

ADJUSTED Excerpts

Copy Right Gary Douglas Stern

Preface

A recent history book about ‘Don’t Know Much About’, rated all U.S. Presidents. It rated John Quincy Adams as mediocre, and Andrew Jackson as a ‘five star’ game changer. Aside from the subject of what modern historians, ‘Don’t know much about’, it seemed a curious conclusion...

**

...He did this *intently*, famously in the Amistad case, and *humorously*, as he sought to have himself removed from a Congressional committee, for the sole purpose of getting to the floor of Congress, in order to circumvent the ‘gag rule’, ignore the defense for which he was there on the floor, and then finally...attack slavery. And John Quincy did his thing *continuously*. He slumped at his desk in Congress at age 80, and died two days later. He was never popular. He was the son of a President, who was never popular...

**

...Our criteria, today, for rating people like this, would be what? My father’s office was on Lafayette Square in Washington, D.C As a teenager, in summer months, I occasionally went with him to acquire a hoagie-submarine sandwich, from a cart vendor, and sat in the Square to eat. Lafayette Square is always interesting, as it fronts the White House. In the Square is an equestrian statue of ‘President’ --- probably in that moment, as the horse is rearing --- ‘General’, Jackson. The statue faces South, and it is said that the General is keeping *an eye on the South*...

**

...Thinking back on the contemplation of those long-ago years, when I looked regularly at Andrew’s statue, I can still only conclude, today, that the appreciation of leaders in a democracy can be fickle... time changes perceptions... pigeons are not partisan.

Prologue

With my Dad at a Carolina convention, coming out of a public toilet, a five year old me noticed something, next to the toilet: *another* men's toilet entrance, with a strange sign over the door. I asked a question, and my Dad took on a look of consternation on his face, (a trait in the family DNA, I would later conclude from examinations of aunts). But he misunderstood what I was misunderstanding. I had asked why in the world, do blacks want to have a separate toilet of their own! Why couldn't they use the same one I just used. The 10 minute walk back to the auditorium stage was an education in something about my homeland, I had just not come across, in my Western Pennsylvania childhood.

**

...It was a time when the continental country actually became the size it is today. It is the time when great Congressional orators arranged great Compromises, mistakes which came to naught with the loss of 600,000 youth of the nation, as many as have been lost in all foreign wars, put together. Most important, it was a time when America proved it could do the right things, at the end of the day, and that leaders could arise from the confusing shouts a democracy produces, to lead us toward those right positions...

**

...In that course, we will see Presidents elected for '*cottoning to*' hard cider, Politicians popularly sustained by 'not cottoning to' Central banks, and 'not cottoning' to Federal Power, Presidents '*cottoning to*' visions of manifest destinies, Generals who did 'not always '*cotton to*' battle, a President slowly '*cottoning to*' emancipation, and finally causes lost, because Britain, in the end, did not evidently after all, '*cotton to*' cotton...

1.Change

They had all been used to doing their things a little differently than they would be, in the era that was just arriving. John Quincy Adams, now President of the United States, 1825 to 1829, in this transitional time, was the son of another President, John Adams. And all Presidents of the U. S., to date, were from either the state of Virginia, or from the John Adams' family! That was American democracy. Things worked that way...

**

...John Quincy Adams had beaten a popular fellow, General Andrew Jackson, in the Presidential race, and Andrew, very angry, vowed to beat John Quincy, in the next election. And Andrew started campaigning for that election before John Quincy even took office. One ‘something different’ for the future, in this case, was that Andrew decided to make Presidential politics a continual, *never-ending* event. It was a small change, which would, in fact, hold into the twenty-first century...

**

...The irrepressible Abigail, wife of John Adams, and the first forward-thrusting American woman in U.S. politics, who was most likely the mainstay advisor to father John’s wins in national politics, was in Quincy’s case, ‘Mother’. Mother threw out John Quincy’s first love. The young disappointed couple vowed on that event, not to marry... until they each found a partner of the exact qualities that they loved so much in each other...

**

...A great change would come in the years of the 1820’s that would lead to a capitalism Americans would define, a morality Americans would define, and a bloodbath made possible by youthful enthusiasm for wars defined by issues, that would carry forward (perhaps as far forward, as into the Afghanistan years of the twenty-first century.) John Quincy’s entire life would involve itself in the future history, that the courses of his father John, and Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, little anticipated, and, in fact, would probably little admire...

**

...His father becoming President, John Quincy ended up sent to Berlin, with duties for his country to the German court. Immediately on arriving at this stage of his learning process as a part of the ruling group of his new nation, John Quincy learned one lesson that was a little startling to him. The gate guards at Berlin thought his officially sealed papers of introduction were some sort of scam. They had never heard of a country called ‘The United States’, and would not even let him enter the city, until they checked...

**

...Returning to Washington D. C., John Quincy took up chess with Secretary of State Madison, who would become President after Jefferson, who had beaten John Quincy’s father to take office, as America’s third President. Quincy now

pressed his claim with Congress for a summed up \$61.30 unpaid, in his expenses in service to the German Prussian court...

**

...Probably a sign, that the old ways were going to change, John Quincy then quit the Federalist Party, and joined the Democratic Republican Party of Jefferson. Not trusted by the Democratic Republicans at this time, and losing his Federalist Senate seat, he became a Harvard professor, and proceeded to shock Harvard as much as his old Federalist friends, by giving his opening lecture, in English, *not Latin*. Harvard was horrified. Signals were going up. America was changing...

**

...Back in his old 'teen home Russia again, as Minister this time, John Quincy was in touch with the Czar directly. Always amazed at the Russian love of the cold, as all events were held outdoors in the snow, Czar Alexander I, who shared John Quincy's interest in exercise, recommended winter walks without underwear to strengthen the constitution. (Russian love of the cold would finally serve them well, in defending the homeland, 140 years after John was observing the phenomenon, in the 1940's. But in his time frame, John Quincy observed a striking Russian home-grown variance in the matter of defense of the homeland. In the face of Napoleon's attack on Russia of 1812, Russian nobles fulfilled their patriotic duty to their country, by ordering their serfs to St Petersburg, to be trained to defend the homeland.)

**

...One part of what became the Adams Onis Treaty, was the Spanish nullification of two very large land grants made after 1802. There was a mistake. The Treaty actually put the null date at 1818, not 1802. And the mistake was found by none other than Henry Clay, the man who thought *he* should be Secretary of State. John Quincy had to rush to New York City, get the French Consul, in the middle of the night, to agree to help on the project with Spain, before the Consul left New York in the morning. The Consul did that favor, and the date was changed back to 1802...

**

...President Monroe's Secretary of State John Quincy Adams was now asked to submit a system of weights and standards to Congress for the new land, an exercise which had stumped Thomas Jefferson, in his efforts, two decades earlier. It is of course, a moment of pride when any new country elects its own

standards for all in the fairness of weights and measures. (John Quincy pushed the French metrics system; but that did not go over any better than Jefferson's earlier more unique suggestions. Some will be surprised to hear, that the matter is not totally settled, in the twenty-first century, *yet*.)

**

...It was not so much that America was pushing a European empire out of Florida, but that that European empire had given to the Native Americans there, more respect and concern for their welfare, than the arriving Americans ever would. General Andrew Jackson in leading the charge (and killing two British citizens along the way, a problem that his President Monroe had to deal with), had already been driving Native Americans out of the way, in his march east to Florida, from New Orleans...

**

...(Adam's suggestion for weights and measures was rejected. The country kept on with British ounces and pounds, etc.) Free African Americans in the South, in that 1820 year, often had a right to vote. But now that right was removed, in this very 1820's decade, by Southern states.

A national calm that had prevailed after the 1812 war times, was passing away. Times were arriving of particular emotion, great oration, and enormous mistakes in reasonable morality...

**

...Jonathan Russell of his state of Massachusetts, had tried to alter documents involving the settlement John Quincy had done for the U.S. at Ghent at the end of the War of 1812.

The attempted alternation would have made it look like John was trying to give away navigation rights on the Mississippi, which would be damaging to interests in the West, who needed the Mississippi River rights for transportation. It was surmised that Mr. Russell was going to that bother, as a favor to no other than Henry Clay, Senator from the West. So it would seem that, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, and John Quincy Adams were all thinking about the Presidency...

**

...In his Inaugural speech, John Quincy spoke of roads and infrastructure to be encouraged, for the benefit of the unborn millions of future Americans. Strangely enough, that would be a controversial policy and remain an unpopular thought throughout this whole period...

**

...It was *natural* that this infrastructure idea for the Federal Government to see roads, navigation improvements to rivers, canals, built, would have some support in the West. When John Quincy took office, there were no railroads, but the Erie Canal would soon open in New York State...

**

..John Quincy also proposed with risk, and foresight, that patent regulation would be important to America, something that also did not seem of significance to most people, in Quincy's time. Finally, President Adams was ridiculed by all for proposing that the nation needed national astronomical observatories. That was absolutely ridiculous, thought this nation, one hundred and fifty years before its first moon shot. John Quincy's ideas for infrastructure leadership from the Federal government were mocked in Congress, and in the press.

Quincy got up early daily As President, to read six chapters of the Bible, three in Greek. Over the Presidential years, with the White House gardener, he learned the names of every plant on the grounds. This was a profile in intensity of way the Founding Fathers had lived. But it was now a time, when Congress actually jeered this President's infrastructure proposals, and the newspapers had great amusement over his interest in Americans looking into astronomy...

**

...Of course, there always is the other side to the tax-for-infrastructure argument. One French immigrant to the Mississippi Valley expressed that: "Diable, Monsieur, another improvement! Last year they assess me for one grand public improvement. A road to go somewhere...En Bien, will they assess me for one other grand improvement...they take away my land to make room for the improvement...I wish myself gone where everything was going backwards..."

**

...Nevertheless on behalf of science, President Quincy saw that one Mr. Smithson, of British nobility (illegitimate) wanted to donate a science museum to the United States. John Quincy fought off Congressmen efforts to siphon off the bequest to America, and got the Smithsonian Institute built. And for infrastructure, he turned the shovel on the groundbreaking for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, (and after his presidential years, rode the first stretch of the Washington Baltimore railroad.) The Erie Canal, opening in his term, was in fact, funded by New York State, not the Federal government. Of course, John Quincy would be one of those supporting the Bank of the U.S. license, in the coming Bank Battle of the Jackson years...

...John Quincy was a rugged enough New England man for that environment. As president, he would take morning walks for two hours around the capital building. In fact, John Quincy would generally walk wherever he could, coming back from church one Sunday to see himself locked out of the White House, by a porter, who left with the only key, thinking the President was inside. John Quincy also swam the Potomac River, nude for 70 minutes regularly, finding himself as leader of the nation, somewhat embarrassed one time, when the follow-boat with all his clothes, overturned, leading to the need for some improvisation, when he got to the shore...

**

...The White House was truly the home of the Republic, more so than the incomplete Congress building. That is in part, because, the ground floor and part of the first floor of the White House were officially 'public'. People would just walk in, asking for jobs or grants. A man asked the President for money to get back to their mutual state, Massachusetts. A lady said the landlord would take her furniture the next day, for her not paying the rent. One visitor mentioned during the hours, when the President received walk-ins, that he was a dentist. President Quincy asked for a tooth removal. The dentist obliged on the spot. Washington D.C., itself, had no dentist. The visitor did not charge the President...

**

...States in the 1820's were dropping the 'property requirement' for voting. It would make a difference. The 'Jacksonian Democratic Party' idea, which supported that, actually went right back to another member of the Adams family, itself, Samuel Adams, who had put forth before the Revolution the revolutionary idea, that rights even had to extend to non-property people: '*People without Doors*'.

**

...Andrew Jackson had very much been a part of the Revolutionary War, and he did that as a child. In South Carolina, in an incident where British troops bayoneted surrendered Americans, the young teenager Jackson, helped the wounded. He demanded be treated as 'prisoner of war' by British troops, and ducked a swing of the sword which succeeded in leaving a mark on his head and a hand, for the rest of his life. His brother had received wounds, and Andrew watched him die, on a forced march. His mother went to tend wounded in the Charleston area, and was never seen again, her clothes returned to Andrew. Andrew tried --- all his life, and one more time as President --- to find her grave...

**

...And new immigrants to the country, all knew when they got off the boat, that if they wanted land, it would be in the West. Of course, *West* meant Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, in this 'east-of-the-Mississippi' times of the whole nation...

**

...Andrew was sent to deal with a massacre of Americans by Creek Native Americans, trying to protect their lands and families, and carried out his own massacre of women and children, in response, having his troops mutilate the bodies of the dead for souvenirs. His Creek Wars would eventually deliver 23 million acres to Georgia and Alabama speculators. When treaties would grant residual land to the Native American, Jackson would encourage people to go in and squat on that land, as well...

**

...In the Presidential election, there were mean accusations from both sides. Jackson was called a 'Jackass' by one, and the label got used for the whole Democratic-Republican Party, because Andrew kind of liked it. Even though Jackson thought the label stimulating, the 'Donkey' would not become official for the Democrats for another generation...

