

Chapter 1 : A New Nation Votes

"De Witt Clinton and the Rise of the People's Men is an important piece of scholarship, especially rich in detail, that makes a significant contribution to the political history of the s and to our understanding of one of the leading figures of early nineteenth-century American history."

Your browser does not support the audio element. As a Church historian, I am continually amazed at why it is that some toss and tangle with our past to discredit their faith and that of those around them while others find solace, cheer, and comfort from our past. I wish to discuss one example of this today. My purpose is to share with you new light on a very important episode in our history. In the late Stanley B. As part of this early work, he transcribed some of the characters as a sort of alphabet or reference guide. For a variety of reasons, not the least of which was the resentment of his wife, Lucy, at his growing involvement, Harris persuaded Joseph to let him take a transcription to New York City, as historian B. If he left Palmyra wondering and inquiring, Harris returned supporting and defending. Luther Bradish William W. Mitchell, Professor Anthon, and others. In Luther Bradish " was a newly elected member of the New York State Assembly who would later run for governor. Born and raised in Massachusetts, Bradish had lived for a considerable period of time in Palmyra, where his parents had moved in After graduation he rejoined his parents in Palmyra before accepting a teaching post in at Union Hall Academy in Jamaica, Long Island. By Bradish had opted for a law career, and he became a very successful, relatively wealthy lawyer whose clients included such well-known literary figures as Washington Irving and James Fenimore Cooper. On several occasions, certainly in and again in , he had made extensive visits to Palmyra. Thus Martin Harris was calling on a man with whom he was already well acquainted. The Harris and Bradish families had both come to Palmyra in the s. Bradish sought consolation or at least distraction by traveling abroad. Adams was particularly interested in promoting American commercial interests with the Ottoman Empire at a time when acute tensions were developing between Turkey and the Muslim countries on the one side and Greece, Russia, and Great Britain on the other. England was especially wary about American interference in this volatile Mediterranean region. Thus Bradish went to Turkey as a private citizen but in a secret, quasi-official capacity. His assigned objectives were to discover whether American interests could be furthered by a treaty of amity and commerce with the Ottoman Empire; to determine the best way of accomplishing this objective; and, finally, to obtain free passage for American ships to Russian ports on the Black Sea. Secretly transported by American naval ships, young Bradish traveled to Constantinople, capital of the Ottoman Empire, which then held loose control over Egypt, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli. He stayed there for five months and held several meetings with the Egyptian ruler Mohammed Ali Pasha. Interest in all things Egyptian was at a fever pitch when Bradish, the only known American in Egypt at the time, sailed up the Nile to the Second Cataract. Bradish was consequently well versed in the excavations and archaeological intrigues of his time. He finally returned home to America in December Thus Bradish was more conversant with contemporary American interests in the Middle East and with Egyptian archaeological excavations and the emerging field of biblical archaeology than any other contemporary American. Though not a linguist by training or profession, he knew firsthand of the rising interest in Egyptian hieroglyphics and antiquities. Charles Anthon Our second wise man of the east was the young and coming scholar of linguistics, thirty-one-year-old Professor Charles Anthon " , who had become a professor of languages at Columbia in His first love was the classics, especially the works of Homer and Herodotus. While he had superb mastery of Greek, Latin, German, and French, there is little indication that he knew much about Egyptian, Hebrew, or any other Middle Eastern language. But because of his love of languages, he was probably aware of emerging research interests in Egyptian hieroglyphics and knew that Champollion had recently deciphered the ancient Egyptian writings on the Rosetta Stone. By force of his own brusque personality, he laid claim to much greater knowledge in this area than he actually possessed. A bachelor, crotchety recluse, and strict disciplinarian with an iron constitution, Anthon rose early and retired

