening it, & arousing an interest in it would be saved ~~him~~ to those who needed help.

An incidental advantage would lie in the common purpose & cooperation of Superintendent & teachers, in General & private lessons, ~~with~~ in which the devotional service & selection of hymns might with some care be made to join.

Made sketch for C.T.U. in the morning & read in the afternoon & may conclude the last half of Ludlow & Hughes U.S. History. In the evening Mrs & Miss Shepherd to tea, but I lost their evening by at Mrs Morris's.

Monday. May 14. Spent the morning to little purpose over Mr. Francis' plans which however I got into shape in the hour before dinner. Left Jackson to write in the town-paper sketches & went to the Concert to hear the 8th (Pastoral) Symphony with Mr Allen & Miss Lambert. Had talk with Joe also who said some day when he had moved away from D.P. I should be sorry. I had not improved the opportunity to come & see him, to which I cordially agreed.

In the evening Uncle Henry arrived, pressing & kind, I cross & silent, parting with an east wind which had been blowing me house all day parting with a fit of ill-temper & vexation from E's telling me not to read in bed & preventing in

that may write & study the night before. Nothing stirs the old Adam in me heart like this petty interference, & though I try not to show my vexation in words it is I suppose quite as conspicuous in my silence. Counsel I am glad to receive at proper times, but not guidance and control in frequent objecting. Sat up till 1 A.M. over L & H's U.S. Hist. –

Thursday. May 15. Still cross, & mad at myself to find myself so much disturbed at a casual interference – not more occupied for late hours. Rather cruel too nasty knock Kitten Alice had undertaken cutting to orders. These fits of temper put me quite out of time for S.S. meditations & the project of superintending seems like seed in shallow ground to have sprouted vigorously but to be nothing for want of depth of soil, or sun.

All the A.M. over Mr Francis plan, which I spent the P.M. in taking to Chestnut Hill. Came back in the train with the 4th Battalion – then to ask Miss Shepherd to go to see J.W. Booth, & from 6 to 8 asleep on my couch, with half night mare. Met Mr Wright at Fox's, where at 9 I wait for tea & a cream cake & sat in his office till 11 over photographs lithographs & rather more than my share of a bottle of California light wine, very delicate, & which by the cask cost him only .33 per bottle.

So this evening which I had devoted to S.S. studies has served no further end than to write up these three pages.

Uncle Harry said "the Star Spangled Banner" was first of all "Anacreon in Heaven" & quoted two lines of the old song, of a tippler who woke

& thought himself in H-L.

I remember that C.W. said on Sunday that Polonius to Hamlet showed forth an allegory upon the weather when he said the cloud resembled first the whale then the camel, the dragons of the seas & the desert sand as tokens of rain & drought. This recalled his old joke of conjectural emendation "Sermons in books Stones in the running brooks", & Mr Lesley's "There is a Providence that shapes our ends rough, hew them as we will."

L. His History makes me say unhappy, as it seems to show that even to the sympathetic & well disposed, around this country appears utterly wanting in national characters either political or personal, the whole history of 80 years showing frantic attempts ever less & less successful to preserve the pretence of union. Their object being to trace the causes of the Rebellion, all signs of instability in the government come in and evidences of the country fall out, but it makes one anxious & full of foreboding to see all the former set out in order of battle. In such a view the immense advantages of the union are not mentioned, nor is the plain very dry practical recognition of its advantages & perpetuity. It is shown as debated, not as taken for granted, and the review is no more a fair statement of the real political history of the country than would

to a narration of matrimonial quarrels in England same as a gauge of the success of the institutions of society. But the compend would be food for thought; & so is this one.

Butler's New Orleans proclamation followed by the President's in regard to the opening of the ports gives great satisfaction. The premature occupation of large cities is much to be deprecated, unless the balance of sentiment in them can be made to incline decisively to our side without waiting for the issue of events in the field. In that case the moral gain is great, but otherwise the spectacle of their martyr spirit is a fountain of heroic endurance to their fellows.

Mr E. Atkinson this P.M. going out to Brookline said that the Iron & Cotton question, in relation to Free Trade etc, was little understood. That the best manufactures of both did not require protection, which admitted unskilled & ignorant competitors to the business which was consequently overdone, as any business would be that "any fool" can do. Under the tariff of '42 the non-trade amounted to 2/3 of the consumption. The tariff of '46 reduced this to 1/4, but it gradually rose by legitimately gaining to 3/4 which it held in virtue of real excellence. The cotton makers also do not desire to make any goods but what they can really make to advantage, independently of government patronage. He thought the notion of protection for national & political independence, peeping in peace for the abnormal con-

ations of war, (which is the only legitimate kind of Protection, unless we may so count aid in starting a new branch of industry) did not obtain very extensively and that the protectionism of Pennsylvania was the crude theory that we had a claim to supply our own markets, as a matter of personal privilege, not of national welfare.

After writing the above I went to bed on my couch but it was already half past one and a nap from 6 to 9 and tea on an empty stomach with only a cream-cake followed by half a bottle of California white wine in Mr Bright's room looking over prints, conspired to keep me wakeful and the clocks struck two three & four, & then as it grew light four and six without my getting a wink of sleep, a thing I hardly remember to have happened before. I lay comfortably awake not nervous but active minded working my Sunday School plan, proposing to myself, if I should be Superintendent to take up leading topics as Faith, Character, etc. with Scripture Illustration, which should serve as a lesson for such classes as chose to follow the plan ~~for~~ the next Sunday. The selections in Mr Phillips's book, and for prayers the best in the Prayer Book including those for the President & Congress & "a Prayer for every one of us" — so to be given out — the benediction in the Confirmation service, a paragraph I have adhered much over since I heard Bishop Southern use it 8 years ago.

For my first General Lesson I prepared as I lay awake to say as much this:—

I want to say a few words to you, boys & girls, about why it is that you come to Sunday School. If you were all born savages & wild indians you would not have to come to Sunday School or indeed any school at all; you would grow up just as you were and I dare say make very fair savages without any special pains being taken either by yourselves or any one else. Some of you children are stupid & ignorant some are cowardly & cruel some mean & tricky some are disposed to lie and some to steal, and if you were meant to grow up into wild savages and barbarians you might be let alone and allowed to grow up just as you are for savages are expected to be ignorant & mean & cruel & false & thievish. But as it is you are born into a Christian & enlightened land, the most enlightened community in the world. The world has been going on hundreds and hundreds of years growing wider & better all the time and the people and country that have made most progress in all this time are just this New England & this Massachusetts that we live in, & that you are growing up to be citizens of. But you cannot make good citizens & take your place in the community unless you are wise and good & noble minded too. If you were left to grow up just as you were born you would be unworthy of a place in this country you would be like a savage among civilized people. If you are to take a respectable place in ~~the world~~ an enlightened country you must be enlightened too, and you have got to set about it too, for as I said the world has been