**

...Both sides used the press more actively than in any previous election... to attack. Attacks had been the order of the day, since Jefferson, but party activity, to give impressions to the public, became more active this time. Jackson had been known as a General, as 'Old Hickory', so hickory wood canes appeared wherever his supporters held rallies. The creation of *politicking images* like

hickory canes, would now become part of the common election process, as we will see, and continue through *booze cabins*, on to *split log rails*..

**

...Campaign slurs, in the nasty statements in the fight for the White House with John Quincy, included the claim that President John Quincy had bought a pool table for the White House *with government funds*. This was disproved. One slur, true, but only technically true, was that Jackson's wife, Rachel, was an adulteress, since her previous marriage was not legally annulled, at the time when she started up with Andrew. Apparently because candidates, themselves, did not campaign, Rachel did not know of this, until she happened across one western news article. Shocked and depressed, she died before Inauguration day, and Andrew went to the White House, a widower...

**

...Then, he did something, with the income to the Federal government from the land sales in the West. He *paid off the national debt*, an act for which he should be remembered. His commitment to his macroeconomics was sincere: Small Federal government; No debt. It is a thought sparsely discussed much in history books...until the second decade of the twenty-first century...

**

...Philadelphia based Biddle, who President Monroe had appointed to head the second Bank of the United States, and who did create stabilizing methods, did nothing for his side of the argument with President Jackson: "When did a vast money monopoly ever regard the law of any great interest, if it stood in the way. It will then violate its charter: its own *power will secure* its immunity". That may be correct, Nick, but the quote has never helped future Central bank enthusiasts much. Biddle went on with private banks to try to corner the cotton market, and went bankrupt...

**

...Jackson asserted, in the midst of the argument, that the Bank of the U.S. was unreliable, and that in fact there was no specie, that is no gold or silver, in its vaults. To counter him, in defense of the Bank, Henry Clay of Kentucky and Daniel Webster of Massachusetts organized Congressional committees to inspect the vaults. President Jackson then had the Daughters of the American Revolution, the traditional patriotic ladies organization, inspect the vaults

yearly, an action that, like paying off the national debt, in these years, was little noted again (until the second decade of the twenty-first century)...

**

...John C Calhoun resigned as Jackson's Vice President. He actually called for the *arrest* of President Jackson, for exceeding authority of the President's Executive branch of government. Jackson called up troops to *invade* South Carolina, sending General Winfield Scott to Fort Moultrie by Charleston! (This fort would come again to the history of this period.) It was a South-South contention. It was a ghost of a future year. But it was the 1830's, and everyone re-thought their positions. Calhoun got a reduction in tariffs for his interests, and put aside his 'Nullification' brainchild...

**

...The Cherokees in Georgia had taken up their neighbor's suggestions on civilization, since the early 1800's. They had their own schools, courts, tax system, and a local government with 8 districts. In 1820's they started their own newspaper. Their economy of 20,000 citizens had 2000 spinning wheels, and mills. All males could vote. The Cherokees seemed to be trying to please their newly arrived neighbors, as they took the professions of blacksmiths, butchers, carpenters, and had their teachers come up with a written form of their ancient language. And they invited in Christian missionaries.

Jackson observed all of that, and accused the Native Americans of trying to set up an independent nation, which of course, they had always been for a 1000 years. Andrew supported a 'Removal Bill'. The state of Georgia arrested the Christian missionaries who were trying to help the Cherokees, and sentenced them to hard labor. The Native American nations had hoped that Congress would help them against the land speculators, who were controlling the state governments. The state of Mississippi, in response, passed a law to make it illegal *to discuss* the Native American issue...

**

...Jackson spoke out that the 'Removal' would take place. Speckled Snake of the Creek, then spoke to Jackson's American nation,

“(White man) when he first came over the wide waters,
he was but a little man...His legs were cramped by sitting long
in his big boat, and he begged a little land to light his fire on...”

But when the white man had warmed himself before
the Indian's fire...he became very large.
With a step, he bestrode the mountains...he said
'Get a little farther, you are too near to me.'

**

...Cherokee land was on its way to the speculators, the Creeks were given a deal to give up 3 million acres, if they could retain 2 million acres, but following the example Jackson had set back in his state days, thugs stood by to move against them, on the 2 million acres, as soon as the deal was signed. The long forgotten dream of George Washington, that the growth of his new nation, would see reserves of millions of acres that preserved the ancient civilization of the Native Americans, *east of the Mississippi River*... was gone...

**

...A few years earlier, the Black Hawk tribe had also been removed from their lands, and taken across the Mississippi River. When some of them followed Black Hawk back across the Mississippi River in 1832, the result was the Black Hawk War, where a young enlisted Abe Lincoln defended one elderly Native American who accidentally wandered into their militia camp. Black Hawks families, in being driven back across the River, saw their boat sunk, with all perishing. Black Hawk, himself, signed off for his particular tribe, "I have done nothing for which an Indian ought to be ashamed. I have fought for my countrymen... Farewell, my nation."

**

...Jackson owned 150 slaves. Freed none. Practiced lashing. A tutor of his son, had a conversation at the Hermitage, in Tennessee, Jackson's home, with a slave, Alfred, who told him only freedom counted. The tutor corrected him to teach the thought that both slavery and freedom had their burdens. Alfred smiled and said, "Fine. How would you like to be a slave?" William Lloyd Garrison had opened his Abolition press in the Jackson administration...

**

...The controversial Eaton's, with the controversial Peggy, were eventually to leave Washington D.C. after a gunfight on F Street, but New Yorker Martin Van Buren would continue in influence with his Western President. In the middle of a horse ride, where a storm drove the riders into a tavern, Van Buren

convinced Andrew that he was the one to best be the Democratic Party leader to take the Presidency after Jackson. A Northerner who was a Jacksonian Democrat: Jackson liked the idea. It might work.

2. Compromise

Martin was one of those who realized this, and decided to organize politics carefully within this successful business state, so the state could speak with one voice in Democratic-Republican, now spoken of as the Jackson Democrat Party. General U.S. customs receipts were growing, and New York was collecting over half the total, \$16 million of \$27 million, by the 1820's.

**

...The Okay, *O.K.* expression, eventually picked up by later Republicans for their use, as Old Knickerbockers, is thought to have originated earlier with Martin Van Buren's New York political machine. It was code for *him*, Van Buren, whose home was Kinderhook, New York. That is, someone in the party machine would be given the nod to do something, because *Old Kinderhook*, Van Buren, had given the go-ahead, the O-Kay...

**

...Later some of the Hunker Democrats wanted to cooperate with the Barnburner Democrats. They became the '*Soft Shell Hunkers*', as opposed to the '*Hard Shell Hunkers*', who would not cooperate. Also started in these times, and in the New York location of Van Buren's great exercise to 'organize politics', was the Anti-Mason Party, started after a Mason was supposedly murdered for giving up Mason secrets. It is a tribute to American democracy instinct, or maybe just to American independent thinking ornery-ness, that the scene a great political exercise to get American democracy to *fall in line* behind the leader --- it did get Martin Van Buren his Presidency --- was also the scene and the time, of the birth of the independent mindedness that created the splintering of 'Magician' Van Buren's effort, into the Anti-Masons, the Barnburners, the Soft Shell Hunkers and Hard Shell Hunkers...

**

...At this meeting, after these particular Democrats called quorum and picked their moderator, the 'regular' Democrats, in line with Jackson-Van Buren politics, snuck in the back of the large hall, and called *their* quorum, picked

their moderator, and nominated *their* candidate. Those ‘regulars’ then left...and turned off the gas lights, leaving the original group, down at the stage, in the dark.

That faction group, then, in the dark, lit matches, continued their meeting, and nominated *their* candidate. Matches with the friction lighting system (something new) were called ‘loco foco’s. So, the faction that stayed on in the dark to nominate *their* man, within the Democratic Party, became the ‘Loco Foco Faction’ of the Democratic Party. And so things went, in the face of the ‘Magician’, who dreamed to organize the nation under one, *and only one*, successful Party...

**

...At this meeting, after these particular Democrats called quorum and picked their moderator, the ‘regular’ Democrats, in line with Jackson-Van Buren politics, snuck in the back of the large hall, and called *their* quorum, picked their moderator, and nominated *their* candidate. Those ‘regulars’ then left...and turned off the gas lights, leaving the original group, down at the stage, in the dark.

That faction group, then, in the dark, lit matches, continued their meeting, and nominated *their* candidate. Matches with the friction lighting system (something new) were called ‘loco foco’s. So, the faction that stayed on in the dark to nominate *their* man, within the Democratic Party, became the ‘Loco Foco Faction’ of the Democratic Party. And so things went, in the face of the ‘Magician’, who dreamed to organize the nation under one, *and only one*, successful Party...

**

...People wanted to speculate in land, and the banks wanted to make the money available. And then there was a crash. The Panic, started with one New Orleans cotton house, Herman Briggs & Co, failing in payments to British banks, then saw New York banks fail. Cotton prices of over 17 cents a pound, dropped to half. By 1840, factories were closing in the North East, far from the land-crash in the West, because the banking system was giving no credit to anyone, anywhere. 618 banks failed. Flour went from \$5.60 a barrel, to \$12, meat and heating coal skyrocketed...

**

...That Canal was stopped, because the next tech phase of transportation was under way, in competition with canals. Peter Cooper used British steam rail innovation to create his own engine, the Tom Thumb, which in showmanship, he put into a race with a stagecoach. The 'Tom Thumb' broke down; lost the race. But railroading was under way, and Cooper was able to raise the capital for the Baltimore & Ohio Railway, which was operational 1830, five years after the Erie Canal opened...

**

...The railroad reached Wheeling, Virginia (no West Virginia until the Civil War), in twenty years. People were amazed that the Camden & Amboy railroad, in 1830, could get them --- with only one canal link --- from New York to Philadelphia, in only 9 hours.

Canal interests warned that the new tech rail transport was unsafe. All the early engines burned wood, not coal, in their fireboxes in the engines. Wood burning sparked fires along the way, set fire to the passenger cars, or at least regularly burned passenger clothes and luggage. But rail tech moved on. Coal became the fuel, and engines necessarily, from then on, had to all be painted black. (The earlier engines were colorful)..

**

...The Mohawk & Hudson Railroad got itself listed on the NYSE as early as 1830. By 1840, there were 300 railroad companies. It was all a boost to chemist DuPont, who found his blasting compounds in demand for the careful flat-and-gradual right of ways, and tunnels, that rail tech required. Wells & Co delivered a new system--old tech high speed delivery network, at just this time to industry, with the Pony Express. The railroads quickly took that business, so the company went on as Wells Fargo, into secure payment deliveries (stagecoaches) and banking. New York City got its first mass transit system in 1827: horse drawn cars on rails, called omnibuses...

**

...Lewis Garrard, spent time with the 'mountain men' trappers and wrote a 'Mountain Man Livelihood for Dummies' sort of text, in his time, "If you see a man's mule running off, don't stop it --- let it go to the devil; it isn't yours. At camp, help cook, an git wood n water. Make yourself active. Get your pipe and smoke it --- don't ask too many questions."

**

...John Jacob Astor used his money --- he had Thomas Hart Benton, who was on the Senate Committee for Indian Affairs on a \$6000 retainer --- to destroy the system, and Astor succeeded to *prohibit the prohibition* of selling alcohol to the Native Americans. In was in Astor's business interest to keep them uneducated, unorganized, and dependent on his annual purchase of furs.

A monopoly hold on fur trade was part of the whole system. It was an early 1800's example of Corporatism, American style, and Corporatism's eternal interest in controlling a Republic. Of course it did not compare to the Cotton Corporatism story, which would carry its purposes to Civil War in the Republic. It was Andrew Jackson who reminded everyone early, that "unless you become more watchful in your states, and check the *spirit of monopoly* and thirst for exclusive privileges, you will in the end find that...the control over your dearest interests has passed into the hands of these *Corporations*...

**

...When the 'Empress of China' ship, financed by Robert Morris, of earlier financial times, arrived at Canton Port, the Chinese, looking at the flag with stars in it, *mistook* the stars, for flowers, and called the new guys, the *Flowery Flag Devils*. The Whaling fleet off New England would grow to 700 ships looking for the clear flame whale oil that would light the night, until coal oil would become cost competitive. Americans did participate in the underground trade of the times, opium to China. Warren Delano brought opium, not from India, as the British did, but from Turkey, to establish a successful niche in the drug business, and return to New York State, where his grandson, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, would someday enter politics....

**

...The U.S. Patent Office, was issuing 500 patents a year in the 1830's, then 6000 a year, by the 1840's. In spite of two Panics in twenty years, times seemed good, for most. A British visitor and writer found only two beggars in New York City in his 1820's visit, and both of them, it turned out, were foreigners...

**

...The White House was still unguarded and open to the public, the furniture never grand, after the Jackson Inauguration night, and kitchens and cellars flooded in rains. One improvement to the Nation's Chief Executive Home was made in the Martin Van Buren years. A mirror was placed in the main entrance

hall. Women had not been able to adjust their bonnets, going out, and had complained...

