

DOWNLOAD PDF THE AMERICAN ALMANAC, FOR THE YEAR OF CHRISTIAN ACCOUNT, 1762.

Chapter 1 : An Astronomical Diary: Or, Almanack For The Year Of Our Lord Christ, | eBay

The American almanac, for the year of Christian account, Fitted to the latitude of forty degrees north, and a meridian of five hours west from London, and may without much error, serve from Newfoundland to South-Carolina.

Included is an elegy for Dr. Nathaniel Ames, the father of the current compiler. Stitched wraps as usual. Printed and sold by R. Fleet, at the Heart and Crown in Cornhill. Sold also by the booksellers. Per dozen, and 7 coppers single. This was the first almanac produced by Ames, the younger, on the passing of his father. In his note to the Reader, Ames writes of his being "forced as it were, to make my unexpected, premature Appearance in Public Ames" and two pages devoted to "Some Practical Rules for Husbandry. Edges chipped and some dampstaining to edges of part of the almanac. Still, a nice tattered example in collectible condition. No underlining, no highlighting, no inscriptions, no bookplates, and no annotation by previous owners. All books may be returned in 30 days for a full refund. Seller assumes all responsibility for this listing. Shipping and handling This item will ship to Germany, but the seller has not specified shipping options. Contact the seller- opens in a new window or tab and request a shipping method to your location. Shipping cost cannot be calculated. Please enter a valid ZIP Code. This item will be shipped through the Global Shipping Program and includes international tracking. Learn more- opens in a new window or tab Change country: There are 1 items available. Please enter a number less than or equal to 1. Select a valid country. Please enter 5 or 9 numbers for the ZIP Code.

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Chapter 2 : U.S. Generosity

The "ghost" of Titan Leeds, in fact, hovered in the imprint of THE AMERICAN ALMANACK through its issue, the final year for which Leeds was said to have calculated the calendar before dying.

President, was born into an agrarian Virginia family. He was educated in Virginia and worked as a surveyor before entering the military. He was commissioned a lieutenant colonel in , and the year-old soon saw service in the French and Indian Wars. He left the military in to tend his Shenandoah Valley lands while serving in the Virginia House of Burgesses. Sparks took a flawed man and morphed him into towering marble. The closest he ever came, according to exhaustive research by Sparks in 12 volumes ,[2] are two indirect references. When Washington was 13, he wrote in a copy book, Assist me, Muse divine, to sing the morn, On which the Savior of mankind was born. Rupert Hughes reproduces the last page of the letter, proving that it is not in the handwriting of Washington. He died on 14 December at age Washington knew the end was near, but sent for no priest. Instead, he reluctantly sent for physicians. It seems certain that his family and friends would have suggested clerical attendance, so Washington must have refused. Otherwise, if his wishes were well known, they would not have suggested it. I know that Gouverneur Morris, who pretended to be in his secrets and believed himself to be so, has often told me that General Washington believed no more in the system [Christianity] than he did. Indeed, he was one of the first American politicians to favor religious pluralism. May the Children of the Stock of Abraham [i. The copy book was for copying lines from elsewhere, rather than for original composition. Savior of the States, , , vol. The complete series is: The Rebel and the Patriot, covering to ; and George Washington: Savior of the States, , Rush [a physician] tells me that he had it from Asa Green [a Presbyterian minister and former Congressional chaplain] that when the clergy addressed General Washington on his departure from the Government, it was observed in their consultation that he had never on any occasion said a word to the public which showed a belief in the Christian religion and they thought they should so pen their address as to force him at length to declare publicly whether he was a Christian or not. However, he observed, the old fox was too cunning for them. He answered every article in their address particularly except that which he passed over without notice. Rush observes he never did say a word on the subject in any of his public papers except in his valedictory address to the governors of the States when he resigned his commission in the army, wherein he speaks of the benign influence of the Christian religion. Originally published February by Ronald Bruce Meyer. What started with a brief notice on the birthday of Albert Einstein, grew into almost , words on not only biography but history, philosophy, theology and politics â€” one day at a time. Freethought Almanac looks at these daily subjects from a godless point of view, that is, a point of view that is based not on fantasies, delusions or wishful thinking, but a view that is evidence-based. Permanent link to this article:

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Chapter 3 : American almanacs - Wikipedia

*[The American country almanack for the year of Christian account, Calculated from Caroline tables, according to art, and fitted for the province of New-York [See Notes Multiple Contributors] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

Taylor Almanac, or in support of political causes: Box 1 Agricultural Almanac: Box Agricultural Almanac: Box Agricultural Almanac: Box 5 Agricultural and Economical Almanac: Box 6 Agricultural and Economical Almanac: Box 6 Agricultural and Economical Almanack: New Haven; Hartford, CT: Box 6 Agricultural and Family Almanac: Box 6 Agricultural and Family Almanack: Box 7 Albany Evening Union Almanac. Box 7 Albany Press and Knickerbocker. Box 8 Albany Press and Knickerbocker Almanac: Lancaster, Maryland, Michael Bartgis: American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions: Samuel Etheridge for William P. Universal Life Insurance Company: Box Almanac a Dyddiadur: Box 9 Almanac and Baptist Register: American Baptist Publication and S. School Society; King and Baird Printers: Box 32 Almanac and Manual of Useful Information: Au Sable Forks, NY: Box 9 Almanac and Year Book: Reformed Church in America, Board of Publication: Box Almanac Illustrating the City of Parts: Box Almanac of the American Temperance Union: Author , David Young: Box 41 Almanac of the Sacred Heart: Box Almanach asthologique, scientifique, asthonomique, physique, satisique, anecdotique, etc.: Publisher , Bureau du Journal Le Travail: Box Almanach des assurances: Publisher , Armand Anger: Box 11 Almanach des bons conseils: Box 11 Almanach du bibliophile: Box Almanach du Charivari, Dessins par cham: Box 15 Almanach Royale: Hudson and Goodwin, , N. Newbury Port; Boston, MA: Box 16 Almanack and Ephemeris: Box 49 Almanack for Bostonians: Box 17 Almanack of the Coelestial Motions: Box 15 Almanack of the Coelestial Motions: Box 15 Almanack, or Christian Calendar: Box 17 Almanaque mercantil: International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation: Box Amalgamated illustrated Almanac: Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America: Winchester, New World Press: Box 21 American Almanac: Box 22 American Almanac: New York American and Journal: Cataloged copy in Box American Anti-Slavery Almanac: Boston, MA and NY: Box American Baptist Almanac: Box American Comic Almanac: Box American Comic Almanack: Miller and Crosman and D. Box 36 American Ecclesiastical Almanac, for ministers and laymen: Copy 2 , published by Auburn Paper Manufacturing Co.: Box 38 American Liberty Almanac: Box 39 American Medical Almanac: Marsh, Capen, Lyon, and Webb: Box 39 American Miniature Almanac: William Minns and Co.: Box 39 American Photographic Almanac: Box 39 American Presbyterian Almanac: Box American Protestant Almanac: Box 40 American Temperance Almanac: New York State Temperance Society: Box American Temperance Almanac: Box 41 American Temperance Almanac: Box American Water-Cure Almanac: Box 43 Americanischer Haus- und Wirtschafts Calendar: Box 43 Americanischer Haus- und Wirtschafts Calender: Box 43 Americanischer Stadt und Land Calender: Carl List, ; Conrad Zentler, An Astronomical Diary, or, An Almanack: Box An Almanac: Bound with Bowker Almanack: Box An Almanack: Box 16 An Almanack: Box 17 Anderson Improved: Being an Almanack and Ephemeris: Box 49 Anderson Revived: Box Annual Illustrated: Box 50 Annual Visiter: Box 50 Annual Visitor; or Almanac: Thomas, Andrews and Butler; W. Box 50 Anti-Masonic Almanac: Box Anti-Masonic Almanac: Box Anti-Masonic Almanack: Box Anti-Slavery Almanac: Box 53 A Plain Almanack: Box Apollo Angelicanus: Copy 1 in Box Box 66 Art Annual: Supplement to Essex County Republican:

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Chapter 4 : February George Washington Â» Freethought Almanac

This item: Leeds, The American almanack for the year of Christian account Fitted to the latitude of 40 degrees, and a meridian of five hours west from London but may, without sensible error.

