

## Chapter 1 : Moses Coit Tyler Facts

*Moses Coit Tyler (August 2, - December 28, ) was an American author and professor of American history. Biography He was born Moses Tyler in Griswold, Connecticut.*

Moses Coit Tyler was born in Griswold, Conn. His family later moved to Detroit, where Tyler grew up. After a year as a book agent, he enrolled at the University of Michigan at the age of 16, transferring to Yale University a year later. Following graduation he became an independent student for a year at Andover Theological Seminary. In Tyler was ordained as a Congregational minister, took a pastorate at Oswego, N. In he received a call to a larger congregation in Poughkeepsie. Poor health forced him to resign his pulpit in , however, and he did not preach again for 14 years. Tyler went to Boston seeking a cure. He found it in a course of musical gymnastics under a Dr. He became an apostle of Lewis and was sent to England in to open a branch school. Upon his return to America he became professor of rhetoric and English literature at the University of Michigan. At Michigan, Tyler wrote his first real book, a collection of essays entitled *The Brawnsville Papers* In he accepted an offer to compose a manual of American literature. He projected a completion date to coincide with the centennial of the Revolution. Tyler had to extend his deadline and limit his subject, in part because of renewed religious interest. In he joined the Episcopal Church and eventually became a priest. He was one of the founders of the American Historical Association in and of the *American Historical Review* in He died on Dec. He used original sources and included songs, sermons, and pamphlets. The critic Michael Kraus wrote that "nothing better has ever been done on the literary history of the Revolution despite some defects of omission. The book is valuable as a biography, although the style is difficult.

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*THE PRESENT race of Americans who are of English lineage—that is, the most numerous and decidedly the dominant portion of the American people of to-day—are the direct descendants of the crowds of Englishmen who came to America in the seventeenth century.*

Not even yet has the time come, when an adequate account of the significance of his career, whether as a man of affairs or as a man of letters, can be read without some suspicion of paradox and extravagance. Samuel Adams was, indeed, a man of letters, but he was so only because he was above all things a man of affairs. He was perhaps the most voluminous political writer of his time in America, and the most influential political writer of his time in New England; but everything that he wrote was meant for a definite practical purpose, and nothing that he wrote seemed to have had any interest for him aside from that purpose. Accordingly, as has been said by his latest biographer, "like cannon balls which sink the ship, and then are lost in the sea, so the bolts of Samuel Adams, after riddling British authority in America, must be sought by diving beneath the oblivion that has rolled over them. So early as the year , John Adams spoke of him, among a group of brilliant and accomplished men, as having "the most correct, genteel, and artful pen" of. This is one of the vol. It is especially remarkable for a certain delicate insight into character, and for its candor and justice toward both parties in the American Revolution,—thus heralding the new age of American historical writing. Born in Boston in , graduated at Harvard in , he early showed an invincible passion and aptitude for politics. Though both orthodox and devout, he was disinclined to the ministry. Though fond of the discussion of politicolegal questions, he was easily dissuaded from the study of the law. The state paper here referred to, is the petition to the king passed by the Massachusetts House of Representatives in . It was simply as a citizen—it was in the exercise of the rights and duties of the free and fearless civic character—that he found his true vocation. Moreover, under the peculiar conditions of his time, the most important function of citizenship seemed to him to be that of criticism, opposition, destruction. For precisely that function he was supremely endowed,—he was the incomparable leader of his fellowcitizens in the development of astute, far-reaching, and masterly measures of destructive statesmanship. At the 1 Wells, "Life of S. And nothing that affected the public interests was too inconsiderable for him to engage in—if the public so desired. It is easy to see, also, that his political influence was vastly increased by the evident purity of his character, his disinterestedness as to pecuniary gain, and his unassuming ways. He began to illustrate democratic simplicity and democratic friendliness, long before Jefferson was old enough to know the meaning of those words. In his concern for the interests of the public, he was "forgetful of the ordinary pursuits which occupy the minds of men Hutchinson reprobed this Boston politician as "an incendiary equal to any at present in London. Whenever there appears a disposition to ally conciliatory measures, this person, by his art and skill, prevents any effect; sometimes by exercising his talents in the newspapers; But his chief dependence is upon a Boston town meeting, where he originates his measures, which are followed of course by the rest of the towns, and of course are adopted or justified by the assembly. Even though a disinterested student may abate somewhat from the extreme assertions made on his behalf by recent eulogists of Samuel Adams. Surely, of one who had an initial and a necessary part in the creation of a series of political devices so thorough-going and so epoch-making as were these, it is not altogether an extravagance to say—as has been said in our day by a masterly critic of those times—that, "in the history of the American Revolution," Samuel Adams" is second only to Washington. It comports with the particular purpose of this book, to direct attention to the fact that one principal instrument by means of which Samuel Adams so greatly molded public opinion, and shaped political and even military procedure, was the pen. Of modern politicians, he was among the first to recognize the power of public opinion in directing public events, and likewise the power of the newspaper in directing public opinion. It was, therefore, an essential part of his method as a politician to acquire and to exercise the art of literary statement in a form suited to that particular end. He had the instinct of a great journalist, and of a great journalist willing to screen his individuality behind his journal. In this service, it was not Samuel Adams that Samuel Adams cared to put and to keep before the public, —it was the ideas of Samuel Adams. Accordingly, of all American