**

...The General they picked was William Henry Harrison, a 67 year old veteran of the West. The Democrats thought that an easy target, and jibed about this General --- who was actually born and raised in a Virginia plantation --- "He should *stay* in his *cabin* and drink his *jug* of hard cider"

For some reason, some Pennsylvania Whigs from Harrisburg thought that *sounded just right*, and created a miniature log cabin with a cider jug, that could be carried on shoulders, and quickly made General Harrison into a proper log cabin presidential candidate. That, *and* a nonsense slogan 'Tippecanoe and Tyler Too' (we will come to both these items shortly), *actually beat* the Jackson Democrat machine, Jackson himself, in retirement, noting that the Whigs had learned something about 'popular politics' that he had taught to his own politicians...

**

...That paper was soon running ads to ask for donations to build a Washington Monument. Opinionating was welcome. One Betsy Hendrickson posted an ad,

"...my husband Henry Hendrickson has paid me the compliment of putting my name in the newspaper, I think I should return the compliment...the said Henry went away from his country for reasons too delicate for me to relate...

he sent for me...at length I came to him thro' much hardship, but alas, what did I find, his constant practice was hugging and kissing Dick Willie's wife...mean to have a hearing in court."

We don't know what husband Henry had posted.

**

...One leader, Little Turtle of the Miami tribe, seemed to adapt to being part of the Indiana Territory. Obtaining a retainer of \$150 a year from the Harrison Territory administration, Little Turtle obtained continual grants for his tribe...

**

...The brothers came to Vincennes town, saying that the treaties that had been signed were invalid in giving away Shawnee land, and that they had united the Native Americans, and now would seek British help against Governor Harrison, if he did not agree. Harrison's interpreter asked Tecumseh, "Your Father requests you to take a chair". Tecumseh replied, "My Father!? The Sun is my Father, and earth is my Mother. I will sit on her bosom". And he sat on the ground...

**

...The spiritual brother, of the two, Tenskwatawa had told the Shawnee and other tribes, that it was time to stop dealing with the white man. The meeting failed. Governor Harrison challenged the spiritual power of Tenskwatawa, by asking him to 'do a miracle' as soon as possible. Harrison had overlooked the fact that the farmer's almanac had announced an eclipse of the moon. The Native American of Indiana Territory of the times, on the other hand, evidently knew something about the white man's almanac book. Tenskwatawa made the sun disappear, on an appointed day...

**

...Harrison was to write of Tecumseh, "One of those uncommon geniuses, which spring up occasionally to produce revelations, and overturn the established order of things. If he were not in the vicinity of the U.S., he would perhaps be the founder of an empire."

**

...Taking office in early March of 1841, President William Henry Harrison, made the book of records *twice...in a month*. He gave the longest Inaugural Speech in history, lasting over 2 hours outdoors in cold and rain, an event that is said to have made him ill, on March 4, and, on April 4, a month later, Harrison died. William Henry Harrison was the shortest termed American President in history (1841-1841)...

**

..The subject of a curse by Tecumseh's 'Prophet' brother, Tenskwatawa, is still discussed today in connection with American Presidents elected in a year ending with '00, as in the case of the original President cursed, President Harrison. The curse is supposedly because of smallpox contaminated blankets which were deliberately sent to the tribes by Harrison's territory administration

back in St Louis. It is not known whether, Harrison's army really did this or not, but the '00 Election Year Presidents, who would die in office, would be Harrison, Lincoln, Garfield, McKinley, Franklin Roosevelt, John Fitzgerald Kennedy...

**

...Then, when the new President Tyler, took the Presidential office in the second month of the intended President Harrison's term, he immediately showed he was against re-instating a Central bank, and against tariffs to support industry. That was what the Whigs had planned to do, after all this time of being out of power! It was always *the Whig platform*, as it had been Federalist platform. In countenancing the anger of his own Party, John Tyler simply said, "I have always been a Jefferson Republican". What? At least he didn't say 'Jackson Democratic'.

Did not anyone in the Whig Party think to check this, before they put Tyler on the ballot with Harrison! Jackson in retirement was amused and pleased...

**

...Unlike most of our lawyer politicians in this time, Daniel Webster pleaded many cases over the years before the Supreme Court. He of course supported New England manufacturing, but his legacy to American history, would be his assistance to the slave states, as a part of the theory of so many people, we will come to next, that efficiency of commerce and *Compromise* for power interests, *not* moral cause, would rule and endure for his Republic...

**

...Former President John Quincy Adams, now a Congressman from Massachusetts, was the one who discovered Green was actually on the U.S. payroll in his mission, and *not* an independent citizen. President Tyler also used Secret Service funds to try to destabilize the Haiti government. Tyler had learned a few things from the Jackson times, about the independent use of Presidential power. Everyone had. Probably Abe Lincoln, just coming into politics, in these years, had also come to some new conclusions, about what a President could do, independent of Congress...

**

...President Tyler sent emissaries to Hawaii. New Zealand had been made a colony by the British in 1841, giving the Hawaii Islands, which had been given the name Sandwich Islands, by the British Empire, some jitters. And Tyler sent other emissaries, quickly, to China, after the British won trade rights, to ask for the same rights. He had Secretary of State Daniel Webster include one globe in the mission for the Chinese, with some notion, that it would be important to show the Middle Kingdom that it was not actually in the center of the world, as a part of winning trade recognition. It is not recorded how all that went...

**

...President Tyler had found one unifying theme that many in the country and Congress could support: the United States was looking westward and to the Pacific Ocean. Tyler had Captain Charles Wilkes map the Pacific and Antarctica. When the American navy was attacked at Pearl Harbor in December 1941, and turned its attention to the vast Pacific Ocean, largely under control of the Empire of Japan, they quickly discovered the only maps they had, were the ones Captain Wilkes had made in the early 1840's...

**

...When the uprisings of the 1840's took place in Europe, for democracy and against ruling families, Tyler said the U.S. should lead by demonstration, not by lending arms to factions. John Quincy Adams, in the Senate agreed with Tyler this one time: "The United States should not go overseas hunting monsters." Tyler wanted to be the President who brought Texas in as a slave state, but was afraid of it being a campaign issue. So the future Lone Star State remained a Lone Star Territory for the time being...

**

...America came out of the debates with tariffs on foreign imports of 20% to 100%, which would mostly remain in place into the twentieth century. When John C Calhoun of South Carolina came up with his Nullification theory, by which a state could nullify a national law, if it didn't suit, the argument was over high tariffs, which Southerners always objected to, because they had little manufacturing to protect, and imported everything. President Jackson had threatened this Constitution philosopher with Federal troops, but Henry Clay solved the dispute, with a tariff reduction...

**

...Tariffs would in these times be a source of disagreement between the North, which wanted to expand manufacturing, and the South, which continued to import almost everything, and faced tariff costs on those imports. (In fact, during the Civil War, when getting around the Northern blockades became very risky, ships running the blockade, would not want to bother with low price necessities, and so, the imports of luxury items --- with no tariffs obviously, since the goods were smuggled --- actually increased.)

**

...Author Mark Twain, later in life, gives us a picture of late afternoon New Orleans on the River,

“They always left New Orleans between 3 and 4 in the afternoon. From 3 pm, onwards, they would be burning resin and pitch pine, to get ready, and a 3 mile line of boats would produce a large mushroom cloud of smoke over the city in consequence.

Then the bells rang, and they all slid into the river... Races between the two fastest steamers would be advertised weeks in advance... Wood boats were hitched alongside and towed, so re-fueling could take place in progress.”

**

...Whigs in the 1844 election were in a bit of a dither, having so clumsily and accidentally put a Jacksonian Democrat --- against tariffs to protect industry, against a Central bank --- into office for four years. The Democrats did not want to run Tyler either, and James Polk ended up President, Democrat (1845 – 1849) though a convention and election, that did not really know who he was. Polk was a product of the frontier land mentally, North Carolina, in this case, in that he was one of 307 grandchildren of a grandmother who, herself, had 14 children...

**

...Andrew Jackson would now die, and remove his counsel from ‘Jacksonian Democracy’ Democrat politicians, who had never failed to come to the Hermitage in Tennessee in Jackson’s retirement years, to discuss Washington matters. One of Jackson’s last statements was, “My only regrets are that I did not shoot Henry Clay and hang John C Calhoun”. He would always be of dear remembrance to some Americans...

**

...The Santa Anna who had lost to Sam Houston in Texas, had participated in several governments and coups against governments in the scenario of Mexico, since the 1820's. He was finally *exiled* by his country, to Cuba. The U.S. had a standing relationship with the tumult of successive coups in Mexico, in the forms of legal claims for business and for kidnapping events. A Joint Mexican – U.S. commission had decided on \$2 million as a settlement amount for all those legal claims, but Mexico defaulted on that, giving Polk, in his expansion mood, to think to demand Mexican California in lieu of cash, with the U.S. government then, in turn, paying off the individual American claims due from Mexico, under the settlement...

**

...Some Mexican general, aware that many U.S. army recruits were actually immigrants right off the boat (this would be the same in the future Civil War), did his own innovation on what would be a Tokyo Rose tactic in the Second World War. He brought nude *Senoritas* to the other bank of the river, calling the U.S. soldiers to forget the war, and join them. Some did...

**

...Finally, the Mexicans attacked. President Polk told Congress that American soldiers had been attacked on American soil. The Whigs in Congress objected. One Whig, just elected from Illinois, Abraham Lincoln, knowing the truth about where General Taylor's forces actually were, asked President Polk to explain on exactly *which spot* of U.S. soil, were American soldiers being attacked by Mexican forces. President Polk of course had no answer. The Congressman from Illinois persisted in his simple question. Democrats in Congress called Lincoln, '*Spotty*'...

**

...Remembering that General Harrison gave the Whigs the only Presidential win since 1829, Polk, Democrat, worried about General Taylor's wins on the battlefield, and Taylor's membership in the Whig Party. So President Polk sent General Winfield Scott, of 1812 War acclaim, not Taylor, to make a landing at Vera Cruz on the coast, and to proceed to Mexico City. General Scott, like General Taylor, was actually a Whig as well, but less likely to win an election.

This Mexican American War would offer military action to Captain Robert E Lee, Captain George McClelland, Lieutenant Ulysses S. Grant (who would in

the years afterward, be drummed out of the army on threat of court martial), and Colonel Jefferson Davis, all of whom would --- in a sense --- meet up later...

**

...President Polk sent Nicolas Trist to General Scott to try to settle all matters, now, with the Mexico government. He explained to Congress that Britain was going to take California and the Southwest from Mexico, which probably no one believed. Lincoln, in the House, accused him of drawing first blood, and on Mexico's soil. John Quincy Adams, in the Senate, demanded someone get the right information about what exactly was going on. John C Calhoun, on behalf of South Carolina, objected to extensions of America, which would not guarantee the leadership of the 'Caucasian race'...

**

...That Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, 1848, turned over area that would become California, Nevada, most of Arizona, New Mexico, and the balance of Colorado, to the U.S.. Mexico got \$15 million, and the U.S. settled its own citizens' claims against Mexico, including the 'lost wine claim'. General Winfield Scott sent his engineer officer, Robert E. Lee, to map new Californian coastal regions, including San Diego harbor, which was thought to be a good future location for the U.S. Pacific fleet...

**

...Sent to Florida, where the Seminoles relied on guerilla warfare, rather than accepting relocation, Zachary Taylor built 20 mile road-squares, with defenses, into Florida swamps, building 53 posts and over 800 miles of roads in one six-month period, in an exercise that looked similar to the one that the U.S. army would attempt in a South East Asian conflict over a century later...

**

...By 1844, five trains of 500 wagons each, would leave Missouri westward, each year. Americans would want to have their own government, when they left the established areas, and would elect leaders, by having candidates line up, then people all voting by *running to line up* behind a candidate. The candidate with the longest line was the winner. The term '*Running for office*' resulted...

**

...Spanish California had 21 mission stations to convert Native Americans to Catholicism, and to teach agriculture. There also were four military Presidios, San Diego, Santa Barbara, San Francisco, and Monterey, which had been established by the Spanish, after driving out Russian fur trappers in area. Then, in the 1800's with the independence of Mexico from Spain, it was decided to let Mexicans take up the land, and the missions were closed, the Native Americans sent back to the hills, after slaughtering 30,000 cattle that had been long tended on the missions. New settlers would be using cattle bones for a generation, to build fences. The Mexican population was a small one, on 400 rancho's. The Native Americans came back as workers, but were generally treated as slaves, with no rights to leave a rancho...

**

...Early miners were able to pick up, '*pan*', \$20 a day in the area of Sutter's Mill outside Sacramento. But they also paid \$10 for shovels, 50 cents for an egg, \$4 for a chicken. Some found it cheaper to send clothes to China on the trade ships for laundry, than to pay locally. No women migrated to California for the rush. One early California media entrepreneur brought a lady's bonnet & boots, and charged \$1, for a look...

