

BULLETIN

OF THOMAS PAINE FRIENDS

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VOLUME 17 NUMBER 4

WINTER 2016 - 2017



In this issue instead of printing a short excerpt from a writing by Paine, we print "A Brief Chronology." It came from the late Florence Stapleton. She did not construct it nor did she know who had.

A Brief Chronology of THOMAS PAINE

January 29, 1737 – June 8, 1809

- 1737 Thomas Pain(e) born January 29 in Thetford, Norfolk, England to Joseph and Frances Cocke Pain(e).
- 1750 At age 13, young Pain(e) apprenticed to father to learn trade of stay-making.
- 1753 Tries to run away to sea, on ship *Terrible* commanded by Captain Death, but prevented by father. A year or two later, Paine does take ship for a short enlistment on another merchant vessel.
- 1757 Practices trade of stay-making in a London shop and attends lectures about Newtonian astronomy; acquainted with scientists Scott and Ferguson.
- 1759 Opens shop as master stay-maker in Sandwich, Kent. Marries Mary Lambert, who dies a year later.
- 1762 Enters customs service as unattached officer (gauger of brewers' casks), at Alford, Lancashire.
- 1764 Receives appointment as officer of customs.
- 1765 Dismissed from position (in August) for stamping without inspecting.
- 1766 In London, teaches English at an academy operated by Mr. Noble, and also does preaching.
- 1768 Reappointed to excise service, district of Lewes, Sussex.
- 1771 Marries Elizabeth Ollive (in March), daughter of a tradesman.
- 1772 Writes *Case of the Officers of Excise*, his earliest known prose composition and first important pamphlet.
- 1773 Solicits Oliver Goldsmith's aid in getting cause of excisemen before Parliament, which ignores the petition.
- 1774 Discharged from excise service (for absences, while petitioning Parliament). Secures legal separation from wife. Arrives in America (November 30), bearing letter of introduction from Benjamin Franklin.
- 1775 Becomes editor of Robert Aitken's *Pennsylvania Magazine*. Anti-slavery essay, *African Slavery in America*, published in *Pennsylvania Journal*, is attributed to Paine, who receives praise for it from Dr. Benjamin Rush, a leading abolitionist. Also anticipates *Declaration of Independence* in his essay, *A Serious Thought*, in which he also rebukes Britain and America for the slave trade and slave holding (in *Pennsylvania Journal*, October 18, 1775, signed "Humanus.")
- 1776 Publishes *Common Sense* (January 9-10). Enlists and serves as aide-de-camp to General Nathanael Greene, and sees action at Fort Lee NJ. Publishes *The Forester's Letters* (April-May) and expands *Common Sense*. Produces *American Crisis I* (first of 16 *Crisis Papers*) December 19, 1776. *Crisis I* (its famous opening lines: *These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country; but he that stands it now, deserves the thanks of man and woman...*) is read to troops and is a morale-builder that helps the Americans to win the battle of Trenton NJ on Christmas day, December 25, 1776.
- 1777 Writes *Crisis II* and *Crisis III*. Congress appoints Paine its Secretary to Committee on Foreign Affairs and appoints him to help commissioners for an Indian treaty. He produces *Crisis IV* (opens with, *Those who expect to reap the blessings of freedom, must, like men, undergo the fatigues of supporting it.* And near the close, states, *We fight not to enslave, but to set a country free, and to make room upon the earth for honest men to live in.*)
- 1778 Produces *Crisis V* (March), *Supernumerary I* (June), *Crisis VI* (October) and *Crisis VII* (November).
- 1779 Paine resigns as Foreign Affairs Secretary as result of Silas Deane affair (in which Paine is eventually exonerated). He is appointed Clerk of the Pennsylvania Assembly.
- 1780 Writes *Crisis VIII* (February) and *Crisis IX* (June). University of Pennsylvania confers honorary degree. Publishes *Crisis Extraordinary*, and essay *Public Good*, which refutes Virginia's claims to western lands. Contributes three hundred dollars toward establishment of the Bank of Pennsylvania.

Continued on page 6

IN THIS ISSUE			
<i>A Brief Chronology of Thomas Paine</i>	1	<i>Thomas Paine Birthday Celebrations</i>	3
Acknowledgments and Announcements	2	<i>Erasure of Public Memory</i> , by Richard Robyn	4
President's Message, from Edward Dodson	3	<i>Noted</i>	8

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A Short Mission Statement

The Mission of Thomas Paine Friends, Inc., is to encourage people to learn about and from Thomas Paine, his times and philosophy so that they may be inspired to participate in public affairs reflective of the spirit of Paine's life, thought and ideals.

