

DOWNLOAD PDF MARGARET AITKEN CARLYLE, MOTHER OF THOMAS CARLYLE.

Chapter 1 : Margaret Aitken Carlyle (b.) | WikiTree FREE Family Tree

Margaret was the second wife of James Carlyle and mother of famed author and philosopher: Thomas Carlyle born Dec. 4, and his siblings: Alexander born August 4, (died young) Janet born September 2, (died young) John Aitkin born July 7,

In mathematics , he is known for the Carlyle circle , [7] a method used in quadratic equations and for developing ruler-and-compass constructions of regular polygons. After attending the University of Edinburgh , Carlyle became a mathematics teacher, [5] first in Annan and then in Kirkcaldy , where he became close friends with the mystic Edward Irving. Confusingly, there is another Scottish Thomas Carlyle , born a few years later, connected to Irving via work with the Catholic Apostolic Church. Carlyle developed a painful stomach ailment, possibly gastric ulcers, [11] that remained throughout his life and likely contributed to his reputation as a crotchety, argumentative, somewhat disagreeable personality. His prose style, famously cranky and occasionally savage, helped cement an air of irascibility. He became known as the "Sage of Chelsea", and a member of a literary circle which included the essayists Leigh Hunt and John Stuart Mill. A History 2 volumes, , a historical study concentrating both on the oppression of the poor of France and on the horrors of the mob unleashed. The book was immediately successful. His first fiction was "Cruthers and Jonson", one of several abortive attempts at writing a novel. In addition to his essays on German literature, he branched out into wider ranging commentary on modern culture in his influential essays Signs of the Times and Characteristics. He wrote it in at his home which his wife Jane provided for him from her estate , Craigenputtock , [5] and was intended to be a new kind of book: He contemplates the "Everlasting No" of refusal, comes to the "Centre of Indifference", and eventually embraces the "Everlasting Yea". Given the enigmatic nature of Sartor Resartus, it is not surprising that it first achieved little success. Its popularity developed over the next few years, and it was published in book form in Boston , with a preface by Ralph Waldo Emerson , influencing the development of New England Transcendentalism. The first English edition followed in In Sartor Resartus, the narrator moves from the "Everlasting No" to the "Everlasting Yea," but only through "The Centre of Indifference," a position of agnosticism and detachment. Only after reducing desires and certainty, aiming at a Buddha -like "indifference", can the narrator realise affirmation. A History in Thomas Carlyle in The book was based on a course of lectures he had given. The French Revolution had brought Carlyle fame, but little money. His friends worked to set him on his feet by organising courses of public lectures for him, drumming up an audience and selling guinea tickets. Carlyle did not like lecturing, but found that he could do it, and more importantly that it brought in some much-needed money. Between and , Carlyle delivered four such courses of lectures. The final course was on "Heroes. The greatest university of all is a collection of books. The book included lectures discussing people ranging from the field of religion through to literature and politics. The figures chosen for each lecture were presented by Carlyle as archetypal examples of individuals who, in their respective fields of endeavor, had dramatically impacted history in some way, for good or ill, and included such figures as Dante poet , Luther priest , and Napoleon king. In his work, Carlyle outlined Muhammad as a Hegelian agent of reform, insisting on his sincerity and commenting "how one man single-handedly, could weld warring tribes and wandering Bedouins into a most powerful and civilised nation in less than two decades. Societies, like organisms, evolve throughout history, thrive for a time, but inevitably become weak and die out, giving place to a stronger, superior breed. Heroes are those who affirm this life process, accepting its cruelty as necessary and thus good. For them courage is a more valuable virtue than love; heroes are noblemen, not saints. The hero functions first as a pattern for others to imitate, and second as a creator, moving history forwards not backwards history being the biography of great men. Carlyle was among the first of his age to recognize that the death of God is in itself nothing to be happy about, unless man steps in and creates new values to replace the old. For Carlyle the hero should become the object of worship, the center of a new religion proclaiming humanity as "the miracle of miracles The Heroic Vitalists

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feared that the recent trends toward democracy would hand over power to the ill-bred, uneducated, and immoral, whereas their belief in a transcendent force in nature directing itself onward and upward gave some hope that this overarching force would overrule in favor of the strong, intelligent, and noble. He believed that the hero should be revered, not for the good he has done for the people, but simply out of admiration for the marvelous. The hero justifies himself as a man chosen by destiny to be great. In the life struggle he is a conqueror, growing stronger through conflict. The hero is not ashamed of his strength; instead of the Christian virtues of meekness, humility and compassion, he abides by the beatitudes of Heroic Vitalism: However, for Carlyle, unlike Aristotle, the world was filled with contradictions with which the hero had to deal. All heroes will be flawed. Their heroism lay in their creative energy in the face of these difficulties, not in their moral perfection. 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He also authorised the execution of George William Gordon , a mixed-race colonial assemblyman who was suspected of involvement in the rebellion. These events created great controversy in Britain, resulting in demands for Eyre to be arrested and tried for murdering Gordon. Carlyle set up rival Governor Eyre Defense and Aid Committee for the defence, arguing that Eyre had acted decisively to restore order. Twice Eyre was charged with murder, but the cases never proceeded. Similar hard-line views were expressed in Shooting Niagara, and After? In this Carlyle tried to show how a heroic leader can forge a state, and help create a new moral culture for a nation. For Carlyle, Frederick epitomised the transition from the liberal Enlightenment ideals of the eighteenth century to a new modern culture of spiritual dynamism embodied by Germany, its thought and its polity. Carlyle struggled to write the book, calling it his "Thirteen Years War" with Frederick. 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Over letters between Carlyle and his wife have been published showing the couple had an affection for each other marred by frequent and angry quarrels. Three weeks after his inaugural address there, Jane died, and he partly retired from active society. His last years were spent at 24 Cheyne Row then numbered 5 ,

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Chelsea, London SW3 which is now a National Trust property [52] commemorating his life and works but he always wished to return to Craigenputtock. The frankness of this book was unheard of by the usually respectful standards of 19th-century biographies of the period. Froude, who had been designated by Carlyle himself as his biographer-to-be, was acutely aware of this belief. The inner secret of the features had been evidently caught. There was a likeness which no sculptor, no photographer, had yet equalled or approached. Afterwards, I knew not how, it seemed to fade away. Carlyle is also important for helping to introduce German Romantic literature to Britain. Portrait of Thomas Carlyle. James McNeill Whistler , "Oil on canvas, x George Orwell called him, "a master of belittlement. Even at his emptiest sneer as when he said that Whitman thought he was a big man because he lived in a big country the victim does seem to shrink a little. Essentially a Romantic , Carlyle attempted to reconcile Romantic affirmations of feeling and freedom with respect for historical and political fact. Many believe that he was always more attracted to the idea of heroic struggle itself, than to any specific goal for which the struggle was being made.