**

...A mail contract was given to Butterfield Overland Company of St Louis to get the mail west. A 2800 mile route did that for El Paso, Texas, Yuma, Arizona, Los Angeles and San Francisco, with 1800 horses in motion constantly. They had a government subsidy of \$600,000 a year. By the late 1850's, the summer wagon train journeys were less and less the way west. You could easily get from St Louis to San Francisco in 23 days and 23 hours, as promised, by stagecoach.

The Russell Waddell Company would also start the pony express, carried mail packets in 10 days to San Francisco, having riders ride 100 miles a day, on ten horses going ten miles each. The future rodeo star of the second half of this century, Wild Bill Cody, once rode 320 miles non-stop on one route. The telegraph was coming, to deliver the next tech in fast communication, but it was only in the East, as were the railroads, until Civil War times...

**

...Taylor kept his military horse, 'Old Whitey' on the White House grounds, and encouraged visitors to see him in strolls there. He was the first President to refuse to grant patronage. That was *really* was an 'outsider' position in for the

person in the White House, who normally had queues of men asking for jobs. A practical frontier American, Taylor had little appreciation of political meetings about Whig positions in Congressional debates. He called for a day of fasting and prayer when a cholera outbreak happened in St Louis...

**

...John C Calhoun, the voice of the threat of Nullification of Federal laws, and of secession for the South, died in 1850. John Quincy Adams had passed in 1848, and Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, orator of the ways of Compromise in the Union, would now die in the next few years. There was a President Taylor in office, who seemed to feel there was no need for the expansion of slavery into new Territories, but the events of his life, would shortly end any influence from him. It was soon going to be a different time, with different people.

If the old early Republic mindset of George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, had passed with the John Quincy Adams years, now, with the passing of the rest of this crew of John Quincy's times, another mindset took shape, one that through arrogance, neglect, or just careless assumptions, would lead, in just ten years, to Civil War in the Republic.

3. Compromise Bad Fruit

Before Taylor died, the so-called 'Compromise of 1850' bill came up in Congress, to overrule the old Missouri Compromise and its line of 36°30' for the slavery boundary. Taylor and the Whigs pressed against the bill, but his Vice President Fillmore as President of the Senate, told his President, that if President Taylor vetoed the bill, Fillmore *would use his power* to break a tie in the Senate, *in favor* of the pro-slavery bill, in total opposition to his own Party and his own President's position.

But then Taylor died. (This was a '00 year election President. Those suspecting the Bill had more to do with his death, than Tecumseh's curse, had the body exhumed. They found no traces of arsenic, but others say it was typhoid fever brought from New Orleans in some water, especially for him.)

**

...Slave trade was finally banned in Washington D.C.. The Franklin and Armfield warehouse for slaves had been six blocks from the Capitol.

Congressman Abraham Lincoln had proposed buying the slaves in Washington and freeing them, but no one took up that idea. Now the trade focused on the city of Alexandria in Virginia, right across the Potomac River, so the Washington D.C. ban had no real effect...

**

...In 1847, a farmer Van Zandt in the Cincinnati, Ohio, area, had given some blacks a wagon ride. Van Zandt said that since they were in non-slave Ohio, he assumed they were free men. The Supreme Court ruled Van Zandt *guilty*, stating that Northerners should *assume* African Americans on road systems to be fugitives, and should not be giving them rides in *northerly directions* (that is, toward Canada's freedom).

So, the Fugitive Slave Law made all citizens guilty if they helped a fugitive, or did not give ready assistance to the bounty men chasing fugitives. It was one more Compromise worked out by the great *compromise men* of Congress, who had been leading things since the 1820's...

**

...In 1847, a farmer Van Zandt in the Cincinnati, Ohio, area, had given some blacks a wagon ride. Van Zandt said that since they were in non-slave Ohio, he assumed they were free men. The Supreme Court ruled Van Zandt *guilty*, stating that Northerners should *assume* African Americans on road systems to be fugitives, and should not be giving them rides in *northerly directions* (that is, toward Canada's freedom).

So, the Fugitive Slave Law made all citizens guilty if they helped a fugitive, or did not give ready assistance to the bounty men chasing fugitives. It was one more Compromise worked out by the great *compromise men* of Congress, who had been leading things since the 1820's...

**

...President Fillmore, intent on going down in history for an idiotic move, decided the event was treason against the U.S., and commenced the largest treason trial in history, against the Pennsylvania parties, who showed up at the house, when the bells rang. To date, in the twenty-first century that trial is *still* the largest treason trial in history. The defense lawyers statement for the trial included this:

“Did you hear it? Three harmless, non-resisting Quakers
with thirty wretched, miserable, penniless Negroes, armed

with corn-cutters, clubs, and a few muskets,
and headed by a miller in a felt hat, without a coat,
without fire arms, mounted on a sorrel nag, *levied war*
against the United States. Blessed by God, our Union
has survived the attack”

The court found the defendants innocent. The 1850's and their unfortunate events sponsored by unfortunate leaders, *had begun*.

**

...Those three thousand families in the South shared \$50 million a year income, while the other 660,000 families of the South shared \$60 million a year. Only one quarter of Southerners owned any slaves. This insistence by the minority on expanding slavery, happened right at the time, a span of some 50 years, that other agricultural economies, like colonial British Empire, and Brazil were finding slavery useless...

**

...The invention of the cotton gin, which enabled the seeds to be removed from the cotton fiber, is said to have helped the growth of slavery. This is because the labor saving device made cotton growing more profitable. The irony is that the next devices like the planters and harvesters coming to Northern grain crops, by the time of the Civil War, could have led the economic way to freeing slaves to become laborers, who would then use the labor-saving devices coming to cotton agriculture.

It just did not happen. No one in the South's plutocracy seemed interested in the subject. The present was good. Change was an uncomfortable subject. And when the Abolitionist movement of the North got under way, there was, after all, a position to defend...

**

...These of course were Southerners, but some 15 financial families in Boston, who called themselves 'the Associates', ran 20% of the finances of King Cotton. Others were in New York City. Very few of these financial sources, exceptions like Henry and Emanuel Lehman (Lehman Brothers), actually set up financial shop in southern cities, which is why it was to be so hard for the future Confederacy government to lay its hands on cash, when it needed it...

**

...It was to be a future President, Abe Lincoln, in the middle of these times, as an unknown and un-influential Congressman from Illinois, who tried to put forward the entrepreneurial idea that morality could seek *a financial solution*. He wanted to find a way, to have the government buy the freedom of the slaves, and let the cotton-growers go forward *with compensation*. He was told to sit down...

**

....But a very imaginative proposal to expediturize for solutions, rather than for a killing war (the Civil War would cost \$2.8 billion to the Union side alone), would have been a better course of economic if-history, one of innovation for morality, a nice endeavor for any Republic, any time. No one thought that was a feasible direction, and ironically, it was to be the unheard Congressman from Illinois, who in the end, would have to lead everyone, in the other direction...

**

...Lincoln's stand before politicians, with the plea to think about this, is somewhat like Ben Franklin's stand before the British parliament, two generations earlier, pointing out that the goods that would come from the colonies, would be of utmost benefit to the British Empire in their mutual coming 1800's century, and that Parliament should nurture friendship with the colonies by giving them representation, and also fair tax rates.

Both Ben and Abe failed, because they addressed short-sighted politicians, who could not see any need to think these matters through to their conclusion. And both saw an outcome in neglect, meted out, in roughly four years of blood...

**

...Senator James Hammond, of South Carolina, at the end of the decade, would state:

“Without (our) firing a gun, without drawing a sword,
should they make war on us, we could bring the whole world
to our feet!...

What would happen if no cotton was furnished for three years?!...

England would topple headlong and carry the whole
civilized world with her, save the South. No, you dare not
make war on cotton.

No power on the earth dares to make war
upon it. *Cotton is King!!*”

**

...Again the unknown person won, as with James Polk, and Franklin Pierce beat the Whig Party Presidential candidate, General Winfield Scott.

(This time the ‘*General thing*’ did not do its job for the Whigs. It had twice before with General Harrison and General Taylor, and General Scott may have been one of the great potential leaders, like Lincoln, in this early time frame, in order to avoid the War. This is because General Scott was a Virginian against slavery, but the Whig Party was itself, by this time, coming to an end, with its Southerners moving to the Democratic Party.)

**

...President Pierce, on learning that Spain was facing bankruptcy, put forth a proposal to buy Cuba for \$120 million. But his state papers advocated *invasion*, if Spain did not agree. The papers leaked the U.S. position. Spain was furious, and would not treat. The North saw the whole thing, as an effort to create a slave-state domination of the country, which in fact the ‘Knights of the Golden Circle’ were talking about, in their secret meets...

**

...The proposal was to form two states, Kansas, south, Nebraska, north from the Nebraska Territory. It was Stephen Douglas, from Abe Lincoln’s Illinois state, who would set up the unfortunate situation. Senator Stephen Douglas wanted the now much-discussed transcontinental railway to start in his Illinois State’s Chicago, in part to bring all cattle processing business there. Others in Congress wanted it to start in New Orleans, or points on the Mississippi River, like Memphis or St Louis.

But Stephen was chair of the Territories Committee, so he had some power, and when Nebraska was up for territory status, Southern Congressmen said they would support Stephen Douglas’ northern route for the transcon railway, *only if* slavery were allowed into Nebraska. Congress’ pending decision on this matter was debated, all over the nation. The Lyceum network was fully utilized...

**

...President Pierce, instead of calling for the election to be repeated on a fair basis, *immediately recognized* the Missouri pro-slave set-up in Lecompton. He threatened the free-state legislature formed by Topeka, with Federal force. Clashes started, and Kansas became known as Bleeding Kansas.

New Englander, John Brown would now first become known, for his anti-slave attack on one of the slave towns in Kansas, after a pro-slave posse raid burned the free town of Lawrence. Some say this was all the real beginning of the Civil War. It was 1854...

**

...Franklin Pierce, like Milliard Fillmore, before him, had not been asked by his own Democratic party to run again. In the coming Inauguration parade, Democratic successor President Buchanan placed their carriage behind a Liberty Float of pretty girls, ensuring shouts of approval would stretch over the time that their carriage passed. Both Presidents realized that Pierce was hated, largely because of the Kansan-Nebraska Act and its results, on leaving office. Buchanan didn't want the boo's...

**

...The Party was 'Know-Nothing', because they were originally secret, and were instructed to say they *knew nothing*, when asked of the new political movement. In other words, Know Nothings were supposed to *know nothing* about their 'Know Nothing' political movement. Okay...

**

...In fact, the boat passage from Britain, from Liverpool harbor, had dropped from £12 to £3, between the 1820's and 1840's. All you needed was that passage; you became American on landing. (This did not work out as smoothly in coming Civil War, where 400,000 would find they became Union soldiers, on landing). Many of these ships had actually been cotton vessels for the return trip, so passenger comfort was always minimal...

**

...Those Lincoln Douglas debates lasted four hours each, and actually attracted up to 10,000 people each, which is amazing, when you consider the population numbers of the time, in the West. You may say Lincoln lost the debates, for he was not elected as a Whig Senator, but the new political party, the Republicans, which Lincoln had refused to join at the time, was gaining strength, and the new

Party liked what they saw with this unsuccessful politician in those debates with Stephen Douglas. The new Party would be in touch with this unusual man, again, soon...

**

...After his failure in the Russian negotiation, Buchanan learned that the American legation system was sending his mail to him at the Russian consulate through Paris, where the Russians had found a way to copy every letter, before putting it back into the system, in a spy posture for the two countries that would come up again, a hundred and fifty years in the future...

**

...We have seen that two unknowns, Polk and Pierce, became President, and that the ever-bumbling Whigs made Tyler a Vice-President (then a President when Harrison died) without realizing he was really a Democrat, not a Whig. Henry Clay, ever noisy among his Congressional's and Whigs, did not seem to think public opinionating was proper. When criticized for a very negative comment on James Buchanan, Clay responded, referring to the item he was angry about, "He deserves it. He writes letters."

**

...Buffalo New York became a beef processing location for the West, when the Erie Canal was finished (and when tin can tech came into being to preserve the processed beef). But it was Chicago, founded around 1830, with the opening of a Michigan Canal to connect Lake Huron with Lake Superior, in the 1850's, which was then in the position to become the meat capital of the country. Within the nation, Chicago would begin to have something to do with Americans making beef, not pork, chicken, lamb their staple meat...

**

...Meanwhile the National Road, west from Cumberland Maryland grew to be over 800 miles, with stone bridges and iron mile posts, reaching across (West) Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois. This was the infrastructure, which Henry Clay's Whigs so much *wanted*, and which was equally *unwanted* by the Jacksonian Democrats. So, it took 30 Acts of Congress to get it that far, by 1837. The Panic of 1837 stopped all grants, and in fact, there would actually not be the national road building program which Henry Clay championed, until 1916. You could get freight about 100 miles, for \$10, on the National Road, in the late 1850's...

