

# The Silence Dogood Essays

By Benjamin Franklin

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# Table of Contents

|   |  |
|---|--|
| The "Silence Dogood" Essays .....   |  |
| April 2, 1722 [No. 1] To the Author of the New-England Courant. ....  |  |
| April 16, 1722 [No. 2] To the Author of the New-England Courant. ....   |  |
| April 30, 1722 [No. 3] To the Author of the New-England Courant. ....   |  |
| May 14, 1722 [No. 4] An sum etiam nunc vel Graecè loqui vel Latinè docendus? Cicero. To the Author of the New-England Courant. ....   |  |
| May 28, 1722 [No. 5] Mulier Mulieri magis congruet. Ter. To the Author of the New-England Courant. ....   |  |
| June 11, 1722 [No. 6] Quem Dies videt veniens Superbum, Hunc Dies vidit fugiens jacentem. Seneca. To the Author of the New-England Courant. ....  |  |
| June 25, 1722 [No. 7] Give me the Muse, whose generous Force, Impatient of the Reins, Pursues an unattempted Course, Breaks all the Criticks Iron Chains. Watts. To the Author of the New-England Courant. .... |  |
| July 9, 1722 [No. 8] To the Author of the New-England Courant. ....   |  |
| July 23, 1722 [No. 9] Corruptio optimi est pessima. To the Author of the New-England Courant. ....  |  |
| August 13, 1722 [No. 10] Optimè societas hominum servabitur. Cic. To the Author of the New-England Courant. ....  |  |
| August 20, 1722 [No. 11] Neque licitum interea est meam amicam visere. To the Author of the New-England Courant. ....   |  |
| September 10, 1722 [No. 12] Quod est in cordi sobrii, est in ore ebrii. To the Author of the New-England Courant. ....  |  |
| September 24, 1722 [No. 13] To the Author of the New-England Courant. ....  |  |
| October 8, 1722 [No. 14] Earum causarum quantum quaeque valeat, videamus. Cicero. To the Author of the New-England Courant. ....  |  |



## The "Silence Dogood" Essays

Benjamin Franklin was sixteen years old and working as an apprentice in the Boston print shop of his older brother James when, in April 1722, he began writing a series of essays to be published in the *New-England Courant* (which his brother published) under the pseudonym of "Silence Dogood." In his *Autobiography*, Benjamin remembered slipping these essays, written in disguised handwriting, under the door of the *Courant's* office; he assumed (probably correctly) that James would refuse to print an essay from him if he simply asked or submitted it under his own name. James published the essays, which became very popular among the newspaper's readers. Benjamin kept his authorship of the series a secret, even from his brother, until after he finished writing them in October 1722, at which point James printed an advertisement asking for "Silence Dogood" to come forth. Benjamin confessed that he was the author, which seems to have annoyed his older brother. It was not too long after that that Benjamin left his brother's shop--breaking his apprenticeship--and moved to Philadelphia.

The Silence Dogood essays are written in the persona of a middle-aged woman, but the title character is very clearly indebted to Mr. Spectator, the avatar of Addison and Steele's *Spectator* series, published a decade earlier. It is testimony to how widely influential the *Spectator* was that even in colonial America, teenaged boys were reading it and taking it as a model for their own writing. In the *Autobiography*, Franklin remembers how much he loved the *Spectator*, and how he first came across it at the age of sixteen: "*an odd volume of the Spectator fell into my hands. This was a publication I had never seen. I bought the volume, and read it again and again. I was enchanted with it, thought the style excellent, and wished it were in my power to imitate it. With this view I selected some of the papers, made short summaries of the sense of each period, and put them for a few days aside. I then, without looking at the book, endeavoured to restore the essays to their true form, and to express each thought at length, as it was in the original, employing the most appropriate words that occurred to my mind. I afterwards compared my Spectator with the original; I perceived some faults, which I corrected.*" If the *Spectator* gave Franklin a model for his prose style, so too did it give him a persona to inhabit; the "Silence" in Silence Dogood's name clearly alludes to the taciturn Mr. Spectator as invented by Addison and Steele. The surname "Dogood" also alludes to a famous writer, in this case a colonial writer: the prolific Boston cleric Cotton Mather, whose 1710 collection *Bonifacius: or, Essays to Do Good*, advocating the reader to undertake charitable works, Franklin also remembered as a book that had a great impact on him as a young man. The startling thing about the Silence Dogood essays (in addition to the fact that they were written by a sixteen-year-old), is that Franklin adopts the persona of a *woman*, a persona that enables him adopt, but also gently mock, the kinds of sentiments expressed by authority figures like Mather. Franklin would continue to use personae, male and female, throughout his career, the most famous of these being the Poor Richard of his *Almanack*. And there's a sense in which the "Benjamin Franklin" of the *Autobiography* and of history was also a persona, a role that Franklin played on the public stage of the trans-Atlantic world.

There were fourteen Silence Dogood essays in all, published every two weeks in the pages of the *New England Courant*, for which, as we have seen, James Franklin was the publisher. The *New England Courant* was the first independently-published newspaper in colonial America; that is, it operated independently of government authority. So much so that the colonial government in Massachusetts frequently attempted to censor the newspaper and jailed James Franklin several times when he published articles that were thought to defame public officials (Cotton Mather, for example). During these periods,

Benjamin was listed as the official publisher of the newspaper. It was finally closed for good in 1726. Benjamin had long since moved on, and was at this point finishing a stint as a journeyman printer in London and preparing to return to Philadelphia, where he opened a print shop of his own.

## April 2, 1722 [No. 1] To the Author of the *New-England Courant* .

Sir,

It may not be improper in the first place to inform your Readers, that I intend once a Fortnight, <sup>fortnight</sup> to present them, by the Help of this Paper, with a short Epistle, <sup>epistle</sup>, which I presume will add somewhat to their Entertainment.

And since it is observed, that the Generality of People, now a days, are unwilling either to commend or dispraise, <sup>dispraise</sup> what they read, until they are in some measure informed who or what the Author of it is, whether he be *poor* or *rich* , *old* or *young* , a *Schollar* or a *Leather Apron Man* , <sup>leatherapron</sup> , &c, <sup>etc</sup> and give their Opinion of the Performance, according to the Knowledge which they have of the Author's Circumstances, it may not be amiss to begin with a short Account of my past Life and present Condition, that the Reader may not be at a Loss to judge whether or no, <sup>whether</sup> my Lucubrations, <sup>lucubrations</sup> are worth his reading.