Josiah wanted Ben to attend school with the clergy, but only had enough money to send him to school for two years. He attended Boston Latin School but did not graduate; he continued his education through voracious reading. Although "his parents talked of the church as a career" [13] for Franklin, his schooling ended when he was ten. He worked for his father for a time, and at 12 he became an apprentice to his brother James, a printer, who taught Ben the printing trade. When Ben was 15, James founded The New-England Courant, which was the first truly independent newspaper in the colonies. When denied the chance to write a letter to the paper for publication, Franklin adopted the pseudonym of " Silence Dogood ", a middle-aged widow. Franklin was an advocate of free speech from an early age. When his brother was jailed for three weeks in for publishing material unflattering to the governor, young Franklin took over the newspaper and had Mrs. When he first arrived, he worked in several printer shops around town, but he was not satisfied by the immediate prospects. After a few months, while working in a printing house, Franklin was convinced by Pennsylvania Governor Sir William Keith to go to London, ostensibly to acquire the equipment necessary for establishing another newspaper in Philadelphia. Following this, he returned to Philadelphia in with the help of Thomas Denham, a merchant who employed Franklin as clerk, shopkeeper, and bookkeeper in his business. The members created a library initially assembled from their own books after Franklin wrote: Franklin conceived the idea of a subscription library, which would pool the funds of the members to buy books for all to read. This was the birth of the Library Company of Philadelphia: In, Franklin hired the first American librarian, Louis Timothee. The Library Company is now a great scholarly and research library. In, Franklin had set up a printing house in partnership with Hugh Meredith; the following year he became the publisher of a newspaper called The Pennsylvania Gazette. The Gazette gave Franklin a forum for agitation about a variety of local reforms and initiatives through printed essays and observations. Over time, his commentary, and his adroit cultivation of a positive image as an industrious and intellectual young man, earned him a great deal of social respect. In, Ben Franklin published the first German-language newspaper in America " Die Philadelphische Zeitung " although it failed after only one year, because four other newly founded German papers quickly dominated the newspaper market. Although Franklin apparently reconsidered shortly thereafter, and the phrases were omitted from all later printings of the pamphlet, his views may have played a role in his political defeat in. Despite his own moral lapses, Franklin saw himself as uniquely qualified to instruct Americans in morality. He tried to influence American moral life through construction of a printing network based on a chain of partnerships from the Carolinas to New England. Franklin thereby invented the first newspaper chain. It was more than a business venture, for like many publishers since, he believed that the press had a public-service duty. Franklin quickly did away with all this when he took over the Instructor and made it The Pennsylvania Gazette. From the first, he had a way of adapting his models to his own uses. The thrifty Patience, in her busy little shop, complaining of the useless visitors who waste her valuable time, is related to the ladies who address Mr. And a number of the fictitious characters, Ridentius, Eugenius, Cato, and Cretico, represent traditional 18th-century classicism. Franklin was busy with a hundred matters outside of his printing office, and never seriously attempted to raise the mechanical standards of his trade. Nor did he ever properly edit or collate the chance medley of stale items that passed for news in the Gazette. His influence on the practical side of journalism was minimal. Undoubtedly his paper contributed to the broader culture that distinguished Pennsylvania from her neighbors before the Revolution. Like many publishers, Franklin built up a book shop in his printing office; he took the opportunity to read new books before selling them. After the second editor died, his widow Elizabeth Timothy took over and made it a success, " Editor Peter Timothy avoided blandness and crude bias, and after increasingly took a patriotic stand in the growing crisis with Great Britain. He became a Grand Master in

