

RS#11: Reform Movements – Documents

Station 1: Temperance

Source A: "The Wife's Lament. A New Temperance Song," by Archibald Scott (n.d. 19th Century)

Source: <http://www.loc.gov/item/amss.sb40562b>

My Connor was loving, gentle and kind,
The proudest of mortals was I in his love,
While nature's sweet graces adorn'd his mind,
Bright angels seem'd smiling on us from above.

CHORUS.

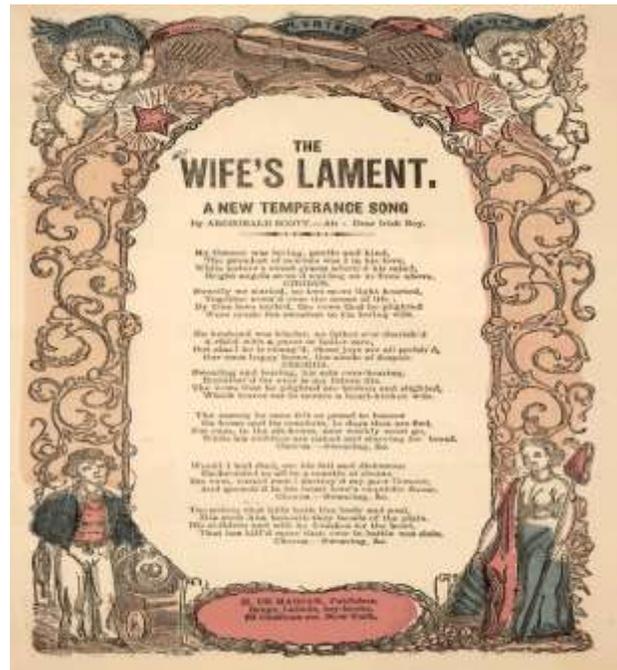
Sweetly we started, no two more light hearted,
Together cross'd over the ocean of life;
By true love united, the vows that he plighted
Were music the sweetest to his loving wife.

No husband was kinder, no father e'er cherish'd
A child with a purer or holier care,
But alas! he is chang'd, those joys are all perish'd,
Our once happy home, the abode of despair.

CHORUS.

Swearing and tearing, his acts over-bearing.
Embitter'd for ever is my future life.
The vows that he plighted are broken and slighted,
Which leaves me to mourn a heart-broken wife.

The money he once felt so proud to bestow
On home and its comforts, in days that are fled,



For rum, in the ale house, now weekly must go,
While his children are naked and starving for bread.

Chorus.--Swearing, &c.

Would I had died, ere his fall and dishonour
Enshrouded us all in a mantle of shame,
Ere ruin, cursed ruin! destroy'd my poor Connor,
And quench'd in his heart love's exquisite flame.

Chorus.--Swearing, &c.

The poison that kills both the body and soul,
Has sunk him beneath they beasts of the plain.
His children and wife he forsakes for the bowl,
That has kill'd more than ever in battle was slain.

Chorus.--Swearing, &c.

Station 1: Temperance

Source B: **The Drunkards Progress: From the First Glass to the Grave**, Currier and Ives, 1846



- Step 1: A glass with a friend.
- Step 2: A glass to keep the cold out.
- Step 3: A glass too much.
- Step 4: Drunk and riotous.
- Step 5: The summit attained Jolly companions A confirmed drunkard.
- Step 6: Poverty and Disease.
- Step 7: Forsaken by friends.
- Step 8: Desperation and Crime.
- Step 9: Death by Suicide.