**

...One could assume that there were always distribution systems with warehouses, to get manufactured goods to the retailers, but in fact, that system came to the whole world, *only* after the world had national railroad networks. There were no large retail centres for the public, in these times, even in large cities, although A.T. Stewart in New York City, did build one of the first of these in the 1860's, when he also came up with the idea to put price tags on goods in display. But generally, the shop is where you bought your things, and manufactured things got to all those shops in the nation, generally through peddlers. So, there was a distribution system. There had to be, and this was *peddlers with horse wagons*. The system would serve retail enterprise well, right into the second half of this century...

**

...The British, facing tariffs, would in turn dump extra production goods on the U.S. market, to discourage American manufacturing investments, which they correctly guessed would become a threat, to what was at this time, actually world dominance of British goods exports. The country, Japan, that President Fillmore opened with Admiral Perry's visits, evidently had taken a good look at the miniature steam railroad Perry brought as a gift. They decided to consider the whole manufacturing idea themselves. One of their own first steamships called at San Francisco in 1860...

**

...Elisha Otis has created a company to install elevators in factories, but people seem afraid of the tech. So, Elisha goes to a New York fair, and has the ropes cut on an elevator in which he is in the cabin, as crowd watches him plunge, until the safety catches do their job. Sales pick up. (These elevators pre-dated electricity, so they were hoisted mechanically, or used steam engines.) With all the gold mined in California, the San Francisco Mint opens in 1854, paying the official \$16 an ounce for gold. A pretzel factory begins in Pennsylvania. A Camden New Jersey baker, fed up with the soggy centers of his round pastries, knocks them out, inventing the donut...

**

...Over 500 colleges were established by 1860. Oberlin College was first to admit blacks with whites, and to promote women in education. But when Lucy

Stone graduated and was told she was *nominated* to write the commencement speech, she was also told, however, *a man* would have to read it to the class. Lucy began a career in Women's Rights and in Abolition. Elizabeth Blackwell talked her way into Geneva College to get a medical degree in 1849, but then saw male doctors react in horror to the scene of a woman diagnosing patients...

**

..They did have themselves one more Panic, the Panic of 1857, in the Buchanan years, twenty years after the Panic of 1837. Again, loose bank credit and over-excitement about risk taking in the West with land, and everywhere with railroads, led to an overvalued situation. One bank closing in Ohio was enough of a trigger, after grain prices in the West had already fallen, due to so much new supply. A dozen railroads got into trouble, including the one Lincoln was giving support to for Illinois, and then the Dred Scott Supreme Court decision (that we will come to shortly) came in, and uncertainty ruled the day. The Panic of 1837 took four to five years to correct. This Panic of 1857 would be shorter, because the nation decided to have itself a war...

**

...The 'turn out' commenced on the upper floors. Her floor hesitated, when it was their turn. "I don't care what you do. I am going to turn out, whether anyone does or not, and I marched out...As I looked back, at a long line following me, I was more proud than I have ever been since.." Harriet and her mother were fired. Another factory in the town, fired another group of women and girls for 'impudence' and 'too much levity'. In 1835, 1500 children and parents struck 20 mills, at the same time, trying to get the work day reduced to 11 hours, from 13 and a half hours a day, and also to get cash, *not* company printed script, for their pay on payday...

**

...One of Harriet Tubman's occasional 'stations' on the '*Railroad*', was the house of Frederick Douglass in New York, where she asked him to help raise the money to get the fugitives over the border to Canada. Later in life, Frederick would write of Harriet Tubman, "Most that I have done and suffered in the service of our cause has been in public, and I have received much encouragement at every step of the way. You, on the other hand, have labored in a private way. I have wrought the day --- you in the night. The midnight sky and the stars have been the witnesses of your devotion to freedom and of your heroism."

Tubman never lost a fugitive. Years later she would say, “I was a conductor of the Underground Railroad for eight years, and I can say what most conductors can’t say --- I never ran my train off the track, and I never lost a passenger.”

**

...The book sold 300,000 copies in its first year. It is the book of the end of slavery. It is a book that turned the thoughts of many in the North, in those 1850’s years, leading to the Civil War. When the War began, Harriet Beecher Stowe ended up in Lincoln’s White House office, and Abe said to her, “So this is the little lady, who started the big war.”

**

...Sojourner found that the Abolition movement and voice was often thought of as for men, white men. When she was hissed, for going on stage by Abolitionists, to give her opinion on the situation of women of their times, she responded,

“I know that it feels kind of hissin and ticklin like, to see
a colored women get up and tell you about things,
and women’s rights.

We have all been thrown down
so low that nobody thought we’d ever be sittin among you
to watch, and every once in a while, I will come out
and tell you what time of night it is.”

**

...In that court case, Adams of course argued that the international slave trade was now illegal, which it was, and that the slaves should be returned to Africa:

“This man is black. We can all see that. But we also see
as easily, that which is equally true that he is the only true hero
in the room.
If he were white...would know his name as well
as Patrick Henry’s....

Yet, if the South is right, what are we do
with this embarrassing document,
the Declaration of Independence? What of its conceits, all men
are created equally’, inalienable rights’, and so forth....

I have a modest suggestion.”

Then, John Quincy tore up the copy of the Declaration he had prepared. He added, somewhere along the line in his adjuring, that if President Van Buren could order that the freedom of these free men be taken away, what could he do with *any* American’s freedom. The Court agreed. The men were freed...

**

...Decades later, in the White House, Buchanan was the only bachelor President (President Grover Cleveland would later start that way, but married). Harriet was Buchanan’s niece. White House custom required a First Lady, then as now, but this period of time, was a little unique in that regard.

Jackson’s wife had died just before inauguration, and he ended up with a road house honey, Peggy, wife of his friend Donnelly, who everyone decided to shun. Mrs. Zachary Taylor, whose husband’s comments we saw indicated that she thought it a very bad idea that he become President, refused to appear with him in the White House. Mrs. James Polk appeared, and banned all dancing, all alcohol, all card games. Mrs. Franklin Pierce refused to appear in public at all. President Tyler’s second wife, married in the White House, after her father was blown up in the mishap with the gun at the Princeton warship event, was a gracious hostess...

**

...Buchanan’s veto of the Homestead Bill of 1860, is what some say, tipped the scales against his Democrats, and for the Republicans. Lincoln would now be President. It is hard to say if *more land* through the vetoed Homestead Bill, was the real issue. The South had formed an opinion of Abraham Lincoln because of the publication of the earlier Lincoln – Stephen Douglas debates in their home state of Illinois, and when the election was over, the Southern aristocracy was horrified. A few details had been working their way into the if-history of this Republic, but it looks like most people, including incoming President Lincoln, did not seem aware...

**

...Taney’s Supreme Court of the United States had moved back to the basement of the uncompleted Capitol, after the restoration necessary, when the British army burned the Capitol, in the War of 1812. Someone wrote, “You might traverse the dark avenues of the Capitol for a week, without finding the remote corner, in which Justice is administered to the American Republic.” The

Justices had to put on their robes in front of the public from pegs behind their seats, as there was no room for a dressing chamber. In 1860, they finally moved into a Supreme Court chamber in the Senate...

**

...In going home through the Baltimore Railway Station, Buchanan heard cheers from two very different sets of people. "Hurray for the Union" *and then also*, "Hurray for the *last* President of the United States" In the coming war, Confederate troops would get within ten miles of Buchanan's Lancaster, Pennsylvania, home, Wheatland. He would send his near family, Harriet, and staff off to Philadelphia, and wait there. No one knows what he was thinking...

**

...But Winfield Scott was too old for the battle, which he now planned out for President Abe. He made a recommendation for the plan (called 'Anaconda', in fact the plan that Grant would, much later in the coming war, actually carry out). And General Scott made a recommendation for a Commanding General. Lincoln agreed. The man they agreed upon, had an outstanding reputation in the U. S. And, like Scott, he was a Southerner, and a Virginian. It was an easy decision, and the position was offered Apr 17, 1861, to the new Commander and Chief of the Union Army of the United States: General Robert E Lee.

4. Leadership Away from Compromise

The Lincoln election by people (who knew he was more determined on this subject than he admitted), was watched by a South (more convinced that there could never be a return to Compromise, than they wanted to admit) was an election, that was in some way the result of John Brown. John Brown, before his hanging, gave his judges a brief prophecy, "You had better, all of you people of the South, prepare yourselves for a settlement of this question... You may dispose of me very easily... This Negro question, I mean, the end of that is not yet"

**

...Abolitionism was no longer a philosophy. New England Abolitionists were now shooting! John Brown said it himself, before they hung him:

"I, John Brown, am now quite certain that the crimes of this guilty land will never be purged away, but with blood.

I had, as I now think, vainly flattered myself that without very much bloodshed, it might be done.”

**

...What if the other higher Southern states went with Jefferson Davis’ new Confederacy government. Kentucky, Missouri, and Maryland, with their rivers, rail lines, and in the case of Maryland, proximity to the nation’s capital, had not decided. Kentucky’s position was most important. Lincoln started talking: “I hope to have God on my side, but I *must* have Kentucky.” The four months had been up on Inauguration Day March 4. More states could go now, Lincoln worried...

**

...It is thought that Abe had long ago, formed his real opinions on slavery on one of his raft trucking commissions from Illinois to New Orleans. He deliberately went to a slave auction. There he saw a young girl paraded on the platform, not fully dressed, asking to walk back and forth for the men making the bid. The image never left him. He could not understand why people would do this sort of thing. A hatred, that this politician would learn to conceal, started then...

**

...Thomas Lincoln rafted the family and his investment in what we would call today, moonshine alcohol, down the Ohio River to Indiana, where land titles were better organized for the common man’s interest. Thomas’s business decision as a farmer kind of encapsulates what was going wrong with the Republic (and with ‘*access capitalism*’) in the South in the early 1800’s. It was a classic situation of a Republic falling into the hands of a few, of the type of scene that collapsed the earlier Roman and later Weimar republics.

Abe killed a turkey with a rifle as a part of his youth training, but like with the Thomas Jefferson take on the matter, came away from the exercise determined not to do that. He became an advocate with other kids he played with, against cruelty to animals. This did not save him from being kicked in the head by a mule whose pace Abe was trying to increase, to get home from a mill before dark, one time in the days of youth. The mule, apparently unaware of Abe’s animal friendship campaign, left the future President unconscious on the road...

**

...All that extra income did not make the Lincolns well income'd. Lincoln grew into one pair of trouser breeches, that were never replaced, leaving blue marks on his legs for the rest of his life. And he did grow. Lincoln was 6 foot, 4 inches. When he walked, he put one foot down, flat, in front of himself, each time. He was awkward in every other way, as well, everyone noticed, from his youth, onward...

**

..At age 17, Abe got hired out to an experience which would begin to show him America, beyond his cluster of Illinois farm cabins. His job was to get a river raft of pigs from Illinois, to New Orleans. He assumed he would drive the pigs onto the raft, like he drove them to the dock. His interest in animal friendship again failed him, as his pigs evidently would not listen to this husbandry management proposal. Lincoln ended up carrying each pig on to the raft. It was a two month round trip. Abe earned 50 cents a day..

**

...Lincoln's store, land surveyor, and other jobs, in the 1830's, were in New Salem, Illinois, where people soon elected him to the state legislature in the capital Springfield, population 1500. Also serving as postmaster in New Salem, he would deliver and collect the postage cost, from the receiver of the mail. The job would pay 6 cents for a one page letter delivered 30 miles, and double for a two page letter. As a land surveyor he would collect \$2.50 for every quarter section surveyed. Lincoln served as a captain in the Black Hawk War, but saw no action, other than protecting an elderly Native American who stumbled into camp...

**

...Abe objected to the mindlessness of the campaign, 'log cabin hard cider' profiles for a plantation estate born candidate, and 'Tippicanoe and Tyler' too:

“If many good men aspire to nothing beyond a seat in Congress,
such belong not to the family of the lion, or the tribe
of the eagle....

Towering genius disdains a beaten path...
burns for distinction, and if possible will have it,
whether at the expense of emancipating slaves,
or enslaving freeman”.

Overdone as a response to mindless political campaigns, or a little telling about Abe? In any case, it seems no one noticed...

**

...Mary had said: "Stephen is a nice man, but will never be a President; Abraham Lincoln will be President!". That is mysterious, for Abe was only an Illinois state legislature, who had never been to Washington, at that point, but there would be a few other mysteries about Mary. Her life would be deeply affected by the deaths of some of their children, one of them in the White House...

**

...The Lincoln and Herndon law firm charged \$5 for normal work, \$10 to \$15 for circuit court level cases. The Illinois circuit court covered 11,000 square miles. Judges had buggies. Lincoln and Herndon traveled by horse. Mud roads crossed streams, which could be deep in spring thaws. One judge one spring, decided Lincoln's long legs meant he was the lawyer of the group who should find the best crossing places, for all. At night up to 20 lawyers and judges and assistants of the court could be staying in one room of a boarding house. This happened for three months, each year. Others knew that Lincoln disliked the circuit, and often looked in the homeward direction, back toward Springfield way, but Abe needed the money. The circuit paid \$150 a week. Abe bought a \$1200 home for Mary in Springfield, furnished like any other, but visitors noticed that this tall man actually liked to read books, stretched out, resting on his side, *on the floor* in the back room. It was what this individual, who did not exactly fit all furniture, had been doing since his second mother bought books for him, back in the Indiana cabin...