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Chapter 2 : Thomas Carlyle | calendrierdelascience.com

Mother of Thomas Carlyle, Alexander Carlyle, John Aiken Carlyle, Jean (Carlyle) Aitken, Margaret Carlyle, James Carlyle, Mary (Carlyle) Austin and Janet (Carlyle) Hanning Died 25 Dec in Scotsbridge, Middlebie, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, United Kingdom.

Venerated for his wisdom and insightful thinking, Carlyle fell out of favor after his death and has only recently been revived as a subject of scholarly interest. His father, who was a stonemason and later a farmer, instilled Scottish Calvinist principles of self-denial and hard work into his large family. Carlyle attended Annan Academy from to and Edinburgh University from to , but left the university without taking a degree. His parents hoped that he would become a clergyman, but he was already dreaming of literary fame and started his literary career by translating and by writing reviews and encyclopedia articles. In Carlyle visited London for the first time. He stayed with his friend Edward Irving , who introduced him to London literary society; among those Carlyle met was Samuel Taylor Coleridge. In he had met Jane Baillie Welsh, an ambitious and witty daughter of a doctor. In Carlyle and his wife moved to Craigenputtoch, an isolated farm. The work sounds his message about the importance and pleasure of biography and the use of biography to find heroes: Their friendship, conducted mostly by mail over the years, was beneficial for Carlyle: For the next three years Carlyle worked on *The French Revolution*. During this time he met William Wordsworth , Robert Southey , and the man who was to become his most cherished friend for the next nine years and the subject of one of his best biographies: From to Carlyle gave annual lectures on German literature , literature in general, revolution, and heroes. He planned a biography of Oliver Cromwell , the seventeenth-century Puritan leader who ruled England as a commonwealth after the English Civil War , during its period without a recognized king. The edition was published in 1847 In Carlyle began studying the life of Frederick the Great ; in he traveled to Germany to continue his research. In Carlyle traveled to Germany again, visiting battlefields to gather material for the remaining four volumes. It took seven more years, however, for Carlyle to finish the work. In Carlyle was elected rector by the students of the University of Edinburgh, and on April 2, 1847, he delivered an inaugural address. While he was polishing the speech for publication, he received word that his wife had died. By Carlyle wrote only by dictation to Aitken. In the winter of 1847 he dictated a history of the early kings of Norway, in which he found new heroes in Olaf Trygvesson, King Olaf the Saint, and Magnus the Good. Carlyle died in his sleep on February 5, 1841. He was buried in Ecclefechan. Carlyle was one of the most influential figures of the Victorian age; his attitudes affected a wide audience, particularly the writers of his day. In a sense all his works are a nineteenth-century epic poem. To him, history is a procession of great men rather than the interplay of economic, political, and social forces, and a good biography portrays both the character of the subject and the times in which he lived. *Radical and Experimental Format Sartor Resartus* is in some ways a baffling work: Genuinely original in form and content, it combines biography, autobiography, essay, and political commentary with a layered structure and avoidance of final meaning which makes it seem well in advance of its time. This method of scrupulous research and personal engagement with the subject helped establish Carlyle as a historian whose power was not just to recreate the past but also to use his historical works to disturb the present. In the early s Carlyle began working in earnest on his monumental history of Frederick the Great of Prussia. Like Cromwell, too, he violated most of the civilized rules of freedom and justice to keep the machine of society running. The end, for Carlyle as for Frederick, clearly justified the means. He was also highly controversial, variously regarded as sage and impious, a moral leader, a moral desperado, a radical, a conservative, and a Christian. In the later twentieth century he was still far from being understood by a generation of critics awakening to his pivotal place in nineteenth-century Britain. Alive, he was an enigma; dead, he remains a problematic figure for the literary historian as well as for the critic. Queen of England, and the person for whom the Victorian age was named. British novelist of classics such as *David Copperfield* and *Great Expectations*. Ralph Waldo Emerson 1840 American writer and philosopher who

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led the transcendentalist movement. Perhaps due to its highly original content, *Sartor Resartus* is not easily understood. Carlyle included comments from puzzled readers in later editions of the book. Although it no longer provokes the shock and confusion it did upon publication, *Sartor Resartus* remains a difficult book and has lacked the critical attention it perhaps deserves. His confidant and executor was James Anthony Froude, a young historian and longtime admirer of Carlyle to whom his literary remains and papers were entrusted. Almost overnight, it seemed, Carlyle plunged from his position as Sage of Chelsea and Grand Old Victorian to the object of puzzled dislike, or even of revulsion, due to the image of the writer that emerged in personal writings selected by Froude. Carlyle remained a neglected writer until the mids; since then, critical awareness of his work and its importance has risen steadily. With the publication of scholarly editions of his works, and above all of his letters, the reader stands a better chance than ever before of making an accurate and fair estimation of his importance. How do you think Carlyle shaped his work to comment on the events of his time? Why do you think he did so? Carlyle was much influenced by concept of heroes, both historical and literary. Research how our concept of heroes has changed over time. Compare these to modern examples of heroes. How are they similar? How are they different? Carlyle believed it was important to imagine the historical details as vividly as possible and would visit battlefields and historic sites in order to get the details right. Is this an important, integral part of good historical scholarship or does it sacrifice objectivity by creating a personal connection between author and subject? Here are a number of biographies and histories that also break new ground. *The Life of Johnson*, a biography by James Boswell. *The Armies of the Night*, a book by Norman Mailer. This Pulitzer Prize-winning book, about the march on the Pentagon to protest the Vietnam war, helped create a new type of nonfiction novel. *The Story of a Childhood*, a graphic memoir by Marjane Satrapi. Cornell University Press, Princeton University Press, *Life of Thomas Carlyle*. American Scholar Summer, volume 70, Web sites Landow, George. *The Victorian Web Thomas Carlyle*. Accessed February 28, from [http: Lewis](http://Lewis), Jone Johnson, ed. Accessed March 1, from [http: Cite this article](http://) Pick a style below, and copy the text for your bibliography.