To Know Paine, Read Him
 Florence Stapleton -- Thomas Paine Chronicler

Some Websites and Blogs

thomas-paine-friends.org --Our TPF website is maintained by Ed Dodson. Anyone advocating for Paine can send Paine-related news to: **edod08034@comcast.net** .

facebook.com/thomaspainefriends?ref=br_tf --Facebook page of TPF. Enter discussions here.

religionpaine.org --Maurice Bisheff maintains this site of several essays and seminar pieces by him and James Tepper, about Paine's religious and philosophical views.

valorww2.com --This site, maintained by Victor Madeson, contains many articles about Paine, including Common Sense Clubs, Societies of Political Inquiry, plus other subjects.

cooperativeindividualism.org --The School for Cooperative Individualism, Director, Edward J. Dodson, contains a large archive of articles about Paine. Also, summary of the life of Henry George and list of courses at the Henry George Schools.

historyisonourside.wordpress.com --Frances Chiu's blog has excerpts of writings of 18th century and later authors, such as James Murray, Richard Price, certainly Thomas Paine, with relation to current political, social, cultural conditions.

algerblog.blogspot.com --Blogger Algernon D'Amassa writes on a range of subjects, such as Paine's life, ideas, and influence, plus Zen Buddhism, politics, environment, arts, and more.

floridaveteransforcommonsense.org --In Sarasota FL, it sponsors an annual Paine birthday, as well as many human rights, peace and justice forums. TPF members Gene Jones and Mike Burns are president and vice president.

thomaspainesociety.org --Website of Thomas Paine Society, Pasadena CA. A Research Library is a major facility of TPS; see the website for details of its use and how to donate publications.

thomaspainesocietyuk.org.uk --This Thomas Paine Society in England publishes articles about liberal-progressive thinkers and movements in its Journal of Radical History.

rjlindsey.com --One-man show, "Thomas Paine, Voice of the American Revolution," by TPF member, Robert J. Lindsey. He has a new show, "Benjamin Franklin: Stories of Revolution".

thelifeofthomaspaine.org --Ian Ruskin performs his Paine monologue at many locations. News of the film schedule on PBS, plus related events, at the website.

commonsensesociety.com --This Society organizes many international forums and workshops, including in the U. S.

facebook.com/pages/Fort-Lee-Common-Sense-Society/199545953428717 --Fort Lee NJ Common Sense Society is preparing to raise a new Paine statue in 2017.

thomaspaine.org --Thomas Paine National Historical Association, New Rochelle NY.

kenburchell.blogspot.com --The Thomas Paine Review posts recent publications and news on Paine and related subjects.

www.thomas-paine-friends.org
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President's Message

I sincerely wish I could express in this message optimism that as a society we are moving in a constructive direction, that we have come to understand why there is so much discontent and conflict in the world. I imagine that you shared with me a moment of exuberance (seemingly rational at the time) when the Berlin Wall came down and the Soviet system of state-socialism imploded without bringing on a third world war. Everything seemed for a few brief years possible.

The reason our problems have only worsened is not that people have stopped caring or stopped trying. The reason is that the efforts fail to reach systemic causes. Nearly five decades have come and gone since I first began to study the writings of Thomas Paine. I was fortunate to have had a history teacher in high school who was a great admirer of Paine. He sent me to the school library to read *Rights Of Man* and write a report on the book. Paine became my guide in a life-long quest for understanding. Paine sought to identify first principles, then

fought to elevate public discourse in defense of those principles. Paine attacked privilege in all its forms, arguing the case for true equality of opportunity.

While our membership remains small, we have reason to be hopeful. The new film portrayal of Thomas Paine by Ian Ruskin provides us with a great opportunity to stimulate discussion of Paine's contributions to political, social and economic ideals. As the year progresses, I know I will be heartened to read in the *Bulletin* about what our members are doing to spread the message of *Common Sense*. As Paine believed, "It is not in numbers, but in unity, that our great strength lies; yet our present numbers are sufficient to repel the force of all the world." And, so, we must continue to do whatever we are able to do, knowing our efforts are contributing to the prospects for a better world.