Source: Library of Congress, <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/cph/3b50000/3b53000/3b53100/3b53131r.jpg>

RS#11: Reform Movements – Documents

Station 2: Education

Source A: *Twelfth Annual Report to the Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education*, Horace Mann, 1846

...Now surely nothing but universal education can counterwork this tendency to the domination of capital and the servility of labor. If one class possesses all the wealth and the education, while the residue of society is ignorant and poor, it matters not by what name the relation between them may be called: the latter, in fact and in truth, will be the servile dependents and subjects of the former. But, if education be equally diffused, it will draw property after it by the strongest of all attractions; for such a thing never did happen, and never can happen, as that an intelligent and practical body of men should be permanently poor. Property and labor in different classes are essentially antagonistic; but property and labor in the same class are essentially fraternal. The people of Massachusetts have, in some degree, appreciated the truth that the unexampled prosperity of the State -- its comfort, its competence, its general intelligence and virtue -- is attributable to the education, more or less perfect, which all its people have received; but are they sensible of a fact equally important, — namely, that it is to this same education that two-thirds of the people are indebted for not being to-day the vassals of as severe a tyranny, in the form of capital, as the lower classes of Europe are bound to in any form of brute force? Education then, beyond all other devices of human origin, is the great equalizer of the conditions of men...

Source: Horace Mann (Annual Report of the Board of Education by the Massachusetts Board of Education) available from <http://books.google.com/books?id=TZEXAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA73&dq=the+twelfth+annual+report+horace+mann+1844&hl=en&sa=X&ei=R-VUr7qK7aj4AOk94GgBA&ved=0CEMQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=the%20twelfth%20annual%20report%20horace%20mann%201844&f=false>, accessed 9 October 2013.

Source B: “Employment of Female Teachers,” *The Eighth Annual Report*, Horace Mann, 1844

One of the most extraordinary changes which have taken place in our schools, during the last seven years, consists in the great proportionate increase in the number of female teachers employed...

This change in public sentiment, in regard to the employment of female teachers, I believe to be in accordance with the dictates of the soundest philosophy. Is not woman destined to conduct the rising generation, of both sexes, at least through all the primary stages of education? Has not the Author of nature preadapted her, by constitution, and faculty, and temperament, for this noble work? What station of beneficent labor can she aspire to, more honorable, or more congenial to every pure and generous impulse?

Source: Horace Mann (Annual Report of the Board of Education by the Massachusetts Board of Education) available from http://books.google.com/books?id=BGA0AQAMAAJ&dq=the+eighth+annual+report+horace+mann+1844&source=gbks_navlinks_s

RS#11: Reform Movements – Documents

Station 3: Woman's Rights

Source A: Excerpt from *Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions*, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Women's Rights Convention, Seneca Falls, New York 1848

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men and women are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. Whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of those who suffer from it to refuse allegiance to it, and to insist upon the institution of a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to affect their safety and happiness.

...The history of mankind is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations on the part of man toward woman, having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over her. ...

Having deprived her of this first right as a citizen, the elective franchise, thereby leaving her without representation in the halls of legislation, he has oppressed her on all sides.

He has taken from her all right in property, even to the wages she earns.

... In the covenant of marriage, she is compelled to promise obedience to her husband, he becoming, to all intents and purposes, her master—the law giving him power to deprive her of her liberty and to administer chastisement....

He has denied her the facilities for obtaining a thorough education, all colleges being closed against her.

He allows her in church, as well as state, but a subordinate position...

He has usurped the prerogative of Jehovah himself, claiming it as his right to assign for her a sphere of action, when that belongs to her conscience and to her God.

He has endeavored, in every way that he could, to destroy her confidence in her own powers, to lessen her self-respect, and to make her willing to lead a dependent and abject life.

...We shall use every instrumentality within our power to affect our object. We shall employ agents, circulate tracts, petition the state and national legislatures, and endeavor to enlist the pulpit and the press in our behalf. We hope this Convention will be followed by a series of conventions embracing every part of the country.