hundreds of years working its way out of its childish half savage state and you have only got fifteen or twenty years to work your selves up into enlightened & cultured Christian men and women. It is a good deal to do but who would not rather set about it and become a first rate specimen of what mankind can be made into than remain a sort of savage ignorant degraded & bad? There is indeed a great deal to be learned to make a first rate man out of an ignorant imperfect child. The stupid must be trained and practiced until he becomes intelligent, the cowards must be made to see how much more noble is courage the cruel must have kindness & tenderness set before their minds until they see how lovely they are and try to become kind & tender hearted, and all must be shown how base & unworthy it is to lie & steal and all must be shown how noble it is to be wise & skilful & shown how they may become so. All this is a good deal for you to do in a few years & you may fancy that you are willing to take your chance as you are and run the risk of growing up into barbarians. But you have only to look & see the dreadful life that people lead who are not civilized like the people about them to give up any such notion. The savages in this country are the thieves, drunk-

ads and criminals, the outcasts of society where fate is a hundred times worse than that if they had a mild + really savage life. So the only thing to be done in an enlightened + christian country is to become enlightened christians yourselves, to learn how to be wise on week days + how to be good on Sundays + to practice all the time week days + Sundays in being as wise + good as possible for it is practice that makes men perfect in every thing. It is for this that schools are set for you to go to and learn as much as you can of the learning + wisdom of that the generations before you have been storing up for hundreds of years, and in the same way the Sunday School is to teach + help you to be wise in goodness, to grow up into upright + religious men + women such as ought to be in this land.

Friday May 16. Went out to John's to breakfast & had some talk about S.S. He doubts much whether any general plan of conducting the school by means of general lessons could be made to work without a great deal of labor & that in a new field. In the evening to see JW Booth with Philip Shepherd in Hamlet. He seemed extreme natural in tone & expression, & even between Forrest & Booth, but most precise & impressive in the most dramatic points (with the ghost,) elsewhere too strenuous.

Saturday May 17. Headachy, and going out at 3, lay on my bed most of the afternoon notwithstanding that Mr Allen was there. Read to Charley on my bed some of the poetic pieces of this journal.

In the evening J. Webster & his wife with JBT & Selby at our house. Mr B had a session in the dining Room in which finally J.W. was willing to take the school & gladly agreed.

Sitting at dinner at Emy's with JBT on Friday I urged that the Scriptures were better studied in connection with a subject, by way of reference thereto as an object of acquaintance. And in general that after enough attention is applied directly to a subject, as an end of study, to know it by sight as it were, further acquaintance is more easy interesting — real if the thing is made a means to some further end & used as well as studied, seen alive & working so to speak not merely dissected.

18—24 The excitement & unhelpfulness of the preceding week over this journal and my S.S. lucubrations was followed by a reaction, & for several days I was stupid & idle. The only work done was getting estimates for Mr Francis's sketches & arranging my books & papers. I also read French history, J. White, very entertaining & spent an evening Wednesday in my office writing to Mrs Field, very unsatisfactorily — the third English letter I have attempted & broken down in 4 months. To breakfast Thursday at Lucy Hilliard's & Mrs Ry P.M. & the children's concert at Mr Rudd's invitation. Friday to tea & night at John's & in the evening at Mrs Lowell's reading Harriet's letters.

The President's nomination of Hunter proclamation is the public event of the week and gives the greatest satisfaction, confirming the belief in his wisdom & firmness. The Conservatives praise the moderation of his conduct, the Radicals the elevation of his principles.

The Williamsburg battle turns out a much severer fight than was supposed.

Rumours of foreign intervention persist but seem to be only stock jobbing rumours.

Saturday Rumours of a repulse of Banks, but S.B.J. learns at the Times that the thing is trifling. Disappointed at Mr Dwight's not coming to spend Sunday & indeed Saturday P.M. at C. E. & M.W. Phil goes on Sunday. Read Mary's Eng. Constitution.

Sunday. 7 boys 12 to 14 at S.S.

Monday May 26. The painful rumor of Banks's defeat was painfully confirmed on Monday morning the papers containing an account of his repulse & retreat to the Potomac & a call for Militia from Governor Andrew that sounded like last spring. Though the first part of the day anxiety was felt lest the tables were turned and that a campaign of invasion had been set on foot, but before night the opinion gained ground that the excitement was uncalled for, & that however desirable it might be to have 00000 more men in the field during the summer Jackson's raid could be disposed of without an appeal to the people. This more satisfactory view gave way to indignation at the disgraceful spectacle of a causeless panic, which was every where directed against Secretary Stanton. Meantime 3000 men collected in Boston, twice as many as the first day brought forth a year ago.

In the ~~evening~~ at the Town House to see about the Bi Centennial celebration.

Morris in my office with Fred in the P.M. tremulous with grief & rage at the conduct of the Secretary in thwarting Banks's schemes & spoiling the fruits of the campaign, & agonized at the thought of the heartless exultation of the inhabitants of the Valley.

Tuesday 27. My 30th Birthday. Troops still come in. I met 6 companies between the Depot & Summer St. Indignation gathers against the Governor for his inflammatory call, but the Secretary's

despatch has not been published, so that it is impossible to say that he exceeded his instructions. It is clear that Jackson's Raid cannot affect the conduct of the Campaign. Mr Cabot & F. Lee ready to go tomorrow in the 4th Bat.

Morris whose business to Washington besides hurrying up reinforcements for Banks was to get leave to raise a regiment of N.E. Blacks, failing in that has a scheme for raising a volunteer Reg. with Savage as Lieut. Col. & begs me to look about for first rate officers, like the 22d Reg. men. He says "There is no State but Massachusetts & no Section but New England." I speak to Mr Poole & the Athenaeum about the Rifle Club & to Charley about Students & he quite chills me by proposing to go himself.

Monday 28 Morris coming in this A.M. I say in answer to inquiries that I think personal interview is the efficient thing to make his officers wish to serve under him, though the testimony of his companions in arms is of value in a professional point of view. With this, personal recommendation from friends or civilians does not seem of much weight. He asks about Charley & I say he is well looked up in tactics in practice & theory. but is slow and not very vigorous in constitution though well & strong. Voice first rate. Morris then proposed to make him Adjutant in case he got his commission, a proposition that brought the thing very near & made me thoughtful & tender minded all day. It seemed to me that all the Adjutants I knew had been the mark of fate.

Meantime the Secretary writes to the Governor that the Militia are not needed, which leaves things in a very painful position besides the disgrace of the flurry & row-de-dow, for most of the troops all except the 4th Bat. had expressed their reluctance to go for more than 3 mos. it being discovered after they got to town that the new law might keep them 6 or 8. This taken in connection with the Governor's lukewarmness last week makes us seem unpatriotic. It seems however that the Penn. N.G. & R.D. troops have gone on a 3 mos. basis so we are not less ready only more punctilious.