**

...Lincoln's two Representative predecessors in his Congress seat, fought in that war, one to die, one to come home to Illinois a hero. When one Chicago, Illinois, Whig politician was asked if he opposed the Mexican American War, he explained, "No indeed. I opposed the War of 1812, and it ruined me. From now on, I am for war, pestilence, and famine."

**

...Dedicated to fear of Catholic immigrants, or maybe all immigrants, Abe summed up this Party's contribution: "As a nation, we began with all men being created equal: now all men being created equal, except Negroes; When the

Know-Nothings get control, it will read all men are created equal except Negroes, foreigners and Catholics. When it comes to this I should prefer emigrating to some country where they make no pretense of loving liberty...to Russia, for instance, where they have no pretenses...”

**

...In the process of the Senate campaign, Abe gave a speech that became called the ‘House Divided’ speech: “If we could know where we are and whither we are tending, we could better judge what to do... house divided cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently, half slave and half free”. Lincoln lost to Douglas, but law partner Herndon said, “That speech will make you President someday”. (When Lincoln was in Illinois awaiting Inauguration Day, and *wondering why* the South was so upset about his becoming President, he may well have reread this particular speech.)

**

...Losing in politics in 1858, Lincoln seemed washed out as a politician, and turned to his law practice in Springfield, Illinois. He took a case for a farmer whose corn had been damaged by his neighbor’s cattle, and won \$2.50. His client wanted to take the case to the circuit court. Lincoln did and the damages were increased to \$3.33. He won for another client who was suing Springfield for not maintaining its (mud) roads properly, claiming harm when he fell. He lost for a town suing a land developer for pollution. Abe had a buggy now for the circuit court runs...

**

...But Mary married him, because she said Abe would become President. And no one else had forgotten him either. It was the speeches. His son Robert (the only son of four of Mary and Abe, who lived to adulthood) was at Philips Exeter Academy in New Hampshire. Abe was invited to speak when visiting him. After all, Abe had been a U.S. Congressman, once, for two years. Robert’s classmates said they felt sorry for Robert, when they saw this ungainly big man move onto the stage, flat feet down flat. What a goof. Then Mr. Lincoln started to give his speech. They were amazed, and ashamed of their earlier assumptions...

**

...Once again, people who had never actually seen him before, were shocked...until he spoke. And Abe listened to an eleven year old girl from New York, who said he looked so gaunt, but “a beard might get women to tease their hubbies to vote for you”. So, he *finally* decided to do something about his appearance, after certainly hearing many things said over the years...

**

...After all, he had said to Herndon years before on the issue of his ‘Compromise’ tone on slavery, “It is not fair for you to assume I have no interest in a thing, which has and continually exercises the power of making me miserable”. The New Orleans slave auction experience of youth, seeing the helpless girl, had stuck. That girl, whoever she was, probably changed the if-history switch for this Republic, right there, back then...

**

...Mary Todd Lincoln --- who married the ungainly man, not the smooth politician (Stephen Douglas), because she knew, *she said*, the ungainly man was in fact going to be President of the United States --- made her own contribution to the unawareness of the incoming Presidential family. She spent (without informing her frugal husband) a large amount of money on new clothing: “I will impress those Southern belles when they show up at the White House”, the old Kentucky girl affirmed to her dressmakers.

Mary Todd Lincoln, of course, had no idea that no Southern belles would be coming to *her* White House, ever, in her husband’s administration...

**

...Lincoln’s speeches at that time hinted conspiracy. The newspapers that printed them noticed this. There was a notion that the fight against slavery was lost, *because* of Senator Stephen Douglas’ maneuvering in the Senate, with slave states to get the transcontinental railroad started from Chicago (as opposed to from New Orleans or St Louis), and *because* of President Buchanan’s pro-slavery stance, and *because* of Chief Justice Taney of the Supreme Court, who was seen in some rather private talk with Buchanan, *days before* Taney released the Dred Scott decision...

**

...On his final leg to Washington, Lincoln was convinced by Allen Pinkerton, who had created a detective agency, that he could not go to Washington D.C. by the planned train. There was a plot from the South. Pinkerton had the President wear a felt hat and other disguising garb, and got him to the White House. The newspapers learned of this and derided Lincoln, making up costume appearances for their tabloids.

Presidential security had been offered a detective element, *and* the idea immediately became a joke. Pinkerton remained in contact with army officer McClelland, who became Commander of the Union forces for a while, but when Lincoln dismissed McClelland, Pinkerton had no more access, with his ideas about detective work to protect Presidents from assassination. He did get that one chance, to protect this President...

**

...Trains headed north, found they had both soldiers headed for Confederate assembly points and also Union assembly points, on the same train. Girls in northern New York State started asking soldiers to give them a button from their new uniforms in exchange for kisses, and northern New York recruits ended up marshaling with uniforms without buttons. West Virginia now seceded *from* Virginia, and *joined* the Union.

Robert E Lee had decided he would fight for the South; his nephew Samuel Lee became an officer for the North. A young future President, Theodore Roosevelt, remembered being asked to pray for the North. A young future President Woodrow Wilson remembered being asked to pray for the South...

**

...The Confederate States of America was formed in Montgomery Alabama by some 800 people. There was no referendum. If there had been, it is quite possible that there would have been no secession. A small group of people, who benefited from having slavery as a component of the U.S. economy, decided for all. Corporatism won out. Vice President of the Confederacy, Alexander Stephens gave a speech saying that the cornerstone of the new government rested on the great truth that the Negro is not equal to the white man: "that slavery --- subordination to a superior race --- is his natural and normal condition...It is indeed in conformity with the Creator. It is not for us to inquire into the wisdom of His ordinances or to question them."

**

...The Confederate banks in New Orleans and Charleston quickly raised 15 million, but after that could only issue paper, which would rise to close to \$1 billion over the war years. The South thought that Britain would support them because of King Cotton, but the British traders actually had a grudge against perceived arrogance of the Southern traders and their perceived King Cotton, and quickly encouraged cotton production in Egypt and India. Within two years of the war, cotton was coming out of the South through Union railway routes, in conquered areas, so the King never helped the South maintain slavery.

The President of the Confederacy would be Jefferson Davis, whose first wife had been William Henry Harrison's daughter. Davis had been Secretary of War under President Pierce, and a U.S. Army captain in the Mexican War. Davis' leadership style proved a liability. He kept a bell on his desk to summon his Secretary of War...

**

...General Grant had guessed the South would ignore Kentucky's neutrality, and move up through Tennessee. He was right, and his focus, was to move the Confederate army back South, and to secure the Mississippi River. In one battle the Southern general asked 'What are the terms of surrender?'. Grant replied, '*Unconditional*'. It was a term that the U.S. military would be using right on through to the end of World War Two. The term also indicated this particular general's attitude toward battle...

**

...Lincoln, quickly picked up on the difference of Generals, in a war he wanted quickly ended. At one time before he dismissed McClelland, Abe asked, "If you are not going to use the Army of the Potomac, I would like to borrow it." In fact, Lincoln planned the battle to take back the naval yard at Norfolk, *himself*, then went and surveyed the proposed landing area, *himself*, with Secretary of War Stanton.

Lincoln for a while tried to do McClelland's job. He was desperate that the war, which some would soon blame on him, be a short one. One of Lincoln's communications to McClelland: "You remember my speaking to you of what I called your over-cautiousness. The gaps through the Blue Ridge, I understand to be about the following distances from Harper's Ferry...I should think it preferable to take the route nearest to the enemy...the gaps would enable you to attack, if you wish." The 'if you wish' part was in recognition of McClelland's increasing hostility to Lincoln's pushing him...

**

...The Proclamation simply said to the ten states that seceded that their slaves would be freed, *unless* they returned to the Union by January 1, of the coming year, 1863. No Southern state returned.

In Abolitionist Boston, two halls of men, one white, and one black, gathered to await the telegraph of the Proclamation. Lincoln had finally done the deed. Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' waited with the crowd in the white hall, Frederick Douglass, in the black hall...

**

...General McClelland had allowed Lee's forces to escape for some weeks after the Antietam battle. He said his horses were fatigued. Lincoln asked him to explain exactly what the horses were doing in the days after the battle to become fatigued, and also, why the Confederate horses were not fatigued...

**

...When asked about his pace, McClelland told Lincoln that the rain slowed him, to which Abe commented back "It does not seem to slow Lee's forces", and asked McClelland if he did not believe Matthew 5:43 that said 'the rain falls equally on the just and unjust'...

**

3People noticed old Abe no longer had a joke for them. The Governor of Massachusetts called a Governors meeting in Altoona, Pennsylvania, to discuss Lincoln's conduct of the war. No one from the White House was invited. The 'black border' lists in the newspapers, sometimes longer, sometimes shorter, continued. The bugle tune 'Taps' began its long travels in future history with the Army of the Republic, as it was composed by a Union soldier, to use at funerals. An African American minister had given Abe a Bible in the Presidential office at the beginning of his administration. It stayed on his desk, and he now took to daily reading, for the first time in his life...

**

...While a civil war was going on in the country, the President was evidently not excused from the requirement to deal with everyone, who walked into the White House. One man came with no leg, asking for an army supply

Quartermaster job, and saying that the missing leg proved he was in the German army. Lincoln asked the man if he could prove he didn't lose the leg in a trap trying to get into someone's orchard. Abe sent him to the Army Quartermaster. Another came because he was sure he was a bit taller than Lincoln. He was. Another asked if he could use the President's name to start a business. Abe said No.

The Presidential office was open for those visits, three afternoons a week. The other two were for Cabinet meetings. The President spent evenings and often nights in the War Department Building, next door, where the telegraph was, that brought news of the war. He wrote the Emancipation Proclamation there, by the telegraphs...

**

...One scientist brought Lincoln (who was himself an inventor with a patent) a system to predict the weather, but Lincoln was unsure to fund it. He took a proposal for a repeating rifle and a machine gun (the 'coffee mill' gun) to the army ordinance chief. The two inventions were both rejected by the bureaucrats. Abe visited the Naval Yard regularly to see explosives experiments. He kept a proto hand grenade on his desk as a paperweight (we assume without the charge). They did all decide to go ahead with building ironclad ships...

**

...The war *was* becoming unpopular with one man. General Robert E Lee realized that his government had no supplies, no currency of any value to pay anyone, no practical attitude. Some of his soldiers were marching barefoot. Their army had no way to get them shoes. When Lee decided to make one grand attack to capture Washington D.C. to end the war, bring negotiation, and to bring that attack from the westward direction, through southern Pennsylvania, one of his generals failed to secure the hills around a town, even though it was suspected the Union Army, now under General Meade, was coming to block their motion toward Washington.

Lee's General, instead of securing the hills, went into the town to look for a warehouse, rumored to be stocked with shoes. The general knew his priorities, (although that is still debated today). The town was Gettysburg, Pennsylvania...

**

...There had been attempts to get Negroes, free or slave, the right to fight. Lincoln had been careful about that, as about all things until the Emancipation Proclamation. In 1863, Congress passed legislation for the 'Bureau of Colored Troops' to recruit blacks. Over the next two years of war, 173 regiments would form, infantry, artillery, engineers, cavalry, although the officers were white, and the pay was not the same as for whites, until some changes were made. When the army was paying them \$10 a month, as opposed to \$13 a month for whites, the State of Massachusetts voted to make up the difference. The Negro soldiers refused, and said they would fight for \$10...

**

...Slaves were now deserting plantations. One South Carolina planter wrote at the end of the war, that "with the late crises of our affairs had led me to believe we were all living under a delusion...I believed that these people were contented, happy, and attached to their masters...If they were content, happy, and attached to their masters, why did they desert him in the moment of his need?" One Confederate general, in observing the black regiment, "If slaves will make good soldiers, our whole theory of slavery is wrong."

**

...Susie Marton, slave girl in Virginia, later in life, wrote to sum up matters: "I was a young girl, about ten years old, and we done hear that Linkum gonna turn the niggers free. Ol Missus say there wasn't nothing to it. Then a Yankee soldier told someone in Williamsburg that Linkum done sign the 'Mancipation'. Didn't care nothing about Missus. Was goin' to the Union lines. The sun come over over the trees, the niggers started to sing:

Sun, you be here, and I be gone
Want give you my place, not for yours

Bye, bye. Don't grieve for me
Cause you be here, and I be gone.

**

...At Vicksburg, during a lull, when no one was ordered to fight, Confederate soldiers started yelling at Union soldiers. A hundred from both sides decided to meet between the trench lines and swap war stories, until the Confederate commander scolded them all. In building their trenches, one Union trench

crossed a Confederate trench, and the Southern officer yelled the Union officer had trespassed. The Union officer shouted back an apology.

The war was actually full of stories like this. At one meeting, a Union sharpshooter told a Confederate officer, that he had tried to pick him off many times, but could never get it right. General Grant decided to get the opinion of a lone soldier at a horse watering hole, only to find he was talking to a Confederate lone soldier...