At the time of my Birth, my Parents were on Ship-board in their Way from London to N. England, <sup>nengland</sup> . My Entrance into this troublesome World was attended with the Death of my Father, a Misfortune, which tho' I was not then capable of knowing, I shall never be able to forget; for as he, poor Man, stood upon the Deck rejoicing at my Birth, a merciless Wave entred the Ship, and in one Moment carry'd him beyond Reprieve. Thus, was the *first Day* which I saw, the *last* that was seen by my Father; and thus was my disconsolate, <sup>disconsolate</sup> Mother at once made both a *Parent* and a *Widow* .

When we arrived at Boston (which was not long after) I was put to Nurse in a Country Place, at a small Distance from the Town, where I went to School, and past my Infancy and Childhood in Vanity and Idleness, until I was bound out Apprentice, <sup>apprentice</sup> , that I might no longer be a Charge to my Indigent, <sup>indigent</sup> Mother, who was put to hard Shifts for a Living.

My Master was a Country Minister, a pious good-natur'd young Man, and a Batchelor: he labour'd with all his Might to instil vertuous and godly Principles into my tender Soul, well knowing that it was the most suitable Time to make deep and lasting Impressions on the Mind, while it was yet untainted with Vice, free and unbiass'd. He endeavour'd that I might be instructed in all that Knowledge and Learning which is necessary for our Sex, and deny'd me no Accomplishment that could possibly be attained in a Country Place; such as all Sorts of Needle-Work, Writing, Arithmetick, &c. and observing that I took a more than ordinary Delight in reading ingenious Books, <sup>literacy</sup> , he gave me the free Use of his Library, which tho' it was but small, yet it was well chose, to inform the Understanding rightly, and enable the Mind to frame great and noble Ideas.

Before I had liv'd quite two Years with this Reverend Gentleman, my indulgent Mother departed this Life, leaving me as it were by my self, having no Relation on Earth within my Knowledge.

I will not abuse your Patience with a tedious Recital of all the frivolous Accidents of my Life, that happened from this Time until I arrived to Years of Discretion, <sup>discretion</sup> , only inform you that I liv'd a chearful Country

Life, spending my leisure Time either in some innocent Diversion with the neighbouring Females, or in some shady Retirement, with the best of Company, *Books* . Thus I past away the Time with a Mixture of Profit and Pleasure, having no affliction but what was imaginary, and created in my own Fancy; as nothing is more common with us Women, than to be grieving for nothing, when we have nothing else to grieve for.

As I would not engross too much of your Paper at once, I will defer the Remainder of my Story until my next Letter; in the mean time desiring your Readers to exercise their Patience, and bear with my Humours now and then, because I shall trouble them but seldom. I am not insensible of the Impossibility of pleasing all, but I would not willingly displease any; and for those who will take Offence were, <sup>were</sup> none is intended, they are beneath the Notice of Your Humble Servant,

SILENCE DOGOOD.

## April 16, 1722 [No. 2] To the Author of the *New-England Courant* .

Sir,

Histories of Lives are seldom entertaining, unless they contain something either admirable or exemplar: And since there is little or nothing of this Nature in my own Adventures, I will not tire your Readers with tedious Particulars of no Consequence, but will briefly, and in as few Words as possible, relate the most material Occurrences of my Life, and according to my Promise, confine all to this Letter.

My Reverend master who had hitherto remained a Batchelor, (after much meditation on the Eighteenth verse of the Second Chapter of Genesis, <sup>genesis</sup>,) took up a Resolution to marry; and having made several unsuccessful fruitless Attempts on the more topping Sort of our Sex, <sup>topsex</sup>, and being tir'd with making troublesome Journeys and Visits to no Purpose, he began unexpectedly to cast a loving Eye upon Me, whom he had brought up cleverly to his Hand.

There is certainly scarce any Part of a Man's Life in which he appears more silly and ridiculous, than when he makes his first Onset in Courtship. The aukward Manner in which my Master first discover'd his Intentions, made me, in spite of my Reverence to his Person, burst out into an unmannerly Laughter: However, having ask'd his Pardon, and with much ado compos'd my Countenance, I promis'd him I would take his Proposal into serious Consideration, and speedily give him an Answer.

As he had been a great Benefactor (and in a Manner a Father to me) I could not well deny his Request, when I once perceived he was in earnest. Whether it was Love, or Gratitude, or Pride, or all Three that made me consent, I know not; but it is certain, he found it no hard Matter, by the Help of his Rhetorick, to conquer my Heart, and perswade me to marry him.

This unexpected Match was very astonishing to all the Country round about, and served to furnish them with Discourse for a long Time after; some approving it, others disliking it, as they were led by their various Fancies and Inclinations.

We lived happily together in the Heighth of conjugal Love and mutual Endearments, for near Seven Years, in which Time we added Two likely Girls and a Boy to the Family of the Dogoods: But alas! When my Sun was in its meridian Altitude, <sup>meridian</sup>, inexorable unrelenting Death, as if he had envy'd my Happiness and Tranquility, and resolv'd to make me entirely miserable by the Loss of so good an Husband, hastened his Flight to the Heavenly World, by a sudden unexpected Departure from this, <sup>thisworld</sup>.

I have now remained in a State of Widowhood for several Years, but it is a State I never much admir'd, and I am apt to fancy that I could be easily perswaded to marry again, provided I was sure of a good-humour'd, sober, agreeable Companion: But one, even with these few good Qualities, being hard to find, I have lately relinquish'd all Thoughts of that Nature.

At present I pass away my leisure Hours in Conversation, either with my honest Neighbour Rusticus and his Family, or with the ingenious Minister of our Town, who now lodges at my House, and by whose Assistance I intend now and then to beautify my Writings with a Sentence or two in the learned Languages,



which will not only be fashionable, and pleasing to those who do not understand it, but will likewise be very ornamental.

