

**School Journal #5** – There are no dates written in this book. It is considerably larger than the other with a leather spine. On page 49. “Finished, Friday, February 3<sup>rd</sup> 1865”. The writing is slightly larger than Amanda’s. Mary Pindell Shelby would have been 19. I believe Mary Pindell Shelby, Amanda & Evan’s daughter took these notes (perhaps at Sayre Female Institute)...and that is why she had the following done:

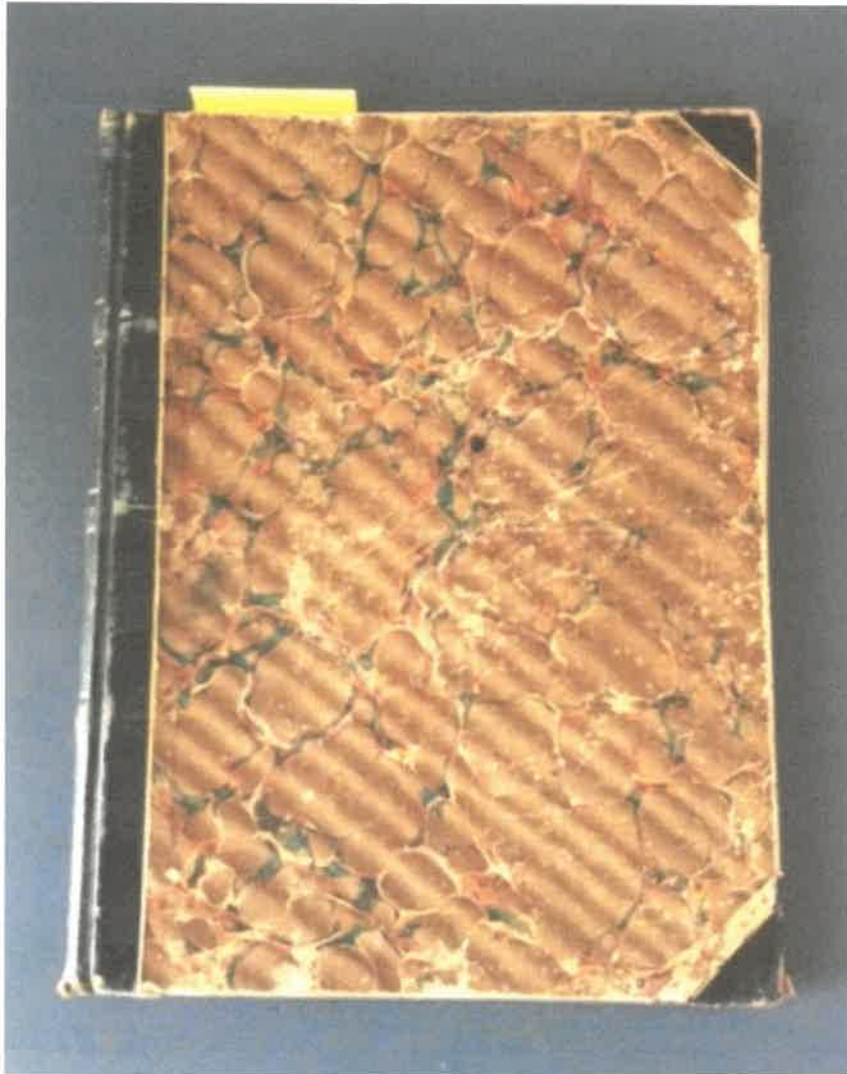
1865 Dec Shelby, Mary Pindell - had Phrenological Character done in New York City by Nelson Sizer  
1866 Mar Shelby, Mary Pindell - had Phrenological Character done in Lexington by Prof O. S. Fowler

This School Journal mark #5 is in the boxes. It is fully transcribed and copies are found in the document & notebook marked Amanda Bruen....Mary Pindell School Journals. **Dating 1864/1865**

Page 42-43 – Moral Sciences – some diagramed

Page 62-62 – Mental Sciences – some diagramed

## Mary Pindell Shelby’s School Journal



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**English Literature** (before the 19<sup>th</sup> Cen.)

The essential characteristic of Literature says the late Prof. Reed, is that it is addressed to man as man: it speaks to our common human nature, it deals with every element of our being that makes fellowship between man and man, consequently books that are technical, professional & sectarian are not Literature in the proper sense of the term, for it is this relation to universal humanity which constitutes Literature.

It matters not how elevated the style, it may be History, Philosophy or Poetry in its highest aspirations, or it may be the simplest rhyme or story that is levelled to the unquestioning faith & untutored intellect of childhood if it is addressed to our common human nature, it is Literature in its true sense.

Literature has an audience chamber capacious as the soul of man, as enduring as his immortality; it has a will whose rhythm is in harmony with the pulse of every human heart. It enders the very soul of man, a diminishing him of its weakness, its strength & of its immortality. It speaks to every ear, it asks admission to every heart. It is for all who speak the English Language

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that the Spectator & the Essays of Elia are written. It is for every one who is willing to be lifted up to the highest places of Philosophy that Bacon's world of wisdom are recorded. Spencer would lead every one into the sunny & shadowy places of his marud(?)ous allegory & Shakespeare would lead every one into more wonderous regions of this (?) of man with its depths of goodness and each brighter and darker than ought in the creation of Romance. Literature is one of the varied and countless influences from which the mind of man is to receive culture and discipline.

“For books we know  
Are a substantial world, both fine and good

Round these with tendrils strong as flesh and blood  
Our pastime & our happiness will grow" (Wadsworth)

The late Mr. DeQuincy says there are two kinds of Literature of knowledge, whose function it is to teach, & the Literature of power whose function is to move the highest work in the Literature of knowledge is a book upon trial, let its teaching be partially revised, let it be expounded or even be placed in a better order and it is superseded, whereas

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the published work in the Lit. of power survives finished & unalterable. We owe to this power more emotion than we can trace back to it. They mold us through life like the forgotten incidents of Childhood. The Lit. of knowledge and power may be reached(?) to a certain extent, but in all Lit. of a higher order, it is power that is given & not knowledge. There is an education which deals with acquirements, accomplishments & learning; it may be but there is a higher education which is akin to religion, for it is a ministry of the soul, and it deals with what we know, as what we really are, what we can do, what we can suffer & what we can may become here and hereafter - thus there are books of knowledge and of power, books that make us more learned & books that make us wise and in that strengthen rather than stave the mind, giving it power rather than assault(?), but this is a power higher. Its found in books, which by calling forth the good elements in our being and chastening the evil, give spiritual health innocence and power.

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### **Origin & Progress of the English Language**

When Britain was discovered by Caesar (50BC) it was inhabited by the Britons & Celts race, who retained possession of the until the middle of the 5<sup>th</sup> Cen. Few traces of the Celtic language are now found in England, except in the \_\_\_\_\_ of mountains & rivers, but it is still spoken in the Scottish Highlands, in Iceland & in the isle of Mans.

About the middle of the 5<sup>th</sup> Cen the Saxons from lower Germany invaded Briton and finally established their authority over what

we now call England. The Britons with \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ Wales From the Angels the leading branch  
of the Saxons the conquest country was cal-  
led England. The Saxon Language was  
spoken nearly in its purity. With the Nor-  
man conquest about the middle of the 11<sup>th</sup>  
Cen. (1066 Battle of Hastings). After the successful  
invasion of William the Conqueror, the Norman  
French became the language of the Court &  
nobility, while the Anglo-Saxon was spoken  
by the common people. About 200 yrs after  
the Norman Conquest (13 Cen.) the Norman  
& Saxon were blended in one language  
forming the basis of the present En-  
glish. The reign of Edward III

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(1362 14<sup>th</sup> Cen) marks the conquest of the Saxon  
over the Norman language – Edward having  
subdued the crown of France thought it  
undignified to use the language of the  
conquered, hence a statute was passed during  
his reign, that French should cease to be the  
language of the courts thought the records were  
still kept in Latin. The language was  
gradually improved with the accession of  
Elizabeth (12<sup>th</sup> Cen). During his reign it assumed  
essentially its present form as may be seen  
in the works of Sydney Spencer, Hoskin (?), Bacon  
& Shakespeare. The Saxon language is a  
branch of the Teutonic, the language of the  
Tusons, who inhabited the larger portion of  
Central Europe, while the Celts over spread the  
Best – Among the other branches of the great  
Teutonic family which have enriched the  
English Language, are the Danish, Swedish,  
Norwegian & Icelandic of the Scandinavian  
branch with the German & Dutch of the  
German branch. The South European lan-  
guage which have furnished the largest  
contributions are Greek, Latin & French, es-  
pecially Latin through the mediums of  
the Norman French – Italian & Spanish with  
other languages have also contributed.

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Dr. French says if the English Language  
be divided into one hundred parts, sixty  
would be Saxon, thirty would be Latin,  
five Greek having the remaining five

parts, perhaps One large a remainder in the other languages. Dr. F. adds that the Anglo Saxon is not so much an element as its foundation. All its joints sinews, ligaments, articles, pronouns, conjunctions prepositions, numerals, auxiliary verbs, & all smaller words which knit and bind together the larger in a sentence all Anglo Saxon. Of sixty six words of the Lord's Prayer five only are not Anglo Saxon. In Wolsey's soliloquy on the favor of princes, (Henry VIII), beginning "So farewell to the little good you bear now," in this we see one hundred and ninety-six words, fourteen are not Angle Saxon. of the 31,000 English words, Rogers says 23,000 or 5/8 are Anglo Saxon.

Next in importance to the Saxon is the Latin. This has refined and polished the language. I had furnished duplicates which added variety, harmony, and elegance of expression. It has furnished a large portion of the abstract and general terms n Theology, in Moral and Political philosophy, and many of the terms or po-

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lite Literature.

We are indebted to the Greeks for most of the terms employed in the Arts & Sciences, while Greek and Latin derivatives are constantly being added in consequence of extension and discoveries in the various impartment of Arts and Sciences

Military terms in our language are mostly from the French.

### **Anglo Saxon Literature Poetry**

One of the oldest and best remains of Anglo Saxon Literature is the epic poem of Beowulf, written sometime between the 7<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> cen's. Longfellow says it is like a piece of Ancient armor, rusty and battered yet strong. The style is simple, the writer was too much in earnest to multiply epistles, and gorgeous figures, it possesses much epic merit and striking graphic descriptions, though at times tedious and obscure. It is a rude but faithful picture of an age wanting in knowledge, skill and refinement, but generous, brave and right principles.

The next work of interest is Caedmon's "Paraphrase of Holy Writ." Caedmon was a Monk in the minister of Whitby, who died

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In the 7<sup>th</sup> Cen. He is by some called "The Father of Anglo Saxon Poetry." By others the Milton of our forefathers, because he sang of Lucifer and Paradise. He had all the simplicity of a child, striking poetic epithets and passages of originality are scattered throughout the narrative.