Best wishes to everyone for a safe, healthy and individually rewarding 2017.

---Ed Dodson

THOMAS PAINE BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS 2017



ALLENTOWN PA---Veterans for Peace, Thomas Paine Chapter--*from Victor Madeson, TPF vice president and VFP member* ~ **Wednesday, January 18th at Noon**, showing of Ian Ruskin's film, *To Begin the World Over Again: The Life of Thomas Paine*, at Active Life Center (former Senior Center), 1633 West Elm St, Allentown, PA 18102. For Active Life members, \$2, for non-members, \$4. Lunch available if requested the day before. Victor Madeson will follow up the film with Q & A, and he notes that Paine was a veteran himself, a "winter soldier" during the 1776 campaigns in New Jersey, and a national inspiration. www.lvactivelife.org / **610-437-3700 / 610-504-3937**

AMHERST MA---TPF members in Massachusetts--*from TPF secretary, Martha Spiegelman* ~ **Sunday, January 29th, 2 - 4 pm**. Celebrate the 280th birthday of Thomas Paine, Jones Library, 43 Amity Street. Screening of the new film, *To Begin the World Over Again: The Life of Thomas Paine*, written and performed by Ian Ruskin, directed by Haskel Wexler, narrated by Elliott Gould, discussion to follow. Plus music and birthday cake. Free, open to the public. More information at: **413-253-7934 / spiegelmanmartha@gmail.com**

FORT LEE NJ---Historical Society and Office of Cultural & Heritage Affairs---*organizer of event is Tom Meyers of the Common Sense Society* ~ **Friday, January 27th, 7 pm**.

Celebrate patriot Thomas Paine's birthday at the Fort Lee Museum, 1588 Palisade Ave at Monument Park. Fort Lee is where Paine served with General Washington's Army in 1776 and where he started to write *The American Crisis*. Thomas Paine (Ken Miller) and period music troubadour Thaddeus MacGregor will be on hand and there will be cake to celebrate the birthday. Admission is free but space is limited, so reserve now at: **201- 693-2763** or www.thefortleehistoricalociety.org/upcomingevents.html

PASADENA CA---Thomas Paine Society--*from TPS website* ~ The Headstrong Evening Club, **Sunday, January 29th, 7 pm-10 pm**. At the Castle Green, 99 S. Raymond Ave, Pasadena, CA 91105, recreate Thomas Paine's 18th century haunt in England, the White Hart Inn. Topic: *Equality and Justice For The Few: What Happened?* Ian Ruskin as Thomas Paine, Dale Reynolds as Thomas Jefferson and other guests from America's early days, three women portrayed by Amy Simon, Ellen Snortland and Dianne Williams. Includes: light fare, wine, ale, non-alcoholic drinks, and an opportunity to experience history. For TPS members, and seniors, \$30 each, for non-members, \$35, buy tickets in advance at www.thomaspainesociety.org/event. Find out more at: info@thomaspainesociety.org / **626-796-4529**

SARASOTA FL---Florida Veterans for Common Sense---*from Gene Jones, TPF member and president of FLVCS* ~ Paine Birthday and Annual Paine Award, **Saturday, January 28th, 6:00 to 9:30 pm**. Please join us at our annual dinner and celebration as we honor Thomas Paine and Florida Veterans for Common Sense---our goal is to have the largest Thomas Paine Birthday Party in the country to honor Paine's legacy, and the proceeds from the party will go to help veterans. Cost: \$60.00 each, Venue: The Renaissance, 1816 9th St. West, Bradenton FL 34205. Tickets at: www.floridaveteransforcommonsense.org, also, reservations and more information at, FLVeterans@aol.com / **941-349-5131**. Full course dinner, cash bar, dancing, souvenir photos, Thomas Paine Award, 50/50 raffle, door prizes & more! 280th Birthday of Thomas Paine!

Continued on page 7, *Thomas Paine Birthday*

Erasure of Public Memory: The Strange Case of Tom Paine in Washington DC

by Richard Robyn

This article is the second in a series of three. The first instalment was in volume 17, number 3, Fall 2016. The series is an abridgment of Professor Robyn's paper presented in 2012 at the Iona College Symposium on Thomas Paine. One section, titled *Paine's Life* in the original, is omitted by the Bulletin. We continue here with the next section.