I shall conclude this with my own Character, which (one would think) I should be best able to give. *Know then* , That I am an Enemy to Vice, and a Friend to Vertue. I am one of an extensive Charity, and a great Forgiver of *private* Injuries: A hearty Lover of the Clergy and all good Men, and a mortal Enemy to arbitrary Government and unlimited Power. I am naturally very jealous for the Rights and Liberties of my Country; and the least appearance of an Incroachment on those invaluable Priviledges, is apt to make my Blood boil exceedingly. I have likewise a natural Inclination to observe and reprove the Faults of others, at which I have an excellent Faculty. I speak this by Way of Warning to all such whose Offences shall come under my Cognizance, for I never intend to wrap my Talent in a Napkin. To be brief; I am courteous and affable, good humour'd (unless I am first provok'd,) and handsome, and sometimes witty, but always, Sir, Your Friend and Humble Servant,

SILENCE DOGOOD.

## April 30, 1722 [No. 3] To the Author of the *New-England Courant* .

Sir.

It is undoubtedly the Duty of all Persons to serve the Country they live in, according to their Abilities; yet I sincerely acknowledge, that I have hitherto been very deficient in this Particular; whether it was for want of Will or Opportunity, I will not at present stand to determine: Let it suffice, that I now take up a Resolution, to do for the future all that *lies in my Way* for the Service of my Countrymen.

I have from my Youth been indefatigably, <sup>indefatigably</sup> studious to gain and treasure up in my Mind all useful and desirable Knowledge, especially such as tends to improve the Mind, and enlarge the Understanding: And as I have found it very beneficial to me, I am not without Hopes, that communicating my small Stock in this Manner, by Peace-meal, <sup>peacemeal</sup> to the Publick, may be at least in some Measure useful.

I am very sensible that it is impossible for me, or indeed any one Writer to please all Readers at once. Various Persons have different Sentiments; and that which is pleasant and delightful to one, gives another a Disgust. He that would (in this Way of Writing) please all, is under a Necessity to make his Themes almost as numerous as his Letters. He must one while be merry and diverting, then more solid and serious; one while sharp and satyrical, then (to mollify, <sup>mollify</sup> that) be sober and religious; at one Time let the Subject be Politicks, then let the next Theme be Love: Thus will every one, one Time or other find some thing agreeable to his own Fancy, and in his Turn be delighted.

According to this Method I intend to proceed, bestowing now and then a few gentle Reproofs, <sup>reproof</sup> on those who deserve them, not forgetting at the same time to applaud those whose Actions merit Commendation. And here I must not forget to invite the ingenious Part of your Readers, particularly those of my own Sex to enter into a Correspondence with me, assuring them, that their Condescension in this Particular shall be received as a Favour, and accordingly acknowledged.

I think I have now finish'd the Foundation, and I intend in my next to begin to raise the Building. Having nothing more to write at present, I must make the usual excuse in such Cases, of *being in haste* , assuring you that I speak from my Heart when I call my self, The most humble and obedient of all the Servants your Merits have acquir'd,

SILENCE DOGOOD.

May 14, 1722 [No. 4] *An sum etiam nunc vel Graecè loqui vel Latinè docendus?* Cicero., <sup>cicerotrans</sup> To the Author of the *New-England Courant* .

Sir,

Discoursing the other Day at Dinner with my Reverend Boarder, formerly mention'd, (whom for Distinction sake we will call by the Name of Clericus,) concerning the Education of Children, I ask'd his Advice about my young Son William, whether or no I had best bestow upon him Academical Learning, or (as our Phrase is) *bring him up at our College* : He perswaded me to do it by all Means, using many weighty Arguments with me, and answering all the Objections that I could form against it; telling me withal, that he did not doubt but that the Lad would take his Learning very well, and not idle away his Time as too many there now-a-days do. These Words of Clericus gave me a Curiosity to inquire a little more strictly into the present Circumstances of that famous Seminary, <sup>seminary</sup> of Learning; but the Information which he gave me, was neither pleasant, nor such as I expected.

As soon as Dinner was over, I took a solitary Walk into my Orchard, still ruminating on Clericus's Discourse with much Consideration, until I came to my usual Place of Retirement under the *Great Apple-Tree* ; where having seated my self, and carelessly laid my Head on a verdant, <sup>verdant</sup> Bank, I fell by Degrees into a soft and undisturbed Slumber. My waking Thoughts remained with me in my Sleep, and before I awak'd again, I dreamt the following Dream.

I fancy'd I was travelling over pleasant and delightful Fields and Meadows, and thro' many small Country Towns and Villages; and as I pass'd along, all Places resounded with the Fame of the Temple of Learning: Every Peasant, who had wherewithal, was preparing to send one of his Children at least to this famous Place; and in this Case most of them consulted their own Purses instead of their Childrens Capacities: So that I observed, a great many, yea, the most part of those who were travelling thither, were little better than Dunces and Blockheads. Alas! alas!

At length I entred upon a spacious Plain, in the Midst of which was erected a large and stately Edifice: It was to this that a great Company of Youths from all Parts of the Country were going; so stepping in among the Crowd, I passed on with them, and presently arrived at the Gate.

The Passage was kept by two sturdy Porters, <sup>porter</sup> named *Riches and Poverty* , and the latter obstinately refused to give Entrance to any who had not first gain'd the Favour of the former; so that I observed, many who came even to the very Gate, were obliged to travel back again as ignorant as they came, for want of this necessary Qualification. However, as a Spectator, <sup>spectator</sup> I gain'd Admittance, and with the rest entred directly into the Temple.

In the Middle of the great Hall stood a stately and magnificent Throne, which was ascended to by two high and difficult Steps. On the Top of it sat Learning in awful State; she was apparelled wholly in Black, and surrounded almost on every Side with innumerable Volumes in all Languages. She seem'd very busily employ'd in writing something on half a Sheet of Paper, and upon Enquiry, I understood she was preparing a Paper, call'd, *The New-England Courant* . On her Right Hand sat *English* , with a pleasant smiling

Countenance, and handsomely attir'd; and on her left were seated several *Antique Figures* with their Faces veil'd. I was considerably puzzl'd to guess who they were, until one informed me, (who stood beside me,) that those Figures on her left Hand were *Latin*, *Greek*, *Hebrew*, &c. and that they were very much reserv'd, and seldom or never unvail'd their Faces here, and then to few or none, tho' most of those who have in this Place acquir'd so much Learning as to distinguish them from *English*, pretended to an intimate Acquaintance with them. I then enquir'd of him, what could be the Reason why they continued veil'd, in this Place especially: He pointed to the Foot of the Throne, where I saw *Idleness*, attended with *Ignorance*, and these (he informed me) were they, who first veil'd them, and still kept them so.