writers for the newspapers between the years and I, he was perhaps the most vigilant, the most industrious, the most effective, and also the least identified. Ever ready to efface himself in what he did, he realized that the innumerable productions of his pen would make their way to a far wider range of readers, and would be all the more influential, if they seemed to be the work, not of one writer, but of many. Therefore, he almost never published anything under his own name; but, under a multitude of John Fiske, quoted by Hosmer in "Samuel Adams," as one of the mottoes on the obverse side of the leaf containing the dedication. All this time his pen was employed on the state papers of the legislature and other public bodies, and in his extensive correspondence with patriots in the other colonies and with gentlemen in England. If published entire, together with the arguments of his antagonists, they would present a formidable array of controversial papers, embracing all the issues between Great Britain and the colonies, and showing the gradual progress of events which culminated in American Independence. Where it is argued that too much has been claimed for John Adams and too little for Samuel Adams as to the authorship of this important document. If we take into account the strain of thought and of emotional energy involved in all these years of fierce political controversy and of most perilous political leadership, we shall hardly fear to overestimate the resources of Samuel Adams in his true career of agitator and iconoclast;—especially the elasticity, the toughness, the persistence of a nature which could, in addition to all this, undertake and carry through, during the same long period, all the work he did in literary polemics,—work which alone might seem enough to employ and tire the strength even of a strong man who had nothing else to do. Some glimpse of the secret of his strength, and of his actual method while engaged in the forging of his politico-literary thunderbolts, is given us through a vivid picture of him as drawn by his great-grandson: Most of his public papers were written in a study or library adjoining his bedroom; and his wife, after his death, related how, in the stillness of the night, she used, in the Revolutionary times, to listen to the incessant motion of the pen in the next room, whence the solitary lamp, which lighted the patriot in his labors, was dimly visible. His fundamental rule for literary warfare was this—"Keep your enemy in the wrong. Jefferson, who first became aware of the intellectual quality of Samuel Adams as it came out in the debates of Congress, long afterward described him as "truly a great man, wise in council, fertile in resources, immovable in his purposes. As a speaker he could not be compared with his living colleague and namesake, whose deep conceptions, nervous style, and undaunted firmness, made him truly our bulwark in debate. Samuel Adams, although not of fluent elocution, was so rigorously logical, so clear in his views, abundant in good sense, and master always of his subject, that he commanded the most profound attention whenever he rose in an assembly by which the froth of declamation was heard with the most sovereign contempt. Nothing was for effect—everything was for effectiveness. He wrote pure English, and in a style severe, felicitous, pointed, epigrammatic. Careful as to facts, disdainful of rhetorical excesses, especially conscious of the strategic folly involved in mere overstatement, an adept at implication and at the insinuating light stroke, he had never anything to take back or to apologize for. In the wearisome fondness of his century for Greek and Roman analogies, he shared to the full; and in a less degree, in its passion for the tags and gew-gaws of classical quotation. Of course, his style bears the noble impress of his ceaseless and reverent reading of the English Bible. To a mere poet, he seldom alludes. Among secular writers of modern times, his days and nights were given, as occasion served, to Hooker, Coke, Grotius, Locke, Sidney, Vattel, Montesquieu, Blackstone, and Hume. Perhaps no long public career was ever more perfectly self-consistent than his. From boyhood to old age, his master principle was individualism. As an undergraduate in college, having occasion to choose a subject for a public discussion, he revealed the bent of his mind by taking that of "Liberty. No one knew that as the young man spoke, then, for the first time, one of the great Revolutionary group was asserting the right of resistance by the people to arbitrary oppressors. Shirley was perhaps lost in some far-away dream of how he might get at the French; and when thirty years after, in his retirement at Dorchester, he asked who the Sam Adams could be that was such a thorn in the side to his successors Bernard and Hutchinson, he was quite unconscious of the fact that he himself had had the benefit, close at hand, of the first scratch. XMen shall be talking much of liberty—no one more than he: Broadly, it is a something which distinguishes "a society of wise and reasonable creatures from the brutal herd, where the strongW1 ells, "Life of S. An supremo Magistratui resistere liceat, si aliter servari Respublica nequit? Affirmat respondens Samuel Adams. What multitudes of