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, indicating his rapid rise to prominence in Pennsylvania. He was the Secretary of St. Perhaps because of the circumstances of this delay, Deborah married a man named John Rodgers. This proved to be a regrettable decision. Rodgers shortly avoided his debts and prosecution by fleeing to Barbados with her dowry, leaving her behind. Franklin established a common-law marriage with Deborah Read on September 1, They had two children together. Their son, Francis Folger Franklin, was born in October and died of smallpox in Their daughter, Sarah "Sally" Franklin, was born in and grew up to marry Richard Bache, have seven children, and look after her father in his old age. William Franklin William Franklin In, year-old Franklin publicly acknowledged the existence of his son William, who was deemed "illegitimate," as he was born out of wedlock, and raised him in his household. Beginning at about age 30, William studied law in London in the early s. He fathered an illegitimate son, William Temple Franklin, born February 22, Later in, William married Elizabeth Downes, daughter of a planter from Barbados. After William passed the bar, his father helped him gain an appointment in as the last Royal Governor of New Jersey. A Loyalist, William and his father eventually broke relations over their differences about the American Revolutionary War. Deposed in by the revolutionary government of New Jersey, William was arrested at his home in Perth Amboy at the Proprietary House and imprisoned for a time. The younger Franklin went to New York in, which was still occupied by British troops. They initiated guerrilla forays into New Jersey, southern Connecticut, and New York counties north of the city. He settled in London, never to return to North America. In the preliminary peace talks in with Britain, " Benjamin Franklin insisted that loyalists who had borne arms against the United States would be excluded from this plea that they be given a general pardon. He was undoubtedly thinking of William Franklin. Franklin frequently wrote under pseudonyms. Although it was no secret that Franklin was the author, his Richard Saunders character repeatedly denied it. He sold about ten thousand copies per year—it became an institution. Daylight saving time DST is often erroneously attributed to a satire that Franklin published anonymously. Social contributions and studies by Benjamin Franklin Franklin was a prodigious inventor. Among his many creations were the lightning rod, glass harmonica a glass instrument, not to be confused with the metal harmonica, Franklin stove, bifocal glasses and the flexible urinary catheter. Franklin never patented his inventions; in his autobiography he wrote, " The same proposal was made independently that same year by William Watson. Franklin was the first to label them as positive and negative respectively, [46] [47] and he was the first to discover the principle of conservation of charge. He received honorary degrees from Harvard and Yale universities his first. Franklin advised Harvard University in its acquisition of new electrical laboratory apparatus after the complete loss of its original collection, in a fire which destroyed the original Harvard Hall in The collection he assembled would later become part of the Harvard Collection of Historical Scientific Instruments, now on public display in its Science Center. This work led to the field becoming widely known. On June 15 Franklin may possibly have conducted his well-known kite experiment in Philadelphia, successfully extracting sparks from a cloud. Franklin described the experiment in the Pennsylvania Gazette on October 19, [53] [54] without mentioning that he himself had performed it. Franklin was careful to stand on an insulator, keeping dry under a roof to avoid the danger of electric shock. In his writings, Franklin indicates that he was aware of the dangers and offered alternative ways to demonstrate that lightning was electrical, as shown by his use of the concept of electrical ground. Franklin did not perform this experiment in the way that is often pictured in popular literature, flying the kite and waiting to be struck by lightning, as it would have been dangerous. When rain has wet the kite twine so that it can conduct the electric fire freely, you will find it streams out plentifully from the key at the approach of your knuckle, and with this key a phial, or Leyden jar, may be charged: He said that conductors with a sharp [60] rather than a smooth point could discharge silently, and at a far greater distance. He surmised that this could help protect buildings from lightning by attaching "upright Rods of Iron, made sharp as a Needle and gilt to prevent Rusting, and from the Foot of those Rods a Wire down the outside of the Building into the Ground; Would not these pointed Rods probably draw the Electrical Fire silently out of a Cloud before it came nigh enough to strike, and thereby secure us from that most sudden and terrible Mischief! While in England in, he