Now I observed, that the whole Tribe who entred into the Temple with me, began to climb the Throne; but the Work proving troublesome and difficult to most of them, they withdrew their Hands from the Plow, and contented themselves to sit at the Foot, with Madam *Idleness* and her Maid *Ignorance*, until those who were assisted by Diligence and a docible, <sup>docible</sup> Temper, had well nigh, <sup>nigh</sup> got up the first Step: But the Time drawing nigh in which they could no way avoid ascending, they were fain, <sup>fain</sup> to crave the Assistance of those who had got up before them, and who, for the Reward perhaps of a *Pint of Milk*, or a *Piece of Plumb-Cake*, <sup>cake</sup>, lent the Lubbers, <sup>lubber</sup> a helping Hand, and sat them in the Eye of the World, upon a Level with themselves.

The other Step being in the same Manner ascended, and the usual Ceremonies at an End, every Beetle-Scull seem'd well satisfy'd with his own Portion of Learning, tho' perhaps he was *e'en just* as ignorant as ever. And now the Time of their Departure being come, they march'd out of Doors to make Room for another Company, who waited for Entrance: And I, having seen all that was to be seen, quitted the hall likewise, and went to make my Observations on those who were just gone out before me.

Some I perceiv'd took to Merchandizing, <sup>merch</sup>, others to Travelling, some to one Thing, some to another, and some to Nothing; and many of them from henceforth, for want of Patrimony, <sup>patrimony</sup>, liv'd as poor as Church Mice, <sup>churchmice</sup>, being unable to dig, and asham'd to beg, and to live by their Wits it was impossible. But the most Part of the Crowd went along a large beaten Path, which led to a Temple at the further End of the Plain, call'd, *The Temple of Theology*, <sup>theology</sup> /hi>. The Business of those who were employ'd in this Temple being laborious and painful, I wonder'd exceedingly to see so many go towards it; but while I was pondering this Matter in my Mind, I spy'd Pecunia, <sup>pecunia</sup> behind a Curtain, beckoning to them with her Hand, which Sight immediately satisfy'd me for whose Sake it was, that a great Part of them (I will not say all) travel'd that Road. In this Temple I saw nothing worth mentioning, except the ambitious and fraudulent Contrivances of Plagius, <sup>plagius</sup>, who (notwithstanding he had been severely reprehended for such Practices before) was diligently transcribing some eloquent Paragraphs out of Tillotson's Works, <sup>tillotson</sup>, &c., to embellish his own.

Now I bethought my self in my Sleep, that it was Time to be at Home, and as I fancy'd I was travelling back thither, I reflected in my Mind on the extream Folly of those Parents, who, blind to their Childrens Dulness, and insensible of the Solidity of their Skulls, because they think their Purses can afford it, will needs send them to the Temple of Learning, where, for want of a suitable Genius, they learn little more than how to carry themselves handsomely, and enter a Room genteely, <sup>genteel</sup>, (which might as well be acquir'd at a Dancing-School,) and from whence they return, after Abundance of Trouble and Charge, as great Blockheads as ever, only more proud and self-conceited.

While I was in the midst of these unpleasant Reflections, Clericus (who with a Book in his Hand was walking under the Trees) accidentally awak'd me; to him I related my Dream with all its Particulars, and he, without much Study, presently interpreted it, assuring me, *That it was a lively Representation of Harvard College, Etcetera* . I remain, Sir, Your Humble Servant,

SILENCE DOGOOD.

May 28, 1722 [No. 5] *Mulier Mulieri magis congruet . Ter.*,<sup>terencetrans</sup> To  
the Author of the *New-England Courant* .

Sir,

I shall here present your Readers with a Letter from one, who informs me that I have begun at the wrong End of my Business, and that I ought to begin at Home, and censure the Vices and Follies of my own Sex, before I venture to meddle with your's: Nevertheless, I am resolved to dedicate this Speculation to the Fair Tribe, and endeavour to show, that Mr. Ephraim charges Women with being particularly guilty of Pride, Idleness, &c. wrongfully, inasmuch as the Men have not only as great a Share in those Vices as the Women, but are likewise in a great Measure the Cause of that which the Women are guilty of. I think it will be best to produce my Antagonist, before I encounter him.

"Madam

"My Design in troubling you with this Letter is, to desire you would begin with your own Sex first: Let the first Volley of your Resentments be directed against *Female* Vice; let Female Idleness, Ignorance and Folly, (which are Vices more peculiar to your Sex than to our's,) be the Subject of your *Satyrs*,<sup>satyr</sup>, but more especially Female Pride, which I think is intollerable. Here is a large Field that wants Cultivation, and which I believe you are able (if willing) to improve with Advantage; and when you have once reformed the Women, you will find it a much easier Task to reform the Men, because Women are the prime Causes of a great many Male *Enormities*,<sup>maleenormity</sup>. This is all at present from Your Friendly Wellwisher,

*Ephraim Censorious*,<sup>ephraim</sup>

After Thanks to my Correspondent for his Kindness in cutting out Work for me, I must assure him, that I find it a very difficult Matter to *reprove*,<sup>reprove</sup> Women separate from the Men; for what Vice is there in which the Men have not as great a Share as the Women? and in some have they not a far greater, as in Drunkenness, Swearing, &c.? And if they have, then it follows, that when a Vice is to be reprov'd, Men, who are most culpable, deserve the most Reprehension, and certainly therefore, ought to have it. But we will wave this Point at present, and proceed to a particular Consideration of what my Correspondent calls *Female Vice* .

As for Idleness, if I should *Quaere*,<sup>quaere</sup>, Where are the greatest Number of its *Votaries*,<sup>votary</sup> to be found, with us or the Men? it might I believe be easily and truly answer'd, *With the latter* . For notwithstanding the Men are commonly complaining how hard they are forc'd to labour, only to maintain their Wives in *Pomp*,<sup>pomp</sup> and Idleness, yet if you go among the Women, you will learn, that *they have always more Work upon their Hands than they are able to do; and that a Woman's Work is never done* , &c. But however, Suppose we should grant for once, that we are generally more idle than the Men, (without making any Allowance for the *Weakness of the Sex* ,) I desire to know whose Fault it is? Are not the Men to blame for their Folly in maintaining us in Idleness? Who is there that can be handsomely Supported in Affluence, Ease and Pleasure by another, that will chuse rather to earn his Bread by the Sweat of his own Brows? And if a Man will be so

fond and so foolish, as to labour hard himself for a Livelihood, and suffer his Wife in the mean Time to sit in Ease and Idleness, let him not blame her if she does so, for it is in a great Measure his own Fault.