Another narrative from that day is The "Chronicles of King Lear and his Daughter," in Norman French, but with Rhymes reoccurring too often to be accidental. As a poem it has no merit, but it Shows that the story of Lear is very old, For in speaking of the king's death, it refers To a previous account of the event. Besides These elaborate poems, the Saxon had their Odes and ballads, one of these "The battle of Bruamburgh" is the most characteristic in The Anglo Saxon Literature. The poetic calendar of king Alfred's version of the epic of Boethius must also be mentioned. Anglo Saxon poetry is distinguished for its short, explanatory lines, whose rhythm depends upon its alliteration, whose omission of particles gives great strength and civility – The rhythm and alliteration are brought so man together in the short and emphatic lines, "That they ring" says Longfellow, "like the

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of a hammer on an anvil." It is also distinguishable for its frequent inversions, its bold transitions(?), and abundant metaphors, similes are rarely used these being but fire in the long poem of Beowulf (6000 times)

#### **Anglo Saxon Prose**

The most important Anglo Saxon prose Works are Anglo Saxon Laws and Saxon Chronicles, in which the most important Events from the middle of the 12<sup>th</sup> Cen. Are Recorded. Next in importance are the works Of Alfred the great or Alfred the Truth-teller, As he was called. His chief works are his Translations of Gregory's pastorals, Boethius'

“Consolations of philosophy,” Bedes “Ecclesiastical History,” and a portion of the Bible. The most remarkable is that of Boethius, it is a paraphrased, rather than a translation. Alfred, like the Roman philosopher had suffered and could sympathize with a suffering humanity. The following is an extract from the writings of Alfred. “God has made all men equally noble in his original nature. True nobility is in the mind, not in the flesh I wish to live honorably while I live and when I die leave positively the men after me, my memory and good deeds.”

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Longfellow says of Saxon works, “They are Gateways into no gay palaces of song, but along the dark chambers and mouldering walls of an old national Literature, all weather stained and in ruins; they will find however venerable names recorded there, and inscriptions worthy of deciphering.

More Anglo Saxon writers wrote in Latin, the language of the learned, than in their own native language. Among these venerable writers is found the venerable Bede whose historic home is found in the 7<sup>th</sup> & 8<sup>th</sup> Cen. His most important work is the “History of the Anglo Saxon church. his style is simple and easy. His own list of his writings embrace 3P works chiefly on Theology, though among them are his diaries, poems works on physical service and grammar. Though he wrote primarily in Latin, his last work completed in his dying hours. was the “Gospel of John into Anglo Saxon.

Next to Bede is Melvin of the 8<sup>th</sup> Cen. He was a prominent professor in the School at York. When returning from a Visit to Rome, he met the emperor Charlemagne at Parma, who invited him to France, where he afterwards permanently resided there. He was even recognized as chief of

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The distinguished men, whom the king attracted around him. The calm evening of His life was spent in the Abby of Lours, where he formed a new generation of schol-



ars, and wrote most of his works. His letters give a life like picture of his time, of the internal life of the imperial court, and of the wars of Charlemagne against the Saracens, and Saxons. Theology was his principle study, but he ranks much higher as a teacher than a writer.

Of Eriugena or John Scotus of the 9<sup>th</sup> Cen. little is known. His chief works are a treatise on predestination and the eucharist. in which he the doctrine of transubstantiation Sialim(?), and a work on the division of Nature, copiously enriches with Extracts from Greeks and Latin authors. The works Dunstan of the 10<sup>th</sup> Cen. Are nearly all of a theological character. "The Benedictine Rule" is the most important. The most distinguishing Latin writer of the Norman period is Geoffrey of Monmouth. He was a learned welch monk of the 18<sup>th</sup> Cen. He preserved the antique legends of the Celtic race in his "History of the Britons. There we fine the story of Arthur and of his knights of the round table, which has been so suggestive to later writers, Wm. of Malmesbury of 11<sup>th</sup> Cen. is one of the best chronicles, his most valuable work is a "History of English Kings.

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### **The English Drama**

No Precise date has been fixed for the origins of the English Drama. It's history includes four kinds of plays. The Miracle plays, Moral plays, Interludes and the Legitimate Drama. at the dawn of Modern civilization, most European countries practiced a wide kind of civilization theatrical entertainment founded upon a supernatural event in the Bible, and upon the History of the Saints, hence they were called Miracle plays (Golden Legend of Longfellow). These plays were chiefly written and acted by the clergy who maintained that they were formable to religion, they were however more objectionable than Plays of Catesdale(?)

The miracle plays were succeeded by the Moral plays. They were an improvement on the Miracle, as they endeavored to convey Moral lessons, a Pagan occasion to some practical and dramatic ingeniously in concurring & assigning to the characters appropriate speech in which were chiefly allegorical or abstract. They were frequent in the 16<sup>th</sup> Cen. In the reign

of Henry VIII they reached their highest excellence & were a popular entertainment until the latter part of the 16<sup>th</sup> Cen.

The Morale plays were succeeded by the Interludes, So called because they were first played at the

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Intervals of festivity. They partook both of the Character of the Moral plays and the Modern Drama. The allegory was laid aside & real human beings with their own Names were found to be better adapted To awaken sympathy & secure the attention of an audience. This substituting Real for symbolical characters took place In the early part of the 16<sup>th</sup> Cen. John Haywood, who died about the middle of the 16<sup>th</sup> Cen. was the most successful writer of Interludes. The play which best illustrates his genius is "The four P's" so called from its four prominent characters. Palmer, Pardoner, Potheary & Pedler. The first genuine comedy of our language was written by John Shill, bishop of Bath & Wells. It was first acted in 1555 AD It Was Gammer, Gurlon's Needle, composed in rhyme; the humor was familiar & grotesque. The character all sketched with strong thought, coarse outline & are well supported. It gives no favorable view of the times, when the most learned could listen with delight to dialogues offer tintured with phrases of the grossest character, while the plays themselves were written by high church dignitaries

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Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset assisted by Norton wrote the first regular English Tragedy entitled "Ferrex & Porrex." It was act before Elizabeth in 1561. Every act it closed by something like the chorus of the Greek Tragedy. As a work of genius it does not take as high a rank as his "Mirror of Magistrates" for the play contained hardly a memorable passage. As the first work of art in our language if its kind, it is a monument of the task & skill of its author. The merit is confined to the regularity of the plot & nutre(?), so its general good sense & morality.

The English Drama as it is now familiarly known had its origin in the latter part of the 16<sup>th</sup> Cen. Public Theaters were first licensed in 1574 by Elizabeth in the 10<sup>th</sup> year of Shakespeare. The enthusiasm for play going being intense, the legal establishment of Theaters aroused the dramatic genius of the nations Johnson says of the writings of this period. They were marked by originality without excellence, without art, order or law. In the Elizabethan era there arose two classes of dramatic writers. One attempt to ruin then the classic drama. Were others created what has since been called the Gothic or romantic drama. As the head of the

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Reviewers of the classic drama is Ben Johnson. But the classic drama was pervaded with the spirit of the part, while the drama's was for a drama instinct with the life & spirit of the present. It was reserved for Shakespeare, the fool of the age as Johnson calls him, by his myriad minded genius to embody in his plays the demand of his own & after ages.

Speaking of the Moral influence of the drama, a late critic says (Willmott) "Upon the whole, the pleasures of the drama, tragic & comic, are larger than the advantages. In the bold language of Cowley. "It must be washed in the Jordan to renew its health." Taste may purify it, but the disease continues. Taste is only as the waters of Damascus to the lepers. A deep(?) purpose of religion can alone make a drama useful as a nation.

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### **The Elizabethan Age** (in order before English Drama)

What is familiarly known as the Elizabethan Age comprises the latter part of the 16<sup>th</sup> & early part of the 17<sup>th</sup> Cens. Including the reigns of Elizabeth & James II.

Various causes contributed to make the period remarkable. The first of these causes in importance was the Reformation. The translation of the Bible was the chief instrument in this great work. It gave a mind to the people by going their common subjects

for thought and feeling. The debates of the school men were subtle but were wanting in intension, interest and grandeur & were confined to a few, while the Bible was known open to all. Such a book, would not be known in the mind of such a people without leaving its traces upon the Literature of the ages. Another agent in arousing & directing Mental activity is found in the fascinating themes of Greek & Roman mythology, together with the hocking of Spain & Italy. Such were thrown open to the public by translation. "It may be said"; says Hazlitt(?), "without much extravagance that every breath that blew, that every wave that gave to me shore, brought with It some accession to our knowledge, which was energized on our National genius. Then if prompted when an old ballad Othello on an Italian novel,

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Hamlet on a Danish & Macbeth on a Scotch translation.

Another cause which gave an unusual impulse to mental activity was the discovery of the New World & the teaching of voyage & lands. It is from a voyage to the straits of Magellan that Shakespeare took the hint of Prosperus enchanted island (Olympus & Bermuda). Spencer in his Fairer Queens indicates the Boldness of his poetic fiction from analogies Some of which are drawn from his own Country.

An impulse was also given by the Curl & Ecclesiastical condition of the county, Repose had succeeded the agony of spiritual Persecution. Submission to Rome was at an End & the intense Nationality which pervaded England is apparent in its Liberation.

Another cause of the character of the literature of the Elizabethian age is found in the language itself. It was better filled than ever before, for all the uses of literature. It was at once stronger & more flexible & more copious. It was now flowing in one mighty flood no longer sharing the separate colors of the two stains which filled its channels; color caught from different soils, the

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Saxon & the Norman in which they had

their origin. Dr. Johnson says "From the authors which arose in the lives of Elizabeth, a speech might be formed adequate to all purposes if use & elegance. If the Language of Theology were taken from Hooker & the translations of the Bible, the terms of Philosophy from Bacon, the phrases of policy war & navigation from Raleigh, the dialect of poetry & fiction from Spencer & Sydney & the diction of common life from Shakespeare, for ideas would be lost for want of English words in which they might be expressed.

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### **Spencer's Fairie Queen**

Mackintosh says Spence is a poet of a most musical era, of a tender heart of a particularly soft rich fickle & flowing fancy. Hazlitt says, "Spencer excels in two qualities which in Chaucer are wanting - invention & fancy." While, Campbell calls him "The Rubens of English poetry." The late Mr. Reed (Penn & Ulnix(?)) adds, "Great injustice is done to Spencer where we see in the Fairie Queen only a wonderous fairy tale or a genuine pageant of chivalry. Behind this is an inner life breathed into it from the Bible. It is the great sacred form English Literature. the great sacred poem of English Literature.

Milton addressing the English Parliament says, "I dare to be known to think our sage serious Spencer a better teacher than Scotus or Aquinas." And John Chesley recommended to his clinical disciples to combine with the study of the Hebrew Bible & Greek Testament the reading of the Fairie Queen. In our own day Mr. Keeble of the Christian years describes the Fairie Queens "As a combined deliberate endeavor to enlist the restless intellect" Chivalrous feeling of an inquiring romantic age of chivalry on the side of goodness & faith of purity & justice.

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The revolution of 1688 was accompanied by social affects temporarily injurious to society. The tome of sentiment was lowered not only in political matters but in the literary character of the times.