In the evening, Sumner has gone to bed with rheumatism, read Miles French History, the most lively in style of any historical work I know.

The 'Times article against Stanton yesterday gives the liveliest satisfaction to all parties. Even if he dared cut off Jackson & so make this a brilliant manoeuvre after all it is an inexcusable one. He had no right to expose Banks & his wounded to ~~[illegible]~~ real suffering on a forced retreat, nor to incur the grave political evil of abandoning territory once repossessed by force. It forbids all future confidence in the firmness of our purposes.

The presence once more of exciting preparations make me again long for a more active or

ingorous & manly life. I seem to myself to float along the stream of life using just exertion enough to keep my head above water, listless & enervated, not growing in strength or character. To fly to other duties in the hope that those at least one will be compelled to perform is cowardly, though if the change would come of itself or be forced on one by other considerations the compulsion would make a most wholesome discipline. If not nothing remains but to play the hero in one's own back-yard and by well-arranged schemes of life & studied studiousness seeme an active state of mind. The evil I suffer from is intellectual sloth, & it is to seeme an intellectual stimulus that I undertake this Diary.

July. 5. 1862.

May 29. From this date till the 11th of June I gave most of my time & thought to the Bi-Centennial, as the Milton people call it, Dr Holmes being at Ft Warren & leaving it in my hands not only to take his work on the Citizens' Committee which he had got up, but to help out the old people of the town committee, who were helpless without him. My work was to go to two or three Committee meetings a week, first in all, Engage the band, Smith, (caterer) Tent, Bunting to dress the church, make plans & measurements for the Carpenter, write the posters & advertisements & get them printed & posted, engage men to take tickets & sell them, (the faithful Hilland) ride twice over town with Capt. Taylor for green & flags & at last to spend three days at the Church & Town House putting up the decorations & doing work. It was a more complicated affair than I ever undertook and with one exception ~~went off~~ came off as it went off without hitch. The exception relates to ~~the~~ the scheme on which the whole thing hinged proceed, which had been matter of debate in the public meeting of the 26th. The question lay between a free & a paying entertainment, & the committee concluded to have a price set, but to give free tickets to all who might need them, thus meeting all views. But agitating the matter on Saturday, while distributing a public notice to be put up on the Sundays, for it seemed none too soon to begin to excite the public mind, it occurred to me that it would be

Treasurer & collects 1/3 of the money.

awkward & invidious for the Committee to be giving round tickets at discretion, and that if it were signified that all who wanted them gratis could have them by making timely application, all parties would be suited, the indecorum of partial distribution avoided, and the question whether there was or was not a real call for free tickets put to a practical test, which would probably result in a very limited application, but all cavil would be silenced. So I wrote my notice showed it to Mr Beck & Mr White on Saturday night & Sunday morning, who approved, also to Mr Clapp making 4 out of 9, none of whom raising any objection, but taking it as an ingenious method of carrying out the views entertained in Committee, it did not occur to me that it was a gross assumption of authority. So half a dozen copies were made & distributed, when John Wade met me in the act of hurrying on my way to the cars, quite alarmed, saying my notices were playing the very d-l, that people were subscribing for a free feast, & he could tell what it meant. I saw the error at once, & he offered to pull down the papers, & no more was heard, except that one man said if tickets were to be given away he would take 50. The Committee treated me with great consideration, never mentioning this faux pas and not giving me a chance to make the apology I had framed. So further trouble came of it, though it hindered subscriptions somewhat to have the thing advertised at all, people got such idea by the bitter bale, talked it over, & closed their hearts to an appeal, so that men who might have given $20.— were glad enough to get off with $5.— So it was we went over the voting list, struck each man for what he would be likely to give, from 0 up to $20.— an estimate

I was!.

adding up to $500.— Of this we got about 250.— & sold about 1200 tickets so that our expenses coming to 220 or so we had 30.— left over for the Sanitarium which I have given 10 to Mrs. Morse on Beach Hill 10 to Mrs Kyle, & the rest is to go to the regular Sanitary branch, under Cousin Mary Cunningham.

I enjoyed all this work & intercourse with men & women in dressing the church & Hall very much. It gives me what I have never had, a feeling of citizenship in the town. I no longer feel like a late comer & mere sojourner on the skirts of the town.

June 11. The decorations were all complete, at 3 o'clock Tuesday P.M. the 10th, we began to sweep up. A day & a half was very hard time and all were astonished to have done. Capt. Whiting was most efficient in festooning the bunting, & thirty or forty ladies cooperated first & last inside those who came Wednesday to tie up flowers. The church looked beautifully & the tent & hall very nice. Everything was quiet & orderly about the place & the dancing in the evening more orderly & more festive than I expected. The scene at night was most lovely, the tents all aglow & sending a warm light up the side of the spire while the front was in light moonlight, the shadows of the trees lying about, with music within & carriages standing about made as pretty festivity as is often seen.

Everybody was pleased & I was showered with congratulations which were very pleasant. It was particularly gratifying to have got through without jars, & my blunder about the notices gave me ~~too~~ no painful mortification, I was too busy & too successful to torment myself so long as other people were good enough not to tor-

ment me.

Meantime the news of the battle of Fair Oaks on the 31st of May & 1st of June had been followed by accounts of continued bad weather & swollen streams, of Jackson's escape from the Valley and rumors of Beauregard's movement ~~towards~~ that created considerable suspense & anxiety about McClellan which culminated one Monday June 16, when it was announced that reinforcements were on their way and the public mind relieved & we were quite comfortable when on June 25 McClellan sent 3 despatches in the course of the P.M. announcing the capture of an important hill close to Richmond by Hooker's division.

June 20 Class Day was June 20th the first I have attended in the church, and one in the last in the Chapel. Emerson was all hearts in the Oration, & Sumner's poem was much better than the average.

Harriet came home Friday the 17th. & on Thursday Mr F. sent a line to ask if Charley would like to go to Pat Royal, very characteristically suggesting his going the next day, & again that he should go on & see Gen. Saxton. But he was willing to wait & so things quietly threw the prospect dissolved the future prospect on Class Day. Andrew was more genial than usual, & I drank a cup of tea with him to a ~~not~~ he quoted of Emerson's "Speeto ad te;" "Et salutis respondens." In the evening at Mr Peabody's, had a talk a few minutes with Emerson.

Charley himself ~~is now~~ appears to great advantage at his ~~spread~~, and I seem nearer to him & more of a contemporary to him than before. College has seemed in some way more of a barrier than of a common topic; & though the improvement I am inclined to think my

is traced to the common ground of thought & discussion gained by his studying Metaphysics. It seemed to me that the students suffer from the prolongation of their mental immaturity nowadays that Philosophy is deferred till the Senior year. Mr I knew profited in our whole course by having Reid & Stewart as Sophomores. One advantage of the present system, however, is that Themes & Theses are prevented from becoming merely abstract & speculative. Common sense is hardly worked in the absence of formal methods.