Paine's return to America and visit to the new capital

Plainly looking for an opportunity to return to America, Paine wrote to his old Revolutionary War comrade-in-arms Thomas Jefferson, then newly elected President of the United States and taking up residence in the President's House in the new capital of the republic.

Jefferson replied with an invitation to return to the country Paine helped to found.

When Paine had left America in 1787 following the revolution, he was famous, successful and revered as one of the key Founding Fathers of the new Republic. When he returned less than twenty years later, however, he was a much older man, crippled by his time in prison, and facing a very different public.

In fact, he returned to a hornet's nest of partisan political sniping. The America of 1802 was in the early stages of the Second Great Awakening of religious fervor. It was also a time of great political partisanship that saw the first serious divisions into parties, the Federalists versus the Republicans, culminating in 1800 in one of the most contentious elections in American history, with Jefferson and the Republicans triumphing over Adams and the Federalists.

The Age of Reason gave enough excuse for the religiously devout to hate him. The Federalists also attacked him for his ideas of government, for his association with the French Revolution, and for his friendship with President Jefferson.

Also still fresh in the minds of the public was his *Letter to Washington*, published six years before his return. While in prison in Paris, Paine had pleaded for assistance from the then-US Ambassador Gouverneur Morris and had written to his old friend George Washington, then serving his first term as the first president of the United States. No help was forthcoming, for reasons that are still not completely clear. In his bitterness for what he saw as a betrayal of their friendship, he had turned on Washington. Following his release from prison, he composed an incendiary open letter to the then-president.

Thus the stage was set for a contentious visit to the nation's capital. Jefferson apparently was aware of this possibility even before Paine's arrival. Although presumably the President's House was large enough to accommodate a visitor, the president apparently decided against that and sent an aide to secure quarters in a nearby hotel. At least one historian⁸ records that hotel residents refused to remain if Paine stayed there and only

the intercession of the president's aide and the fact that Paine was to register under an assumed name assuaged their fears.

Paine visited the Federal City from November 1802 to February 1803. He stayed at "Lovell's Hotel," described by Craig Nelson as "the only hotel in the Federal City"⁹ at the time. During the three months he stayed in Washington, Paine was a guest of President Jefferson in the White House. He likely wanted a job in the administration¹⁰ but Jefferson thought he was a bit too controversial in his opinions and held him off. Eventually Paine left and went to New York, where he died a few years later, in 1809.

However brief Paine's stay in Washington DC, the experience formed a critical part of his later life. It also reveals much about the young America and its warring factions and the kind of culture wars that resonate even to this day. Paine's visit formed what Jefferson historian Dumas Malone called the "first cause célèbre of Jefferson's administration."¹¹ It was not made easier by Paine's inability to stay out of political debates of the day. Far from being a silent witness to national political events, in his brief stay in Washington Paine jumped in with enthusiasm, perhaps a bit too much for the tricky times in which he had landed. He wrote a series of open letters that were published in the *National Intelligencer*, the leading newspaper of the new capital, that excoriated the Federalists in general and Adams in particular. In return, the Federalist press lambasted him and Jefferson. As one wrote in a Federalist newspaper about Paine coming to Washington, "he dines at the public table and, as a show, is as profitable to Lovell as an Ourang Outang, for many strangers who come to the city feel a curiosity to see the creature."¹²

Where did Paine stay?

With my students, I have attempted to pin down precisely where Thomas Paine stayed when he was in Washington. Where was "Lovell's Hotel"?

Lovell's has long disappeared into obscurity. William Lovell was apparently part of a small but hearty group of entrepreneurs, from shopkeepers to hoteliers, who braved the tough conditions of the early days of the new capital and attempted to make a go of their enterprises. While plans for a growing capital were big, and plainly there would be needs of newly arriving members of

Continued on page 5, *Public Memory and Paine*

Footnote numbers continue following from the numbers in Part 1

8 John Keane, *Tom Paine: A Political Life* (New York: Grove Press, 2003), 467.

9 Craig Nelson, *Thomas Paine*, 306.

10 *Ibid.*, 307.

11 Dumas Malone, *Jefferson the President: First Term 1801-1805* (Boston: Little, Brown and Co, 1970), 194.

12 David Freeman Hawke, *Paine* (New York: W.W. Norton, 1974), 360.

...*Public Memory and Paine, from page 4*

the government and their families and staffs, conditions for businesses were rough. According to one of the leading eighteenth century historians of the early days of the city, Wilhelmus Bogart Bryan, it was much more frequent to see failed enterprises on the auction block for sale than for them to make a thriving business that would last for many years.