late. A personal interview might elicit an unpleasant experience, as Anthon hated interruptions, whether from college administrators or lowly students. He shunned faculty parties and all forms of social life. His life was his books and the halls of academia. Here he taught for eleven years. A popular public figure, Mitchill served as an assemblyman in the New York Legislature " , then resigned from Columbia in to serve until in the U. He was then elected U. A member of forty-nine different learned societies in eleven countries, he lectured widely and published papers on geography, earthquakes, hurricanes, hydrography, botany, and zoology. One who knew all things on earth, and in the waters of the great deep. A frequent visitor to Niagara, Ontario, Genesee, Seneca, Cayuga, and Onondaga counties, he had found and catalogued a great many salt-based sea fossils from this region. His research interests had led him to discover several ancient Indian burial mounds and fortifications stretching across upstate New York from Sacketts Harbor to Boughton Hill in Ontario County and from Canandaigua to Onondaga. His lifelong friend and fervent admirer De Witt Clinton likewise came to consider such constructions to be of ancient origin, the places of great battles between ancient Indian tribes long before the arrival of the European races. Trusted and highly respected, Mitchill had been adopted into the Mohawk fraternity, had learned their language, and had translated into English many of their Indian war songs. The Oneidas and the Onondagas had even bestowed personal names on him. A longtime member of the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia; the Natural History Society of New York City; the American Antiquarian Society in Worcester, Massachusetts; and many other contemporary centers of research; he shared his findings freely with contemporary colleagues and students of the American Indian at a time when much discussion focused on their origins and culture. Stemming from his work with the Indian nations and from his years in the U. Senate as chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, Mitchill had developed his own theory on the origin of the ancient American Indians. There they resided, and constructed the fortifications, mounds, and other ancient structures, which every person who beholds them admires. What has become of them? They have probably been overcome by the more warlike and ferocious hordes that entered our hemisphere from the northeast of Asia. These Tartars of the higher latitudes have issued from the great hive of nations, and desolated, in the course of their migrations, the southern tribes of America, as they have done to those of Asia and Europe. The greater part of the present American natives are of the Tartar stock, the descendants of the hardy warriors who destroyed the weaker Malays that preceded them. When Martin Harris brought the characters to Mitchill, it was not the first time that Mitchill had received or had been shown hieroglyphics and transcriptions from other languages. He had already received hand-drawn hieroglyphics with possible translations from various regions of the globe. And he had on hand writings that he could compare to the characters Harris showed him. As early as American explorers to the Middle East had been sending to him writings and hieroglyphics from ancient Babylonian tombs and temples for his review, if not verification. There remain two other significant reasons why Mitchill showed such interest in his Palmyra visitor. The first was the simple matter of timing. Harris could not have caught the good professor at a more propitious moment. As important as anything the two men said to one another was the simple matter of personality, for Mitchill was a man who delighted in listening to, and learning from, all kinds of people. Unlike Anthon, he was never disconcerted by intruders, however ignorant, or idle, or indiscreet"and managed to send each away contented. No man was ever more universally accessible than he"holding so high a place in society, yet he condescended to the lowest without ostentation"descending even to the capacity of a child, to instruct, to encourage the love of study, or to amuse. Harris with several manuscripts in his pocket, went to the city of New York, and called upon one of the Professors of Columbia College for the purpose of shewing them to him. Harris says that the Professor thought them very curious, but admitted that he could not decipher them. Harris you had better go to the celebrated Doct. Mitchell and shew them to him. He is very learned in these ancient languages, and I have no doubt will be able to give you some satisfaction. He was told, and off he posted with the engravings from the Golden Plates to submit to Doc. He not only had many such writings on hand in his cabinets of antiquities, but he had also translated ancient writings for others. While it is probably safe to say that the discussions between Harris and Anthon will ever prove more

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popular among Latter-day Saint readers as a fulfillment of prophecy, the fact remains that Harris found encouragement to pursue his sponsorship of the Book of Mormon not only from Anthon. It may well be that the secondary characters in this story—Luther Bradish and Samuel L. Mitchill—were far more important than we have previously supposed.

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Chapter 2 : John Bowman (politician) - Wikipedia

"De Witt Clinton and the Rise of the People's Men is an important piece of scholarship, especially rich in detail, that makes a significant contribution to the political history of the s and to Richard E. Ellis, Department of History, SUNY Buffalo.

Representative George Clinton Jr. Clinton , and the cousin of Simeon De Witt. He became the secretary to his uncle George Clinton , who was then governor of New York. He was a member of the Council of Appointments in 1787 and 1788 Senate seat left vacant by the resignation of John Armstrong, Jr. While serving as mayor, he organized the New-York Historical Society in 1804 and was its president. He also helped re-organize the American Academy of the Fine Arts in 1805, and served as its president between 1805 and 1807. Clinton was also elected a member of the American Antiquarian Society in 1806, [6] and served as its vice president from 1806 to 1807. Clinton ran for President of the United States as candidate for both the Federalist Party and a small group of anti-war Democratic-Republicans. It was the strongest showing of any Federalist candidate for the Presidency since 1796, and the change of the votes of one or two states would have given Clinton the victory. After the resignation of Governor Tompkins, who had been elected Vice President, he won a special gubernatorial election in which he was the only candidate. He was re-elected in 1805, defeating the sitting Vice President Tompkins in a narrow race 47 DeWitt Clinton 47, votes, Tompkins 45, 1805 and served until December 31, 1805. The gubernatorial election was also moved from April to November, but Clinton was not renominated by his party to run for re-election in November 1805. Even so, he still kept his post as President of the Erie Canal Commission. He served another two terms until his sudden death in office. He was initiated in the "Holland" Lodge No. He retained this title probably until his death in 1812. The Award recognizes distinguished or outstanding community service by non-Masonic organizations or individuals whose actions exemplify a shared concern for the well-being of Mankind and a belief in the worldwide brotherhood of Man. The DeWitt Clinton locomotive was named in his honor. The community of Whitestone, New York, was for several decades after his death known as Clintonville, but reverted to its traditional name; however, the governor is memorialized to this day by Clintonville street, a major local road.