July 1. After class day C. was very busy getting ready to go to S.C. & finally went off on Tuesday P.M. July 1st. He looked finely as he went off. To Uncle Putnam's at night.

The news of Monday Tuesday & Wednesday was very perplexing, I persisting in regarding it as favorable & at least finding most people on my side, the thing being that McClellan had thrown his right wing behind his left so as to occupy the line between the hills gained on the 25th & the James River near H Darling, changing his base of operations suddenly from White House to Turkey Bend, ~~Monday's news~~ though the enemy had discovered his movements & so harassed his right as to make it cost more than he had expected. The correspondents ~~of~~ on Monday were jubilant & though the details of Tuesday & Friday's fighting were of rather grave aspect, the administration announced that it had no news to warrant belief in anyserious disaster & by Wednesday night we were all pretty comfortable though perplexed by the silence of McClellan or the non-publication of his despatches.

July 2. In the evening to Mrs Allen's wedding, taking with me ½ doz. red german tea cups & saucers & a bluish pitcher, also german, as gifts to the bride. Helen Ware asked me to go home to Boston with them. My new aunt was very pleasant & the relation between her & the girls very pleasant.

July 3. A day alive to blackness. By noon the news of McClellan's defeat on Friday was known & the Bulletins heralded "Disaster upon Disaster", "Sickness, Fever & Demoralization", "Departure of McClellan's Staff", "Retreat 17 miles", until the terrible Bull Run Monday cared not to compared to it. I could hardly swallow at dinner, & when in the P.M. Mr John Higginson came in to speak about raising a regiment & corporate to raise one like the 2d or 20th, I was heart-sick at the thought of enlisting again at the enlisting. Uncle John's doctrines also rose up portentously. He had contended that nothing was left of the Union at the South, that all classes were hopelessly alienated, that if restored it would do more harm than good as it had done hitherto, the two extremes of the country acting like two electric poles repelling each other with increasing tension, they growing more barbarous as we grew in civilization, until the only hope for them is to cut adrift never the normal time & sitten cure themselves or be cured by some European protectorate.

To this I had replied that this repulsion had been true while the southern rebels had had the upper hand, but that the political ascendancy of the north has established there would be influence in place of repulsion, that Mr Seward himself had admitted that in the event of

Lincoln's Inauguration there would be an "Anti-Slavery party in every Southern State" and that Northern influence was more natural, more wholesome & efficacious & better for all parties including the rest of the world, than European meddling, and that ~~the Pro~~ were not so far gone but that 9/10 of the people would submit gladly to the old status quo. That the '45 showed how little trace was left by unsuccessful rebellions, & though he urged that that was not a rebellion but only a reactionary movement against a revolution already accomplished, I answered that this Secession was intrinsically of the same nature that it was not only reactionary & unreasonable in spirit & design but was also a vain attempt to reinstate a political condition overthrown by the peaceful revolution effected at Lincoln's election. I did not believe the world afforded the spectacle of a popular movement in the cause of human nature being successfully resisted by the mad-cudgels after once being accomplished. He said my position was a good one, he wished he could honestly hold it.

But now it seemed as if we were struggling against fate, that the foolish & wicked were not to be persuaded against their will, that our aims though just were visionary, and that this reverse putting us back to where we were a year ago, foreign powers might honestly believe that the interests of the world required that the endless prospect of indecisive campaigns should not be realized. I saw that we must needs

go on fighting, but without hope, and was sick with disappointment and dismay. For myself I cared not wish to hold myself above the common lot & if it is the fate of my generation to offer themselves a fruitless sacrifice in a righteous cause, I am ready to go a sad & sorrowful victim to the field of battle.

In this mood I wrote a few lines to Charley, to enclose with a note of sister's, & went to take it to the mail. Tears of joy rose in my eyes & almost overflowed, to read on the bulletin "Cheering news from McClellan". It appeared the next day that this despatch saying that he had badly beaten the enemy on Tuesday & lost but 1 gun & 1 wagon, was supplemented to others sent on Monday but not made public, but the news were taken to mean that the whole story of loss was false, & the town was radiant with joy. I went to carry the news to Mrs Schuyler, but she had gone.

July 4. The morning revealed the truth. We had been entirely defeated on Friday, after a doubtful result on our Rt Wing on Thursday. But the battles of Sunday Monday & Tuesday resulted in our favor the last being a decisive victory, the issue being a triumphant retreat to the James from the scene of Friday's disaster, the enemy being frustrated in all attempts to follow up their advantage, which except for 25 guns or so was for them a barren victory. Their losses in the days following were enormous and our position is now better than ever & as advanced as before the battle of Fair Oaks, a month ago. A month of

time, in the course of which we have probably lost in sickness & battle 25000 men, & the loss of the prestige of unmixed success is the sum of our disasters all of which may be retrieved by prompt reinforcements, since in morale we have gained more than the enemy (the final issues being favorable) and their resources must be terribly crippled. If we can advance again within a week with sufficient force, all may yet be well.

All this was not quite apparent till the 5th — when news came that the Army had celebrated the 4th by a grand Review & salutes, that were refreshing to think of.

Meantime on Friday the 4th I met John & Charles Higginson, Geo Putnam, Mr Geo Atkinson & one or two other to consider about raising a Regiment. The issue was that the volunteering system would not probably work any longer, & that whether drafting was resorted to or not, it was the first duty of the government to fill up the regiments in service, which W.P. insisted would not average 500 men. Raising a 'gentlemen's regiment' would cost a great deal of money and take till Xmas, & to offer to do it would be misleading the authorities into false views of public opinion & expectation, so long as we did not think we were very likely to succeed. Adjourned to 4 P.M. on Saturday.

July 5. The news mends & confidence revives. Complaint is made that news was suppressed by Government, but without reason. There would

have been a financial panic if the news of the week had been published day by day. As it is gold on Thursday went up to 110.

Athens gives the first note of private loss. Jimmy Lowell was killed on Friday. Death leaves a shining mark.

The Regiment scheme was abandoned at the meeting in the P.M. for reasons urged the previous day. It was a relief to me, for the scheme was identified in my mind with the idea of futile sacrifice, or the helpless look of sister's face when, as I thought it right to do, I suggested the possibility of my going, haunted me. I cared not been the idea of Summer an invalid & H. E. ailing & dejected; three sick sisters at home seemed more than I should be able to stand, & Charley away.

Sunday July 6.

Today Jimmy Lowell's death looks to me bright & pure, as Putnam's did after Ball's Bluff, a spotless sacrifice. I repeat to myself "But the younger brighter from Paradise in battle & in storm". But that I am haunted by the shadow of blasted happiness at home, which seems so much sweeter than any hope of good, I could gladly go & die like them. If I were specially fit, it would be a more urgent duty, but the duty in my case is general not special, "I done do all that does become a man" is my feeling, and I cannot tell whether the occasion demands me, at least while others more technically fit, to say the least, are ready & enthusiastic. That I am not, but ready & willing.