The old courtesy, the ideal in social interests, was succeeded by a more selfish calculation & material spirit. Language became rude & more disputation, the intellect plays a more prominent part than the fancy or sensibility, the head out weighs the heart. An illustration of this phase of characters & literature as found in the life & writings of Swift. This tale of society was an indication of a general deterioration in Morals. It was doubtless partly owing to the roughness of manners which long continued warfare usually communicable to a nation. Gambling, drunkenness, & profanity were very general. The first aligning schools of the cockpit & the bull ring were pursued with intellect & taste were confined to a few & these were regarded as pedants or humanists. To combat the natural taste for shallow & sordid follies, to infuse a more courteous, refined & Christian tincture into society was the aim of the essayists. Among them were Steel & Addison. It was said of Socrates that he brought

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philosophy down from heaven to live among me. Steel said, "his ambition was to bring philosophy out of churches and libraries, schools & colleges to dwell in clubs & assemblies, at tea tables & in coffee houses." Addison led the Nations in sensibility so a love of riches & contributinal freedom, in a pure taste in Morals & literature & to the importance of those great truths which so warmly engaged his own heart & imagination. His lessons of morality & religion were divested of all austerity & gloom, & his criticisms at once pleasing & profound.

Johnson as an essayist – was the incarnation of good sense. The Rambler & Idler are full of solid sense: less sensing than the Tatler & Spectator, they are neither less instructive, nor less useful. Addison & Steel talk, Johnson declaimed like a university professor, he retains in society something of the stiffness of the chair. In a word the essayist were several reformers or as Thackery calls them, Lay preachers.

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### **Distinction between Wit & Humor**

Wit says Giles "Implies thought, humor, sensibility. Wit deals with ideas, humor with

actions & manners. Wit may be a thing of pure imaginations, humor involved sentiment & character. Wit is an essence, humor an incarnation. They have some elements in common, both develop completed analogies; both include principles of contrast & dissimulation; both detect inward resemblances amidst external differences & the result of both is pleasurable surprises. The surprise from wit excites admiration, the surprise from humor produces laughter.

Humor is a genial quality & to love humor is as nearly allied to pity as it is abhorrent of derision. It is the offspring of a sympathizing fancy which bathes the face in tears as often as it covers it with smiles. Humor pervades Don Quixote & the characters of Don Quixote & Sancho grotesque as they are with a merriment tempered with pity & respect. Cervantes make you laugh at his hero & yet love him the more the more you laugh. Zutler on the contrary intended to produce in the reader ridicule & contempt & he causes you to detest Sir Hudibras as much as it is possible to detest him without ceasing to laugh at him."

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Humor says Prof. reed "is that kindly reception of the ridiculous which is full of gentleness & sympathy a happy component of pathos & playfulness. It is a healthful element. It chastens the dangerous faulty of Wit turning its numerous shafts into instruments of feeling. It dwells with charity, with love of the pure & lofty, it holds no fellowship with sarcasm or scoffing, which are issued from the hollow or the sickly heart."

Hudson says, "as Wit is the antithesis of dullness, so humor is the antithesis of contempt. yet is none the jubilee of the heart & makes us laugh at others, while humor is the jubilee of the heart & makes us laugh with others. Wit may coexist with pride & spitefulness of tempers with mockery & scorn, but genuine Humor has no fellowship with either & cannot exist with them. The Dunciad, the English Bards & Scottish Reverent(?) are each breviaries of wit, each is a continuous sneer, a sort of malignant sardonic grim, evincing no heart at all, or a very bad one Wit manifests itself most frequently in single expressions, it is a flash as short generally As it is sudden, on at best a series of scintillations

while Humor is a playful light. The Aurora Borealis of the mind, manifesting itself some times in whole characters as in Sir Roger de Coverley.

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“Wit” says Hazlitt, “makes the little look less & the mean more light & worthless, it often lends to direct our administration or wean our affections from what is lofty & impressive, instead of producing a more intense administration for the lofty, the beautiful & the love which is the foundation of all true poetry.

#### **Milton & Butler**

Milton may be regarded as the type & offspring of the Reformation & of the Republican spirit combined an embodiment of the principles of the Commonwealth. In the ranks of the Royalists Butler stands as stands as a mighty champion of Monarchy & an irresistible satirist of the follies & vices of the Republic ears, the greatest writer of comic or burlesque of the age. In point of learning though he was not equal still he was no unworthy rival of Milton in originality of conception, in brilliancy of execution, his work was without a rival in this department of Literature Thugs, the vices & follies ridiculed in Hudibras no longer exist in the same forms they are inherent in human nature. His work is a cutting satire, not upon the Presbyterians, or in defense of the 17<sup>th</sup> Cen. alone, but upon pedantry & hypocrisy political & religious finalism wherever found.

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#### **Decline & Revival of English Literature – End of Early Literature**

There was in the latter part of the 17<sup>th</sup> & early part of the 18<sup>th</sup> Cnns, a marked decline in the prity & power of English Literature. dryden is the representative writer of the first half Pope of the second. The causes of his decline may at least be partially traced

The most prominent are:

First The spirit that characterizes the life & times of Charles II

Second The neglect of early English Literature

Third The want of direct thoughtful & imaginative, companionship with nature.

Charles ascended the throne with his tasks as corrupt as his morals. Pure and noble sentiments, generous notions & lofty thoughts became a jest & these are the life of poetry.



The civil wars had demoralized the people by the breaking up of its domestic life. The most sulenue(?) poetry was loose lays or back analion orgies. Language at this period lost much pf its purity by two extremes.

One the adoption of easy, vulgar, colloquial Measures the other a rejection of strong idio-Matic English words.

The drama of the restoration was doubly spoiled by its French invitation and Its low social & moral tone.

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Early Literature was neglected. Spencer Acknowledged his obligations to Chaucer & Milton was the student of both Chaucer & Spencer, bur Dryden & Pope looked for Models to continental poetry, especially that Of France, avoiding what they deemed a barbarism of the early part of the 18<sup>th</sup> Cen. provided themselves upon superior skill in poche art, & in striving for artistic excellence & correctness they became artificial.

The third cause to which this may be attributed was the want of communion with nature. some one had said that, "when Milton lost his eyes poetry lost hers." Man became all in all, not man in the ideal human nature of the elder poetry divide in action & passion, but the human nature in the town, with all its littlenesses its jealousies & its vices. Fidelity to nature, the truthfulness which distinguishes the elder poets & the simplifying of rural life never banished as worthless. Fine words & verses were the substitutes. The nature that Pope loved was as artificial as his own prattle at Twickenham. It is said with two or three expectation that the poetry e-tervening between the publication of "Paradise Lost & Thompson's Seasons scarcely a new word of external nature can be found.

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The revival of true poetry the dawn of the new day, commences with Thompson, Collins, & Gray. The full light of the new era is seen in Burns, Goldsmith, & Cowper of the last cen. Wordsworth & Tennyson of our own. The characteristics are an intense & reverend study of nature whether physical or mental activity. One of the agencies not to be overlooked

In the revival of true poetry was the publication of Percy's Ancient poetry, images & words that had taken their flight from one generation to another, until they came to infuse new light into modern poetry.

### **End Early English**

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### **Literature 19<sup>th</sup> Century The Lake School**

The Lake School was founded by Wordsworth, Coleridge and Southey. It was so called because its founders resided chiefly amongst the picturesque scenery of the Lakes of Cumberland & Westmoreland & described with enthusiasm not only the beautiful mountain region, but also the simple virtues & pastoral innocence of its inhabitants. Wordsworth is considered the apostle and ex-founder of its doctrines. These doctrines are not of a mere aesthetic character as critics they attacked the mere conventional language of poetry. They maintained that the ordinary speech of the common people was a more faithful, philosophical & durable vehicle of thought than the ornamental phraseology usually deemed essential to poetry. Their ethical doctrines were no less bold – strong passions, splendid & shocking actions so long considered the material of poetic impression, they considered as wanting in the higher attributes of dignity & fitness for the artist purposes. They dwelt upon the tranquil virtues the development of the affections & the efforts of the soul to unite itself by meditation & aspiration with God himself. They are in some sense the quietists, mys-

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tics, guakers of the poetic fraternity. The ordinary subjects as well as the ordinary sentiments of poetry were by them reflected. The material of many of his works. Wordsworth's particularity are the adventures & sentiments of the humbled class of human life, as an "Peter Bell" & "The Excursion"; the diction is in harmony with the subject. For his ingenious to escape the effects of the poetry introduced into England after the restoration

represented in the artistic polish of Pope, Wordsworth in his first publication, carried his system to the other extreme. The prominent feature in this system of mingled ethics & aesthetics, is the belief the external nature is not the mere lifeless echo(?) of the voice of God, but the voice itself. To him, the stream, the tree, the leaf, have a consciousness & a language of their own, audible & intelligible to the reverend listener, but not audible & most intelligible to the poet who differs from other men in catching more fully & freely the notes of the universal hymn of nature. but while Wordsworth remained true to the threat(?) part of his theory, he has renounced much of the extreme simplicity of doctrines & analogy(?) which he once considered the only true vehicle of poetic impres-

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sions. Many of his best productions are in diction & versification at variance with his theory. Many sonnets & the contemplation part of the Excursion furnish as elaborate specimens of artificial diction as can be found in the English language.

Tennyson's poetry is characterized by clearness of detail, perfection of finish, verbal beauty & delicate harmony. On the whole it is calm reflection & pervaded by an intense realism. he has looked upon what is most distinctive in the age in which he writes & bodies it forth with great poetic power.

Mrs. Browning's genius was remarkable for versatility, breadth & penetration. Her style by being sometimes overstrained & obscure & conceited repels many, but the circle of her readers is ever widening. Her poetry is made rich by bold conceptions, masterly delineations, deep metaphysical musings, a love & tender sympathy with all who sorrow & all who long & interpenetrating & hollowing the whole, love to God, & a calm delight resting upon the Savior of the world. None have laid bare the heart of woman as have Charlotte Bronte & Mrs. Browning, Her power is that of a Christian woman poet.

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Keats finest productions are his "Endymion," "Hyperion," & "Eve of St Agnes." His characteristic as a man was sensitiveness & as a writer luxuriance of imagery.

Robert Browning's "Pomegranates," his hymns of Dramas & shorter poems, & "Men & Women". He possessed strength of thought & imagination, which struggle through the obscurity of his poems.

Shelley's principal works are his "Queen Mat," "Alaston on the Spirit of Solitude," "Revolt of Islam," "Prometheus," "The Cenci," a tragedy. His philanthropy was noble, but ideal & his philosophy gloomy. His poetry shows a rich and powerful imagination & classical diction; but a fearful skepticism.