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Chapter 3 : Thomas Carlyle | Thoughts For the Day

[Letter from Carlyle's mother, Margaret (Aitken) Carlyle, to her son. She is reading poems on Luther ; discusses other family affairs. Attached is a letter to his sister, Jean concerning his sojourn in Suffolk and other family matters].

One of those conferences resulted in his famous work *On Heroes, Hero-Worship, and The Heroic in History* where he explains that the key role in history lies in the actions of the "Great Man", claiming that "the history of the world is but the biography of great men". A great polemicist, Carlyle coined the term "the dismal science" for economics. After attending the University of Edinburgh, Carlyle became a mathematics teacher,^[5] first in Annan and then in Kirkcaldy, where he became close friends with the mystic Edward Irving. Confusingly, there is another Scottish Thomas Carlyle, born a few years later, connected to Irving via work with the Catholic Apostolic Church. Carlyle developed a painful stomach ailment, possibly gastric ulcers,^[11] that remained throughout his life and likely contributed to his reputation as a crotchety, argumentative, somewhat disagreeable personality. His prose style, famously cranky and occasionally savage, helped cement an air of irascibility. He became known as the "Sage of Chelsea", and a member of a literary circle which included the essayists Leigh Hunt and John Stuart Mill. A History 2 volumes, a historical study concentrating both on the oppression of the poor of France and on the horrors of the mob unleashed. The book was immediately successful. Writings Early writings By, Carlyle abandoned the clergy as a career and focused on making a life as a writer. His first fiction was "Cruthers and Jonson", one of several abortive attempts at writing a novel. In addition to his essays on German literature, he branched out into wider ranging commentary on modern culture in his influential essays *Signs of the Times* and *Characteristics*. He wrote it in at his home which his wife Jane provided for him from her estate, Craigenputtock,^[5] and was intended to be a new kind of book: He contemplates the "Everlasting No" of refusal, comes to the "Centre of Indifference", and eventually embraces the "Everlasting Yea". Given the enigmatic nature of *Sartor Resartus*, it is not surprising that it first achieved little success. Its popularity developed over the next few years, and it was published in book form in Boston, with a preface by Ralph Waldo Emerson, influencing the development of New England Transcendentalism. The first English edition followed in *In Sartor Resartus*, the narrator moves from the "Everlasting No" to the "Everlasting Yea," but only through "The Centre of Indifference," a position of agnosticism and detachment. Only after reducing desires and certainty, aiming at a Buddha-like "indifference", can the narrator realise affirmation. A History in Thomas Carlyle in The book was based on a course of lectures he had given. The French Revolution had brought Carlyle fame, but little money. His friends worked to set him on his feet by organising courses of public lectures for him, drumming up an audience and selling guinea tickets. Carlyle did not like lecturing, but found that he could do it, and more importantly that it brought in some much-needed money. Between and, Carlyle delivered four such courses of lectures. The final course was on "Heroes. The greatest university of all is a collection of books. The book included lectures discussing people ranging from the field of religion through to literature and politics. The figures chosen for each lecture were presented by Carlyle as archetypal examples of individuals who, in their respective fields of endeavor, had dramatically impacted history in some way, for good or ill, and included such figures as Dante poet, Luther priest, and Napoleon king. In his work, Carlyle outlined Muhammad as a Hegelian agent of reform, insisting on his sincerity and commenting "how one man single-handedly, could weld warring tribes and wandering Bedouins into a most powerful and civilised nation in less than two decades. Societies, like organisms, evolve throughout history, thrive for a time, but inevitably become weak and die out, giving place to a stronger, superior breed. Heroes are those who affirm this life process, accepting its cruelty as necessary and thus good. For them courage is a more valuable virtue than love; heroes are noblemen, not saints. The hero functions first as a pattern for others to imitate, and second as a creator, moving history forwards not backwards history being the biography of great men. Carlyle was among the first of his age to recognize that the death of God is in itself nothing to be happy about, unless man steps in and

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But how such leaders were to be found, and how to follow their lead, was something Carlyle could not or would not clearly say. Marx and Engels agreed with Carlyle as far as his criticism of the hereditary aristocracy. He has one idea " a hatred of spoken and acted falsehood; and on this he harps through the whole eight pamphlets". It had kept order, he argued, and forced work from people who would otherwise have been lazy and feckless: As Governor of the Colony, Eyre, fearful of an island wide uprising, brutally suppressed the rebellion, and had many black peasants killed. He also authorised the execution of George William Gordon , a mixed-race colonial assemblyman who was suspected of involvement in the rebellion. These events created great controversy in Britain, resulting in demands for Eyre to be arrested and tried for murdering Gordon. Carlyle set up rival Governor Eyre Defense and Aid Committee for the defence, arguing that Eyre had acted decisively to restore order. 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James Russell Lowell pointed out some faults, but wrote: Unfortunately, the skylight made it "the noisiest room in the house"[37]. Last works Later writings were generally short essays, notably the unsuccessful The Early Kings of Norway,[40] a series on early-medieval Norwegian warlords. Also An Essay on the Portraits of John Knox appeared in , attempting to prove that the best-known portrait of John Knox did not depict the Scottish prelate. In particular, he developed an antipathy to the Keeper of Printed Books, Anthony Panizzi despite the fact that Panizzi had allowed him many privileges not granted to other readers , and criticised him, as the "respectable Sub-Librarian", in a footnote to an article published in the Westminster Review. The most notable were with Margaret Gordon, a pupil of his friend Edward Irving. Even after he met Jane, he became enamoured of Kitty Kirkpatrick , the daughter of a British officer and an Indian princess. 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Chapter 4 : Margaret Aitken Carlyle () - Find A Grave Memorial

Genealogy profile for Margaret Aitken Margaret Aitken (-) - Genealogy Genealogy for Margaret Aitken (-) family tree on Geni, with over million profiles of ancestors and living relatives.