The position I had resolved to take, & my

still, if the Regiment scheme revives, is that I have neither the personal or military qualifications to warrant me to apply for a captaincy, as the others propose to do, but that if they succeed & want like me for Lieutenant, I am at their command.

A very warm day. Summer also now at the end nearly of six weeks to walk with my help from one room to the next.

Wrote in the P.M. 3½ hours in this journal.

I am much gratified to hear that Mr Philbrick greatly valued my letters to him abroad as the best view he got of passing events, saying I put more into a single sentence than any correspondent he had, which is a view of what Sumner used to call my "Macaulay style" that I did not expect to come across. But it is very difficult to say much in a small space & not be stiff & sententious & I am glad to seem to have succeeded.

July 19. Saturday.

After revolving in my mind all day fragments of speech suitable to the meeting tonight, supposing the want of speakers to be as great as on Monday, I put into words as I went over the fields after tea, what seemed to me as I went along quite a stirring appeal, or rather representation, somewhat after this fashion.

There is something in the present condition of affairs that brings to mind the distinction made some time since by a popular writer upon Success and Disappointment, in a paper that has had considerable circulation in the Magazines, and which was pointed out, ~~the~~ in urging the proper way of meeting disappointments, the great difference between Giving up and Coming down. It must needs be that disappointments will come, Error and Misfortune are at any moment likely to baffle our hopes frustrate our schemes and snatch from our grasp the fruit of previous success, we may have to come down from our enthusiastic hope and confident behaviour, but if our cause is just and our motives pure & our purposes beneficent and practicable, never never let us give them up.

Our great disappointment at Richmond is a case in point, and the noble bearing of our army and their faithful General is a lesson to us. The chances of war, the treachery of ~~the~~ elements swelling to an impassible height the streams

of a country already sufficiently difficult of passage, the enormous forces which in this delay the enemy were able to assemble & the untoward result of the Campaign in the Shenandoah, combined to thwart the plans of our commanders and bring to a premature close an advance upon which hung the hopes of the Nation. They were obliged to abandon their undertaking. It was a terrible come down, but they did not give up, not they. Their retreat was a succession of victories of which any forces might well be proud, extorting from an exultant but terror-struck foe unwilling salutations, and when they reached their resting place they turned again their faces toward Richmond to enter it at another time & by other ways exit what it ~~might~~ may.

That is the spirit of true men and it is what we need to act from as well as they. For we have had to come down too, and abandon our plans; I do not mean our disappointment at Richmond, but in regard to the whole work in hand. Confident in our strength, & in the justice & righteousness of our cause, we proposed to do what never was done since the world began, to conduct the greatest military operations with one hand and carry on all the affairs of the most profound peace with the other, we have undertaken to keep half a million of men in the field and spend a thousand millions of money, and so to speak never know it, never to feel the strain. But we can't do it. The scheme is magnificent, the spectacle

too splendid. We cannot go on ~~so~~ as we have gone on for a year past, carrying on all our customary pursuits and the war into the bargain, while the enemy we have to do with though inferior in numbers & resources and hope, devotes himself exclusively to this work & does nothing else. The only business done in the Southern country this day is war. Commerce Agriculture Trade public & private prosperity are all sacrificed & thrown away in one strenuous effort to effect the ruin they have begun, and we must face the fact and act accordingly. We must consent to come down from that proud place and adopt a new line of operations. Every man must devote himself to the public service & do what in him lies to further the public ends. But though we confess that we miscalculated our strength & have to begin anew, cheerless we not ~~cast~~ dismayed, humbled we not cast down, we do not abandon for a moment our aim, but setting our face to the foe & remembering that our cause is as just as ever, & recalling the motives we have cherished & the ends we have in view, prepare with stronger purpose for the final struggle.

That our cause is just I will not now delay to argue, nor need more be said to vindicate the purity of our motives, but that with friends & foes across the water, ~~have been~~ for we have faithful friends with in France & England who have done good service in our behalf, referring the right according to their own imperfect light and not to

to condemnation if they have sometimes shown more zeal than wisdom. They have suffered & our foes rejoiced that it was so hard to tell what we were fighting about & often imagining that in the variety of reasons given by one & another among us there was a want of singleness of purpose & unity of design. But this very fact that a dozen different reasons could be given of the purposes of the war shows how universal are the interests concerned. If you were to ask what was the use of the Sun in the heavens do you think men would agree in their answers? Not a bit. One man will tell you it is to give light another to send forth heat, the astronomer to keep the planets in their courses, the farmer to make hay dry & corn ripe, some for the life & joy of man & others for the glory of the Creator. And he sees such & all of these ends and all these various answers are good & true, because the Sun is a part of the great natural universe in which such part serves every other part and all serve such and the whole together is the work of an ~~great~~ almighty & benificent Power. So whether we say that we are fighting for our homes or for our national existence, to ~~avenge~~ avenge the insults we have received or to punish Piracy Treason & Theft, to preserve the Union as it was or to establish & strengthen it as it must & shall & will be, for present safety or for future security, for free & democratic institutions or for

free labor + free speech, to keep inviolate the inheritance that was purchased for us by our fathers blood, or by our own blood to confirm the land as a free possession to our children whether we claim to be ~~vindicating the~~ merely doing the duty of good citizens in opposing force by force, or to be once for all vindicating the power of representative institutions to protect themselves from internal violence and so advancing the cause of human freedom in all countries & for all time, they are such + all just claims for the respect + gratitude of mankind, all are involved in this struggle; for all ~~are parts of that~~ but imperfectly describes that great national career this country, this continent, this people are destined to pursue, like the sun through the firmament, a light + blessing + glory to the nations.

And what I say of the various motives that actuate the nation may be said of the various motives that lead individuals to sustain this cause in the field. The motives are as various as are the individual characters of men but the end and aim of all is simple + clear to stand by the Right and in God's name to strike for our Country. Some enlist because they are out of work + can't afford to be idle, some for love of change, some for love of a fight, this man from a spirit of enterprise, + ~~this~~ because he can't bear to have so much po-

ing on & he not have a hand in it, and another because it is the best provision he can make in these times for his wife & family, but however lofty or however trivial the personal motive may be all combine & work together with a sense of public duty & love of country that a free & enlightened people can never be without. Every public work that cries to be done will always find able & willing hands to do it, only let the need be made known. Why how is it in case of a fire? An alarm is sounded, the light & smoke are seen, and the people assemble but ~~with~~ from motives how different are from another. Some go because they belong to the fire-company, as a matter of course, some to see the sight, some to satisfy curiosity, some because others go, but all have in their hearts underneath & behind all these trivial considerations the feeling that they may be wanted & it becomes them to be on hand. And, Sir, if the winds rise & the flames rage & property, life & limb are imperilled, that idle & listless crowd will kindle into heroism, and so sure as men are men will risk life & limb in rescue. These light & trivial motives will combine & work together to a heroic end, because they are all parts of this human nature that God has given us, and so sure as he that made us still lives & reigns will he in the dark hours

that try men's souls, sustain, ennoble, & encourage. So in this great fire of civil war that treacherously kindled at Fort Sumter flashes & flames all along the ~~Southern~~ Horizon, laying waste its fair fields and blasting the prosperity of the south, threating to involve in one awful conflagration this noble & majestic edifice of the Union our common refuge & ark of safety, the motives that call us to the field are as numerous as are the passions & virtues of men, and they will avail for that end until the children shall name muttering of the name they have inherited from the fathers -