**

The South was having a tough time. One Union soldier opened a knapsack of a fallen Confederate, and was surprised to see, that the rations were a handful of black beans and a few pieces of sorghum, and a half dozen roasted acorns. That was poor outfit for marching and fighting, but that deceased Tennessee Confederate boy “had made it answer his purpose”. Grant could offer his troops \$400 to re-enlist for 1864, and 136,000 men did that...

**

...When a Confederate bullet hit a Union officer standing by Lincoln, a twenty some year old soldier yelled at the tall man by the officer, “Get down you damned fool, before you get hit”. When they were all on the ground, the young soldier finally got a look at the tall person at whom he shouted, and recognized him. The tall person looking back from his sprawled-out position on the deck, on the other hand, could not really recognize the young man shouting at him: Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., one of America’s most famous Supreme Court Justices (of some future time). Lincoln always had some sort of inverse energy situation with the Supreme Court figures...

**

...Lincoln now depended on his daily readings of the Bible, and Mary Lincoln went to the veteran hospitals on a regular schedule. Amputation was the hallmark of the medical corps in hospitals in this conflict. After Gettysburg, surgeons were amputating arms and legs for a week. Poet Walt Whitman in New York had gone to work in the hospital service, and found himself pleading with the professionals not to amputate. He was honored years later by one veteran, writing to the New York Tribune, parading a leg that Whitman had campaigned with hospital staff, to save...

**

...Abe wrote to a Quaker lady, who had sent a doubting communication about continuing the war, "The purpose of the Almighty are perfect, and must prevail, though we erring mortals may fail to accurately perceive them in advance. We hoped for a happy termination of this terrible war long before this, but God knows best and has ruled otherwise... we must work earnestly in the best light he gives us, trusting that so working still is conducive to the great ends He ordains."

**

...Lincoln now went back, one more time, to his old theory about compensation, and offered \$400 per slave, for the South's surrender. The Confederate government rejected...

**

...After the Gettysburg battle, in September, the President was called to make a speech at the silent battleground. A politician preceded him, and talked for 2 hours. Lincoln's speech was only a few minutes. People indicated surprise, and Abe sat down disappointed with himself.

But the press of the country recognized the power of the President's thoughtful phrasing, and printed the 'Gettysburg Address', throughout the Union States:

"Four score and seven years ago, our Fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great Civil War, testing whether that nation, or any nation, so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure...

The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract.

The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work...

That we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain --- that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom --- and that government of the people, by

The people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.”

**

...In late 1863, Mary Lincoln’s sister showed up at the White House. She had made her way through Union lines. Her husband was General Helm, and he had been killed in the fighting in Tennessee... fighting as a Confederate General, that is. It was decided to keep the fact that a Confederate General’s wife was staying at the White House, very carefully away from the ears of the press. The press learned about it immediately. A Union Gettysburg veteran wrote directly to Lincoln and complained. Lincoln responded that family matters were family matters...

**

...Thanksgiving Day, celebrated in different places at different (harvest) times since the colonial days, was made national by Abe’s proclamation in October of 1863 (although the date was not fixed until World War II). The Christmas festivities at the end of Buchanan’s years, had been each year curtailed. Now, in 1863, Lincoln invited African Americans to the Christmas White House, for the first time in history. Frederick Douglass and Sojourner Truth both were White House visitors now, Sojourner taking an autograph book for the President’s pen, writing herself afterward, “signed by the same hand that signed the death warrant on slavery”

**

...And now, November 1864, President of the Confederacy, Jefferson Davis, came up with a plan to finally turn the war in their favor. *Emancipate all slaves!* Get them to join the Confederate army, not the Union army. His politicians, those that were still staying in Richmond, said, “What??”.

Would that have worked? Actually, some plantation owners had discussed that since the beginning, and General Lee evidently wanted that. Maybe it would have worked in early 1864, or in times before that, as Britain had never offered much help to the South, *because of* the South’s insistence on their ‘peculiar institution’. But not at this late time. Southern plantation owners were already, in any case, starting to work out share-cropping arrangements with their slaves, to look to the future...

**

...The Confederates reminded him that King Charles I in fighting with Cromwell's forces in the British Civil War, had negotiated several times. Lincoln: "I am not a historian, but I seem to recall that Charles I lost his head at the end of that". *Then*, he told the Confederates that they had passed the Thirteenth Amendment. Whoops. But then again, Lincoln faithful to his vision of economic fairness, alongside his determination to end the evil of slavery, spoke of a compensation package for slave owners, since the war was costing the Federal government \$3 million a day, in any case. His Cabinet, his advisors, and his Congress would not agree, of course. Too many sons of the North had been killed by the Confederacy...

**

...Grant talked of the Mexican American War, where the two military men had fought together. Grant wrote a final military order, that the Confederate troops would be allowed to go to their homes, and take their horses, undisturbed. They had to find some paper to write the surrender on. Grant then watched Lee ride off, and hearing Union artillery fire in jubilation, told them to stop it.

Lee would ride off this day, on April 9th, 1865, and never be disturbed; Jefferson Davis would be imprisoned, drinking water from a horse bucket for two years, before his release. That would happen soon, but not now, for Jefferson Davis was still free and on the move, and the army of Confederate General Johnston had *not yet* surrendered. All that had some influence on the next thing that would come to the weary country. Because no one knew exactly where Davis was, one person modified a plan.

5.Freeing the Vision

Grant returned to Washington, from Appomattox Court House, where the politicians quickly queried him on *the terms* that he had given the Confederate army. He replied, "I told them to return to their wives and their families."

**

...It was five years from that battle, to Appomattox Court House. It was finally over. Mary had accompanied Abe on the steamer to visit the conquered Richmond a few days before the war's end. On the way back, Lincoln had the band on board play the Marseilles for a French visitor Mary had brought, and also the Confederate tune, Dixie. When people asked why in the world he was playing Dixie, Abe answered that now it was Federal property...

**

...Abe also read to his guests on the boat ride home to Washington, from Shakespeare's Macbeth, as poem and play reading was a social custom of the time. Lincoln had always been interested in the theatre, and Shakespeare plays in particular. He and Mary had followed notable Shakespeare actor Edwin Booth. When Abe came to the part about Macbeth looking on his slain opponent, Duncan, and saying, "in his grave, after life's fitful fever he sleeps well", Abe thought it poignant, and read it through for all... a second time...

**

...Whether Mary was simply sensitive to things beyond the 'wall', or actively sought to manipulate them --- as her fixation on getting into the White House, with new belle clothes --- she held séances in the White House, and claimed to have met the ghosts of Presidents Jefferson, Jackson, and Tyler, while there. (Abe had one visiting séance master investigated by the Smithsonian Institute, and found that the thumping created during sessions was from a machine, under the master's clothes.)

Mary had triumphed, and gotten to the White House. Mary had suffered with the deaths of sons, and then the death of her dear Abe, in her arms. It is not clear how these things work, so it is not clear, whether Mary participated in manipulation of things spiritual, or not. Those who assembled the 'Abe Lincoln, Vampire Killer' legend, may have been on to something. But it wasn't vampires, and it wasn't Abe. It brings to mind, a White House situation some 120 years, after...

**

...In speaking of the 'missing general', Lincoln turned to Grant, and told him that the General Johnston situation would soon be resolved --- the opposite of Booth's hope --- and Abe explained why, "I had a re-occurring dream about 'an indescribable vessel' moving rapidly to a shore, just before Union victories at Antietam, Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Stones River." Grant, not much for dream analysis, commented that the Stone's River Battle (where in fact the Confederacy almost stopped the Union force advance in Tennessee) was no great Union victory.

Lincoln may well have taken Grant's Stone's River comment with some pause, but then the comment was coming from someone, who really was not following Abe's line of thought...

**

...But this American with his entrepreneurial thinking --- his started life showing a way to make the Sangamon River navigable, ran businesses (not well), patented a ship invention, kept a prototype hand grenade invention on his Presidential desk --- had promoted the practical economic idea, that would have made the Civil War unnecessary. In his one term as a Congressman to Capitol Hill, he tried to get a bill discussed that would *buy* all slaves, progressively, and free them...

**

....Addressing the 166th Ohio Union Regiment at one time, Abe said,

“I happen to temporarily occupy this big White House.
I am living witness that any one of your children may look
to come here, as my father’s child has...

It is in order that each of you
may have through this free government,
which we have enjoyed, an open field and a fair chance...”

**

...Morality, practically, and innovation. It is the best a democracy can hope for, in leadership. Flat-foot walking, one foot down at a time, awkward and clumsy, and a bit freakishly tall at 6 foot 4 inches, it is not clear, if perhaps the progress of Abe’s democracy in its system of finding leaders, a century and a half after Abe, would *screen out* anyone like Abe, who would knock on the Republic’s doors, to ask to lead...

**

...Morality, practically, and innovation. It is the best a democracy can hope for, in leadership. Flat-foot walking, one foot down at a time, awkward and clumsy, and a bit freakishly tall at 6 foot 4 inches, it is not clear, if perhaps the progress of Abe’s democracy in its system of finding leaders, a century and a half after Abe, would *screen out* anyone like Abe, who would knock on the Republic’s doors, to ask to lead...

**

...Except for the following matter. Abe mentioned to law partner Herndon once that he was actually the illegitimate son of a South Carolina 'nabob'. That started the historians, and they did not quit until they came up with the following. Secretary of State Ickes, a hundred years later, was overheard by someone, while the Secretary was talking to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, about some papers found in the Library of Congress, concerning Lincoln, and asking Roosevelt, as to whether the papers should, well, disappear? Franklin evidently said, "No, preserve them; it does not matter about Lincoln's parentage."

**

...This is what the papers were probably about. There was a crossroads inn at Craytonville, South Carolina, where Nancy Hanks, mother of Abe, worked in a tavern, as an ale maid. Her aunt owned the establishment. Nancy was popular. The 6 foot 3 inch, usually tall South Carolinian, John C. Calhoun, passed this tavern quite regularly in his lawyer days. The story is that Nancy became pregnant with John's son, and was paid to move away. Whether this is true or not, we know where she ended up. Abe's father took in the pregnant road house dolly, by this story. We know Abe's father was never close to him, and thus Abe never close to his father. People noticed Abe did not speak of Tom Lincoln, unless specifically asked...

**

...These things happen, but what is wrong with this story, is that it would make the famous Great Nullifier, great Slave Culture Defender, and the original Secession Inspirationalist, *the father*, of the *son*, who famously fought the Secession, preserved the Union, and ended the Slave Institution. Even if it is true, it sounds impossible. *And*, it means that the 'old system' Jackson thought he ended, had in no way ended. A father and son, had more or less, themselves, marked and controlled an era of a third of a century of American politics and history. (Is there DNA material outside the coffins? The blood stained handkerchief of the doctor who looked after the dying Lincoln is extant.)

**

...It is as if the U.S. had not come into its full being yet, because the argument over an evil component in its economic system had been put in place, in the Constitutional Convention, and had never been resolved (and America's *Era Spirit*, of course, would not stand for that). In fact, everyone said, 'These United States' not 'This United States' *until after* the Civil War. The very name

for the country 'United States' (taken up by Jefferson, as the transition from 'United Colonies', that had been the unofficial term of Jefferson's Revolutionaries), shows some questions and tension...

**

...Had something waited (had the Era Spirit waited?), for this moral *adjustment* in the American economy. Over the four decades after the Civil War, this economy became a leader in the world, *without* its 'peculiar institution' as a component. Is there a necessary moral component to this particular Republic's successful courses, its best possible 'if-histories'?

**

...Noah Webster, who was putting together the American dictionary, in the earlier part of this period (1827), had an argument with his British language peers. Webster included in American English '*locate*' and '*location*' as words. He was told from England, he could not do that. Webster responded, "How can the English '*locate*' lands, when they have no lands to locate?" (Two other additions became popular in American English, even if they did not make it into Noah Webster's new book. Henry Clay made popular the '*self made man*' handle, and Abe Lincoln decided to solve the problem of the wrong naming of American Indians, with a new term '*Native American*'.)

**

...And that brings us to Davy Crockett of Tennessee. Davy was a frontiersman, who joined local militias and was elected to the U.S. Congress, where he only survived one term, in Andrew Jackson's Tennessee, because he objected to Jackson's 'Indian Removal Act'. But Davy, U.S. Congressman, is more remembered for his frontier adventures and statements, and his philosophy to retreat, *from* the expanding Westward civilization of his country: "I had not been two years at the licks (*natural salt outcroppings that attracted game*), before a damned Yankee came, and settled down, a hundred miles from me!"

Davy Crockett ended up in the Rocky Mountains, went to the new country of Texas, died at the Alamo. His 'fugitive from civilization' philosophy enamored many, as in the case of Thoreau, who we will come to soon, but then Davy's boast to kill a hundred bears in a season, was the very waste of the ecology that the civilization he claimed to distain, was itself, practicing...