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Chapter 3 : Craig Hanyan (Author of De Witt Clinton and the Rise of the People's Men)

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I chose to begin with our first Grand Master, DeWitt Clinton, whose eminence extended beyond the boundaries of Freemasonry and Templary. Depending on the source consulted, his first name is spelled either Dewitt or DeWitt. I will use the latter style. Four sons resulted from this union, of whom DeWitt was the second. In he was transferred to the Academy of Kingston, one of the few public schools that had not been disrupted during the Revolutionary War. Kingston itself had been sacked and burned, but its Academy had managed to continue its mission unimpaired. In , after he had mastered all its curricula, his father removed him from the Academy and carried him to New York to be enrolled at Columbia College, where he was admitted to the junior class. Clinton proved to be a very capable student and graduated in with a Bachelor of Arts degree with highest honors. After graduation he entered upon the study of law and was diligent in his studies, and his admission to the bar took place after the usual course of three years study and passing the examination prescribed by law. However, before he could establish a practice, the direction of his life was changed. His uncle, who happened to be the governor of New York, had need of a person both of great capacity and unquestioned fidelity as secretary. This post had been filled by the elder brother of DeWitt Clinton, who unfortunately drowned in the Hudson. Thus, from to , Clinton filled the post of private secretary to the Governor, abandoning the profession of the law and entering into the career of politics. The life of Clinton was subsequently to become one of political strife into which he threw all the force of his ardent personality and brilliant talents, and in which he acquired but few close and really attached friends and made many bitter enemies. During this period, he was raised in Holland Lodge No. He was knighted in "Holland Lodge" May 17, He then served in the New York state legislature from until , where he pushed for the passage of sanitary laws, the relief of prisoners for debt, and the abolition of slavery in the state. He was elected to the United States Senate in but resigned a year later to become Mayor of New York City, an office he held from to , , , and He served as lieutenant governor of New York Such a canal was needed to connect the eastern and western parts of the state because of overland traveling difficulties and impediments as well as to provide an avenue for commerce to Lake Erie and beyond. The distance proposed for the canal was miles, longer than had ever been attempted in the United States. The project was considered impossible by many who cited lack of funds, untrained engineers, and difficult terrain. Clinton, then mayor of New York City, believed that such a canal was vital to the interests of his state. Wanting his city to be perceived as being as progressive and cosmopolitan as Boston and Philadelphia, Clinton threw all his political weight behind the project, beginning a canal fund and enlisting the support of future President Martin Van Buren in the state senate. He enthusiastically backed a popularly supported petition to the legislature, demanding that a canal be built; eventually, it carried over one hundred thousand signatures. Impetus for the project increased during the early teens, surveys continued, engineers were trained in England and Holland, and the federal government was expected to provide partial financial aid. In , the plans were delayed when the Bonus Bill, the vital legislation for national funding, was vetoed by President James Madison. Clinton, although he did not have adequate state funding at the time, decided to go ahead with his plans. As he was running for state governor at the time, he could not delay the canal any longer. On July 4, , ground was broken at Utica, New York and construction began simultaneously to the east and west. The building of the Erie Canal continued for eight years. Clinton, who had won the governorship in , was voted out of office in and removed from the Canal Board by his political enemies in The celebration lasted ten days as Governor Clinton traveled the length of the canal in a packet boat, receiving plaudits at every town. The canal provided outstanding revenue for the state of New York. Making a profit in its first year, the canal steadily made money until the tolls were abolished in ; this