Version for printing Thomas Carlyle is best known as a writer but in fact was also a mathematician. James had married Jannet but she died after the death of their son John in 1788. James and Margaret married in 1789 and Thomas was the eldest of their nine children. Although James and Margaret were intelligent people they were not well educated and Margaret, for example, could read only with difficulty and could not write at the time of her marriage. They were very religious people and they brought up their family to strict Calvinist principles teaching them frugality and discipline. Thomas first learnt basic arithmetic from his father. Thomas attended the village school at Ecclefechan until he was six years old and then Hoddam parish school until he was ten years old. He was also taught Latin privately by a local minister so he was well prepared for his secondary schooling. His father, however, insisted and on 24 May he accompanied his ten year old son on the six mile walk to the Academy where Thomas became a boarder during the school week returning home for the weekends. He excelled academically at Annan Academy, showing particular aptitude for mathematics, but his school days proved difficult and unhappy. His mother told him that he must never use physical force even to defend himself and this, rather naturally given the conditions in the school, meant that he was badly bullied. Eventually he went against his mother and fought back, which certainly made his life more bearable. His teachers provided efficient but uninspiring education which was aimed at making pupils ready to enter university by the age of fourteen. In addition to mathematics, his best subject, he had also enjoyed studying modern languages at school. Almost certainly he had learnt more from studying books on his own than he had from the somewhat second rate teachers. Carlyle entered the Edinburgh University in November where his parents expected him to train to enter the ministry. The university was eighty miles from Ecclefechan and Carlyle said goodbye to his parents on the edge of his home town then walked the eighty miles during the following three days. Arriving at Edinburgh University he matriculated and began the four year course leading to an M. As all students did, he studied a general course not specialising in any particular topic although he showed particular promise in mathematics. In his first year he was somewhat withdrawn as he had been at school but by his second year he had become more confident, and was making friends with his fellow students. He was described by a fellow student while in his second year as: He was, however, inspired by the mathematics teaching of Leslie but one would have to say that his opinions of most of his other lecturers was poor to say the least. In November he completed his M. He enrolled in Divinity Hall of the Church of Scotland in Edinburgh for his divinity training, but as his parents could not afford to have him study full time for three years, he chose the option of one year of full time study followed by six years part-time study during which he had to return to Edinburgh and preach a trial sermon once a year for each of the six years. Carlyle completed the one year of full time study but did not enjoy it. During this year he maintained his mathematics interest by publishing articles in newspapers and greatly enjoyed entering into controversial intellectual discussions. He left Edinburgh in June and returned to Annandale. With a strong recommendation from Leslie, he was appointed as a mathematics teacher at Annan Academy [3]: Moreover, he had to face the irony that Annan Academy was where he had been unhappy for most of his schooldays. In he moved to another school, again as a mathematics teacher, this time in Kirkcaldy. At least this had the advantage he could get easily to Edinburgh by taking a ferry ride across the Forth. His life was made harder since around this time his mother had a severe mental illness. He continued his part-time divinity training and returned to Edinburgh to give a trial sermon on the text "Before I was afflicted I went astray". Again he found it difficult and, discovering his mathematical limitations, he began to lose his enthusiasm for the subject. He wrote to a friend in November [11]: Unhappy with teaching, Carlyle resigned from his post in Kirkcaldy in 1808, and returned to Edinburgh University. Leslie, seeing that despite being a very competent mathematician, he would never excel at research, advised him to

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use his mathematical skills by studying engineering and then suggested that he should go to the United States. He made an attempt to study law taking some classes in but soon discovered that this was not to his liking. He spent three unhappy years in Edinburgh, eventually deciding that he would change direction again. He began a serious study of German and he turned to history and literature for which he is famed. This translation, which first appeared in , ran to 33 editions. Carlyle held a number of posts as a tutor after leaving Edinburgh University, having no fixed base. In he met Jane Baillie Welsh whose father John Welsh had been a respected Haddington doctor but had just died of typhoid. Jane was nineteen years old at the time and her mother Grace Welsh was finding things very difficult. Carlyle was soon sending Jane letters showing his affection, but she found it hard to imagine that she might ever marry. The visit was a painful disaster: Despite little encouragement, Carlyle persisted in his attempts to win Jane over. She worried, however, that she did not love him and she also worried that if they married she would have a much lower standard of living. Carlyle lived for a year at a small isolated farm called Hoddam Hill near the town of his birth. Several important events happened in the years between Carlyle meeting his future wife and their marriage. One was that, despite his very religious upbringing, he turned away Christianity and became an atheist. He had also made a short trip to London in where he met a number of the leading literary figures at dinners and arranged visits. It was perhaps ironical that the type of mathematics position which would certainly have interested him a few years earlier now came up. He was told that if he applied for the position of Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst in Surrey he was certain of being appointed. However, he felt that his literary career was taking off and that it would be damaged by his holding such a post; he chose not to apply. In the spring of Carlyle and his wife began to consider living at Craigenputtock, a small farm about 20 miles from Dumfries which Jane had inherited from her father. Carlyle still fancied a university post, however, and in May he wrote an application letter see [12]: I learn from the newspapers that the people have advertised for professors. I can teach mathematics also, and physics But the fittest place for me would be that "Jack of all trades" in case they wanted such a hand. Perhaps not surprisingly this rather strange letter of application did not lead anywhere. It is interesting, however, that even at this stage, Carlyle was still interested in teaching mathematics. Carlyle also applied unsuccessfully for the chair of moral philosophy at St Andrews University, and he even applied for the chair of astronomy at Edinburgh University in Carlyle and his wife spent six years living at Craigenputtock, from until , after which he went to set up home in London. His first major work was the philosophical play Sartor Resartus. He had completed it in but despite spending several months in London attempting to find a publisher he failed. He did however publish Characteristics in the Edinburgh Review in After he moved to London in he wrote the three volume historical work The French Revolution which brought him both popular and academic fame after its publication in However writing the work proved very dramatic. After completing the manuscript of the first volume he gave it to his friend John Stuart Mill to read. Somehow the manuscript was mistaken for waste paper and used to kindle a fire. Carlyle had to rewrite the whole volume from memory. He also had Sartor Resartus published in As well as his historical works Carlyle wrote Chartism which opposes conventional economic theory. These works had achieved fame for Carlyle who now received invitations to lecture which solved his financial problems. He gave a series of lectures beginning in May on the German influence on Britain, and another series in the following year on European literature. Further lectures series were given in and Carlyle became rector of Edinburgh University in after Gladstone retired from the office. He had been elected by the students in a contest with Disraeli. His installation address On the Choice of Books was published and its tone of high moral exhortation made it very successful. In fact Carlyle was still at the University following his address when news reached him that his wife had died in London on 21 April. A O J Cockshut, writing in [1], describes Carlyle in these words: Carlyle was never able to respect ordinary men His fierceness of spirit was composed of two elements, a serious Calvinistic desire to denounce evil and a habitual nervous ill temper, for which he often reproached himself but which he never managed to defeat. To those who saw but the outside of him he appeared scornful, imperious and arrogant. He was stern in his judgment of others He would not condescend to the conventional politenesses He called things

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by their right names, and in a dialect edged with sarcasm His temper had been ungovernable from his childhood; he had the irritability of a dyspeptic man of genius He was always sad:

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Chapter 5 : Dr. John Aitken • Carlyle " " Origin of the Kirbys

Thomas Carlyle was most famous in the Victorian era, when he was known for his dense, thoughtful books on history and philosophy. The son of a strict Calvinist, Carlyle became a divinity student at Edinburgh University but eventually left school and turned to writing instead.