It was theirs to create it is ours to preserve and as they maintained that a free people could establish a free government, and their successors to our own day have shown that it could be made to work in peace, and when last year the question was whether it could defend itself from internal violence, and a half a million of men in arms at Baltimore & Romney & Carricksford, & Hatteras & Port Royal & Pensacola & New Orleans & Fort Henry & Ft Donelson & Clarksville & Corinth & Pittsburg Landing & Island No 10 & Memphis and Drainsville & Lexington & Fair Oaks & Richmond & Winchester & Sudamillen thundered their reply, so now the question is whether a free people & a free government, for thanks be to God a free people & a free government are one, have the fortitude & perseverance & backbone

bone & grit, to stand severe & discouragement and press forward to the end. That is the question to day for us here & now. We have heard our stone up the hill almost to the top of the hile, our strength is taxed the burden trembles upon the last ascent, Shall we falter for a moment and the great mass rolls back upon its path, ~~bearing~~ crushing us in our footsteps & carrying death & destruction to all we hold dear. But nerve our strength to a final effort, give one more strain and the mass tottering upon the summit rushes down the opposite slope & far resounding towards the plain buries the enemy beneath its fragments. That last effort we are now called to make. Our cause trembles upon the verge, the narrow edge of disaster or triumph. Already the sinews of war are tightening for the last effort. The wheels heave & tremble. Let our Heroes take the field at once for the Autumn Campaign & the unwilling conscripts of Davis & his accomplices will scatter like chaff before the whirlwind
And ~~Let~~ conquer we must, for our cause is just & this is our motto "In God is our trust". For the Star Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave while the land of the free is the home of the brave.

July 16 After several very unsatisfactory days interrupted by
Fred's going to Harison's Bar on Tuesday (Geo Putnam
10 too) I spent Thursday night with Stiles at Coolidge
11 Friday at Examination.
16. 17. The next week at Commencement & Q.B. & on
Friday to see Mrs. Joe. Choate, who was too busy to
see us. W & J.
19 On Saturday at Brookline about Papers & in the
evening Judge Russell at the Town House.

21 Tuesday to sail in the harbor with Uncle John & Mr
Parsons. At Cam. boat at night.

25 Capt. Scanlan & Mr Griffin at the Town House.
26 Sunday Robbie at Milton.
28 Monday at Raymond. Fred returns.
29 Tuesday to Mr at the Russells.
30 Wednesday spend the night at Roxbury again.
Letter to the Governor on Tuesday
31 Friday Philip Perkins.
2 Saturday to Mr P.'s to tea.

Aug. 4. 3

The fortnight past I have been a bitter bilious & good for nothing, and bitter in body & preoccupied in mind with the depressing state of public affairs, have found it hard to work, done nothing & convinced myself that I was losing all interest in my profession. It is in fact hard not to do so, in the absence of study & progress. At last I have for a couple of days taken hold upon Mr Francis' Details & Specifications, and got back some of the old order of work.

At the same time the prospect of enlisting has come nearer again, and if the Cadets get up a Regiment I am much inclined to go as a private in it. I do not feel like taking post of responsibility. At the same time I am much inclined to get a squad for the old regiments rather than go into a new one.

Walking up from Mpanzi one P.M. W.B.J. speculating upon the life of plants & things & upon the possibility of consciousness & sense of apparent volition, it occurred to me to suggest a scheme of necessity & free will as follows.

The Physical & Spiritual worlds meet in man & his life combines the conditions of both modes of existence. As a part of the visible creation his ~~is the~~ action is the result of the forces of

nature. i.e. of the systematic + organized will of God. Whence then the sentiment of Free Will. It comes from the Spiritual nature, whose life consists in sympathy + imitation, directed towards the divine character. But sympathy between a powerful, nay almighty, being + an impotent one is impossible. There is accordingly implanted in the heart a sense of power, the abortive germ of omnipotence, that fails of its apparent purpose, since it seems to avail in action but really does not, but fulfils its real end in putting the finite in rapport with the Infinite mind. And we need not be surprised at its failure in the physical world as its functions are entirely of the the spiritual.

To which the ingenious author may reply that to establish moral sympathy this is not required, and that we have no right to assume that intellectual sympathy i.e. a common method of reaching conclusions is possible between the Infinite + Finite minds.

But I reply that in the first place the ~~facts~~ existence of the Study of Nature proves the existence of a certain intellectual sympathy, and that secondly the sympathy in question is not intellectual but moral, having to do with the will, + establishing in the mind the notion of voluntary action, without which the idea of merit + character is impossible.

1862

Sunday
Aug 3.

After a month of depression, anxiety & hope returns together & await the August Campaigns. If quiet continues till September we shall be well enough prepared for autumn, but if active operations are resumed at once, we may be taken at a disadvantage. Rumors yesterday looked like naval operations on the James River and the transportation of the army by water either across the river or to another theatre of war -

Thursday Aug. 14.

Since the previous date the aspect of public affairs has changed for the better. The next day brought
Aug 4. a call for 300000 Militia to be raised for 9 months by draft if not otherwise forthcoming, and there was much speculation among the speculative classes as to the effect of this additional call upon volunteering to fill the 3 years quota. The facts showed the wisdom of those who argued to a favorable result. Volunteering, which after a season of depression & silver thought had become active and earnest received a great impulse, ~~and~~ those who had hesitated thinking they had better so joined the first quota, & those who had hesitated to say they would not formed an easier task in the second though minus bounty. The work was most active in filling the first quota & preparing for the second, and this present week has been given up to soldiering, all the shops shut after 2 o'clock & nothing to be heard but drums & fifes.

For myself, the rapid filling up of the Milton quota relieves me from any obligation to offer myself & I now wait the development of the town policy to see whether drafting or volunteering is to be in order for the militia service. If the former I shall take my chance & serve, or accept a substitute if one offers, or offer myself as one if there is need in a case of hardship. If the latter & others equally willing are more ready, I am not sure that I shall feel it a duty to go, but am much perplexed especially by the example of those who bring above the work get so into the ranks. I disapprove but admire, & do not know whether in act to follow my head or heart. In conversation with Alcott & Longfellow & Shattuck I have maintained that no one should do what an inferior in culture can do just as well except in case of emergency or for the sake of affording the stimulus of an example, which is really no exception for in this case there is no inferior forthcoming. Balch & Stone & Bunn Rice & two Bonds & others, Cambridge men, have gone into the ranks. I admire but do not sympathize. Only necessity, let us hope, put Socrates & Lucretius & Coleridge into the field, to use Chauncey's examples.

to Mr Francis's to dinner.