**

...And that brings us to Davy Crockett of Tennessee. Davy was a frontiersman, who joined local militias and was elected to the U.S. Congress, where he only survived one term, in Andrew Jackson's Tennessee, because he objected to Jackson's 'Indian Removal Act'. But Davy, U.S. Congressman, is more remembered for his frontier adventures and statements, and his philosophy to retreat, *from* the expanding Westward civilization of his country: "I had not been two years at the licks (*natural salt outcroppings that attracted game*), before a damned Yankee came, and settled down, a hundred miles from me!"

Davy Crockett ended up in the Rocky Mountains, went to the new country of Texas, died at the Alamo. His 'fugitive from civilization' philosophy enamored many, as in the case of Thoreau, who we will come to soon, but then Davy's boast to kill a hundred bears in a season, was the very waste of the ecology that the civilization he claimed to disdain, was itself, practicing...

**

...A small group of research historians over the last two centuries --- as a part of looking for the lost northern tribes of Israel, which include Ephraim and Manasseh --- both expelled, with all the 'lost tribes' from Israel in the Assyrian conquest time --- have proposed that they can trace Ephraim to the U.K., and Manasseh, to the U.S.

**

...But Confederate historians do note that it was at this Second battle of the *Junction for this Republic in Civil war*, in 1862, where Confederate General Longstreet, in apparent defiance of Commander Lee, *did not make* full commitment of his forces, and note with interest that, at that battle, Lee *allowed* General Longstreet his decision.

That particular event, Confederate historians say, is the *exact prelude* to Longstreet at the coming decisive Battle of Gettysburg, in July of 1863, where Longstreet *again* refused to put in his reserves, to follow the disaster of Pickett's charge, *and again*, General Lee did not overrule him...

**

...In other words, the Confederate historians feel the loss at the last real offensive of the Confederacy at Gettysburg, was established at that *Second battle of the Junction*. (Junction for the Union, Junction for a Republic? The Battle of Gettysburg was, this one time, called the 'Battle of Gettysburg', by both sides.)

Those who put forward the Manasseh 13th tribe connection to the U.S., place part of their case on the Great Seal of the U.S., which in its final form, they feel, has the eagle grasping in its two talons, two symbols of the Manasseh tribe, and of course the nine times use of 13 (the thirteen British colonies), which they also interpret as referring to the 13th tribe. That debates continue.

In other words, the Confederate historians feel the loss at the last real offensive of the Confederacy at Gettysburg, was established at that *Second battle of the Junction*. (Junction for the Union, Junction for a Republic? The Battle of Gettysburg was, this one time, called the ‘Battle of Gettysburg’, by both sides.)

Those who put forward the Manasseh 13th tribe connection to the U.S., place part of their case on the Great Seal of the U.S., which in its final form, they feel, has the eagle grasping in its two talons, two symbols of the Manasseh tribe, and of course the nine times use of 13 (the thirteen British colonies), which they also interpret as referring to the 13th tribe. That debates continue...

**

...In other words, the Confederate historians feel the loss at the last real offensive of the Confederacy at Gettysburg, was established at that *Second battle of the Junction*. (Junction for the Union, Junction for a Republic? The Battle of Gettysburg was, this one time, called the ‘Battle of Gettysburg’, by both sides.)

Those who put forward the Manasseh 13th tribe connection to the U.S., place part of their case on the Great Seal of the U.S., which in its final form, they feel, has the eagle grasping in its two talons, two symbols of the Manasseh tribe, and of course the nine times use of 13 (the thirteen British colonies), which they also interpret as referring to the 13th tribe. That debates continue...

**

...The naval commanders, in these times, had some degree of diplomatic independence, probably because the British government followed that practice. Captain Thomas Jones, in 1842, before the Polk administration and the Mexican American War, misunderstood that California was declaring itself for America. Captain Jones landed in the port Monterey, overwhelmed the small Mexican force, and hoisted the flag. When Washington D.C. (Tyler administration) asked him what he was doing, he held a banquet to apologize to the local

Mexican authorities, went through an elaborate ceremony to ‘un-hoist the flag’, and sailed off.

This same Captain Jones was soon on his way to Hawaii, where a British captain, had, himself, declared Hawaii, a British dependency. Captain Jones sailed in, and restored the Hawaiian King to independence. So things went with naval captains in the 1840’s...

**

...In the 1850’s, President Fillmore was sending Admiral Perry to Japan with gunboats and goods, and a 2.5 foot high model steam railroad with rails, to demonstrate American manufacturing. Winning trade rights, one Townsend Harris was sent to be U.S. Consul, but he was shut in a Temple for two years by the Shogun, while the concubine he was offered, negotiated for him, to be allowed to have his trade talks. (That concubine is thought to be the inspiration of Puccini’s opera Madame Butterfly.)

**

..Under President Pierce, Buchanan was Minister to Britain. Americans had often had discussions, in this period, about the need for their emissaries to appear *and dress* as ordinary citizens, in Europe’s courts, but Queen Victoria’s time was requiring ‘uniformed courtesy’ to her court and government. Buchanan had sent home the idea of a black coat with brass buttons, for his uniform in the British government, but an Englishman finally settled the matter, suggesting he wear normal attire, and carry a ceremonial sword...

**

...In Buchanan’s Presidency, the transatlantic cable for telegraph service was completed and Queen Victoria sent a message. The message ended abruptly, at a place that implied some insult intended to Americans. Some asked Buchanan to retort. He did not, and word came through the shipping lines a week later, that the cable under the ocean, had snapped, at that point in the queen’s message...

**

..If Queen Victoria was considered abrupt, in the mistake about the broken cable, Americans through this period were complained of, by Europeans as ill-mannered, for the custom of spitting. Europeans had always spit too, but they decided the custom uncouth, by the time they got into the 1800’s. Americans, for their part, kept spitting. There were spittoons in Congress for the

representatives of the Republic. Americans decided (at least for the second half of the 1800's century), to keep on spitting. And of course, they had more land to spit on, than the Europeans...

**

...Where did they get all the money? The U.S. was offering \$5 million to \$130 million to purchase foreign territory, from John Quincy Adams trying to buy Cuba, the first time, right through Buchanan, trying to find a safe-distance home for the Mormon nation. The U.S. navy was building a warship fleet even before the Civil War. The income tax must have been high. But in fact, there was no income tax, although one was instituted because of the Civil War for a while.

The government earned, by selling government land to settlers, and the government continued to earn, after the land was sold, through tariff customs. Somewhere along the line, at the end of this century, the second half of which would see strong manufacturing growth, it was decided by some, that tariffs were bad (for them) and that international trade was good (for all), even if it meant losing some manufacturing.

That new philosophy against tariffs continued in the next century, even though its execution meant eventually losing almost all manufacturing...

**

... (Why was that? Did it have anything to do, with the new directions of those organizing Corporatism. The man, J.P. Morgan, born in the year of the 1837 crash, would smile at our simplicity in asking, but he had no role, obviously, in this period of his Republic's chronicles.)

**

...In concert with John Quincy Adams and the Boston Abolitionists, Emerson thought the issue of their times morality: "The true test of civilization is, not the census, nor the size of cities, nor the crops --- *no, but the kind of man* the country turns out.". He did give the ebullient spirit of the immigrant mind of his era, a phrase, still used today, "Hitch you wagon to a star!"

**

...The result was Thoreau's 'Walden Pond' classic tale of turning one's back on society. Thoreau gave Americans perhaps the first celebration of nature, which was not from the Native Americans. The writing 'Walden Pond' brought a

demonstration of the mystic grace that can come from a quiet soul, willing to listen to the land,

“Long ago I lost a hound, a bay horse, and a turtledove,
and am still on their trail...I have met one or two who
have seen the hound, heard the tramp of the horse,
and even seen the turtledove..

and they are as anxious to recover them,
as if they had lost them themselves.”

**

...Both offered some caution about enterprising that was totally un-harnessed. Emerson; “Will you not tolerate one or two solitary voices in the land, speaking for thoughts and principles not marketable...?” Thoreau: If a man walk in the woods for love of them half of each day, he is in danger of being regards as a loafer; but if he spends his whole day as a speculator, shearing off those woods and making earth bald before her time, he is esteemed an industrious and enterprising citizen.” And Thoreau: “I have traveled in a good deal in Concord...How many a poor immortal souls have I met, well-nigh crushed and smattered under its load, creeping down the road of life, pushing before it, a barn, 75 feet wide by 40.”

**

...Emerson and Thoreau had a preacher man friend, who attended the Transcendentalist meetings. He was Theodore Parker, who defied his Christian orthodoxy, to be an activist, and encourage Christians to do the same. He criticized the working conditions his New England manufacturers presented their workers, taught Abolition, took fugitive slaves into his house. His eulogy for one Christian follower of his thinking exemplifies. John Augustus, a cobbler, had regularly gone to police courts, bailed out vagrants, drunks, prostitutes, young people in misdemeanors, then canvassing church goers to find jobs for all of them. Parker’s eulogy on Augustus’ death : “All the members of the Supreme Court could die tomorrow, and they would not be as great a loss as poor old John Augustus.”

**

...When fugitive slaves were caught and sent back under the Fugitive Slave Law, preacherman Theodore Parker organized protests. In 1854, crowds

pushed around the Boston Courthouse for ten days, to prevent a slave, Anthony Burns, from being sent South. President Pierce sent Federal troops, and Burns was taken to a ship and sent back. 10,000 people lined the streets as the troops took him, and church bells tolled. Theodore Parker was arrested for inciting the crowd. He said afterward, "There are few Compromise people left in Boston."

In that particular crowd that day, were two sons of well-known families, Charles Lowell and Henry Lee Higginson. Watching fugitive Anthony Burns be dragged to the ship, Charles and his friend agreed, "It will come to us, to set this right." Both fought in the coming Civil War, ten years later. Both would fall on the battlefields, Lowell at the Battle of Cedar Creek, Higginson at the Battle of Aldie. Lowell would die. Higginson would survive his wounds, and later in life, start up the Boston Symphony Orchestra...

**

...Were there notable people from the South, who showed doubts about slavery? Stonewall Jackson got his name at the First Battle of Manassah Junction (that would be First Battle of Bull Run), because he stayed in his saddle, like a 'stone wall', as Union bullets passed by. His real name was Thomas, and he was raised in the Blue Ridge Mountains, where he, against Virginia law, taught his slave to read and write. (The slave somehow then escaped on the 'Underground Railway'). Gaining access to West Point, he fought in the Mexican American war, in a manner that his superior chastised as too aggressive, until it was learned that Jackson's moves were solely responsible for one victory. Returning to teach at the Virginia Military Academy, Jackson arranged Sunday School for the black community, and with his wife, began educating Virginia African slaves, which was against Virginia law. He allowed his slaves to buy freedom, and accepted some requests by slaves to be bought into his household.

When the Civil War came, and he was assigned to harass the Union Army, in Virginia, Thomas Stonewall Jackson came up with strategies, which actually went into military books of the future, for their imagination. In the course of the war, he immortalized one 95 year old lady, in Fredericksburg, Maryland, Barbara Fritchie, when she hung out a Union flag, and leaned out the window of her home, for the express purpose of harassing him and his Confederate Troops.

General Jackson rode up the line, to see what the commotion was about, and ordered no one harm this protesting lady...

**

...But one sports tradition would find its beginning in this period, stay, and start its phenomenal institutional growth. *'Barn Ball'* involved throwing a ball against a barn, after which a batter tried to hit it. Then someone came up with a new set of rules for Barn Ball, which did not actually need a barn. You hit a ball with a stick, and tried to get to a rock, before someone else could get the ball, and hit you with it. That would earn you one point. The game was One Old Cat.

That grew to Four Old Cats, with four batters and four stones. Then someone decided to have one pitcher throw at different batters systematically. In the 1840's you had as many as 30 batters, and a field full of 'fielders'. But Abner Doubleday, right at the beginning of the 1840's had proposed a diamond shaped course, featuring one pitcher...

**

...Quincy wrote one poem which has a much quoted verse. The poem is about the Wants of Man', and covers daily bread, wife and family, and faithful friend. What is often quoted is about the state, the Republic, John Quincy wanted. "I want the seals of power and the place, *charged by* the People's '*un-bought*' grace, to rule my native land." Why do American's quote this? Is it because so many individual citizens over as many decades, in John Quincy's era, and later, noticed that issues were often decided with '*bought*' grace? Is it because what the twentieth century would call (thanks to Mussolini) Corporatism, had reared a very ugly countenance in the Republic in these times, a countenance that Abe's father, Thomas Lincoln, had struggled with and fled, because, thank God, *there was a place* in the Republic (across the Ohio River in the Lincoln family case) to which to flee...

**

...Then, in a turn from that worry, toward a resolution of faith in his democracy, to which our hero's in this part of our history were all resolved, at the end of their doubt, Emerson brought us another thought about his age and all ages, for those who would venture in America's belief in Republics:

“A monarch is a merchant man ship, which sails well,
but sometimes strikes a rock and goes to the bottom,
whilst a Republic is a raft, which would never sink,
but then your feet are always in the water.”