From the age of five to nine he was at the village school; from nine to fourteen at Annan Grammar School. In November he walked to Edinburgh, and attended courses at the University till , with the ultimate aim of becoming a minister. He left without a degree, became a mathematical tutor at Annan Academy in , and three years later abandoned all thoughts of entering the Kirk, having reached a theological position incompatible with its teachings. He had begun to learn German in Edinburgh, and had done much independent reading outside the regular curriculum. He remained there two years, was attracted by Margaret Gordon, a lady of good family whose friends vetoed an engagement , and in October gave up schoolmastering and went to Edinburgh, where he took mathematical pupils and made some show of reading law. During this period in the Scottish capital he began to suffer agonies from a gastric complaint which continued to torment him all his life, and may well have played a large part in shaping the rugged, rude fabric of his philosophy. In Irving had gone to London, and in June Carlyle followed, in the train of his employers, the Bullers. But he soon resigned his tutorship, and, after a few weeks at Birmingham, trying a dyspepsia cure, he lived with Irving at Pentonville, London, and paid a short visit to Paris. Here for a year he worked hard at German translations, perhaps more serenely than before or after and free from that noise which was always a curse to his sensitive ear and which later caused him to build a sound-proof room in his Chelsea home. She was beautiful, precociously learned, talented, and a brilliant mistress of cynical satire. Another application for a university chair, this time at the new University of London, failed equally. An attempt at a novel was destroyed. In May the Carlyles moved to Craigenputtock, an isolated farm belonging to the Welsh family, which was their permanent home until Carlyle lived the life of a recluse and scholar, and his clever wife, immersed in household duties and immured in solitude, led a dull and empty existence. Jeffrey, who paid visits in and , said: A memorable visit, in August , was that of the young Ralph Waldo Emerson, who was kindly received and became a fast friend. It was damned by the press, and was not issued in book-form until ; but it is now numbered among his most significant works. After visits to Edinburgh and London, and an unsuccessful application for a professorship of astronomy at Edinburgh in January , Carlyle decided to set up house in London, settling at 5, Cheyne Row, Chelsea. His struggle to live was made more severe by his refusal to engage in journalism: In the spring of occurred one of the great heroisms of literature. The manuscript of the first volume of the new work had been lent to the philosopher, J. Mill, who in his turn had lent it to a Mrs. An illiterate housekeeper took it for waste paper, and it was burnt. Even so, it sold slowly, and he had to resort to public lecturing arranged by Harriet Martineau to raise funds; and it was only in , when Mrs. Welsh died and left them an annuity, that the Carlyles were able to rid themselves of financial worry. From his establishment in London his history was one of enormous work and the gradual building up of a literary fame that became world-wide. Another, with Lady Harriet Ashburton, caused grave dissension in the Carlyle home, being strongly disapproved by Mrs. Carlyle, though there was no suggestion of anything more than high mutual regard. In literature Carlyle moved more and more away from democratic ideas. Called Fredrick the Great. Following his custom, he paid two visits to Germany to survey the scene in and , and turned over great masses of material. The first two volumes appeared in the autumn of , were at once translated into German, and were hailed as a masterpiece. The remaining volumes appeared in , , and While he was still in the north, after delivering his inaugural address, he learned of the sudden death of his wife, from heart disease, and was thereby plunged into the deepest distress. Thenceforward a gradual decadence supervened. In the autumn of Carlyle joined the committee for the defense of Governor Eyre, of Jamaica, who had been recalled for alleged cruelty in the suppression of a rebellion. He died on February 4, , and was buried at Ecclefechan. The most

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high-minded devotee of the ideal, he could yet be in the last degree churlish and uncharitable to the work and personalities of others — even to such a man as Charles Lamb. An apostle of courage and endurance, he was yet the most vociferous and ungracious of grumblers. His love for his wife was deep and abiding, yet her life with him was often a torment. No coherent body of philosophy can be extracted from his teachings: Formal economics also incurred his censure. His theological attitude is hardest of all to define. His central tenet was the worship of strength; and, after beginning as a radical, he came to despise the democratic system and increasingly to extol the value and necessity of strong and stern government, in which the people themselves should have no share. In literature he was the pioneer who explored and made known the work of modern Germany. His literary judgments were penetrating, and when he had a congenial subject just; and on men like Voltaire, Burns, and Johnson he gave verdicts that approached finality. As a historian he is in the highest rank. Bating certain unimportant errors of detail, he illumined the past with astonishing insight and made his personages actual and his scenes dramatic. His style is an extraordinary farrago, leaping not flowing, coining strange words and performing extravagant evolutions; yet cumulatively it impresses as a great style, suffused with humor, irony, and passion; impossible to imitate, utterly personal, burning, and convincing. He touched and ennobled the national life at all points. He lifted a whole generation of young men out of the stagnating atmosphere of materialism and dead orthodoxy into the region of the ideal.

Chapter 6 : James Carlyle – Origin of the Kirbys

Thomas Carlyle is best known as an writer but in fact was also a mathematician. His father, James Carlyle, was a stonemason and his mother, Margaret Aitken, the daughter of a bankrupt Dumfriesshire farmer, was James' second wife.