was not usually the case with later canals. Also unique to the Erie Canal was the fact that it survived the rise of the railroads. The tonnage on the canal continued to increase well past the time of the Civil War, finally peaking in 1857. The year was marked by an incident which produced a change in the New York political scene and for a time upset the calculations of the most experienced politicians. A certain William Morgan, residing at Batavia in Genesee County, had undertaken to publish the secrets of Freemasonry. This had been resented by some over-zealous brethren of the Craft, and Morgan was abducted, never to be seen again, and was assumed by many to have been murdered by the Masons. Clinton, as we have seen, became a Freemason at an early age and had been elected to the highest offices of the Fraternity. In this capacity, it appears from his correspondence that he was repeatedly asked for advice as to the nature of the Masonic obligations. Replies to such requests occur in his letters long before the excitement caused by the disappearance of Morgan arose. They are of consistent wording and declare Masonic obligations to be lesser in nature to the duties of the man, the citizen, and the Christian, to which, if found in opposition, they, in his opinion, should in all respects yield. When Clinton became a candidate for re-election in 1805, the fact of his being a Mason was made use of by his political foes in an attempt to weaken his popularity. The opponents of Clinton were unable to decrease his established popularity with the people, but that very popularity was the cause of overconfidence on the part of his friends. From this cause, the vote was smaller than that of the previous election. It was estimated that from twenty to thirty thousand voters did not put in their ballots and that all of these were persons, who had they voted, would have voted for Clinton. In spite of this, he was re-elected by a majority of upward of four thousand. He did not, however, waver in the strict fulfillment of his duties. Every power of his mind and every prerogative he possessed as governor were called into action for the purpose of bringing the Batavia offenders to justice, and the anxiety he felt that the supremacy of the law should be vindicated seems to have pressed upon his already declining health. On the other hand, he could not avoid expressing his surprise that the unauthorized and disavowed acts of a few ill-judging persons should be made the grounds of proscription against all the members of the Masonic fraternity. In addition to his interest in politics and public improvements, he devoted much study to the natural sciences. The birth of the Grand Encampment in the United States is not without interest. The most important event in this era of Templar history was the organization in 1786, at the city of Providence, of the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. This is especially true because the Templars responsible for its organization were almost identically those who subsequently participated in the organization of our present governing body. Thomas Smith Webb, founder of St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 1, in Providence, Rhode Island, is said to have invented the American system of Templary, and there is no doubt that he, along with Fowle see below, was responsible for the present impressive ceremonies, not only of the Templar order but, in a large measure, of Craft Masonry and the Royal Arch system. He died suddenly on July 6, 1805, while on a visit to Cleveland, Ohio and was buried there just shortly prior to the second Triennial session of our Grand Encampment. His remains were subsequently removed to the North Burial Ground at Providence, Rhode Island where a monument of white marble has been erected to his memory. Sir Knight Fowle was a member of St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 1, in Providence, Rhode Island. He was a great friend of Webb and a ritualist of a very high order. He was a well-known lecturer, and his powers of organization made him, when working in conjunction with Webb, a potent factor in all branches of Masonic work. To the efforts of these two men is due the organization of what is known at present as the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island and also that of our present governing body to which reference will be made later. DeWitt Clinton, as we have seen, was a lawyer, a statesman, and a patriot and with Webb and Fowle formed a combination to which is largely due the present status of Templary in the United States. There were thus in existence in three sovereign grand bodies of the Order: The great organizers, Webb and Fowle, having about twenty years previously launched the General Grand Chapter of the United States, endowed by their state Grand Encampment with more or less authority, along with some Templars from New York, held a convention in Philadelphia on June 11, 1786, where they met with delegates from Pennsylvania and endeavored to organize a United States Grand Encampment. Opposition developed thereto on the part of the delegates from Pennsylvania who refused to concur in the adoption of a proposed

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constitution, preferring rather their own ritual, their own customs, and their own powers of government, being influenced largely by their connection with the Mother Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, to which they were then and until subject. Unsuccessful in their efforts but still undaunted, Webb and Fowle stopped over in New York City on their way home and there, within ten days, organized what is today the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America; adopted a constitution, carefully prepared by Webb, which remained essentially unchanged until ; prepared a roster of officers substantially the same as at present; and named candidates for those offices from their two state jurisdictions, Webb and Fowle wisely subordinating themselves to Governor Clinton, whose civil position along with his Masonic record and his powerful Sir Knight Marshall is a Past Grand Commander and Past Grand High Priest of Alabama and is currently serving as Grand Illustrious Master of the Grand Council Royal and Select Masters of Alabama. He is the author of several articles and book reviews in the Royal Arch Mason and Knight Templar magazines. He can be reached at geomarsh yahoo.