And now for the Ignorance and Folly which he reproaches, <sup>reproach</sup> us with, let us see (if we are Fools and Ignoramus's) whose is the Fault, the Men's or our's. An ingenious Writer, having this Subject in Hand, has the following Words, wherein he lays the Fault wholly on the Men, for not allowing Women the Advantages of Education.

"I have (says he) often thought of it as one of the most barbarous Customs in the World, considering us as a civiliz'd and Christian Country, that we deny the Advantages of Learning to Women. We reproach the Sex every Day with Folly and Impertinence, while I am confident, had they the Advantages of Education equal to us, they would be guilty of less than our selves. One would wonder indeed how it should happen that Women are conversible, <sup>conversible</sup> at all, since they are only beholding to natural Parts for all their Knowledge. Their Youth is spent to teach them to stitch and sew, or make Baubles, <sup>baubles</sup>: They are taught to read indeed, and perhaps to write their Names, or so; and that is the Heighth of a Womans Education. And I would but ask any who slight the Sex for their Understanding, What is a Man (a Gentleman, I mean) good for that is taught no more? If Knowledge and Understanding had been useless Additions to the Sex, God Almighty would never have given them Capacities, for he made nothing Needless. What has the Woman done to forfeit the Priviledge of being taught? Does she plague us with her Pride and Impertinence, <sup>impertinence</sup>? Why did we not let her learn, that she might have had more Wit? Shall we upbraid, <sup>upbraid</sup> Women with Folly, when 'tis only the Error of this inhumane Custom that hindred them being made wiser."

So much for Female Ignorance and Folly, and now let us a little consider the Pride which my Correspondent thinks is *intollerable* . By this Expression of his, one would think he is some dejected Swain, <sup>swain</sup>, tyranniz'd over by some cruel haughty Nymph, <sup>nymph</sup>, who (perhaps he thinks) has no more Reason to be proud than himself. *Alas-a-day!* What shall we say in this Case! Why truly, if Women are proud, it is certainly owing to the Men still; for if they will be such *Simpletons* as to humble themselves at their Feet, and fill their credulous, <sup>credulous</sup> Ears with extravagant Praises of their Wit, Beauty, and other Accomplishments (perhaps where there are none too,) and when Women are by this Means perswaded that they are Something more than humane, what Wonder is it, if they carry themselves haughtily, and live extravagantly. Notwithstanding, I believe there are more Instances of extravagant Pride to be found among Men than among Women, and this Fault is certainly more hainous in the former than in the latter.

Upon the whole, I conclude, that it will be impossible to lash any Vice, of which the Men are not equally guilty with the Women, and consequently deserve an equal (if not a greater) Share in the Censure. However, I exhort, <sup>exhort</sup> both to amend, where both are culpable, <sup>culpable</sup>, otherwise they may expect to be severely handled by Sir, Your Humble Servant,

SILENCE DOGOOD

*N.B.* Mrs. Dogood has lately left her Seat in the Country, and come to Boston, where she intends to tarry, <sup>tarry</sup> for the Summer Season, in order to compleat her Observations of the present reigning Vices of the Town.



June 11, 1722 [No. 6] Quem Dies videt veniens Superbum, Hunc Dies vidit fugiens jacentem. Seneca., <sup>senecatrans</sup> To the Author of the *New-England Courant* .

Sir,

Among the many reigning Vices of the Town which may at any Time come under my Consideration and Reprehension, there is none which I am more inclin'd to expose than that of *Pride* . It is acknowledg'd by all to be a Vice the most hateful to God and Man. Even those who nourish it in themselves, hate to see it in others. The proud Man aspires after Nothing less than an unlimited Superiority over his Fellow-Creatures. He has made himself a King in *Soliloquy* S, <sup>soliloquy</sup>; fancies himself conquering the World; and the Inhabitants thereof consulting on proper Methods to acknowledge his Merit. I speak it to my Shame, I my self was a Queen from the Fourteenth to the Eighteenth Year of my Age, and govern'd the World all the Time of my being govern'd by my Master. But this speculative Pride may be the Subject of another Letter: I shall at present confine my Thoughts to what we call *Pride of Apparel* . This Sort of Pride has been growing upon us ever since we parted with our Homespun Cloaths for *Fourteen Penny Stuffs* , <sup>penny</sup>, &c. And the *Pride of Apparel* has begot, <sup>begot</sup> and nourish'd in us a *Pride of Heart* , which portends, <sup>portend</sup> the Ruin of Church and State. *Pride goeth before Destruction, and a haughty Spirit before a Fall* : And I remember my late Reverend Husband would often say upon this Text, That a Fall was the *natural Consequence* , as well as *Punishment* of Pride. Daily Experience is sufficient to evince, <sup>evince</sup> the Truth of this Observation. Persons of small Fortune under the Dominion of this Vice, seldom consider their Inability to maintain themselves in it, but strive to imitate their Superiors in Estate, or Equals in Folly, until one Misfortune comes upon the Neck of another, and every Step they take is a Step backwards. By striving to appear rich they become really poor, and deprive themselves of that Pity and Charity which is due to the humble poor Man, who is made so more immediately by Providence.

This Pride of Apparel will appear the more foolish, if we consider, that those airy Mortals, who have no other Way of making themselves considerable but by gorgeous Apparel, draw after them Crowds of Imitators, who hate each other while they endeavour after a Similitude of Manners. They destroy by Example, and envy one another's Destruction.

I cannot dismiss this Subject without some Observations on a particular Fashion now reigning among my own Sex, the most immodest and inconvenient of any the Art of Woman has invented, namely, that of *Hoop-Petticoats* , <sup>hoop</sup>. By these they are incommoded, <sup>incommoded</sup> in their General and Particular Calling, and therefore they cannot answer the Ends of either necessary or ornamental Apparel. These monstrous topsy-turvy *Mortar-Pieces* , <sup>mortar</sup>, are neither fit for the Church, the Hall, or the Kitchen; and if a Number of them were well mounted on Noddles-Island, <sup>noddles</sup>, they would look more like Engines of War for bombarding the Town, than Ornaments of the Fair Sex. An honest Neighbour of mine, happening to be in Town some time since on a publick Day, inform'd me, that he saw four Gentlewomen with their Hoops half mounted in a Balcony, as they withdrew to the Wall, to the great Terror of the Militia, who (he thinks) might attribute their irregular Volleys to the formidable Appearance of the Ladies Petticoats.