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heard a complaint from the Colonial Board of Customs: Why did it take British packet ships carrying mail several weeks longer to reach New York than it took an average merchant ship to reach Newport, Rhode Island? The merchantmen had a longer and more complex voyage because they left from London, while the packets left from Falmouth in Cornwall. Franklin put the question to his cousin Timothy Folger, a Nantucket whaler captain, who told him that merchant ships routinely avoided a strong eastbound mid-ocean current. Franklin worked with Folger and other experienced ship captains, learning enough to chart the current and name it the Gulf Stream, by which it is still known today. Franklin published his Gulf Stream chart in England, where it was completely ignored. Subsequent versions were printed in France and the U. Though it was Dr. Franklin was said to have noted that the prevailing winds were actually from the northeast, contrary to what he had expected. In correspondence with his brother, Franklin learned that the same storm had not reached Boston until after the eclipse, despite the fact that Boston is to the northeast of Philadelphia. He deduced that storms do not always travel in the direction of the prevailing wind, a concept that greatly influenced meteorology. He wrote about them in a lecture series. In his later years he suggested using the technique for pulling ships. Concept of cooling Franklin noted a principle of refrigeration by observing that on a very hot day, he stayed cooler in a wet shirt in a breeze than he did in a dry one. To understand this phenomenon more clearly Franklin conducted experiments. In on a warm day in Cambridge, England, Franklin and fellow scientist John Hadley experimented by continually wetting the ball of a mercury thermometer with ether and using bellows to evaporate the ether. Bache of the University of Pennsylvania, the law of the effect of heat on the conduction of bodies otherwise non-conductors, for example, glass, could be attributed to Franklin. A certain quantity of heat will make some bodies good conductors, that will not otherwise conduct And water, though naturally a good conductor, will not conduct well when frozen into ice.

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Chapter 5 : Traditions - Christmas in Colonial Virginia : The Colonial Williamsburg Official History Site

The American Country Almanack, for the Year of Christian Account And From the Creation by Scripture, , Being the Third After Bissextile, or Leap-Year by Roger More And From the Creation by Scripture, , Being the Third After Bissextile, or Leap-Year.