### Epochs in English Literature

<u>Poets</u>	Spencer	<u>Elizabethan Age</u>	the later part 16 <sup>th</sup> & first 17 <sup>th</sup> Centuries including the reigns of Queen Elizabeth & James II
	Shakespeare		
<u>Theologian</u>	Hooker		
<u>Historian</u>	Raleigh		
<u>Metaphysician</u>	Bacon		
<u>Philosopher</u>	Bacon		
	Dryden	<u>Period of the Restoration</u>	later part of 17 <sup>th</sup> century including the reign of Charles II

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Metaphysician	Locke	
Essayist	<u>Addison</u>	Augustan Age
	Shuty	First part of 18 <sup>th</sup> century
Latarist	Swift	Reign of queen Anne.
Poet	Pope	

### Review Jeffrey Close of the 18<sup>th</sup> & beginning of 19<sup>th</sup> centuries

#### English Literature A classification of Authors according to centuries

Wickliffe		Bunyan		Paley
Chaucer	14th	Boyle		Whiby
Gower		Baxter	17 <sup>th</sup>	Graham
		Druden		Sharp
James		Locke		Wolcot
Carton	15th			Brown
More		Addison		Bloomfield
		Shule		Erskine
Heywood		DeFoe		Byron
Still		Swift	17 <sup>th</sup> & 18 <sup>th</sup>	Barbuilt

Aseham		Pope		Heber	
Spencer	16 <sup>th</sup>	Watts		Davy	
Hooker		Blair		Harlitt	18 & 19
Sackvill				J. Hall	Cens.
		Thompson		Mackinzie	
Shakespeare		Doddridge		Crabbe	
Beaumont		Butler		Mackintosh	
Fletcher		Berkeley		H. More	
Raleigh	16 <sup>th</sup> & 17 <sup>th</sup>	Collins		Wilberforce	
Bacon		Richardson		Colridge	
Donne		Lady Montagu		Lamb	
Jonsen		Young		Hogg	
		Chesterton		Drake	
		Akinside		Boydges	
J. Hall		Gray	18 <sup>th</sup>	Alison	
Herbert		Goldsmith		Southy	
Chillingworth		Burns		Campbell	
Fuller		Pitt		S. Smith	
Taylor		Blackstone		Chalmers	
Couley	17 <sup>th</sup>	Johnson		Jeffrey	
Milton		Robertson		Bowles	
Clarendon		Gibbon		Wordsworth	
Hale		Burns		Baillie	
Borrow		Burke		Rogers	
S. Butler		Junius		Montgomery	
Walton		Warton		Landen	
Leighton		E. Montagu			
		Cooper			
		Berthie			

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Wolfe		Moir		Warren	
Dymond		Moore		Mackay	
Pollok		Dick		C.J. Hare	
Scott		Wilson		A. Hare	
Hernaus		Milman		Keble	
Maclean	19 <sup>th</sup>	Macaulay	19 <sup>th</sup>	Suppir	19 <sup>th</sup>
Bayley		Tennyson		Hunt	
Arnold		Norton		Proctor	
Hood		Carlyle		DeQuincy	
J. Foster		E.R. Browning		N & M Howitt	
Edgeworth		Whakely		Brougham	
Elliott		Cork			

**Arranged in Groups  
Prose Writers**

Wickliffe  
Hooker

Satarists

Chillingworth

Marvel  
Swift

Junius

Fuller		DeFoe	
Taylor		Richardson	
Barrow		Bunyun	
Leighton		Goldsmith	
Bunyon	Theologians	Mackenzie	Novelist
Baxter		Scott	
Doddridge		Edgeworth	
<u>J. Butler</u>		Buluer	
Hall		Dickens	
<u>Chalmers</u>		Bronte	
Bacon		Clarendon	
Boyle		Pitt	
Locke		Burke	
Berkeley		Erskine	Statesman
Reid		Mackintosh	
Stewart		Brougham	
Brown		Blackstone	Commentator on Law
Hamilton		Hale	Judge
Raleigh		Isham	Single Works
Clarendon		Walton	
Fuller		Montagu	Letter writer
Goldsmith		Cowfer	
Hume		Hair	
Robertson		Alison	Rhetoricians
Gibbon		Whably	
Arnold			
Milman			
Macauley			
Alison			

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Sharp		
H. Mone		
Wilberforce	Philanthropists	
Mrs. Fry		
Coward		

Beattie

Paley	Ethical	Addison
Dymond		Steele
		J. Johnson
Davy		Warton
Dick		Montagu
Chalmers		Haylift
Hershel		<u>Lurrid</u>
Brewster		Drake

Buckland  
Lyle  
Manbell  
Miller  
Layard  
Raulinson  
Livingston

Writers or  
Sciences

Foster  
Burdges  
S. Smith  
Jeffrey  
Moir  
Wilson  
Lawdon  
Macaulay  
Carlyle  
Hunt  
Jameston  
DeQuincy

Critics  
Essayist  
Reviewers

**Poets**

Milton  
Pollok  
Southey

Epic

Dryden  
Burns  
Collins  
Gray  
Mackay

Lyric

Bronte

Sonnet

Crabbe  
Hord  
Elliot

Poets for  
the pom.

Herbert  
Watts  
Barauld  
Heber  
Reble  
Montgomery  
Cowfer  
Newton  
C. Hesler

Sacred  
Lyric

Heywood  
Still  
Jackville  
Beaumont  
Fletcher  
Shakespeare  
Jonson  
Baillie

Dramatists

Blaer  
Wolfe  
Gray  
Tennyson

Elegiac

J. Hall  
S. Butler  
Dryden  
Pope  
Wolcot

Satarist

Dryden  
Pope  
Cowfur

Translators

Bayly  
Morol

Songs

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Blair  
Shenstone  
Beallie  
Graham  
Wolfe  
Bloomfield

Single  
Poems

Tennyson  
R. Browning  
E. B. Browning

Regarded for  
greatest of Mod-  
ern English  
Poets

Hood

Coleridge  
Southy  
Wordsworth

Lake Poets

Chatterton  
White  
Pollok  
Knowles  
Keats

Youthful

Burtauld  
Hermans  
Baillie  
Norton  
Southy  
Cook  
Browning

Female

Chaucer  
Spencer  
Shakespeare  
Milton

First &  
Greatest

Dryden  
Pope  
Gray

Akinside "Pleasures of Imagination"  
Campbell "Pleasures of Hope"  
Rogers "Pleasures of Memory"

Thompson  
Goldsmith  
Burns  
Newton  
Wesley  
Keats  
Browning

Diversified

Writers

---

The presentative verse of each  
class are underlined

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Miss Dayton's mode of  
classification

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### **Kaine's Elements of Criticism Abstracts**

#### **Beauty.**

Beauty may be defined as that quality in objects which may be contemplated with a high degree of satisfaction. In its original signification it is applied only to objects of sight, but by a figure of speech it is employed to express everything that is eminently agreeable, thus we say a beautiful sunset(?) showers(?) on discovery. Beauty is of two kinds, Intrinsic and Relative – Intrinsic Beauty belongs to a single object – Received(?) without relation to any other. It is an object of sense merely for nothing is required but an act of vision Relative Beauty is founded on the relation of objects and its perception is not perceived until we understand its use and destination. They agree at being equally



perceived as belonging to the object. This is evident in regard to Intrinsic Beauty. In Relation, the Beauty of the effect by an easy transition of ideas is transferred to the cause and perceived as one of its qualities. Viewing a body as a whole, the Beauty arises from regularity and simplicity proportion and order. Simplicity should be studied in works of Art. In works of dignity and

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Elevation, the attached to beauties of a high Rank cannot descend to inferior ones. Again multiplicity of objects attract the attention without making any impressions. In a group, no single object makes the impression it would if it occupied the whole attention. Thus it has been humorously said;

“The crow doth sing as sweetly as the lark,  
When neither is attended, and I think,  
The nightingale if it should sing by day,  
Where every goose is cackling with be thought,  
The better a musician than the wren.”

A circle and a square are each perfectly regular, but the circle is more beautiful than the square, the circumference being a single line, makes an entire impression, whereas the attention is divided among the sides and angles of a square. The beauty of utility sometimes prevails over uniformity and regularity. A square is more uniform than a parallelogram, and for this reason is Intrinsically more beautiful, but the figure of the parallelogram, for doors and windows is preferred because of its utility. Uniformity is disagreeable in excess, thus a scrupulous uniformity of parts in a large garden or field is disagreeable, but a number of articles disguised for the same user, as windows of chairs for the same rooms cannot be too uniform.

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The final cause of beauty is Natural objects is to promote our happiness in works of art its perception tends to promote our industry by making us to enrich our field & manufactures. The greatest beauty in the smallest compass is seen in the human face; it embraces uniformity, variety, proportion, convenience, color & delicacy. The expression of Moral & Intellectual character. This beauty may be traced to three sources, first physical beauty

or that of form and color, second beauty of character, or the expression of some permanent distinctive disposition of amiability & interest. Third the beauty of the countenance & not a mere corporate beauty, but derives its origin & essential qualities from the soul. Hence almost any one, may in some degree acquire this beauty, who takes pains to improve his understanding & his heart.

Thus Tupper says,  
I have seen the broad blank face of some misshapen dwarf.  
Sit on a sudden as with glory.  
The brilliant light of inner mind,  
Who when imagined him deformed.”  
On the other hand every one must lose this beauty, however attractive may be his features or complexion, that have the heart & mind and

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prey to evil passions and a stan to tripling pursuits. The highest beauty of every countenance arises from its expression of some agreeable or interesting quality and no countenance is ever felt to be beautified when their expressions are wanting. In a word, the only limit of the beauty of the human countenance is the limit which separate vice from virtue, and expressions which we advise from those we disapprove or despise. A sense of the beautiful is as really a part of our nature, as a sense of the true and right, and the forms and the shades and groups of thought that we filled to pre-duce the emotion of beauty are as diversified as the sights and sounds that supply the ever changing pleasures of the eye and ear.

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### **Architecture**

Architecture, among the Greeks was formed Into three distinct orders, The Doric, Ionic & Corinthian, distinguished from each other By the form, proportions & ornaments of the column of the entablature. If the entablature be heavy, the columns must be large; if the entablature be light the column must also be light. In the Doric order the column is without a base the shaft is fluted with twenty flat flutes or concavities, and diminishes in thickness as it as-

cends. The entablature is heavy. The finest specimen of this order is the Parthenon at Athens. No other can exceed the Ionic, in caste, simplicity and solemn grandeur. It is adapted to public edifices where strength & durability are sought and where expression intended is grave & majestic. The Ionic order is more elegant than the Doric. The height of its column is greater in proportion to its diameter. The capital is ornamented with volutes. Encircling this capital is the echinus formed of the egg and the dart and a beading formed of one large & two small beads alternately. The shaft is fluted & rests upon a base. The entablature is less ornamented than in the Doric order. The celebrated temple of Diana at Ephesus was of the Ionic order. The Corinthian is higher & more elaborate than the Ionic. The entablature, shaft & base are similar to those of the Ionic. The design of the capital is of a vase or basket encircled by rows of Acanthus leaves,

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formed with volutes around the upper part. The Temple of Jupiter at Athens was of this order. The two orders of architecture added by the Romans were probably elaborated from the Doric and Corinthian. The capital of the Tuscan order is like that of the Doric, but the shaft of its column is plain & its entablature heavier. The Composite combines the leaves of the Corinthian & the volutes of the Ionic. The great characteristics of the Architecture of the Romans was the union of the arch & vault with the Grecian column. The Romanesque style lies between the old Roman & the pointed Gothic, & its characteristic feature, is the compound semi circular arch. The pointed Architecture of the Middle Ages is termed Gothic & the compound Arch is its most striking shocking & familiar feature. This Arch is as susceptible of the embellishment, as the Capital of the Corinthian & Composite orders.