Early hotels often grew out of taverns and boarding houses (also called "ordinaries"). Bryan's survey¹³ of the hotels in Washington around the time of Paine's arrival confirms that Lovell's was one of the earliest. But it was by no means the first hotel in Washington D.C. It might have been among the first and at that time the only hotel in the area of the President's House, but it was not the only one in the entire city. At that time, two virtually separate hamlets were growing up in the city, one in the area of the chief executive's residence and the other near the newly built Capitol building.¹⁴

Old copies of the *National Intelligencer* in the Library of Congress give some clues as to where Lovell's might have been located. An ad that first appeared in the November 3, 1802, issue of the *National Intelligencer* and submitted by one William Lovell announced that a "Union Tavern and Washington Hotel" had just opened. The hotel was described as on Pennsylvania Avenue, "first home east of the President's and one mile from the Capitol." Lovell adds reassuringly that the avenue has "pavement all the way."¹⁵

Bryan's history of the early capital confirms this and provides some detail:

*The erection of a building that came into use as a rival tavern to the Little Hotel on F Street, was begun by William Lovell in June, 1800, in the square to the south. It was located on the north side of Pennsylvania Avenue between 14th and 15th streets, and adjoining the alley on the west. The place was known as the Union Tavern and Washington Hotel, and also as Lovell's Tavern.*¹⁵

*... Farther west on [Pennsylvania] avenue at Nos. 1417-1423 was the two-story and attic hotel of William Lovell.*¹⁶

This block of the city, between 14th and 15th Streets and noted on early maps as "Square 225," is now the location of two present-day hotels, The Hotel W (formerly the Hotel Washington) and The Willard Hotel. As my students and I discovered by walking the block, however, the present-day numbering system doesn't correspond exactly to the numbers that Bryan pointed out existed at the time, and there is no "alley" that bisects the block. Where were numbers 1417-1423 Pennsylvania Avenue?

Unfortunately, the histories of both the contemporary hotels, as detailed as they are, especially in the case of The Willard with an illustrated history¹⁷ and its informative exhibition in its rear lobby area, only go back as far as the early days of the modern hotels in the middle of the nineteenth century. They couldn't help us to locate the tavern-hotel that existed there in 1802.

Perhaps maps would help. As we discovered by visiting the excellent resources of the Library of Congress Map Division, the earliest maps of Washington DC were surveyors' tracts that blocked out the streets, broad avenues and public buildings of the city as it was being formed. In fact, as Geography and Map Reference Specialist Ed Redmond related (2007 email correspondence and later discussion), the record shows that private buildings such as hotels and homes did not appear on

maps of Washington until mid-nineteenth century, too late for the brief career of William Lovell and his hotel and tavern.

However, a further searching through the maps in the collection revealed one that has proved useful: Artemus Harmon's (1931) "Historical Map of the City of Washington, View of the City and Location of the Houses in the Year 1801-02." This map, apparently drawn up many years later from descriptions of residents of the time, is large and indicates private buildings as well as public ones. It also shows one building in the middle of the Pennsylvania Avenue side of block 225, precisely the possible location of Lovell's.

From the research we conducted during the spring semester of 2008 on our Paine Project, therefore, we could confidently say that the old Lovell's Hotel in which Thomas Paine resided during his stay in Washington DC was on the present-day property of The Willard, specifically the premises of the Occidental Restaurant.

My students helped in general in some of the research, although mostly contributing helpful suggestions in discussions over the general direction of the "Paine Project," as we came to label it. One student, however, eagerly took on more research footwork, especially as I felt we needed to confirm ownership of the Lovell's Hotel. This student, Steven Scerbovski, made several forays into the musty records of deed ownership at the National Archives and the DC Recorder of Deeds. At first nearly discouraged by the state of the records, which are indeed musty and with rather misleading bibliographic records and indexing, Steven stuck with the work in true historian fashion. He confirmed that William Lovell did indeed purchase the property for the hotel and that it was indeed deeded on May 21, 1800, although this is a full year before Bryan fixes it. In addition, an interesting side note is that Lovell purchased it from James Hoban, the architect of the White House, among other iconic buildings in Washington. Another interesting outcome of this research is finding that the property was in fact rented from Hoban and not bought outright.