Aug 9 | On Saturday Fred met me coming out of Young's. He spoke a word to Darwin who was with me, whose look of surprise & sorrow prepared me for

sad news. "You knew he said that Henry had been sick (I thought nicely of his mother & of Fanny Winsor) He died this morning." We sat at table while he eat & told me the beautiful particulars of his unexpected end. Then I went with him to C. thinking I might possibly be of some service, full of grief but raised above repining by the image of this pure & simple boy, hiding by a step the chasm that separates this world from the next.

Home with Fred through the lightning in the buggy that brought Harriet over, to find Annie & Robin. Sunday bright & cool, spent in re-hearsing the event of the week, & in the P.M. as Fred lay down I read to him the Blessed Damozel, which he said perhaps represented the <u>love</u> of the spirit world as well as could be with material images. E.A. & F. drove to Brookline & so I sat talking about Henry, how charming & pleasant he had been, thankful ~~that~~ we had appreciated him fully.

10

11 Monday again cool & fair. Before driving Sigourney to Brookline I sat in the porch reading the prayer book, & the 39 Articles in the course of which I came across, for the first time after a long interval, the doctrines of imputedness of morality without religious basis, & the question of Faith & works in which I could not but feel there was a vein of truth. Cogitation led me to this temporary conclusion, or principle resulting in Cavding place, that excellence, i.e., <u>sincere</u>

is only acceptable under the conditions of Religious life, i.e. the equal development of all our powers, in which the subordination of the lower nature to the higher is the condition of the free growth of the latter.

From Brookline for a moment to town, when I sent a line to Lucy Willard & back; then a quiet drive to Johns. It was just our own circle, for his family & ours are more & more one, a prayer & hymns, & then to Mt Auburn. The dear boy, whose features had eluded my memory in spite of all my efforts, looked my natural, which was a great pleasure to me. Thought town with Mrs Eustaven, with whom I agreed to come to Exeter in September, when I hope to see some of Henry's friends.

Home with Sigrie from Brookline at 11 o'clock

12 To Roxbury in the afn. & to Uncle C's to dinner. News on Monday of Battle near Culpepper. Sarge Miles & Stephen missing & wounded

13 Letter to Aunty Farrar. To Brookline in P.M. To-day it seems that Sarge is not killed but Stephen.

14 Sarge said to be slightly wounded. So work all day. Accounts, & sermons, & his Heart & his frame & to State House with Willy & Arthur who were lovely.

The papers promise great & sufficient movements on foot, & claim the Rapidan fight as a great success. It seems certain that the RR too has been cut in several places.

August 15. This is the last day before drafting to fill up the first 300000, according to the first proclamation though the time has now been extended to September when the draft for 9 months is to be made. All this week the shops are shut in the P.M. after 2 o'clock + parading + music.

Found Morris in the Adjutant's office, flushed + pale with resentment + unmerited disgrace. He seems to have behaved like a fool + the Secretary like an unscrupulous tyrant.

At night to Roxbury

16 Saturday. Sumner at dinner argued that the President was vain, from his assuming the responsibility of his secretary's acts, as much as to say that he's having done it put the matter beyond controversy. I tried to say that I did not succeed in saying clearly, that though all the acts of his secretaries (& Generals too for that matter perhaps, at least S. said so) are officially his, he is only personally responsible for what he approves and adopts as his own beforehand. In acknowledging + claiming the responsibility of these last he does not expect to avert criticism, but he does expect to put a stop to that discussion which has in view the discredit + dismissal of the minister. An attack made against a Secretary is one thing + may be pushed with a fair prospect of effecting a change, ~~they~~ ~~may~~ as the best means of strengthening the administration, but an attack on the President is quite a different thing + can act only as a hostile measure. He is quite right in giving his friends notice when they

are in danger of coming into personal collision. To criticise him is no more sacrilegious than to criticise his servants, but it is a different thing altogether, and it is for the advantage of all parties to know which is which.

Morris & Joice, Fred Shattuck & Dunbar in Shattuck's office. Morris off to Washington, with letters, one from the Governor to Mr Sumner.

Sunday. 17. I miss Stephen much more than I should have thought. It is the first one of my friends who has fallen.

Reading The Monitorsaren since Henry died at night. I am much struck with the artlessness & simplicity of the narrative, both of the personages & the authors. It hardly reads like the inauguration of a scheme. The dramatic unity, at least as exhibited in this volume, is very striking. The action is continuous & cumulative.

Recruiting has been slow these last few days. Confidence has perhaps too soon taken the place of anxiety, the fact of something doing having the effect of something done.

I find it almost impossible to do anything. Public interest & anxiety, and disturbance of mind as to my own course & duty, make me so worthless that I am inclined to enlist as the only way of doing six months work.

Sunday. Apr. 8.
1866.

Though for sixteen years I have held it my especial post to be the domestic peacemaker, considering it my chief function at home to keep things quiet and pleasant, and have for the latter half of that time at least distinctly recognized that not only the avoidance of personalities, which had at first been my motto, but an active respectfulness, one towards another was a chief requisite thereunto, it is only today that a corollary to these propositions has distinctly presented itself. This is that practically one finds but little occasion to enforce against himself these rules ~~except~~ rulers he takes advantage of what might well be considered exceptions to them. These rules are not only to be used to prevent one's being unjust. Injustice is easily avoided and easily forgiven. But when one is all right, and justice seems to permit and indeed require to be asserted at our hands, we are apt not to consider that a golden opportunity is offered, and a rare one, for a captivating piece of active amiability. Such a chance should be embraced even at a sacrifice of justice, but in fact this sacrifice is not demanded, for on such occasions the offender is painfully alive to the outrage committed and is already trembling before the expected blow. Kindly forbearance is then most lovely, and love + gratitude spring up at its feet. Injustice we can stand but petty injustice is cruel. The case is harder when there is reason to suppose that there is a real unconsciousness of offence. ~~But~~ If this is real, however, silence will not tell upon it, unless accompanied by too much didactic explanation, which is better reserved for a suitable occasion. But it is in most cases not real, but the fruit of an instinctive want of self-respect, which it is natural to indulge in exposing

"is is of course only transferring to a minor sphere the same idea that if we ~~have~~ allow temptation to be an excuse for vice, we let ourselves ~~of the~~ all an opportunity for virtue."