After attending the University of Edinburgh , Carlyle became a mathematics teacher, [5] first in Annan and then in Kirkcaldy , where he became close friends with the mystic Edward Irving. Confusingly, there is another Scottish Thomas Carlyle , born a few years later, connected to Irving via work with the Catholic Apostolic Church. Carlyle developed a painful stomach ailment, possibly gastric ulcers, [11] that remained throughout his life and likely contributed to his reputation as a crotchety, argumentative, somewhat disagreeable personality. His prose style, famously cranky and occasionally savage, helped cement an air of irascibility. He became known as the "Sage of Chelsea", and a member of a literary circle which included the essayists Leigh Hunt and John Stuart Mill. A History 2 volumes, , a historical study concentrating both on the oppression of the poor of France and on the horrors of the mob unleashed. The book was immediately successful. His first fiction was "Cruthers and Jonson", one of several abortive attempts at writing a novel. In addition to his essays on German literature, he branched out into wider ranging commentary on modern culture in his influential essays Signs of the Times and Characteristics. He wrote it in at his home which his wife Jane provided for him from her estate , Craigenputtock , [5] and was intended to be a new kind of book: He contemplates the "Everlasting No" of refusal, comes to the "Centre of Indifference", and eventually embraces the "Everlasting Yea". Given the enigmatic nature of Sartor Resartus, it is not surprising that it first achieved little success. Its popularity developed over the next few years, and it was published in book form in Boston , with a preface by Ralph Waldo Emerson , influencing the development of New England Transcendentalism. The first English edition followed in In Sartor Resartus, the narrator moves from the "Everlasting No" to the "Everlasting Yea," but only through "The Centre of Indifference," a position of agnosticism and detachment. Only after reducing desires and certainty, aiming at a Buddha -like "indifference", can the narrator realise affirmation. Worship of Silence and Sorrow[edit] This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. A History in Thomas Carlyle in The book was based on a course of lectures he had given. The French Revolution had brought Carlyle fame, but little money. His friends worked to set him on his feet by organising courses of public lectures for him, drumming up an audience and selling guinea tickets. Carlyle did not like lecturing, but found that he could do it, and more importantly that it brought in some much-needed money. Between and , Carlyle delivered four such courses of lectures. The final course was on "Heroes. The greatest university of all is a collection of books. The book included lectures discussing people ranging from the field of religion through to literature and politics. The figures chosen for each lecture were presented by Carlyle as archetypal examples of individuals who, in their respective fields of endeavor, had dramatically impacted history in some way, for good or ill, and included such figures as Dante poet , Luther priest , and Napoleon king. In his work, Carlyle outlined Muhammad as a Hegelian agent of reform, insisting on his sincerity and commenting "how one man single-handedly, could weld warring tribes and wandering Bedouins into a most powerful and civilised nation in less than two decades. Societies, like organisms, evolve throughout history, thrive for a time, but inevitably become weak and die out, giving place to a stronger, superior breed. Heroes are those who affirm this life process, accepting its cruelty as necessary and thus good. For them courage is a more valuable virtue than love; heroes are noblemen, not saints. The hero functions first as a pattern for others to imitate, and second as a creator, moving history forwards not backwards history being the biography of great men. Carlyle was among the first of his age to recognize that the death of God is in itself nothing to be happy about, unless man steps in and creates new values to replace the old. For Carlyle the hero should become the object of worship, the center of a new religion proclaiming

humanity as "the miracle of miracles The Heroic Vitalists feared that the recent trends toward democracy would hand over power to the ill-bred, uneducated, and immoral, whereas their belief in a transcendent force in nature directing itself onward and upward gave some hope that this overarching force would overrule in favor of the strong, intelligent, and noble. He believed that the hero should be revered, not for the good he has done for the people, but simply out of admiration for the marvelous. The hero justifies himself as a man chosen by destiny to be great. In the life struggle he is a conqueror, growing stronger through conflict. The hero is not ashamed of his strength; instead of the Christian virtues of meekness, humility and compassion, he abides by the beatitudes of Heroic Vitalism: However, for Carlyle, unlike Aristotle, the world was filled with contradictions with which the hero had to deal. All heroes will be flawed. Their heroism lay in their creative energy in the face of these difficulties, not in their moral perfection. To sneer at such a person for their failings is the philosophy of those who seek comfort in the conventional. England is full of wealth However, after the Revolutions of and political agitations in the United Kingdom, Carlyle published a collection of essays entitled " Latter-Day Pamphlets " in which he attacked democracy as an absurd social ideal, while equally condemning hereditary aristocratic leadership. Two of these essays, No. Government should come from those most able to lead. But how such leaders were to be found, and how to follow their lead, was something Carlyle could not or would not clearly say. Marx and Engels agreed with Carlyle as far as his criticism of the hereditary aristocracy. He has one idea " a hatred of spoken and acted falsehood; and on this he harps through the whole eight pamphlets". As Governor of the Colony, Eyre, fearful of an island wide uprising, brutally suppressed the rebellion, and had many black peasants killed. He also authorised the execution of George William Gordon , a mixed-race colonial assemblyman who was suspected of involvement in the rebellion. These events created great controversy in Britain, resulting in demands for Eyre to be arrested and tried for murdering Gordon. Carlyle set up rival Governor Eyre Defense and Aid Committee for the defence, arguing that Eyre had acted decisively to restore order. Twice Eyre was charged with murder, but the cases never proceeded. Similar hard-line views were expressed in Shooting Niagara, and After? In this Carlyle tried to show how a heroic leader can forge a state, and help create a new moral culture for a nation. For Carlyle, Frederick epitomised the transition from the liberal Enlightenment ideals of the eighteenth century to a new modern culture of spiritual dynamism embodied by Germany, its thought and its polity. Carlyle struggled to write the book, calling it his "Thirteen Years War" with Frederick. Some of the nicknames he came up with for the work included, "the Nightmare," "the Minotaur," and "the Unutterable book" [37]. He made another trip to Germany to study battlefields in The work comprised six volumes; the first two volumes appeared in , the third in , the fourth in and the last two in Emerson considered it "Infinitely the wittiest book that was ever written". James Russell Lowell pointed out some faults, but wrote: Unfortunately, the skylight made it "the noisiest room in the house" [37]. Last works[edit] Later writings were generally short essays, notably the unsuccessful The Early Kings of Norway, [40] a series on early-medieval Norwegian warlords. Also An Essay on the Portraits of John Knox appeared in , attempting to prove that the best-known portrait of John Knox did not depict the Scottish prelate. In particular, he developed an antipathy to the Keeper of Printed Books, Anthony Panizzi despite the fact that Panizzi had allowed him many privileges not granted to other readers , and criticised him, as the "respectable Sub-Librarian", in a footnote to an article published in the Westminster Review. The most notable were with Margaret Gordon, a pupil of his friend Edward Irving. Even after he met Jane, he became enamoured of Kitty Kirkpatrick , the daughter of a British officer and an Indian princess. William Dalrymple , author of White Mughals , suggests that feelings were mutual, but social circumstances made the marriage impossible, as Carlyle was then poor. During that year Jewsbury was going through a depressive state and also experiencing religious doubt. She wrote to Carlyle for guidance and also thanked him for his well-written essays. Jewsbury and Jane from then on had a tight friendship and Carlyle also helped Jewsbury get on to the English literary scene. Over letters between Carlyle and his wife have been published showing the couple had an affection for each other marred by frequent and angry quarrels. Three weeks after his inaugural address there, Jane died, and he partly retired from active society. His last years were spent at 24