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**Moral Sciences**  
**(probably by John Stewart Mill's (1806-1873) writings**  
**Section II. Chapter II**

**Moral Law**

- Law
1. Mode of existence
  2. Order of sequence

Moral Law  
Order of sequence  
Moral quality / Its results

Establisher

Invariable

Yet men are inclined to think otherwise. Why?  
Harvest more abundant than seed sown.

Section II  
Moral Action

Action

- 1. Voluntary
  - 2. Intelligent
- Man                      Brutes

Rules

Subjects of government  
founded upon  
Rewards & Punishment

Moral Action

- 1. Voluntary
- 2. Intelligent
- 3. Power of distinguishing  
between right & wrong

Man

Subjects of government  
founded upon  
1. Reward & Punishment  
2 Appeals to his conscience  
of right & wrong

Differences

Ancient government  
Punish

Modern government  
Punish Reform

Section III

**In what part of an action does the Moral quietly reside?**

Elements of an action:    Intention    Conception    Resolution    Reward    Act

Additional Proof

- 1. Exculpate or inculcate with reference to the intentions
- 2. Distinguish between the instrument & the Intention

An action of wrong

- 1. When we intent to injure & harm. Injury. Punishment.
- 2. When we act only for our own gratification
- 3. Intention is worth of praise or blame
- 4. A particular intention necessary to an actions(?) act

Moral feeling & excites by our conceptions

“Keep thy heart with all diligence for out of it are  
the issues of life.”

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**Section III(?)**

**Origins of our notion of right & wrong**

<u>Modifications of:</u>	<u>another</u> idea	Judgment	Associations
Greater or less vividness of <u>Absurdity</u>	Composition <u>Absurdity</u>	Gives no orig- inal ideas	Gives no origi- nal idea
A quality by becoming more intent ceases to be itself	A consignment is a modification of an antecedent	Affirms a connection between known idea	Revives an old idea. Connects two known ideas in a new relation.

Greatest Amount of Happiness

Gr. Amt. of happiness causes in his senses notion of right & wrong

Will of God  
Ultimate

Antidecency Referring a fact to a more  
 Question of facts. general fact.  
 Taste disprove it Genus. Spicies.  
 1 Ordinary decisions Co-extensive  
 2 Children Not Co-extensive  
 3 Heathen Absurdity  
 4 Bible Some acts producing the great-  
 est amount of happiness con-  
 tain the natural element.  
 Others producing the great-  
 est amount of happiness do  
 not contain the moral  
 elemrnt

Co-inside

Circumstances under which our notion of right & wrong arises.

Relations

As relations vary

Obligations

As obligations vary.

Irrespective of any notion of the Deity

Uncreated Being stands to man

Creator Preserver Benefactor Law

We understand to God as a creation, dependent & helpless ignorant – sinner

This relation & obligation, involves comprehends & transcends ever other.

Addition Proof

1<sup>st</sup> Moral feelings awakened by the relation(ties) of parties

2<sup>nd</sup> Moral indignation awakens by the relation of parties

3<sup>rd</sup> Gratitude awakens by relation to the Benefactor.

Overcome evil with good by relation to the Benefactor.

Overcome evil with good involved in man’s redemption.

The new relation of Savior increases Man’s obligation

The climax of punishment “the wrath of God.”

Virtuous Act

Pious Act

Moral Agent

Accountable

Intellect

Instilled

Conscience

Conscience

Opportunity of knowing

Relations & Obligations

---

Conscience

World Within

Faculties

Conscience

Perceive

Perceive

Single or Compound

World Without

Qualities

Moral Qualities

Objections

I. What some nations right, others consider wrong

Ans.

1. Objection, itself proves its universality.
2. Referring the moral quality to different actions accounting for by reference to the intention.
3. Character of the ancient heathen.

II. Savages violate without remorse the plain-  
ist principles of right.

- Ans 1. Not every precept.  
2. Proves a defective rather than no conscience

III. Useless

Ans It not only perceives the right, but impels to it.

Office

Before an action is performed.

1. Perceives Right proving
2. Samples to be from proving
3. Obligation to do or not to do proving

After an action if preformed.

Right Conscience, self-approbation, direct reward

Wrong Guilt, self-abasement Remorse Desert of Punishment

Working of Conscience (explain two facts)

1. The boldness of Innocence & finality(?) of quilt.
2. The certainty with which quilt is detested.

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Authority

Proof I. Conception Strength/Authenticity

II. Feeling Man Brute

III. Necessity Happiness

Part How put together Relation

Man a system

Appetites & Passion office Immediate pleasure

Self-led office On the whole

Conscience Restraining power

What relation must each sustain to the other

Not a atter of indifference Why?

Appetite & Passion

Self Love

Conscience  
Restraining Power

Results

Individual misery  
Destructing society  
Destructing man

Results

Nar.  
Subjecting  
the weaker  
to the stron-  
ger. Sacrifice  
the happiness  
the many to the  
few.  
entire obstruct-  
ion of happiness.

Results

Enjoy all the happi-  
ness of which we  
are susceptible.

Law

Discriminates

Strengthened

1. By reflecting on the  
Moral character of  
Actions

Deductions

Strengthened by use

Impels

Strengthened

By obeying it

Weakness by disuse

Susceptibility

Doing right increases  
the susceptibility of

2. Meditating upon character of preeminent excellence

pleasure.

Weakened

Weakened

Doing wrong lessons  
our susceptibility of

1. Not reflecting on the Moral character of Actions

By disobeying it  
Reciprocal conviction between the impulsion & discriminating Power

2. Meditating on vicious Characters & actions

Progress in Virtues

Progress in Vice

Loss of susceptibility only temporary

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Rules (for Moral Conduct)

Before

1. Decide upon its normal character
2. Make doubt as imperative as a decision
3. Cultivate the habit of obeying conscience

After

1. Reflect on the intention Deliberately. Impartiality.

When the Moral character is decided.

If we have done right Be thankful to God

If our motives have been mixed Avoid the wrong in future

If we have done wrong

1. Reflect upon the wrong till sensible of guilt.
2. Be willing to suffer the pains of conscious.
3. Resolve from moral disapprobation of the act, not
4. Make restitution. to do it again.
5. Ask pardon from God through repentance.
6. Avoid the reason that lead to the wrong.
7. Do all this in humble dependence on God.

Conscience Faculty Office Authority Law Rules

Virtues

Perfect Beings

Relations  
(Intellect)

Obligations  
(Conscience)

Perfect Adjustment

Internal Faculties

External Qualities

Virtue, doing right. Obedience to conscience

Obedience from less to more to imperfection

Elements of illimitable progress in virtue & will

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Simplified Beings

Constitution may be dissolved.

What is the nature of the school of such a being?

Relations & Obligations remain unchanged.

Two classes of school.

- 1<sup>st</sup> Those within limits of conscience  
Virtue doing right obedience to conscience
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Those without the limits of conscience

If performed. Not virtuous.

“ not “ In how far is an individual innocent

- 1<sup>st</sup> Knowledge of his relations
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Cause of the imperfection by his conscience.  
Imperfection can result only from momentary(?) transgressions hence a man is responsible for that imperfection.

Right & Wrong Result from Obligations arising from Relations thence they are fixed and unchangeable.

Innocence & Guilt Depend upon our knowledge of relations & obligations

Our own conscientious of innocence is not a proof of it.

Relation of Man to Moral Law.

At every period of his existence man is responsible for the degree of virtue which would result from having always done right.

Hence the resourceless character of moral law.

Meditation of a Savior

Moral Relation of Habit

The often it we do right the greater moral & the less the need of it

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The oftener we do wrong the less the moral power & the greater the need of it.

Moral Effects of Habit

Habit cannot change the nature of our action as right or wrong.  
Habit cannot change the nature of our action as innocent or guilty.

Final Causes of our Constitution

Adapted to our probationary state.  
Paradox. Incessant change. Each individual has A tendency to produce a state that is exchangeable  
Hence the strongest incentives to virtue & from view.  
Actions attended by consequences interminable in their tendencies.

Habit Basis of our capacity for increase in Virtue or View

Human Happiness.

World within  
Power

exercised upon

World without  
Object

1. Effect. Knowledge of their existence & qualities
2. Effect. This knowledge is attended by pleasure or pain,



desire or aversion  
Sensitiveness derives pleasure from the exercise of  
those powers necessary to our happiness.  
This constitution indicated the Will of God.

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<u>General Principle</u>	Desire	Object
Happiness therefore consists in the gratification of our desires within certain limits.		
<hr/>		
<u>An impulse</u>	<u>Self Love</u>	On the whole
<u>The rank</u>	Happiness	Conscience
<u>Self Love</u>	Self Love	<u>Selfishness.</u>
Passions		

Means of Man's Moral reformation.  
Conscience Office Obligations  
Imperfections, Anticipations, Realizations

Imperfections.

1. Some Obligations and not discovered
2. Errs in Mode of discharging Obligations
3. Willfully disobeying Conscience

Anticipations

Defects remedied

1. By a clear view of the attributions of God  
& of our relation to Him.
2. By an expanding view of the consequences  
Of actions or by direct precept.
3. By the manifestation of God in a new relation.

Natural Religion Office. Consequences of Actions  
How? Effect Defect

If an action produces happiness in we infer it is right.

If an action produces an happiness we infer it is wrong.

This tendency to produce happiness show the  
Will of God.

Extent

1. Some obligations discovered which conscience does work.

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2. Known obligations to a greater extent than conscience does.
3. Makes known the limitations of our desires.
4. Makes known the mode of discharging Obligations.

Additional Motives to Virtue.

1. Shows more clearly than circumstances  
rewards of Virtue – Punishment of Vice
2. Gives more distinct & effecting view of the  
character of God.

Every moral law discovers a new lineament of the character of God.

Every moral law discovers a new lineament imposes a new Obligation.

Hence an additional notion to love & serve Him.

Defects.

1. Facts on which it rests & Intellectual powers for perceiving them always possessed by man. Result. Moral determination.
2. Heathen systems of religion Result. Make new world view to virtue
3. Ethical systems of philosophy Result. Made no converts from
4. Failure not owing to want of Intellectual culture

Causes of its insufficiency.

1. Teaches by experience & law must be broken before known
2. Advances period of society Habits of violation,  
Before a law can be known.
3. Teaches no facts, only laws & tendencies
4. Its certain motives drawn from world.  
Failure. Anticipations Relegation

Anticipations

1. Harmonize with Nat. Religion
2. Additional information on the subject of duty.

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3. Additional motives to virtue drawn from another world
4. Gives facts made know in language.  
Existence after death. Resurrection Judgment. Endless state of Rewards & Punishment.

Moral Law Office. Gives laws in language. Results. Jews (Old Test.)

Old testament 1 Jews 2 Laws 3 Kinds 4 Facts  
Result of written law on Jews. Con. Nat. Rel. on Gentiles  
Failure to renew man – Anticipations. Realizations.  
Realized in

The Remedial Dispensation Renew Man in Christ

New Testament Way of salvation depending on the  
Merits of another & articulable to us

Developed. 1 History of Jesus Christ 2 Only progress of Christianity

3 Instruction of the Apostles

How learn our Duty Command of God

Exclude. Your(?) History. Not for man as man.

