

NEW-YORK  
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E. D. North, Esq.

% Charles Scribner's Sons,

743 Broadway,

New York,

N.Y.



I shall have to return to N. Y. after lecture; and if you  
are going to have a lecture, please send me one of your  
little local time-slides  
of trains.

122 East 19<sup>th</sup> St.

April 21/93

My dear Mr North:

I can give a lecture  
at Summit on Thursday  
evening May 4, or on  
Friday evening May 5,  
if desired. I enclose

one of my lists. I  
advise you to choose one  
of the three which I  
have marked with red  
pencil. Sincerely yours,

John Fiske.



### III. THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Extemporaneous talks on some of the characters, scenes and situations of the War for Independence, illustrated wherever necessary with wall maps. They can be arranged in various ways and in shorter or longer courses, but the following arrangement is recommended:

1. CAUSES OF THE REVOLUTION.
  2. FROM LONG ISLAND TO PRINCETON.
  3. BURGOYNE'S INVASION OF NEW YORK.
  4. BRANDYWINE, GERMANTOWN AND SARATOGA.
  5. BENEDICT ARNOLD'S TREASON.
  6. FROM KING'S MOUNTAIN TO YORKTOWN.
- N. B. No. 5 is one of the most popular of all these lectures.

### IV. HISTORY OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Extemporaneous talks for schools, not given as public lectures. The subject requires from four to six lectures.

### V. THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

Extemporaneous talks, either for schools or for the public.

1. THE VINLAND VOYAGES.
2. CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, } illustrated by wall maps.
3. AMERICUS VESPUCIUS, }

## MR. JOHN FISKE'S LECTURES.

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### I. New Course for 1893. Six Lectures on AMERICAN BEGINNINGS.

1. SPAIN AND FRANCE IN THE NEW WORLD.
2. ENGLAND'S FIRST COLONY: THE OLD DOMINION.
3. THE LORDS PROPRIETARY AND THEIR DOMAINS. (Maryland, the Carolinas, etc.)
4. NEW NETHERLAND AND PENN'S WOODS.
5. THEOCRACY AND FEDERATION IN NEW ENGLAND.
6. **Columbus, Vespucius and the Ancient Geographers.**  
Special centennial lecture, extemporaneous and illustrated with curious and interesting wall maps made expressly for Mr. Fiske.

### II. SCENES AND CHARACTERS IN AMERICAN HISTORY. — Nine Lectures.

A very popular course which has been given in many parts of the United States with remarkable success.

1. **THOMAS HUTCHINSON, LAST ROYAL GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS.**  
A study of the career of a patriotic and high-minded Tory in the earlier period of the American Revolution.



2. CHARLES LEE, THE SOLDIER OF FORTUNE.

Sketch of the character and career of this eccentric personage, based upon original documents published by the New York Historical Society.

3. ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

Sketch of his services in preparing for the Federal Convention, in securing the adoption of the Constitution and in organizing the new system of administration. His alliance between government and capitalists; its merits and its dangers.

4. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Some account of the formative influences that moulded his career. In type he was not a French iconoclast but a liberal English squire, and his Gallicism was only skin deep. His work as a legislative reformer. Fundamental distinction between the Hamiltonian and Jeffersonian conceptions of government.

5. JAMES MADISON.

A sketch of Madison's services in the framing of the Federal Constitution and in securing its adoption. Explanation of his attitude as leader of the Opposition in Congress. Estimate of his place in American History.

6. ANDREW JACKSON, FRONTIERSMAN AND SOLDIER.

The early settlement of the West by mountaineers from the Alleghanies, and its influence upon the development of American democracy. Illustrations in Jackson's career down to 1820.

7. ANDREW JACKSON AND AMERICAN DEMOCRACY SIXTY YEARS AGO.

The Martin Chuzzlewit period in American Society. Jackson as president. The Spoils System, the Nullifiers and the Bank. Dangers of unbridled democracy and Cæsarism. Jackson's real services.

8. "TIPPECANOE, AND TYLER TOO."

Giving an account of the origin of the Whig party in a coalition of Northern National Republicans (Adams, Clay; Webster somewhat independently) with Southern advocates of State sovereignty (Tyler, Bell, Stephens; Calhoun sometimes assisting), for the purpose of overthrowing the Democrats (Jackson, Van Buren, Benton, Blair). The ill-yoked alliance failed to prevent Van Buren's election to the Presidency in 1836, but his able administration was wrecked by the financial crisis of 1837. Causes of that great panic. It has usually been ascribed to Jackson's violent measures with the Bank. These may have aggravated the evil, but the chief cause was reckless speculation consequent upon the sudden building of railroads and impetus thus given to growth of the West. Martin Chuzzlewit's Eden. The cry for paternal government. Uproarious campaign of 1840. Harrison's death leaves open the field for a battle between Tyler and Clay. Second war over Bank and Tariff, ending in total defeat of the Whigs. Texas question comes into the foreground. The advocates of State sovereignty, coalescing with Democratic party, overcome the Jacksonian element in it, defeat Van Buren's nomination in 1844, and elect Polk to the Presidency. The Democratic party of Pierce and Buchanan was very different in opinions, motives and temper from the Democratic party of Jackson and Van Buren. The displaced Jacksonian element went partly to strengthen the Free Soil and Republican parties, as instanced imperfectly in Benton, more completely in the Blairs. Importance of this element in preserving the Union in 1861.

9. DANIEL WEBSTER AND THE SENTIMENT OF UNION.

Giving a sketch of the career of Daniel Webster, as lawyer, orator and statesman, with especial reference to his connection with the growth of national sentiment in the United States, and the important influence which he exerted thereon, as variously exemplified in the decision of the Dartmouth College case, in his historical orations, in his great speeches in the Senate, and in his relations with the political parties of his day.

N. B. Shorter courses can be made by omitting some of the above. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 9 will serve very well as single lectures. Nos. 4 and 5 need to be preceded by No. 3; and Nos. 6 and 7 ought not to be separated from each other.