Mr Hunt was complaining on Friday of the one-sided use of the literary training. Literary men have half their nature undeveloped, and though they may know the Greek literature they cannot half know the Greek culture, which was at least one half art, in its day, and now in its remains. The Greek civilization is now more potent in the world through its art than through its literature. It may not seem so, but the influence of art is subtle instructive, the presence of works of art affects the fibre of one's nature, less consciously but not less really than do letters, they color the whole of life, individual + national. Artists, among the universal literary culture, are today more than they, growing on both sides, they rely on me. And growing not in fanciful distinctions as they might be called, in sentiment and delicacy of soul, but in practical attainments, they learn to use their eyes, to know things when they see them and to keep them in mind when out of sight. What need to hear a man talk before you know him? What he is is as potent to the eye as the ear, if you only would learn to look. Letters and the intellectual habit which a literary culture brings deals with things by the means of their attributes and relations, but art deals with the things themselves, and shows you them, not teaches you about them. The art idea of a thing is more complete more real more individual than the literary idea, and the intellectual habit this culture induces is more practical, nearer the heart of things, closer to nature. Drawing is a language just as much as words are, i.e. a means of conveying ideas, and the education founded upon it is as enlarged and as enlarging. It presents the whole world anew, from a point of view which makes it a new world. It is as useful as reading and writing. Every boy ought to be trained in it. It is first

note to see these boys at Newport run up to look at the steamer and come down and make a drawing of it — a hideously executed drawing to be sure — but they have got the thing and know all about it. They know all about every thing they have to deal with, and this is they mean by which, without using practical mechanics themselves they can go into any seaport of the world and have anything made that they need, just as it ought to be made. Literature & drawing both have their fine art and both their useful art, and there is no reason that one should be more intelligible to all mankind, ~~not by reason of~~ and the other remain the privilege of a few unregulated connoisseurs, and dilettanti. One is as intellectual as the other. Every boy can understand poetry and belles-lettres, for they have a literary training that brings them with much of it and makes it intelligible to them. But though they hunger & thirst, and gaze vacantly into the picture shops, longer to enter into the land of painting & singing it, they are forbidden by want of ~~training~~ education. Even to cultivated and highly-educated people, ~~the~~ Art is an unknown region, and ~~it is often and~~ ~~with~~ their best efforts, it is ~~yet too~~ often the only a fractious and ill-bred interest ~~that the~~ of self-culture —

Mr Furness insists that superiority of the old & as he says the only true school of art, as against the modern French school, the distinct thing, in his view, that it has a purpose, a something outside of itself which it proposes to do and, while the modern French pictures exist for themselves alone. They are not pictures, but paintings.

The old pictures have a subject, a purpose, and illustrate some idea, the idea to which they owe their existence. The modern pictures discard subject, and aim to present the thing painted, finding in the thing itself (qualities of the) sought for of interest and beauty. He maintains that even the Greek statues (which I brought up ~~as instances to~~ justify the French, being in great part mere academy figures, whose interest lies within themselves,) these statues he said were all doing something. The best picture, he said, is that that has the most ideas (and the best) in it. (Vide Ruskin. Chap. III. good doctrine poorly expressed) These moderns have no ideas, and give their lives to learning to express, when they have nothing to say, the very idea of there being such a thing having been forgotten. They illustrate that age of decline in which the means are ~~rather~~ beyond the end.

What LaFarge said to me of his brother illustrates the French point of view, viz: that there was one thing about his sketches that gave real promise. They did have the one essential quality of not being about anything. If he draws a dog it is just dog, with the character & qualities of dog so far as it goes, and nothing beyond or outside, no story or extrinsic interest. I think this is what Beaucroft means by excluding the literary element, but Furness maintains that this that is called the literary is really the intellectual element, which belongs as much to art as to letters, and ought not to be considered as belong to ~~only the~~ literature alone.

LaFarge's favorite anecdote of M. Angelo (from "L'Art en Portugal" by Blanc of) is to the same purpose also. When asked what was high art, also replied:— "Any fish out of the market-place, so painted as to show why it was painted at all."

? Lednynski

Introductory - No I - Oct. 4. 1871. Wednesday -

An Architect is at once (I) a Mechanic (II) a Professional man + (III) an Artist -
and these correspond to the three branches of our School work.

I. Mechanic - Not a M. in the sense that an architect is, as is sometimes said,
bound to know more of every mechanic's work than he does himself.
to know ~~little carpentry~~ more about framing than his carpenter
to know more about bricks than his mason, etc, etc. —
But in all these cases it is knowledge not skill that is in question -
But, there is one kind of manual skill he must have,
there is one kind of actual work he must be able to turn out,
that is drawings, of all sorts,
and he has to have a shop + workmen to make them
+ must be himself the master-workman.
But he does not sell his work. The drawings remain his own property.
It is not as a mechanic that he makes his living.
It is as a professional man, that he makes a livelihood -

Now in the School we must needs learn to draw,
to understand all about drawings, + the theory of representation,
and acquire practical skill + handiness -
I. This is the first branch of School work -

II. Professional Man. It is as a P.M. that he makes his living,
i.e. as a professional adviser in all matters relating to building -
He is paid for his advice, for "services rendered in constructing" &c &c.
He is an attorney or agent, between his client + the mechanics,
Consequently he is bound to know all about building operations
so as to advise + direct -

II. This is the second branch of our School work, & embraces, under the heads of:-

Construction, a knowledge of Building details & the customary drawings; & papers such as Specifications -

Business, Contracts, etc. Professional usages, Sketches, Skyscrapers, etc -

III. Artist & Inventor

But the Architect has not only to advise his client how to carry out his ~~plans~~ designs, & act for him in carrying it out.

He has to furnish him a design, to put into form his vague wish.

With in regard to the general plan & distribution of the building with a view to convenience

and in regard to the decorations & internal & external aspect, with a view to beauty and propriety of appearance, (and this both in the general forms & in the forms of all details.) so that the general expression & sentiment may be suitable (so far as custom & the nature of things have given Expression.)

And as no conditions can exactly recur, so that every problem is a new one, suitability & fitness requires ever new forms & arrangements, so that the architect must be an Inventor, and his work if it is good must possess originality. He must be, so far as he may, a man of Genius-

This sounds terrible & impossible, but is really not so, at least Mr Emerson says every boy is a Genius so far as he is really himself. This originality is in great part a habit of mind, it consists it may be claimed in readiness to take a hint, (the hints that come into your own heads) cherishing inspirations,

and faithful open-minded work will generally be original enough,
it is only sullens that can copy + plagiarize,
active-mindedness + intelligence can't copy.

Ex. Italians, Spaniards, French, Germans & English,
all tried hard to copy the Roman architecture,
+ produced five distinct + mainly original styles.

Ex. The American port-folio of photographs at the R.I.B.A.

III - This is the third branch of our School work -
a knowledge of form
the practice of design
the principles of composition -

Begin. No. II. Mat. Monday. Oct 9. 1871.