It was here in November of 1802 that one of the signal figures of the Age of Enlightenment and a prime motivating force behind the American Revolution, Thomas Paine, rode in a carriage from his landing point in Baltimore. It was here he stayed for three months, and made his forays into the rough world of early Washington, DC.

One can imagine that it was rough going physically for the unfinished streets and rude furnishings of a capital city in the making, at that point little more than a frontier town being carved out of the Maryland and Virginia tidewater country. Paine must have picked over muddy and rutted streets as he walked to the President's House for his meetings and dinners with his old friend Thomas Jefferson.

Continued on page 7, *Public Memory and Paine*

13 Wilhelmus Bogart Bryan, "Hotels of Washington Prior to 1814" (*Records of the Columbia Historical Society* 7, 1904), 82-88.

14 Keane, *Tom Paine*, 467.

15 Wilhelmus Bogart Bryan, *A History of the National Capital from its Foundation Through the Period of the Adoption of the Organic Act* (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1914-16), 344.

16 *Ibid.*, 517.

17 Richard Wallace Carr and Marie Pinak Carr, *The Willard Hotel: An Illustrated History* (Washington, DC: Dicmar Publishing, 2005).



...A Brief Chronology of Thomas Paine, from page 1

- 1781** Accompanies Colonel John Laurens, on Laurens' request, and at Paine's own expense, to France on diplomatic mission.
- 1782** Publishes *Crisis X* (March) and *Crisis XI* (May), *Supernumerary Crisis* (June), *Letter to Abbe Raynal* and *Crisis XII* (October).
- 1783** Publishes *Crisis XIII* (April) and *Supernumerary Crisis* (December).
- 1784** State of New York presents Paine with a farm at New Rochelle NY.
- 1785** Paine works on his design of a single-arch iron bridge; also invents a smokeless candle.
- 1786** Writes *Dissertation on Government, the Affairs of the Bank*; also, *Paper Money*, which supports the Bank of North America.
- 1787** Takes bridge proposal and design to France to the Academy of Sciences. Writes *Prospects on the Rubicon*.
- 1788** Returns to England to promote his bridge, and to visit his parents. Visits former wife; continues to support her. Meets Charles Fox, Lord Landsdowne and Edmund Burke.
- 1790** Receives key to Bastille, in France, from the Marquis de Lafayette, for presentation to George Washington.
- 1791** Publishes *Rights of Man, part 1*, Paine's democratic-republican reply to Edmund Burke's denunciation of the French Revolution. Also writes *A Republican Manifesto*, in which Paine denounces monarchy - as he had done in *Common Sense* and in *Rights of Man*.
- 1792** Writes *part 2* of *Rights of Man* and *Letter Addressed to the Addressers*. Returns to France, takes seat in National Convention to which he was elected as a member from Calais. Paine is one of the four major writers of a Constitution for the Republic of France.
- 1793** As a member of the National Convention (January 1793), Paine urges banishment, not death, of Louis XVI and family. Paine is not heeded, even though he states the view that the Republic should abolish monarchy but spare the life of the man. Paine's plea is clearly the general idea to eliminate capital punishment.
- 1793** Writes *The Age of Reason, part 1*. Paine is arrested and imprisoned in November in Luxembourg Prison, a political prison in Paris. His transgressions presumably are his moderation regarding Louis XVI and his determination for a written French constitution. He continues his writing while in prison.
- 1793** After 11 months in prison and without the intercession of the American President, George Washington, or the Ambassador to France, Gouverneur Morris, Paine is at last released, in November, from Luxembourg Prison through the good offices of the new Ambassador to France, James Monroe.
- 1794 et seq.** Paine returns to the National Convention, in spite of previous difficulties there. Paine continues to be known as "the republican" among Irish, English other European patriots and republicans living in Paris. Paine also writes numerous letters and essays espousing republican values.
- 1795** Publishes *Dissertation on First Principles of Government*, and *The Age of Reason, part 2*.
- 1797** Publishes *Agrarian Justice*, his treatise on social welfare proposals, continuing his ideas in *Rights of Man, part 2*.
- 1800** Writes *Maritime Compact*, consisting of 10 articles proposing an Association of Nations that shall remain neutral during armed conflict between any other warring nations.
- 1802** Returns to America, resides off and on at his farm in New Rochelle NY and in New York City.
- 1804** Writes *To the French Inhabitants of Louisiana*, a rebuke for asking for continuation of the slave trade in the Louisiana territory.
- 1805** Moves to New York City permanently.
- 1809** Dies in New York City, June 8, 1809. His remains were buried on his farm in New Rochelle. The burial site was ill-tended, however.
- 1819** Paine's remains were removed by the English 18th-19th century democrat, William Cobbett, with others, in a plan to give Paine a fitting burial in England and to use the occasion of the re-burial to garner support for a democratic-and-worker movement among the British. The scheme to re-bury Paine's remains did not materialize and his remains became lost.
- 1839** The first Thomas Paine memorial in this country was erected near the site of Paine's neglected original burial site in New Rochelle NY, through the efforts of New York liberal publisher Gilbert Vale, who also wrote the first fair-minded biography of Paine. With renowned sculptor James Frazee, Vale raised donated funds for an impressive marble pylon, engraved with Paine's words, near the burial site. Later, in 1889, a bronze bust of Paine fashioned by Wilson MacDonald, and funded by the newly formed Thomas Paine Historical Association, was placed at the top of the marble pylon. This monument continues to have attraction for admirers of the great patriot-author-political philosopher.