Include. Man as Man: New Testament

Jewish Dispensation

Man as Man

Repeated in New Testament

Hence we find that the remedial Dispensation effects  
man's moral reformation. Hence it is fixed we expect nothing else.

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Practical Ethics

Love

Love to God or Piety

Relations

Obligations

Rights Obligation

Facts to show that the Obligation

are the Law of our being

Creator / Creature  
independent / dependent

Possession / Obedience  
unlimited / entire

1. Constitution of Law

Obedience

Power of choice

Love

Centered  
every perfection

Love / Love

2. Each individual / whole race

Benefactor / Recipient

Gratitude / Gratitude

Each individual has power

/ Sinner

/ Repentance

1. Ignorant of the future

2. Incapable of directing the con-  
Sequences of actions

3 4 allislo(?)

Obedience

Love

Piety

Means of Cultivating Piety

1. Devotional Spirit learning of the attri-  
butes of God from his works & laws

Nature. Intellectual beings we discern laws

Moral being we discern attributes  
of him who made the laws.

Providence. The rewards of virtue & the punishments  
of vice are seen in the History of Nations

& Individuals. (cause differed)

As intellectual beings we perceive the connection between

Moral beings we perceive the attributes of  
Him who connected cause & effect.

Revelations. Teaches by language. God's attributes.

(directly) Laws Remedial dispensation

Exercise of Devotion. Benevolence Love Gratitude &  
submission to God became habitual &  
intense by exercise

Connection of Action & motive. Feelings will not long continue  
Without corresponding Action.

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Penitence

Such a life alone suited to man's character.

Prayer.

1. Nature. Temper. (Individuals domestic. Social)

2. Deity.

From the condition of our being  
Forfeited them.

Scriptures. 1. Commanded 2. Condition 3. Distinguished  
righteous from wicked 4. Empathy 5. Answers  
6. Ask Perceive for the sake of the Mediator

Utility.

1. Nature & attributes of God

2. Temper of mind & presupposed

3. Connection with our reception of favors

Prayer

/ Bestowment of favors

As good as any other

antecedent.

Moral propriety.

Revealed as a fact.

Evidence of God's goodwill.

Observance of the Sabbath

Necessary

Original

Mosaic

Christian

Control of civil magistrates.

1. Duties to God
2. Moral Duty

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Love to Man or Morality

Reciprocal

Relation of Man to Man

Equality of rights (proved by)

1. Nature & Law of appetite & passions
2. Law of our being
3. Scripture

1. *Duties* of Man to Man.

Justice. Liberty. Property. Character.  
Reputation. Veracity.

Liberty

Person. Body. Intellect. Conscience. (Ex 4)

Property

1. Definition
2. On what is the right founded. Will of God  
Natural conscience Consequences Scriptures
3. Modes of acquiring property  
Direct. Immediate gift of God. Labor of ones hands  
Indirectly. Exchange. Gift. The Inheritance. Possession

Character comprehends, acquisitions, capacities, habits  
tendencies, moral feelings

Moral Precept. under no pretense, willingly by to  
Whole character

Violations

1. Weakening the moral restraints of man
2. Exciting evil passions  
Imagination. Appetites. Passions.

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Reputation comprehends the opinion of others

Concerning us.

Moral Precept. Not to be injured except for adequate causes.

Excludes.

1. Causelessly giving publicity
2. Drawing general conclusions from

Particular bad motives

- 3. Assigning unnecessary bad motives
- 4. Ridicule & mimicry

Includes.

- 1. Promote ends of public justice
- 2. Protect the innocent
- 3. For the good of the offender himself
- 4. We need not maintain former intimacy.

These laws apply with additional force to the  
Historian & to the Press.

Law of Parents

Beneficial Arrangements

- 1. Mankind incapable of becoming parents till age of maturity
- 2. Love of off spring
- 3. Children are endowed with disposition to obey.
- 4. The family the nursery of the State
- 5. The power of example

If each parent prefers the happiness of the other,  
And both, the happiness of their children to their  
Own and the wife is submissive to the husband, it  
Is attended with force and the conviction that  
Submission is both dignified & graceful.

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<u>Relation</u>	Superiority	Inferiority.
	Right of the Parent	To command
	Right of the Child	To Obey
	Rights & Duty based on love.	

Duty of Parents

- 1. Maintenance      What kind?
- 2. Education. Physical. (food, exercise, labor)  
Intellectual & compulsive & capable to be directed & enlarged.  
Moral. Teach thou religious sentiments which  
the parent believes accord with the Will of God.

<u>Violations</u>	Mother	Father
	Rights of Parents. Commensurate with duties. Comfort the Child.	
	Duration of Rights. Infancy. Minority by law Control exercised on more & more liberal principles	
	Relation of teacher to pupils.	Superiority.      Inferiority
	Duty of teacher Authority exercised for pupil's benefit	

Law of Children

Duties

- 1. Obedience      Nature      Violations
- 2. Reverence
- 3. Maintenance when necessary

Rights of Children Maintenance. Authority.

Duration of duties & rights

Duties of Pupils. Obedience. Respect. & Reverence

Benevolence (Active) (Do our neighbor good)

General Obligations (We are to be instruments of happiness to others)

1. Constitution of Dependence

Benevolence a duty irrespective of the character of others

Virtues called into exercise by vices & miseries of others

Hence our constitution is adaptable to the perfecting of our Morals.

2. Scriptures. Be merciful as your Father in heaven is merciful.

1. His Perfection. Our Powers.

2. Character of recipient

3. Relation of recipient

4. Highest type of virtue

5. Virtue

6. Forgiveness

What is the limit of Christian Benevolence?

Obligations.

Unhappy. Physical conditions.

Laws Labor

Benevolence to co-operate with laws of our being.

Recipient

Benefactor

Objections to the ordinary forms of Benevolence

1. Provision for poor by poor laws

2. Voluntary associations

When objectionable, when beneficial

Unhappy from Intellectual Conditions

All have a right to a certain amount of Knowledge

Principle. If too poor to obtain knowledge assistance should be given on the same principle as to the unhappy from physical condition.

Wicked.

Unhappy. Benevolence

Wicked. Moral detestation.

Laws Labor to reclaim

1. By personal kindness & instruction

2. Included the truths of Scripture

Binding upon every one to the whole race.

Injurious.

I. Individual upon an individual

Unhappy Pity

Wicked. Moral detestation.

Moral wrong. Reclaim him.

Injury to us. Forgive.

Teaching of Scriptures

Tendency of Benevolence

Tendency of Retaliation.  
II. Individuals upon society  
Society has a right to take such measure  
as will secure its prevention in future.  
Seek to reclaim the defender

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III. Society upon Society  
The duty of society receiving an  
Injury is the same as that of an  
Individual receiving an injury.  
Wars. Are contrary to the revealed law of God  
War is a calamitous remedy for evil,  
As seen.  
1. From its miseries.  
2. From its Expense  
3. From its effects.  
How redress grievances!  
Prevention. Just, measured & Benevolent conduct.  
Injury done. Affect to the conscience  
Failure. Suffer the wrong  
Objection that such a course is not honorable.  
Answer  
Continues grievance. appeal to Moral principle  
How prevent foreign aggression!  
Law causes of. Love of plunder & glory.  
Suppose aggression came. Suffer the injury.  
Retaliation hasn't prevented aggression.  
Every nation of Europe has been over run by  
foreign troops during the present century.  
Preventions. (under the law of Benevolence)  
Forgiveness of injuries, Active Benevolence.

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Mental Sciences.

Nature of Mental Science

Facts (Phenomena, Land)

Foundation. Expense. Observation. Induction.

Matter.

Extension.

Form.

Color.

Perfection.

Field. \_ Without.

Mind.

Thought.

Feeling.

Volition.

Consciousness.

Within.

Importance of Mental Science. This science has been  
comparatively neglected. Cause of this is

1. Its Nature. Within There are no cabinets or museums or philosophical instruments, charts or diagrams of Mental Actions or of thought & feeling - the absence of these means of illustration & proof at our command in the other sciences is one cause of its neglect.
  2. Practical tendencies of the age. An age of Action rather than of thought.
- Relation to the Sciences.

Ascending Series . Mineral. Plant  
Animal. Man. Mind.

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Creations of the Mind. Quantity. Number. Art. Language.

Practical Sciences. Theology. Medicine. Oratory. Education.  
Powers/Obedience

Personal Interest.

Ourselves. Sleep. Death. Conscience.

Education (More full.)

Powers.

We should cultivate all the various principles our nature, both speculated & actions in such a manner as to bring them to the highest perfection of which they are susceptible.

Consciousness of our defects first step towards improvement.

Defects.

1. Early instructions

Mental defects  
Inconvenient habits.

2. Professions of pursuits.

Milton says, "Execution is complete & generous only when it fits a man to perform justly, skillfully & magnanimously, all the affairs both public & private of war & peace."

Associations

Watch over the impressions & associations which the mind reviews in early youth & secure it if possible against prevailing errors & as far as possible to the side of Truth.

Most of our opinions are received on the authority of others A wise provision, But in consequences of it we receive a variety of prejudices.

Errors & truths become associated & are deeply rooted in our being. We should examine our opinions.

to unlearn error (Religious,  
Moral, Political)

Thus we secure the mind

1. From credulity (weak)
2. From skepticism (contracted)

In rejecting the error we are in danger of objecting the truths themselves: Hence the tendency from credulity to skepticism some things are necessary to secure against credulity & skepticism.



Assisted by a comprehensive survey  
of all our power

Objects of education

1. Associations Watch over
2. Metal Activities Habits
3. Curiosity Roofise (?) & Direct
4. Ingenuity & inventive Exercise
5. Speculation & observation Cultivate
6. Sensibilities Awaken then
7. Intellectual enjoyment Relish for it

These are but part of education

Defective Powers Especially cultivate

Accidental questions.

Public or private education

Ability of particular sciences  
& languages.

Objections to a systematic edu-  
cation.

1. Letters genius answer  
Originally of genius of little  
Value without rigor, liberality,  
& comprehensiveness
2. Does not promote happiness and  
All our powers cultivated does pro-  
Mote happiness.

Sir William Hamilton

“Considers the pre-eminent  
usefulness of Mental Science  
to be that it is the best gym-  
nastic of the mind

By it its best capacities are

Variouly & intensely evolved.

Energy is the mean by which

Our faculties are developed & a

Higher energy the end which

This development proposes.

The possession of truths is

Far less valuable than the

Development of the mind

In which they are deposited.

1. A sincere & devoted attach-  
ment to trust.
2. Power of distinguishing between  
tween original propensities &  
those resulting from local  
condition

Errors can obtain our con-  
sent only by our allian way with  
truths which we cannot re-  
nounce

Suppose all the preposes-  
sions of youth weer all on  
the side of truth – the under-  
standing in maturity  
would have merely to add  
the force of Philosophical  
convention to impressions  
equally delightful to the  
imagination & dear to the  
heart.

In proportion to the num-  
ber of accessory ideas  
grafted upon truth is the  
difficulty of freeing ourselves  
from their influence.

Example.

Romish church

Consciousness.

State or act of the  
mind by which  
it is cognizant  
of it own operation

Attention.