I assure you, Sir, I have but little Hopes of perswading my Sex, by this Letter, utterly to relinquish the extravagant Foolery, and Indication of Immodesty, in this monstrous Garb of their's; but I would at least desire them to lessen the Circumference of their Hoops, and leave it with them to consider, Whether they, who pay no Rates or Taxes, ought to take up more Room in the King's High-Way, than the Men, who yearly contribute to the Support of the Government. I am, Sir, Your Humble Servant,

SILENCE DOGOOD.

June 25, 1722 [No. 7]

Give me the Muse, whose generous Force,

Impatient of the Reins,

Pursues an unattempted Course,

Breaks all the Criticks Iron Chains.

Watts., <sup>watts</sup> To the Author of the *New-England Courant* .

Sir,

It has been the Complaint of many Ingenious Foreigners, who have travell'd amongst us, *That good Poetry is not to be expected in New-England* . I am apt to Fancy, the Reason is, not because our Countrey-men are altogether void of a Poetical Genius, nor yet because we have not those Advantages of Education which other Countries have, but purely because we do not afford that Praise and Encouragement which is merited, when any thing extraordinary of this Kind is produc'd among us: Upon which Consideration I have determined, when I meet with a Good Piece of New-England Poetry, to give it a suitable Encomium, <sup>encomium</sup>, and thereby endeavour to discover to the World some of its Beautys, in order to encourage the Author to go on, and bless the World with more, and more Excellent Productions.

There has lately appear'd among us a most Excellent Piece of Poetry, entituled, *An Elegy upon the much Lamented Death of Mrs. Mehitebell Kitel, Wife of Mr. John Kitel of Salem, &c* . It may justly be said in its Praise, without Flattery to the Author, that it is the most *Extraordinary* Piece that ever was wrote in New-England. The Language is so soft and Easy, the Expression so moving and pathetick, but above all, the Verse and Numbers so Charming and Natural, that it is almost beyond Comparison,

The Muse disdains  
Those Links and Chains,  
Measures and Rules of vulgar Strains,  
*And o'er the Laws of Harmony a Sovereign Queen she reigns.*

I find no English Author, Ancient or Modern, whose Elegies may be compar'd with this, in respect to the Elegance of Stile, or Smoothness of Rhime; and for the affecting Part, I will leave your Readers to judge, if ever they read any Lines, that would sooner make them *draw their Breath* and Sigh, if not shed Tears, than these following.

Come let us mourn, for we have lost a Wife, a Daughter, and a *Sister* ,  
Who has lately taken Flight, and greatly we have mist her.

In another Place,

*Some little Time* before she yielded up her Breath,

*She said, I ne'er shall hear one Sermon more on Earth* .  
She kist her Husband *some little Time* before she expir'd,  
Then lean'd her Head the Pillow on, just out of Breath and tir'd.

But the Threefold Appellation, <sup>appellation</sup> in the first Line

a Wife, a Daughter, and a Sister,

must not pass unobserved. That Line in the celebrated Watts,

*Gunston the Just , the Generous , and the Young ,*

is nothing Comparable to it. The latter only mentions three Qualifications of *one* Person who was deceased, which therefore could raise Grief and Compassion but for *One* . Whereas the former, (*our most excellent Poet* ) gives his Reader a Sort of an Idea of the Death of *Three Persons* , viz.

a Wife, a Daughter, and a Sister,

which is *Three Times* as great a Loss as the Death of *One* , and consequently must raise *Three Times* as much Grief and Compassion in the Reader.

I should be very much straitned for Room, if I should attempt to discover even half the Excellencies of this Elegy which are obvious to me. Yet I cannot omit one Observation, which is, that the Author has (to his Honour) invented a new Species of Poetry, which wants a Name, and was never before known. His Muse scorns to be confin'd to the old Measures and Limits, or to observe the dull Rules of Criticks;

*Nor Rapin, <sup>rapin</sup> gives her Rules to fly, nor Purcell, <sup>purcell</sup> Notes to sing* . Watts.

Now 'tis Pity that such an Excellent Piece should not be dignify'd with a particular Name; and seeing it cannot justly be called, either *Epic* , *Sapphic* , *Lyric* , or *Pindaric* , <sup>greekstyle</sup> , nor any other Name yet invented, I presume it may, (in Honour and Remembrance of the Dead) be called the Kitelic, <sup>kitelic</sup> . Thus much in the Praise of *Kitelic Poetry* .

It is certain, that those Elegies which are of our own Growth, (and our Soil seldom produces any other sort of Poetry) are by far the greatest part, wretchedly Dull and Ridiculous. Now since it is imagin'd by many, that our Poets are honest, well-meaning Fellows, who do their best, and that if they had but some Instructions how to govern Fancy with Judgment, they would make indifferent good Elegies; I shall here subjoin, <sup>subjoin</sup> a Receipt, <sup>receipt</sup> for that purpose, which was left me as a Legacy, (among other valuable Rarities) by my Reverend Husband. It is as follows,

A RECEIPT to make a New-England Funeral ELEGY.

*For the Title of your Elegy* . Of these you may have enough ready made to your Hands; but if you should chuse to make it your self, you must be sure not to omit the Words *Aetatis Suae* , <sup>aetatis</sup> , which will Beautify it exceedingly.

*For the Subject of your Elegy* . Take one of your Neighbours who has lately departed this Life; it is no great matter at what Age the Party dy'd, but it will be best if he went away suddenly, being *Kill'd* , *Drown'd* , or *Froze to Death* .