Good bread and good drink, a good fire in the hall Brawn, pudding and souse, and good mustard withall: Beef, mutton and pork, shred pies of the best: Pig, veal, goose and capon and turkey well drest: Cheese, apples and nuts, jolly carols to hear, As then in the country is counted good cheer. Virginia Almanac Royle The two poems, written about years and 3, miles apart, demonstrate that Christmas was kept much the same in midth-century Virginia as it was in late 16th-century England. Englishmen who came to the American colonies brought along their cultural traditions. In dress, manners, and social behavior, Virginia settlers tried to recreate the ambiance they had known back home. During the Christmas season of , a French traveler accompanied by about 20 others, visited the Virginia home of William Fitzhugh where: The New England Puritans declared the observation of Christmas illegal. Throughout the Christian world, ways of keeping Christmas have varied over the years and from place to place. Some Christian groups have banned the celebration altogether, others have kept the holiday as a purely religious celebration, and still others incorporated traditions from pagan practices. The legacy of the holiday brought to America is ambiguous. As one historian has written: As a commemoration of the miracle that established the Godly paternity of Jesus, Christmas was a celebration of the event upon which the existence of Christianity depended. It is not known exactly when the church began to celebrate Christmas. The first extant reference is dated when the Roman Church began to celebrate a Feast of the Nativity on December 25th. Cressets bring light and warmth to nighttime Historic Area streets. The Christmas custom spread to England by the end of the 6th century and later reached Scandinavia where it became fused with the pagan Norse mid-winter feast season known as Yule. In the 9th century, during the reign of King Alfred, the Christmas celebration was extended by 12 days, ending on Epiphany, January 6th. Early in the 11th century the term Christes maesse, or festival of Christ, entered the English language, and early in the next century Xmas had come into use. Though it bothered church officials, vestiges of pagan merriment remained a part of Christmas celebrations. Colonial Virginians rarely wrote descriptions of Christmas observations, or, for that matter, any holiday celebrations. Studying the many diaries left by Virginians, the reader might conclude that the colonists never put on clean clothes, washed themselves, or shaved. We look instead at the writings of visitors who found Virginia customs new or unusual. From their few comments about Christmas, it seems Virginians observed the occasion with balls, parties, visits, and good food. There was about 37 Ladys Dressed and Powdered to the like, some of them very handsom, and as much Vanity as is necessary. All of them fond of Dancing. But I do not think they perform it with the greatest elleganse. A Couple gets up, and begins to dance a Jig to some Negro tune others comes and cuts them out, these dances allways last as long as the Fiddler can play. This is social but I think it looks more like a Bacchanalian dance then one in a polite Assembly. This is a forbidden herb. The men chiefly Scotch and Irish. I went home about Two Oclock, but part of the Company stayd got Drunk and had a fight. I almost think myself happy that my Horses lameness will be sufficient Excuse for my keeping at home on these Holidays. This boxwood construction is accented with holly, pine, apples, and feathers. Among other popular accents are oranges, pineapples, and seashells. Jefferson recorded in his account book that at Christmas he spent 48 shillings for Christmas presents. Some advertisements in colonial newspapers offered toys for Christmas treats for children. Christmas was observed in most southern colonies in much the same way. William Stephens described the holidays in Savannah in How irregular so ever we may be in many things, very few were to be found who payd no regard to Xmas Holy days, and it was a slight which would ill please our Adversaries, had they seen what a number of hail young Fellows were got together this day, in, and about the Town, at Crickett, and such kinds of Exercise, nor did I hear of any disorders there guilty of over their Cups in the Evening. In ,

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when James Iredell of North Carolina was attending college at Princeton, he was surprised to learn not everyone observed Christmas. The Virginia Almanac for carried these sentiments on a December page: Cards and Dice will be greatly used, to drive away the Tediousness of the long cold Nights; and much Money will be lost at Whist Cribbage and All fours. Soon after the Revolution, St. These all are your comfortsâ€”while mine are so small, I may truly be said to have nothing at all. Now mark the Picture of the present Time: Here a lean Fricassee rises in the Room of our majestick Ribs, and there a Scoundrel Syllabub occupies the Place of our well-beloved Home-brewed.

Chapter 6 : Books by American Almanac Collection DLC (Author of A Pocket Almanack, for the Year)

The American almanack for the year of Christian account, Fitted to the latitude of 40 degrees, and meridian of five hours west from London, but may, without sensible error, serve all the adjacent places, even from Newfound-land to Carolina.

Chapter 7 : Guide to Almanac Collection: Manuscripts and Special Collections: New York State Library

Leeds, The American almanack for the year of Christian account Fitted to the latitude of 40 degrees, and a meridian of five hours west from London, but may, without sensible error, serve all the adjacent places, even from Newfound-Land to Carolina.

Chapter 8 : Staff View: Leeds, The American almanack for the year of Christian account,

The American almanac, for the year of our Lord / by Father Jacobus Bumbo. A pocket almanack, for the year : calculated for the use of the state of Massachusetts-Bay. The North-American's almanack, being, The gentlemen's and ladies diary, for the year of Christian A\ra / by Samuel Stearns.

Chapter 9 : Astronomical Almanac | Revolv

Included in the almanac are "An Elegy on the Death of the late Dr. Ames" and two pages devoted to "Some Practical Rules for Husbandry." CONDITION: G /stitched wraps. Edges chipped and some dampstaining to edges of part of the almanac.