persons are there who have not so much as the shadow of it; who hold their property and even their lives by no other tenure than the sovereign will of a tyrant, and he often the worst and most detestable of men, who, to gratify the least humor or passion in his nature, does not scruple to massacre them by thousands! But what is loyalty? According to Samuel Adams, it is " the beauty and perfection of a well-constituted state. It cannot, indeed, subsist in an arbitrary government, because it is founded in the love and possession of liberty. It includes in it a thorough knowledge of our constitution, its conveniences and defects as well as its real advantages; a becoming jealousy of our immunities, and a steadfast resolution to maintain them. It delights in the quiet and thankful enjoyment of a good administration, and it is the scourge of the griping oppressor and haughty invader of our liberties. This book is the best repository we have of the writings of Samuel Adams. I5 "

Whoever acquaints us that we have no right to examine into the conduct of those who, though they derive their power from us to serve the common interests, make use of it to impoverish and ruin us, is, in a degree, a rebel-to the undoubted rights and liberties of the people. Moreover, while keeping full in view that side both of liberty and of loyalty which points toward rights, he did not forget that for both there was a side which points toward duties. Not only were the lowliest and most helpless people made to feel in his presence that they were his brethren, but no man. On no other topic of the Revolution was his writing more trenchant or more characteristic, than on that of the due subordination of the military power,-a topic which to Americans became peculiarly interesting about the time of the entrance of the British regiments into the town of Boston in It may in another part of the world affright women and children, and perhaps some weak men, out of their senses, but will never awe a sensible American tamely to surrender his liberty. If we are, let us know by whose authority and by whose influence we are made so. If not-and I take it for granted we are not-let us then assert and maintain the honor, the dignity, of free citizens, and place the military where all other men are, and where they ought always and will be placed in every free country,-at the foot of the common law of the land! To submit to the civil magistrate in the legal exercise of power, is forever the part of a good subject; and to answer the watchmen of the town in the night, may be the part of a good citizen, as well as to afford them all necessary countenance and support. But to be called to account by a common soldier, or any soldier, is a badge of slavery which none but a slave will wear. No advantage that can accrue to America from such an union, can compensate for the loss of liberty. Another example of the American statesman who, while weighted with the responsibilities of political leadership, had also the aptitude and the inclination for much work as a writer in the political journals, was William Livingston, a member of the Continental Congress from to , for a short time in the latter year a brigadier-general in command of the militia of New Jersey, and from August, , until his death in July, , governor of that State by repeated choice of its people. To have a rough and ready part in that species of warfare, was indeed an old habit and passion of his life; and after many a noisy and smoky word-battle with his antagonists in the later colonial days, it was quite impossible for him to refrain from entering, in a similar manner, into the more deadly disputes of the Revolution. Undoubtedly, a considerable number of his contributions to the Revolutionary newspapers are now wholly beyond identification. Sedgwick, " Life of Livingston," It is a somewhat droll fact that, in the very midst of these versatile and quickening efforts for the great cause, he was suddenly persuaded to desist from them altogether, in consequence, it is said, of open objections made by members of the New Jersey legislature,-they deeming it an indecorum for their chief-magistrate to be a partisan scribbler in the newspapers. He was born in , on the eastern shore of Maryland, at Crosia-Dor6,-an estate which even then for nearly a century had been the seat of the Dickinson family, as it still is after the lapse of a second century and more than the half of a third. Having been carefully educated by private tutors at home, he read law for three years in the office of John Moland of Philadelphia. In I, he began his political career by taking a seat as member of the assembly of Delaware. In I, according to a usage then not uncommon, he was transferred to the assembly of Pennsylvania; and in that body he served with great distinction until I, and again from until the expiration of the colonial government in [ Moreover, in I he represented Pennsylvania in the Stamp Act Congress, as he did also in the several sessions of the Continental Congress from I until some time in July, Having, by his opposition to the proposal for American Independence, incurred the deep dislike and distrust of the more radical members of the party to which he belonged, he left his seat in Congress in order to take command of a brigade of Pennsylvania troops