ACTIVISTS FOR THOMAS PAINE

Add your name to the Thomas Paine Friends network and news exchange.

- YES, I will join Thomas Paine Friends, Inc. Annual dues, \$10. Member benefit is *BULLETIN of Thomas Paine Friends*.
- YES, I will work on THOMAS PAINE DAY in my state.
- YES, I want to work on a project of Thomas Paine Friends. Please contact me.
- YES, I want to participate in and suggest activities related to public recognition of Thomas Paine.
- YES, I want my Paine organization / group / project listed in the *BULLETIN*.
- YES, I have news of Paine activities to post in the *BULLETIN*; or a short article (about 1,000 words) for the *BULLETIN*.
- YES, I want to receive the *BULLETIN* ~ suggested donation of \$10, to cover costs of four issues per year.

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To Know Paine, Read Him ~ Florence Stapleton, Thomas Paine Chronicler

...Public Memory and Paine, from page 5

But it was also a rough world for the political infighting that was then a part of the Washington scene. Politics on the grand national scale visited itself onto the small world of the frontier capital. Almost certainly as a result of this, other than his visits to the President's House or to the *National Intelligencer*, Paine apparently ventured out infrequently. He was seldom a part of the budding social scene of Washington.

Richard Robyn is Associate Professor of Political Science at Kent State University, Ohio, and director of its Washington Program in National Issues. He received his PhD from Kent State. He teaches courses on American politics and international organizations. His research interests are public memory, nationalism, identity issues, and the European Union. He has published in numerous journals on these topics. His recent book is *The Changing Face of European Identity*.

CONTINUED IN THE NEXT ISSUE OF THE *BULLETIN*, PART 3: *Public Memory and Amnesia and Thomas Paine*

...Thomas Paine Birthday, from page 3

SAUK CITY WI--- Free Congregation of Sauk County---from website ~ 165th *PAINESFEST*, Sunday, January 15th, 10 am, at the historic Meeting House, 307 Polk St. Amos Moses and Doug Brown present a banquet of Americana music (warning: may contain political content!), and a potluck meal follows the music. We believe our *PAINESFEST* is the longest running commemoration of Paine's life. Free and open to the public. A Unitarian Universalist Fellowship--"Free thought in religion since 1852." All are welcome, regardless of race, creed, color, religious affiliation, gender expression or sexual persuasion. More information at: www.freecongregation.org / www.amosroeb.com / 608-643-3131 / free_congregation@frontier.com .

AND, ANOTHER -- EASY -- WAY TO RECOGNIZE THOMAS PAINE'S BIRTHDAY

BOB WALSH, A FOUNDING TPF MEMBER AND A PAST-PRESIDENT, urges us to a writing campaign, each in his/her own words, to initiate the idea -- and ultimately, the physical reality - of a Thomas Paine national monument, possibly for Washington DC. Coming up to Paine's birthday, January 29, Walsh asks every advocate for Paine -- individuals as well as organizations -- to write letters to major news outlets to give notice that there should be a national monument to Paine, a principal founder of the nation.