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Cheyne Row then numbered 5 , Chelsea, London SW3 which is now a National Trust property [52] commemorating his life and works but he always wished to return to Craigenputtock. The frankness of this book was unheard of by the usually respectful standards of 19th-century biographies of the period. Froude, who had been designated by Carlyle himself as his biographer-to-be, was acutely aware of this belief. The inner secret of the features had been evidently caught. There was a likeness which no sculptor, no photographer, had yet equalled or approached. Afterwards, I knew not how, it seemed to fade away. Carlyle is also important for helping to introduce German Romantic literature to Britain. Portrait of Thomas Carlyle. James McNeill Whistler , "Oil on canvas, x George Orwell called him, "a master of belittlement. Even at his emptiest sneer as when he said that Whitman thought he was a big man because he lived in a big country the victim does seem to shrink a little. Essentially a Romantic , Carlyle attempted to reconcile Romantic affirmations of feeling and freedom with respect for historical and political fact. Many believe that he was always more attracted to the idea of heroic struggle itself, than to any specific goal for which the struggle was being made.

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Chapter 7 : Margaret (Aitken) Carlyle () | WikiTree FREE Family Tree

Margaret CARLYLE was born in , to John Aitken CARLYLE and Helen "Ellen" CARLYLE (born McVicar). John was born on February 6 , in Ecclefechan, Dumfriesshire, Scotland. Helen was born Circa February 14 , in Goderich, Ontario, Canada.

James Carlyle was a stonemason and a strict Calvinist who was well respected for his integrity and independence. The family were very close, and both parents were to have a lifelong influence on their son. At the age of five Thomas was sent to the village school, and when he was nine he went to Annan Grammar School, now Annan Academy. In November , aged 14, he began studying at Edinburgh University, intending to become a minister in the Church of Scotland. Over the next few years his beliefs changed; he abandoned the idea of entering the ministry, and began to study mathematics and German instead. In he left university without graduating, returning to Annan as a mathematics tutor. A couple of years later he moved to a school in Kirkcaldy, where he became friends with fellow schoolmaster Edward Irving. Here he had tutored Jane Welsh, whom he introduced to Thomas Carlyle. Jane was the daughter of a surgeon, John Welsh, who was born at Craigenputtock near Dunscore. Jane was well-educated, talented, and a brilliant mistress of cynical satire. Her wit made her an excellent letter writer and her circle of correspondents included many eminent Victorians. Virginia Woolf called her "the most caustic, the most concrete, the most clear-sighted of women". Carlyle began a literary correspondence with her, and on October 17, the pair were married at Templand near Thornhill. For the first two years the couple lived at Comely Bank, Edinburgh. Financial difficulties made them move to the remote farmhouse of Craigenputtock near Dunscore, which Jane had inherited on the death on her farther. Carlyle concentrated on writing, thriving as a recluse and scholar. He later claimed "it is certain that for living and thinking in I have never since found in the world a place so favourable However, the isolation was a shock for Jane who was used to a more cultured life. On the surface "Sartor Resartus" is an introduction to a strange history of clothing by the German Professor of Things in General, Diogenes Teufelsdröckh. Its deeper concerns are social injustice, the right way of living in the world, and the questions of faith and understanding. Carlyle was among the first to see the dangers of relying too much on the mechanical marvels of his age. With the manuscript of his book he sailed from Glencaple the railway had not yet reached Dumfries en route to London. The book brought financial success and helped to establish him as one of the most famous writers of the 19th century. The Carlyles soon built up a network of friends and admirers in London, and Jane particularly enjoyed the wit and conversation of a lively social life. In Carlyle published his "History of the French Revolution". He became known as the "Sage of Chelsea" - the most influential and original thinker of Victorian Britain. Jane had never had good health and by the s it had begun to deteriorate seriously. Carlyle wrote that the light of his life had gone out. Despite this rise to fame and a busy literary life, Carlyle remained close to his family and often returned to Dumfriesshire. In the s this was close to the boyhood home of the author and playwright J M Barrie in Victoria Terrace. Barrie later recalled "When I was at school in Dumfries I often saw Carlyle in cloak, sombrero and staff, mooning along our country roads, a tortured mind painfully alone even to the eyes of a boy. I often passed him on my way to school. McMillan and I used to saunter up and down on the other side, lifting our hats every time he looked our way. I always took off my cap to him. I daresay I paid this homage fifty times, but never was there any response. He may have thought me one of the tribe who tried to get a word from him for storage by asking, for instance, if this was the road to Lochmaben, when he would undo them by pointing out the way with his staff and silently wander on. Carlyle died in and although it was proposed that he be buried in Westminster Abbey, he was interred according to his wishes in his birthplace of Ecclefechan, near Dumfries.

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Chapter 8 : Thomas Carlyle - Wikipedia

Thomas Carlyle, Scottish historian, critic, and sociological writer. was born in the village of Ecclefechan, Dumfriesshire, eldest child of James Carlyle, stonemason, and Margaret (Aitken) Carlyle. The father was stern, irascible, a puritan of the puritans, but withal a man of rigid probity and strength of character.