called out to aid in resisting the threatened attack of the British upon New York; and on the tenth of August, from his camp at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, he thus wrote to his friend, Charles Thomson, secretary of Congress: As for myself, I can form no idea of a more noble fate than, after being the constant advocate for and promoter of every measure that could possibly lead to peace or prevent her I William Rawle, the elder, wrote of Dickinson: While I was exposing my person to every hazard, and lodging every night within half a mile of the enemy, the members of the convention at Philadelphia, resting in quiet and safety, ignominiously voted me, as unworthy of my seat, out of the national senate. In , he was made governor of Delaware. This is the man who, being thus occupied during all those years by great practical employments in peace and war, yet had such productiveness in literary labor and so exquisite a genius as to win for himself the title of " Penman of the American Revolution. It was he who, in , drafted the " Resolutions in relation to the Stamp Act," adopted by the assembly of Pennsylvania, as well as the " Declaration of Rights," and the " Petition to the King," adopted by the Stamp Act Congress. It was he who, in July, I, wrote the " Resolves " promulgated by the convention of Pennsylvania; also, their " Instructions to the Representatives in Assembly," and their elaborate " Essay on the Constitutional Power of Great Britain over the Colonies in America. This edition, which is to be included among the issues of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, is still in process of publication. The claim of Dickinson has, however, in recent years, been placed beyond question by George Henry Moore, an abstract of whose paper on the subject may be found in " The Magazine of American History," viii. More adequate quotations from it are given by Stille, " Life of Dickinson," Appendix iv. The paper itself was printed in New York, r89o, and is entitled "John Dickinson, The Author of the Declaration on taking up arms in ;

#### Chapter 4 : Rev Moses Coit Tyler () - Find A Grave Memorial

*Moses Coit Tyler: Moses Coit Tyler, U.S. literary historian whose use of literary documents in the history of pre-Revolutionary American ideas was a major contribution to U.S. historiography. The descendant of an old New England family, Tyler was taken west in by his parents, who eventually settled in Detroit.*

#### Chapter 5 : Moses Coit Tyler - Wikipedia

*Research genealogy for Moses Coit Tyler, as well as other members of the Tyler family, on Ancestry.*

#### Chapter 6 : Guide to the Moses Coit Tyler Collection, (bulk )

*Rev. Dr. Moses Coit Tyler Yale University, Class of Pastor, First Congregational Church, Poughkeepsie, New York - University of Michigan, Professor of English Language and Literature - Cornell University, Chair of American History Ordained an Episcopalian priest in , St. John's.*

#### Chapter 7 : Tyler, Moses Coit [WorldCat Identities]

*Moses Coit Tyler (), American historian, pioneered in the development of American intellectual history. Moses Coit Tyler was born in Griswold, Conn., on Aug. 2, His family later moved to Detroit, where Tyler grew up. After a year as a book agent, he enrolled at the University of.*

#### Chapter 8 : Moses Coit Tyler,

*Tyler, Moses Coit, The literary history of the American revolution, (New York and London, G. P. Putnam's sons, [c]) (page images at HathiTrust; US access only) Tyler, Moses Coit, The literary history of the American revolution,*

#### Chapter 9 : Results for Moses-CoitTyler | Book Depository

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