Having chose the Person, take all his Virtues, Excellencies, &c. and if he have not enough, you may borrow some to make up a sufficient Quantity: To these add his last Words, dying Expressions, &c. if they are to be had; mix all these together, and be sure you *strain* them well. Then season all with a Handful or two of Melancholly Expressions, such as, *Dreadful* , *Deadly* , *cruel cold Death* , *unhappy Fate* , *weeping Eyes* , &c. Have mixed all these Ingredients well, put them into the empty Scull, <sup>scull</sup> of some *young Harvard* ; (but in Case you have ne'er a One at Hand, you may use your own,) there let them Ferment for the Space of a Fortnight, and by that Time they will be incorporated into a Body, which take out, and having prepared a sufficient Quantity of double Rhimes, such as, *Power* , *Flower* ; *Quiver* , *Shiver* ; *Grieve us* , *Leave us* ; *tell you* , *excel you* ; *Expeditions* , *Physicians* ; *Fatigue him* , *Intrigue him* ; &c. you must spread all upon Paper, and if you can procure a Scrap of Latin to put at the End, it will garnish it mightily; then having affixed your Name at the Bottom, with a *Moestus Composuit* , <sup>moestus</sup>, you will have an Excellent Elegy.

*N.B.* , <sup>notabene</sup> This Receipt will serve when a Female is the Subject of your Elegy, provided you borrow a greater Quantity of Virtues, Excellencies, &c. Sir, Your Servant,

Silence Dogood

p.s. I shall make no other Answer to Hypercarpus's Criticism on my last Letter, <sup>hypercarpus</sup> than this, *Mater me genuit, peperit mox filia matrem.* , <sup>mater</sup>.

## July 9, 1722 [No. 8] To the Author of the *New-England Courant* .

Sir,

I prefer the following Abstract from the London Journal to any Thing of my own, and therefore shall present it to your Readers this week without any further Preface.

"Without Freedom of Thought, there can be no such Thing as Wisdom; and no such Thing as publick Liberty, without Freedom of Speech; which is the Right of every Man, as far as by it, he does not hurt or controul the Right of another: And this is the only Check it ought to suffer, and the only Bounds it ought to know.

"This sacred Privilege is so essential to free Governments, that the Security of Property, and the Freedom of Speech always go together; and in those wretched Countries where a Man cannot call his Tongue his own, he can scarce call any Thing else his own. Whoever would overthrow the Liberty of a Nation, must begin by subduing the Freedom of Speech; a *Thing* terrible to Publick Traytors.

"This Secret was so well known to the Court of King Charles the First, <sup>charles</sup>, that his wicked Ministry procured a Proclamation, to forbid the People to talk of Parliaments, which those Traytors had laid aside. To assert the undoubted Right of the Subject, and defend his Majesty's legal Prerogative, was called Disaffection, <sup>disaffection</sup>, and punished as Sedition, <sup>sedition</sup>. Nay, People were forbid to talk of Religion in their Families: For the Priests had combined with the Ministers to cook up Tyranny, and suppress Truth and the Law, while the late King James, <sup>james</sup>, when Duke of York, went avowedly to Mass, Men were fined, imprisoned and undone, for saying he was a Papist, <sup>papist</sup>: And that King Charles the Second, <sup>charlesii</sup> might live more securely a Papist, there was an Act of Parliament made, declaring it Treason to say that he was one.

"That Men ought to speak well of *their Governours* is true, while *their Governours* deserve to be well spoken of; but to do publick Mischief, without hearing of it, is only the Prerogative and Felicity, <sup>felicity</sup> of Tyranny: A free People will be shewing that they are *so*, by their Freedom of Speech.

"The Administration of Government, is nothing else but the Attendance of the *Trustees of the People* upon the Interest and Affairs of the People: And as it is the Part and Business of the People, for whose Sake alone all publick Matters are, or ought to be transacted, to see whether they be well or ill transacted; so it is the Interest, and ought to be the Ambition, of all honest Magistrates, to have their Deeds openly examined, and publickly scann'd: Only the *wicked Governours* of Men dread what is said of them; Audivit Tiberius probra queis lacerabitur, atque percussus est, <sup>audivit</sup>. The publick Censure was true, else he had not felt it bitter.

Freedom of Speech is ever the Symptom, as well as the Effect of a good Government. In old Rome, all was left to the Judgment and Pleasure of the People, who examined the publick Proceedings with such Discretion, and censured those who administred them with such Equity and Mildness, that in the space of Three Hundred Years, not five publick Ministers suffered unjustly. Indeed whenever the *Commons* proceeded to Violence, the great Ones had been the Agressors.

"Guilt only dreads Liberty of Speech, which drags it out of its lurking Holes, and exposes its Deformity and Horrour to Daylight." Horatius, Valerius, <sup>valerius</sup>, Cincinnatus, <sup>cincinnatus</sup>, and other vertuous and undesigning Magistrates of the Roman Commonwealth, had nothing to fear from Liberty of Speech. *Their virtuous* Administration, the more it was examin'd, the more it brightned and gain'd by Enquiry. When Valerius in particular, was accused upon some slight grounds of affecting the Diadem, <sup>diadem</sup>; he, who was the first Minister of Rome, does not accuse the People for examining his Conduct, but approved his Innocence in a Speech to them; and gave such Satisfaction to them, and gained such Popularity to himself, that they gave him a new Name; *inde cognomen factum Publicolae est*, <sup>cognomen</sup>; to denote that he was their Favourite and their Friend. *Latae deinde leges — Ante omnes de provocatione Adversus Magistratus Ad Populum*, Livii, lib. 2. Cap. 8., <sup>livytrans</sup>

"But Things afterwards took another Turn. Rome, with the Loss of its Liberty, lost also its Freedom of Speech; then Mens Words began to be feared and watched; and then first began the *poysonous Race of Informers*, banished indeed under the righteous Administration of Titus, Narva, Trajan, Aurelius, &c. but encouraged and enriched under the *vile Ministry* of Sejanus, Tigillinus, Pallas, and Cleander: *Queri libet, quod in secreta nostra non inquirant principes, nisi quos Odimus*, says Pliny to Trajan, <sup>plinytrans</sup>.

"The best Princes have ever encouraged and promoted Freedom of Speech; they know that upright Measures would defend themselves, and that all upright Men would defend them. Tacitus, <sup>tacitus</sup>, speaking of the Reign of some of the Princes abovemention'd, says with Extasy, *Rara Temporum felicitate, ubi sentire quae velis, & quae sentias dicere licet* A blessed Time when you might think what you would, and speak what you thought.