Richard Robyn's articles in this *Bulletin*, and in the last

issue, raise the question: **Why isn't there a national Paine monument?** Robyn's articles provide valuable writing points for letters to go to the media. If there is a bundle of letters arriving at the media, perhaps one or more reporters or commentators might take up the cause of a Thomas Paine national monument. Walsh suggests a few top newspapers: *New York Times*, *Washington Post*, *Los Angeles Times*, *USA Today*, so many more. And if nothing else, at least we may have kindled a new awareness of the visionary writer-patriot-political philosopher-humanitarian.





*Independence Is My Happiness...
My Country Is The World,
My Religion Is To Do Good
Rights of Man, part 2, 1792*

BULLETIN

NEWSLETTER OF, BY, FOR THOMAS PAINE FRIENDS, INC.

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WINTER 2016 - 2017

MEMBERSHIPS AND RENEWALS

THE DATE ON THE MAIL LABEL ABOVE IS YOUR MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL DATE.
PLEASE RENEW IF YOUR RENEWAL DATE HAS PASSED. DUES ARE \$10 PER YEAR.
THE *BULLETIN* IS A MEMBERSHIP BENEFIT.



~ NOTED ~

HISTORIAN HARVEY J. KAYE (author of *Thomas Paine and the Promise of America*) sent his online article at: billmoyers.com/story/let-call-us-rebels/ --Below, a few lines from the article to spur on readers--

Let Them Call Us Rebels, We are the Heirs of Thomas Paine — as, in the US, we come to the Inauguration

“Let them call me rebel and welcome,” Paine wrote, “I feel no concern from it; but I should suffer the misery of devils, were I to make a whore of my soul by swearing allegiance to one whose character is that of a sottish, stupid, stubborn, worthless, brutish man.” The greatest journalist of the Revolution knew how to call out the enemy.....

Recall Paine’s observation: “Men who look upon themselves born to reign, and others to obey, soon grow insolent; selected from the rest of mankind their minds are early poisoned by importance; and the world they act in differs so materially from the world at large, that they have but little opportunity of knowing its true interests, and when they succeed to the government are frequently the most ignorant and unfit of any throughout the dominions.” *Read the full article at the billmoyers.com website (listed above).*

ED DODSON, TPF President and avid farmer of the online literature, sent two items marking the success of *Common Sense*.

I. A few lines from JSTOR DAILY - daily.jstor.org/how-thomas-paine-marketed-the-revolution/ HOW THOMAS PAINE MARKETED THE REVOLUTION, by Peter Feuerherd, January 10, 2017

His views on independence were characterized by an anti-establishment, anti-religious fervor that was radical for its day. His no-nonsense writing style proved persuasive....

Compared to other pamphleteers of his day, Paine used few long words and preferred short sentences. Paine’s response to colonial loyalists minced few words. “Britain is the parent country, say some. Then the more shame upon her conduct. Even brutes do not devour their young; nor savages make war upon their families.” Another thing that made *Common Sense* so

accessible was that it sold for a shilling.

Cited: “The Common Style of *Common Sense*” by Sigelman, Martindale and McKenzie, in: *Computers and the Humanities*, vol. 30, no. 5, pp 373-79, Springer // “Thomas Paine and the Making of *Common Sense*,” by Craig Nelson, in: *New England Review*, 2006, pp 228-30, Middlebury College Publications

[Go to the Sigelman *et al.* detailed study to see the highly significant difference in the use of large words and long sentences in 14 other writers of pre-revolutionary pamphlets vs. Paine.] *Read the full article at the JStor website.*

II. A few lines from CONSTITUTION DAILY

blog.constitutioncenter.org/2017/01/thomas-paine-the-original-publishing-viral-superstar-2/ THOMAS PAINE: THE ORIGINAL PUBLISHING VIRAL SUPERSTAR, by National Constitution Center Staff

On January 10, 1776, the publication of Thomas Paine’s *Common Sense* became the first viral mass communications event in America, an event so big that it still rivals today’s blockbuster movies and books....

An estimated 20 percent of colonists owned the revolutionary

booklet. In current-day sales, that would amount to sales of 60 million, not including overseas sales. Only a handful of books have sold more than 60 million copies in the past two centuries, and those books had the benefit of modern publishing outlets and promotion. *Read the full article at Constitution Daily website.*