Station 3: Woman's Rights

Source B: Excerpt from *Disappointment is the Lot of Women*, a speech by Lucy Stone, Women's Rights Convention, Seneca Falls, New York 1848

From the first years to which my memory stretches, I have been a disappointed woman. When, with my brothers, I reached forth after the sources of knowledge, I was reproved with "It isn't fit for you; it doesn't belong to women." Then there was but one college in the world where women were admitted, and that was in Brazil. I would have found my way there, but by the time I was prepared to go, one was opened in the young State of Ohio—the first in the United States where women and Negroes could enjoy opportunities with white men. I was disappointed when I came to seek a profession worthy an immortal being—every employment was closed to me, except those of the teacher, the seamstress, and the housekeeper. In education, in marriage, in religion, in everything, disappointment is the lot of woman. It shall be the business of my life to deepen this disappointment in every woman's heart until she bows down to it no longer. I wish that women, instead of being walking showcases, instead of begging of their fathers and brothers the latest and gayest new bonnet, would ask of them their rights.

RS#11: Reform Movements – Documents

Station 4: Workers' Rights

Source A: Poem, "The Factory Bell," Published in *the Factory Girl's Garland*, 1844

The Factory Bell

Sisters, haste, the bell is tolling,
Soon will close the dreadful gate;
Then, alas! We must go strolling,
Through the counting room, too late.

Now the sun is upward climbing,
And the breakfast hour has come;
Ding, dong, ding, the bell is chiming,
Hasten, sisters, hasten home.

Quickly now we take our ration,
For the bell will babble soon;
Each must hurry to her station,
There to toil till weary noon.

Mid-day sun is heaven is shining,
Merrily now the clear bell rings,
And the grateful hour of dining
To us weary sisters brings.

Now we give a welcome greeting
To these viands cooked so well;
Horror! Oh! Not half done eating -
Rattle, rattle goes the bell.

Sol behind the hills descend,
Upwards throws his ruby light;
Ding dong ding, - our toil is ended,
Joyous bell, good night, good night.

Station 4: Workers' Rights

Source B: Children's Strike from *The Intelligencer* Newspaper, Paterson, New Jersey Wednesday 11 August 1835

This article is from the owners' point of view.

The Strike—Our town has been in a state of considerable excitement during the last four or five weeks, in consequence of the strike of some of the mill boys for the eleven hour system. Every mill in town has been standing still during all this time, and from present appearances there is no prospect of a speedy settlement of the difficulties between the employers and the employed. The great length to which this “turnout” has now extended, is mainly to be attributed to the impertinent and unjustifiable interference of some persons connected with the Trades Union in Newark and New York, who have made it their business to visit this place for the express purpose of urging the children by the inflammatory speeches to continue their present strike....Not content with this, they have attempted to enlist the sympathies of the citizens of other places in behalf of the *poor* children and their parents, by making statements which are notoriously false and none more so than those contained in the lackadaisical report of the Committee from Newark....Whether this committee themselves really believe what they have written is now of little consequence, but we undertake to say that grosser libels have seldom been uttered against any set of men than contained in their report against the mill owners in this town.

Station 4: Workers' Rights

Source C: Children's Strike from the *New York Working Man's Advocate* circa August 1835

This article is from the strikers' point of view

The Turnout at Paterson—The turnout at Paterson is general. Men and Women, and children, to the amount of several thousands are idle and we trust in the name of every thing that is good, that they will remain so rather than again submit the infants, whatever they may agree to with respect to the men and women, to more than eleven hours labor a day.

But it is astonishing to think that the employers at Paterson are so determined in their tyranny as to keep their mills in idleness the best part of a month rather than relieve the poor children from almost unbearable toil? Can it be that any portion of the citizens of Paterson uphold them to their cruel obstinacy?...

It is well known that the extensive Cotton Manufactories are in operation at Paterson, and that the protection rendered them by the Government has enabled the owners to amass large fortunes. These manufacturers necessarily employ several hundreds of men, women, and children to keep them in operation. Hitherto this large number of "bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh," have been obliged to be pent up in these close rooms, at hard labor, thirteen and a half hours out of every twenty four! Such a scene of toil is hard enough for men in the full vigour of life, but for children of eight years and upwards, and for delicate females, an early tomb assuredly awaits them."