The power of the  
mind of directing its  
thoughts purposefully &  
voluntary to some one  
object to the exclusion  
of others.

Conception.

Gives an exact trans-  
script of an exter-  
nal object or men-  
tal state.

Not a faculty

Proofs

1 Involved in all Mental Acts

Involuntary.

2 Not psychologically or chronologically distinguished from the Mental Acts which it accompanies. But it can be distinguished logically.

Objects

1. Realities.
2. Primarily & directly. Mental states, mediately & indirectly external objects in direct relation to us.

Example. Strike the table. Movement(?), Resistance. Something resisting.

Not a faculty

Proofs

Involved in all Mental acts.

Voluntary.

Influence of practice upon Mechanical & Mental operations explained by rapidity of thought  
Can we attend to more than one thing  
At once!

Rapidity of thought

Objects

1. Mental States.
2. External objects.

Importance. Of the highest value. It goes far to make the difference between one mind & another in the realm of thought & intellectual greatness.

Helps in making our power obedient to the Will.

1. Healthy physical state.
2. Increase the power of the Will
3. Punctuality.
4. Use of the pen.

Not a faculty

Proof

Involved in all Mental acts.

Objects.

1. Mental States.
2. External objects.

Past & present. Actual & ideal

Conceptions.

1. Neither true nor false unless accompanied by belief.
2. Not always possibilities
3. Possibilities not always conceivable.
4. Inconceivable is impossible.
  1. When self contradictory.
  2. Where contradictory to the laws of thought.

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Unit Theory.

The mind is a unit.

The brain is a unit.

The mind in every act employs the whole brain.

Plurality Theory.

The mind is composed of faculties.

The Brain is composed of organs.

Each faculty operates only through its specific organs.

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Intellectual Powers.

II Presentative Voice

Office. Power of cognizing external objects

through the senses.

Presentative.

Intuitive.

Subjective.

Objective.

Me.

Not me.

Preceptive Process. Sensation. Recognition. As per-  
Taining to the organism. Ad distinct  
From the mind. Perception!

Qualities of Bodies.

Primary

Secondary

Essential – to existence of

Accidental

Matter

Objective.

Subjective.

Extension. Size. Density. Figures

As related to other  
bodies.

As related to our nervous  
organism.

Weight. hardness  
roughness. & c

Color sound of larr(?)

Resistance.

Sensation.

Organs of Senses Amount of direct information

Qualities of bodies.

Sense of Touch. Sympathetically & slowly.

Externality . Extensions. Form. Hardness.  
softness &c.

Sense of Light. Analytically & rapidity. Light.

Color. Extension. Form. Solidity. Externality.

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Sense of Hearing Darkness Alphabet of expression

Gives us direct knowledge of external  
objects, but affects the means of judging.

Number. Natural languages.

Power over the mind (deeper emotions  
create emotions)

Quality of bodies.

Taste. Chemical properties.

Smell. Chemical properties.

Receiving agent of the mind.

Perception (theories in regard to)

(Pluto)

Aristotle. All knowledge, through the senses.

Ideal theory

Dr. Reid's statement of facts.

1. Sensible species

1. Impressions

2. Phantasms

2. Sensation.

3. Intelligible Happiness.

3. Perception of the object which produces  
the emotion.

All these steps are equally  
Incomprehensible. Impression may be  
& doubtless is the physical cause  
or occasion of sensation, & sensa-  
tion the physical causes or occa-

sion of perception.  
Indeed we know nothing about  
it, except the steps.

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Another theory

In perception the mind leaves the  
Body & goes to the object perceived.  
Nothing can act but when & where it is."

Foundation.

1. Inattention to proper objects of Philosophy.
2. Applying the same maxim to phusi-  
Cal efficient causes.
3. The apprehension that are understand the correction  
Relative impulse & motion better than any  
Other physical fact

Causes.

Physical simply the antecedent or occasion  
Of an event.

Efficient, that without which the event could  
not have happiness.

Final cause, The First Great Cause. God himself.

Objects of our thoughts when we employ general  
terms.

Realists. An image of the common properties.

Conceptualist. Conception of the common properties.

Nominalist. Name only.

Deductions, from the representative images.

Are the images mind or matter?

1. Materialism. If they are matter & matter can  
act but upon matter, since they  
act upon mind then mind must  
be matter.

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2. Idealism. If they are spirit (or mind)  
how can they proceed from or  
resemble matter. Hence what  
evidence to they give of the  
natural world. (Berkeley).
3. Nihilism If we cognize external objects, only  
though the medium of representa-  
tive images, may we not cognize  
spiritual objects only through the me-  
dium of representative images?  
Hence what evidence do they give  
Of either mind or matter. (Hunt)
4. Egotism. If e cognize only images,  
what evidence have we of the ex-  
ilstence of anything but ourselves.

Condensed.

Perception.

Ideal Theory. Another theory. Foundation of these theories.

Causes. Physical. Efficient. Final

Objects of our thoughts in use of general terms.

Realists. Conceptualist. Amimalist.

Deductions from doctrine of representative images.

Materialism. Idealism. Nihilism. Egotism.

Dr. Reid statement of facts Impression, Sensation.

Perfection.

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II Representative Power.

1. Memory.

Mental reproduction.

Office, replaces in thought former

Sensations & perceptions.

Conceptions vary in definitiveness & clearness

Light. Hearing. Taste. Smell.

Importance. Gives us the past. Aids definition.

Laws.

By one conception rather the another?

Under what circumstances awakened.

Primary laws

Resemblance

Contrast.

Contiguity

Cause

Effect.

Secondary laws

Continuance of attention.

Kindness of feeling.

Frequency of repetition

Lapse of time.

Exclusiveness of association.

Original constitutional

Differences.

State of mind.

State of body

Professional habits.

Objective

Relation of thought to thought.

Subjective

Relation of thought to ourselves.

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Mental Recognition.

Conception of ourselves as perceiving.

Hence subjective as well as

objective.

Memory

Remembrance >all 3 Voluntary

Recollection

Power.

Exercise Power

Exercise Power

Qualities.

Susceptibility. Facility of acquiring.  
Retentiveness. Permanence of acquisition.  
Readiness. Quickness of recalling.  
Cultivative. Exercise. How? grasp it, connect it,  
resort to it.

Influence of happiness.  
Give us the pleasures of the past.  
Give us the sorrows of the past.  
Give us the past as it was.  
Blessed Boon!

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2. Imagination.

Office. Replaces in thought former sensations  
& perceptions & combines them according  
to the minds own ideal.

Presupposes Association. Conception, Abstractions.

Judgment. Taste.

The power of conceiving the ideal.

Outward manifestations. On what particular  
shape shall the assume.

this depends upon the endowment  
special to the individual

If he has the power of language.

If he has the power of language & rhythm

If he has the power of delineating form.

If he has the power of delineating color & form

Prose.

Poetry & Literature

Sculpture.

Painting.

Kinds.

Poetic

Power of forming individual pictures which  
may be represented to the  
senses.

Example.

Milton's Garden of  
Eden.

Raphael's Transfiguration.

Philosophical

The power of forming an ideal  
conception of some general truth.

Example.

Copernican formed a conception  
of the relation of the heavenly  
bodies which should explain their  
phenomenon.

At first an hypothesis.

Proved to be a fact.

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Newton, conceived this the motion of the heavenly bodies  
was subject to the law of gravitation.

At first an hypothesis or question put  
to nature.

Answer supposes to be negative for several  
years.

Proved to be a facts.

Pythagorean, conceived the squares on the side of a  
right angled triangle, equal to the squared of  
a hypotenuse.

First aa hypothesis

Proved to be fact.

Napoleon. Had an ideal conception of the cam-  
-paigns before a sword was drawn.

Columbus, had an ideal conception of a new continent.

Material Laws made available to the service of man.

Watt & fulton)

Steam. A locomotive power.

Electricity. Conveying thought.

Materials must be drawn from essential truths,  
the more thoroughly we are acquainted with known  
truths, the more easily shall we discern the unknown.

Newton was at an early age profoundly learned  
in Astrology. This guides his inquires.

Columbus was profoundly learned in Geogra-  
phy, this guided his inquiries.

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Relations to other Powers

<u>Perception</u>	<u>Conception</u>	<u>Memory</u>	<u>Judgment</u>	<u>Taste</u>	<u>Knowledge</u>
presents	represents	represents	relations	guides	Materials
Actual.	Actual & ideal	Actual	Actual		
present.	P.P. Future	Past			
		Rrecognized			

Use and Abuse. Mind. Orator All minds Spec-  
tation Observation

Errors Mistake its conceptions for realities.

Due culture therefore should not be set aside.

This would cut ourselves off & shut ourselves out  
from some of life's highest pleasures.

Ideal of excellence. Of what we might & ought to  
be, is necessary to high attainments  
in every profession.

Culture

Exercise it.

Create pictures of our own.

Study works of Art.

Study nature, not simply to copy, but  
for gathering materials.

Differences between.

Description & Creation.

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III Reflective Power (relations & Properties)

1. Synthetic Process or Generalization

Office Combines the several parts to  
Form a complex whole. (in chair)

Classification founded on appearances.

Individuals. Classes (red, yellow, blue) Colors

Generalization.

Individuals. Classes (negro, Indian) Man.

Elephant/Horse rabbit/rat Monkeys/Man

Packadermata Rodentia Mammalia

Birds fishes/reptiles insects/worms

Warm blooded. Vertebral. Animal.

Importance foundation of sciences.

Province & relation.

Abstraction Classification Generalization

Draw out appearances Scientific law

Conversion(?) property

Judgment.

Express agreement or disagreement .

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2, Analytics Process or Reasoning

Offices divide the comprehensible into its several parts.

Analysis. Individuals (ex. taste)

Reasoning. Proposition. (Man is mortal.)

Deductive. An analytic process.

Inductive. An analytic process.

Kinds.

Demonstrative. Founded on demonstration.

Materials. Necessary truths.

Modes. Direct. Indirect.

Conclusion. Definitions hypothetical.

and hence the conclusion  
is irresistible.

Probable. founded on probabilities.

Materials. Contingent truths

Sources of Evidence.

1. Testimony. Statement of facts.

Basis, our constitution.

Limits of belief.

2. Experiment. Uniformity of Nature.

Errors. How?

Under like circumstances.

3. Analogy. founded on resemblance.

Probabilities.

Counter Probabilities.

Values. A guide.

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Hypothesis

Conjectural – uncertain

Degrees if probabilities

Earth revolves on its axis

Theory

Not necessarily necessary uncertain

Proved to be a fact.



Elliptical orbits of planets. Proved to be a fact.  
Law of gravity, the central force of the system. Proved to be a fact.

Forms

Preposition .

Analysis. Subject. Objects. Predicate.

Characteristics.

(Quality Positives or negative character.  
*Quantity*) Comprehensiveness.

Kinds.

(Categorical Asserts or denies directly.  
Hypothetical.) Asserts or denies conditionally.

(Pure Asserts or denies without qualification.  
Model) Asserts or denies with qualifications.

Syllogism

Office, conclusion, manifest from the form.

Preposition. Major Minor. Conclusion.

Terms Major Minor Middle.