The father was stern, irascible, a puritan of the puritans, but withal a man of rigid probity and strength of character. From the age of five to nine he was at the village school; from nine to fourteen at Annan Grammar School. In November he walked to Edinburgh, and attended courses at the University till , with the ultimate aim of becoming a minister. He left without a degree, became a mathematical tutor at Annan Academy in , and three years later abandoned all thoughts of entering the Kirk, having reached a theological position incompatible with its teachings. He had begun to learn German in Edinburgh, and had done much independent reading outside the regular curriculum. Late in he moved to a school in Kirkcaldy, where he became the intimate associate of Edward Irving , an old boy of Annan School, and now also a schoolmaster. He remained there two years, was attracted by Margaret Gordon, a lady of good family whose friends vetoed an engagement , and in October gave up schoolmastering and went to Edinburgh, where he took mathematical pupils and made some show of reading law. During this period in the Scottish capital he began to suffer agonies from a gastric complaint which continued to torment him all his life, and may well have played a large part in shaping the rugged, rude fabric of his philosophy. In literature he had at first little success, a series of articles for the Edinburgh Encyclopaedia bringing in little money and no special credit. Put briefly and prosaically, it consisted in a sudden clearing away of doubts as to the beneficent organization of the universe; a semi-mystical conviction that he was free to think and work, and that honest effort and striving would not be thwarted by what he called the "Everlasting No. Now likewise appeared the first fruits of his deep studies in German, the *Life of Schiller*, which was published serially in the *London Magazine* in and issued as a separate volume in . In Irving had gone to London, and in June Carlyle followed, in the train of his employers, the Bullers. But he soon resigned his tutorship, and, after a few weeks at Birmingham, trying a dyspepsia cure, he lived with Irving at Pentonville, London, and paid a short visit to Paris. Here for a year he worked hard at German translations, perhaps more serenely than before or after and free from that noise which was always a curse to his sensitive ear and which later caused him to build a sound-proof room in his Chelsea home. She was beautiful, precociously learned, talented, and a brilliant mistress of cynical satire. Francis Jeffrey, editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, was a cousin of the Welshes. He accepted Carlyle as a contributor, and during printed two important articles on "Richter" and "The State of German Literature. Another application for a university chair, this time at the new University of London, failed equally. An attempt at a novel was destroyed. In May the Carlyles moved to Craigenputtock, an isolated farm belonging to the Welsh family, which was their permanent home until . Carlyle lived the life of a recluse and scholar, and his clever wife, immersed in household duties and immured in solitude, led a dull and empty existence. Jeffrey, who paid visits in and , said: Jeffrey even thought of Carlyle as his successor in the editorship of the *Edinburgh*, when he gave it up in , but the matter could not be arranged. A memorable visit, in August , was that of the young Ralph Waldo Emerson, who was kindly received and became a fast friend. The idea of a philosophy of clothes was not new; there are debts to Swift, Jean Paul Richter, and others; but what were new were the amazing, humorous energy, the moral force, the resourceful if eccentric command over English. It was damned by the press, and was not issued in book-form until ; but it is now numbered among his most significant works. Other notable writings of this time were essays on Voltaire, Novalis, and Richter a new paper in the *Foreign Review*. After visits to Edinburgh and London, and an unsuccessful application for a professorship of astronomy at Edinburgh in January , Carlyle decided to set up house in London, settling at 5, Cheyne Row, Chelsea. His struggle to live was made more severe by his refusal to engage in journalism: In the spring of occurred one of the great heroisms of literature. The manuscript of the first volume of the new work had been lent to the

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philosopher, J. Mill, who in his turn had lent it to a Mrs. An illiterate housekeeper took it for waste paper, and it was burnt. Even so, it sold slowly, and he had to resort to public lecturing arranged by Harriet Martineau to raise funds; and it was only in , when Mrs. Welsh died and left them an annuity, that the Carlyles were able to rid themselves of financial worry. From his establishment in London his history was one of enormous work and the gradual building up of a literary fame that became world-wide. One friendship, with the clergyman, John Sterling, was close and warm, and left its record in the *Life* published in . Another, with Lady Harriet Ashburton, caused grave dissension in the Carlyle home, being strongly disapproved by Mrs. Carlyle, though there was no suggestion of anything more than high mutual regard. Arrangement in Grey and Black, No. Oil on canvas, x In literature Carlyle moved more and more away from democratic ideas. *Chartism*, *On Heroes Past and Present*, and *Cromwell* all developed his thesis that the people need a strong and ruthless ruler and should obey him. His last monumental exaltation of strength was a six-volume history of Friedrich II of Prussia: Called Fredrick the Great. Following his custom, he paid two visits to Germany to survey the scene in and , and turned over great masses of material. The first two volumes appeared in the autumn of , were at once translated into German, and were hailed as a masterpiece. The remaining volumes appeared in , , and . While he was still in the north, after delivering his inaugural address, he learned of the sudden death of his wife, from heart disease, and was thereby plunged into the deepest distress. Thenceforward a gradual decadence supervened. In the autumn of Carlyle joined the committee for the defense of Governor Eyre, of Jamaica, who had been recalled for alleged cruelty in the suppression of a rebellion. The next year he wrote the tract, *Shooting Niagara*, against the Reform Act which had introduced improvements into the British franchise system. He died on February 4, , and was buried at Ecclefechan. The most high-minded devotee of the ideal, he could yet be in the last degree churlish and uncharitable to the work and personalities of others – even to such a man as Charles Lamb. An apostle of courage and endurance, he was yet the most vociferous and ungracious of grumblers. His love for his wife was deep and abiding, yet her life with him was often a torment. While he abhorred philanthropy and liberal legislation along utilitarian lines, and came more and more to admire despotism, he could be scathing about the "game-preserving aristocracy" and in his personal life was quick to relieve distress. No coherent body of philosophy can be extracted from his teachings: He was blind to the greatest phenomenon of his age – the rise of science as an interpreter of the universe – and spoke insultingly of Darwin. Formal economics also incurred his censure. His theological attitude is hardest of all to define. At an early age he found himself unable to subscribe to any of the orthodox creeds, but he was even more condemnatory of atheism than of the Kirk, and never ceased to believe passionately in a personal God. His central tenet was the worship of strength; and, after beginning as a radical, he came to despise the democratic system and increasingly to extol the value and necessity of strong and stern government, in which the people themselves should have no share. In literature he was the pioneer who explored and made known the work of modern Germany. His literary judgments were penetrating, and when he had a congenial subject just; and on men like Voltaire, Burns, and Johnson he gave verdicts that approached finality. As a historian he is in the highest rank. Barring certain unimportant errors of detail, he illumined the past with astonishing insight and made his personages actual and his scenes dramatic. His style is an extraordinary farrago, leaping not flowing, coining strange words and performing extravagant evolutions; yet cumulatively it impresses as a great style, suffused with humor, irony, and passion; impossible to imitate, utterly personal, burning, and convincing. He touched and ennobled the national life at all points. He lifted a whole generation of young men out of the stagnating atmosphere of materialism and dead orthodoxy into the region of the ideal.

Chapter 9 : Janet Carlyle () - Find A Grave Memorial

Thomas Carlyle (4 December - 5 February) was a Scottish philosopher, satirical writer, essayist, translator, historian, mathematician, and teacher. Considered one of the most important social commentators of his time, he presented many lectures during his lifetime with certain acclaim in the Victorian era.