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Chapter 4 : Craig Hanyan | Brock University - calendrierdelascience.com

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Clinton, who also served in Congress. He became the secretary to his uncle George Clinton, who was then governor of New York. Soon after, he became a member of the Democratic-Republican Party. He was a member of the Council of Appointments in 1792 and 1793. He won the by-election for U.S. Senator in 1793. He resigned, unhappy with living conditions in newly built Washington, D.C. He served as Mayor from 1794 to 1796, from 1796 to 1798, and from 1798 to 1800. While serving as Mayor, he organized the Historical Society of New York in 1794 and was its president. He also helped re-organize the American Academy of the Fine Arts in 1794 and served as its president between 1794 and 1796. He was Regent of the University of New York from 1794 to 1796. Clinton was also elected a member of the American Antiquarian Society in 1794, [4] and served as its vice-president from 1794 to 1796. By her, he had ten children, four sons and three daughters surviving at the time of her death in 1796. Later political career and governorship From 1796 to 1800, he was a member of the Erie Canal Commission. He was among the first members, appointed in 1796, who projected and surveyed the route to be taken. After 1796, he became the driving force during the construction of the canal. Clinton ran for President of the United States as candidate for both the Federalist Party and a small group of anti-war Democratic-Republicans. It was the strongest showing of any Federalist candidate for the Presidency since 1792, and the change of the votes of one or two states would have given Clinton the victory. He was re-elected in 1800, defeating the sitting Vice President Tompkins in a narrow race 47, votes, Tompkins 45, and served until December 31, 1800. Also the gubernatorial election was moved from April to November, but Clinton was not renominated by his party to run for re-election in November. Even so, he still kept his post as President of the Erie Canal Commission. He served another two terms until his sudden death in office. He retained this title until 1802. The Award recognizes distinguished or outstanding community service by non-Masonic organizations or individuals whose actions exemplify a shared concern for the well-being of Mankind and a belief in the worldwide brotherhood of Man. While Clinton was a fine administrator in government, he had handled his own financial affairs rather poorly. Fearing that he might not get his money, the creditor obtained a judgment that resulted in a public sale of most of the Clinton family possessions. Enough money was realized from the sale of the property to satisfy the judgment, but nothing was left to help the Clinton family through the difficult years ahead. Although the governor received the grandest of state funerals, when it was all over, the family had no place to bury him. His widow was completely without funds to purchase a suitable gravesite. Samuel Stringer, an old friend and fellow Mason from Albany, in the old Swan Street cemetery. Sixteen years later, enough money was collected to provide a suitable burial. On June 21, 1802, a newspaper in Albany printed this small announcement: Clinton was able to accomplish many things as a leader in civic and state affairs, such as improving the New York public school system, encouraging steam navigation, and modifying the laws governing criminals and debtors. The DeWitt Clinton locomotive was named in his honor. The community of Whitestone, New York, was for several decades after his death known as Clintonville, but reverted to its traditional name; however, the governor is memorialized to this day by Clintonville street, a major local road. Erie Canal Main article: He was persuaded by Canal proponent Jesse Hawley to support construction of a canal from the eastern shore of Lake Erie to the upper Hudson River. The Canal was an immense success, carrying huge amounts of passenger and freight traffic. The completion of the canal brought about a significant shift in public opinion on Clinton, who was now hailed for completing the canal. This change in public opinion was reflected in the newspapers of the time. Previously being filled with harsh criticisms of Clinton and the canal, they now celebrated his accomplishment. Clinton to advance the best interest of the State over which he presides are very generally acknowledged both by his constituents and the public abroad. His exertions in favor of the great Canal have identified his name with that noble enterprise, and he will be remembered while its benefits are experienced," and ended with "Yield credit to Clinton, and

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hail him by name".

Chapter 5 : CLINTON, De Witt () Bibliography

De Witt Clinton and the Rise of the People's Men Book Description: The authors not only provide an in-depth analysis of the interplay of interests and ideology behind the People's movement but also establish relationships between the emergent political culture that bolstered that movement and the Whig and Democratic parties of the later second.

Chapter 6 : Mary L. Hanyan (of De Witt Clinton and the Rise of the People's Men)

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Chapter 7 : Martin Harris and Three Wise Men - BYU Speeches

De Witt Clinton And The Rise Of The Peoples Men History of feminism wikipedia, the history of feminism comprises the narratives (chronological or thematic) of the movements and ideologies which have aimed at.

Chapter 8 : DeWitt Clinton - Wikipedia

Daniel Feller; De Witt Clinton and the Rise of the People's Men. By Craig Hanyan with Mary L. Hanyan. (Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, xii,

Chapter 9 : DeWitt Clinton - Infogalactic: the planetary knowledge core

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