Basis Thing equal to the same thing equal  
To each other.

Inference. Mediate.

Laws. (5)

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Kinds.

Inductive. Parts to whole.

Deductive. Whole to parts.

Forms.

Analytics. first & conclusion Then reason.

Synthetics. First reason Then conclusion

Order of terms. Has reference to arrangements

Figured, (3 kinds)

Unfigured.

Foundations of Syllogism. Laws of thought.

1. Identity. Equivalence of whole to parts.

2. Contradiction. What is contrary is unthinkable.

3. Excluded Middle. Of two contradicting notions we  
Must think one or the other to be true.

4. Reason & consignment, one notion shall always depend  
upon another.

Value, test the soundness or unsoundness of arrangement.

Authority. Uniformity of Nature.

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IV Intuitive Power

Office conscious original idea

Time. Space. Cause.

Occasion of its action Perception Consciousness

Characteristics. External Internal  
Sense awakened in the mind.

Kinds.

Primary Truths Primary Ideas (conceived)  
Trust Existence  
Every event has a cause Cause.  
(Involve primary idea)

Primary Truths Basis of reasoning & experience

1. Personal existence.
2. Personal identity.
3. Existence of efficient causes.
4. Existence of material world.
5. Uniformity of Nature.
6. Reliability of Mental Powers.

Characteristics

1. Prior & necessary to experience.
2. Simple i.e. cannot be resolved.
3. Do not admit of proof.
4. Denial of them involves us in sharing.
5. Universally admired.
- 6.

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Primary Ideas

Space condition of being, as material existence.  
Art mind. Art matter. Art existence. Yet a reality.  
Logically. Chronologically.  
Prior to existence. Subsequent to existence.

Time condition of being as in action.  
Art mind. &c

Identity, that which institutes the individuality of an object.

Spiritual existence      organic, animates, internal existence      .inorganic & nature  
oneness & continuity of      Complex unity.      number & nature  
existence      Body & Life      of its particles.

Causes occasioned by change.  
Subjection

Beauty Simple ideas.      Objection  
Rights Simple ideas      Quality essential & absolute.  
Quality essential & absolute.

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Sensibilities

Office

Agreeable or disagreeable

Objects awaken the feelings are either god or evil.

Classification.

Simple Emotions      Affections      Desires  
Characteristics      Characteristics      Characteristics

<u>Objects.</u> Present possession		<u>Feeling</u> of satisfaction or dissatisfaction of the object.		<u>Objects</u> Absent hence involve the facts The good & agreeable. The evil & disagreeable.	
<u>Feeling.</u> enjoyment or suffering					
Forms of <u>joy or sorrow.</u>		<u>Wish</u> of good or evil to the object.		Forms of	
<u>Instinctive</u>	<u>Rational</u>	<u>Forms of Love or Hatred</u>		<u>Desire &amp; Aversion</u>	
Animal nature (Common to man & brutes)	Involve exercise of reflection. Joy or sorrow from or own	<u>Benevolent</u> Forms of Love Seek the good of the object.	<u>Malignant</u> forms of Hab. check the ill of the object.	<u>Physical</u>	<u>Mental.</u>
Cheerfulness or Melancholy	or other excellencies or Defi	Love of Kindred	Resentment Basis of	Wants of the <u>Body</u> Desire for food	Wants of <u>Mind</u> Desire for Happiness
Sorrow at the loss of friends.	Ludicrous	Love of Friends.	Envy	“ exertion	“ Knowledge
Sympathy	Enjoyment of New & Wonderful	“ Benefactor	Jealousy	“ Repose	“ Power (superiority possessing)
With sorrow or Happiness of other	Enjoyment of Beautiful & Sublime.	“ Home Country	Revenge	“	“ <u>Society</u> <u>Esteem.</u>
	Satisfaction from right conduct				
	Remorse from Wrong conduct.				

Laws of the Sensibilities

Enjoy.  
Suffer.

Love.  
Hate.

Desire.  
Aversion.

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Will

Office The minds power of determining – what it will do.

Elements. Evil Possible reasoning  
Motion Liberty selection  
Choice Deliberation  
Preference.

Volition  
Executive power of the mind.

Relation to the other Powers

Intellect.  
I think

Sensibilities.  
I feel

Will.  
I will.

Powers

Weak  
No fixed purpose. Controlled by circumstances. Easily persuaded. Easily led.

Differences

Strong  
Firm & inflexible, choice their cause & pursue it, differently  
Arouse them to renewed effort.

Joseph. (King of Spain)

Cultivated, amiable, of elegant tastes, a man of letters but lacking in strength of Will.

Napoleon

Difficulties insurmountable to other men, established wayer, institutions, armies, thrones, were swept away before his mighty Will.

How attained accustom ourselves to decide with promptness & act with energy until the habit of so doing is formed.

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Freedom of the will.

What is freedom

An organ or faculty is free  
When its or specific actions is not hindered.

What is freedom of the Will

Power of putting forth  
Just such solutions as we please

Presumptious in favor of freedom.

General conviction  
Our Moral Nature  
Consequences of Will not being free.

Direct argument in favor of freedom

The Will is free unless hindered in its appropriate action.

Strength of inclinations – no example

Source of inclinations – no example

There interference must be from without.

With my choices

or carrying out of my choices

Lack of choice

But not voluntary.

Act not voluntary

interference

then in our

Imagination

Freedom of Will.

not

Freedom of inclination.

The affection are not elements of the Will.

there may be a fixed connection between inclination & choice & yet the Will be free.

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Have we power to do what we are not intended to do?

Power

Ability

Inclination

Act

Power

Ability only. Yes

Will it be done!

No.

---

Actual Choices

not

Necessary Choices

Inclination is not a fixed quantity.

We are responsible for inclinations,

Opinions & views the lead to wrong.

Is the Will determined by the strongest motive?

The answer depends upon the meaning of

Strongest  
If " The prevailing motive.

Determined  
If " The particular direction,  
Yes

Are motives Cause

Cause can be applied to

Material & mechanical power

An apple falls.

Cause

Gravitation

Particular

Direction

Circumstances

Volitions Effect

Volition & intelligent aagents

The mind wills.

Cause

Mind itself.

particular

Direction

Motive.

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Relation to Theology

The power which God exerts  
Over the will.

Creator Sovereign  
Control (unlimited)

Plan.

Power which man exerts in  
his own Will.

dependence (absolute)  
Freedom only as consistent  
With this plan.

How reconciled!

God's entire control.

Man's entire freedom.

Both are fact.

Elements of the will. Motive. Choice. Volition.

Freedom " " " Choosing as we like and willing as we chose.

Causes

Powers

Moral

Truths

Will

Laws. Motives are  
derived from Nature

Can a man whose inclination to wrong, do right?

Providence Revelation

Must not confound

Such as

Power Inclination

Rewards Punishment

Inclination is not a fixed quantity.

Love of god in Christ

May be modified by

Grace

Ourselves

"Creates a clean heart  
renews a right spirit.

Knowledge Reflection Healthy

How is grace obtained?

Moral State.

Promise

"Ye shall receive"

"Ask"

"I will in no wise cast  
out"

"Him that cometh to me."

Page 87 blank

American Revelation

Immediate Causes.

Tyrannical Governors.  
Navigation Acts.  
Nullification of Charter.  
Despotic Governor General with fixed salary.  
Creation of Judges, dependent on will of King.  
Taxation without representation (Stamp Act) (Tea).  
Quartering of Armed troops.  
Boston Post Bill.  
Suspensions of Trial by Jury.

Acts of Resistance.

Declaration of rights (address to George III, Petition to Parliament.  
Refusal to buy Stamps.  
Overthrow of tea in Boston Harbor.  
Non-importation agreement.  
Collection of Warlike stores.

Progress (1775.)

Battles of Lexington & Concord.  
Taking of Ticonderoga & Crown Point.  
Battle of Bunker Hill.  
Washington appointed Commander in chief.  
Unsuccessful invasion of Canada.

1776.

Evacuation of Boston by British.  
Taking New York “ “  
Capture of Trenton “ Americans.  
Declaration of Independence

1777.

Victory at Princeton.  
Arrival of LaFayette.  
Victory of Saratoga (Surrender of Burgoyne).  
Defeat at Savannah.

1778.

Recognition of Independence of U. S. by France.  
Victory of Monmouth.  
Defeat at Tamarack.

1779.

Burning of towns in Connecticut & Virginia.

1780.

Loss of South Carolina  
Treason of Arnold

Treaty of Peace

Taxation & foreign loans

Sept. 3<sup>rd</sup>. 1783.

1781

Depot at Guilford Court House

Victories at Eutaw Springs & Yorktown (surrender of Cornwallis)

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French Revolution

Elements of old form of Government.

Monarchy. Nobility. Third Estate - Church.  
Legislation.

Causes of French Revolution.

Character of Monarchy.  
Distinction of Classes.  
Oppression of Third Estate or Commoners.  
Corruption of Clergy.  
Contests between King & Parliament.

Spark which ignited three elements.

Intelligence  
The Reformation was the parent of it.

Immediate causes

Financial depression.  
Assembling of States General.

Progress

Organization of States National Assembly.

Military Acts.

Capture of the Bastille  
Formation of National guard.  
Emigration of Nobility.  
Mob at Versailles  
Removal of King & assembly to Paris  
Arming of Emigrants  
Escape & return of the King.  
Adoption of Constitution.  
Revolutionary Clubs.

Deliberative Acts.

Appropriation of  
Church property.  
Issuing of assignat.  
Illegality of imports.  
Consolidation of publican  
debt.  
Territorial divisions.  
Formation of new con-  
stitution.

Dissolution of National Assembly

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Legislative Assembly Oct 14<sup>th</sup> 1781

April 20<sup>th</sup> 1792 Declaration of was against Austria.  
June 20<sup>th</sup> " Attack upon the Tuileries  
Aug 10<sup>th</sup> " " " " "  
" 14<sup>th</sup> " Imprisonment of Royal Family  
Sept 20<sup>th</sup> " Massacre of Prisoners.  
" 16<sup>th</sup> " Dissolution. Sept 16<sup>th</sup> 1792

Consummation.

Sept 18<sup>th</sup> 1792 National Convention  
" 20<sup>th</sup> " Overthrow of Monarchy.

Nov 6<sup>th</sup> “ Victory of J.  
Dec 10<sup>th</sup> “ Trial of Louis XVI  
Jan 23<sup>rd</sup> 1793 Execution of Louis XVI

**Rest of the School Book is Blank** (about 100 pages)

Found among the blank pages this poem on very white paper...(Mary Pindell);

(Untitled Poem – have not found the source)

When the silken bonds that fettered our youth  
An severed by fates imperious drew  
And the bonds that bound our young hearts truth  
Shall wither away like a leaf on the tree  
Oh! when shall we turn all desolate now  
The magical touch the lost bliss to restore  
Alas tis in vain the heart injured once  
May throb ‘till it break but never feel more  
Tho wild oak may spring from a desolate rock  
And shed o’er its barrenness investist perfume  
So the tree that has felt the lightening shock  
May stand and the ivy around it may bloom  
So the heart injured once the oak may remain  
But the flowers of life can never bloom m  
ore.