"I doubt not but old Spencer and his Son, who were the *Chief Ministers* and *Betrayers* of Edward the Second, <sup>edwardii</sup>, would have been very glad to have stopped the Mouths of all the honest Men in England. They dreaded to be called *Traytors*, because they were *Traytors*. And I dare say, Queen Elizabeth's Walsingham, <sup>walsingham</sup>, who deserved no Reproaches, feared none. Misrepresentation of publick Measures is easily overthrown, by representing publick Measures truly; when they are honest, they ought to be publickly known, that they may be publickly commended; but if they are knavish, <sup>knavish</sup> or pernicious, <sup>pernicious</sup>, they ought to be publickly exposed, in order to be publickly detested." Yours, &c.,

SILENCE DOGOOD.

July 23, 1722 [No. 9] Corruptio optimi est pessima, <sup>corruptio</sup>. To the Author of the *New-England Courant* .

Sir,

It has been for some Time a Question with me, Whether a Commonwealth suffers more by hypocritical Pretenders to Religion, or by the openly Profane, <sup>profane</sup>? But some late Thoughts of this Nature, have inclined me to think, that the Hypocrite is the most dangerous Person of the Two, especially if he sustains a Post in the Government, and we consider his Conduct as it regards the Publick. The first Artifice, <sup>artifice</sup> of a *State Hypocrite* is, by a few savoury Expressions which cost him Nothing, to betray the best Men in his Country into an Opinion of his Goodness; and if the Country wherein he lives is noted for the Purity of Religion, he the more easily gains his End, and consequently may more justly be expos'd and detested. A notoriously profane Person in a private Capacity, ruins himself, and perhaps forwards the Destruction of a few of his Equals; but a publick Hypocrite every day deceives his betters, and makes them the Ignorant Trumpeters, <sup>trumpeters</sup> of his supposed Godliness: They take him for a Saint, and pass him for one, without considering that they are (as it were) the Instruments of publick Mischief out of Conscience, and ruin their Country for God's sake.

This Political Description of a Hypocrite, may (for ought I know) be taken for a new Doctrine by some of your Readers; but let them consider, that a *little Religion, and a little Honesty, goes a great way in Courts* . 'Tis not inconsistent with Charity to distrust a Religious Man in Power, tho' he may be a good Man; he has many Temptations "to propagate *publick Destruction for Personal Advantages* and Security": And if his Natural Temper be covetous, and his Actions often contradict his pious Discourse, we may with great Reason conclude, that he has some other Design in his Religion besides barely getting to Heaven. But the most dangerous Hypocrite in a Common-Wealth, is one *who leaves the Gospel for the sake of the Law* : A Man compounded of Law and Gospel, is able to cheat a whole Country with his Religion, and then destroy them under Colour of Law , <sup>colour</sup>: And here the Clergy are in great Danger of being deceiv'd, and the People of being deceiv'd by the Clergy, until the Monster arrives to such Power and Wealth, that he is out of the reach of both, and can oppress the People without their own blind Assistance. And it is a sad Observation, that when the People too late see their Error, yet the Clergy still persist in their Encomiums, <sup>encomium2</sup> on the Hypocrite; and when he happens to die *for the Good of his Country* , without leaving behind him the Memory of *one good Action* , he shall be sure to have his Funeral Sermon stuff'd with *Pious Expressions* which he dropt at such a Time, and at such a Place, and on such an Occasion; than which nothing can be more prejudicial to the Interest of Religion, nor indeed to the Memory of the Person deceas'd. The Reason of this Blindness in the Clergy is, because they are honourably supported (as they ought to be) by their People, and see nor feel nothing of the Oppression which is obvious and burdensome to every one else.

But this Subject raises in me an Indignation, <sup>indignation</sup> not to be born; and if we have had, or are like to have any Instances of this Nature in New England, we cannot better manifest our Love to Religion and the Country, than by setting the Deceivers in a true Light, and undeceiving the Deceived, however such Discoveries may be represented by the ignorant or designing Enemies of our Peace and Safety.

I shall conclude with a Paragraph or two from an ingenious Political Writer in the *London Journal* , the better to convince your Readers, that Publick Destruction may be easily carry'd on by *hypocritical Pretenders to Religion* .

"A raging Passion for immoderate Gain had made Men universally and intensely hard-hearted: They were every where devouring one another. And yet the Directors and their Accomplices, who were the acting Instruments of all this outrageous Madness and Mischief, set up for wonderful pious Persons, while they were defying Almighty God, and plundering Men; and they set apart a Fund of Subscriptions for charitable Uses; that is, they mercilessly made a whole People Beggars, and charitably supported a few *necessitous and worthless* Favourites. I doubt not, but if the Villany had gone on with Success, they would have had their Names handed down to Posterity with Encomiums; as the Names of other *publick Robbers* have been! We have *Historians* and Ode Makers now living, very proper for such a Task. It is certain, that most People did, at one Time, believe the *Directors* to be *great and worthy Persons* . And an honest Country Clergyman told me last Summer, upon the Road, that Sir John was an excellent publick-spirited Person, for that he had beautified his Chancel, <sup>chancel</sup> .

"Upon the whole we must not judge of one another by their best Actions; since the worst Men do some Good, and all Men make fine Professions: But we must judge of Men by the whole of their Conduct, and the Effects of it. Thorough Honesty requires great and long Proof, since many a Man, long thought honest, has at length proved a Knave, <sup>knave</sup> . And it is from judging without Proof, or false Proof, that Mankind continue Unhappy." I am, Sir, Your humble Servant,

SILENCE DOGOOD.



August 13, 1722 [No. 10] *Optimè societas hominum servabitur* . Cic.,  
cicerotrans2 To the Author of the *New-England Courant* .

Sir,

Discoursing lately with an intimate Friend of mine of the lamentable Condition of Widows, he put into my Hands a Book, wherein the ingenious Author proposes (I think) a certain Method for their Relief. I have often thought of some such Project for their Benefit my self, and intended to communicate my Thoughts to the Publick; but to prefer my own Proposals to what follows, would be rather an Argument of Vanity in me than Good Will to the many Hundreds of my Fellow-Sufferers now in New-England.

“We have (says he) abundance of Women, who have been Bred well, and Liv’d well, Ruin’d in a few Years, and perhaps, left Young, with a House full of Children, and nothing to Support them; which falls generally upon the Wives of the Inferior Clergy, or of Shopkeepers and Artificers,<sup>artificer</sup>.

“They marry Wives with perhaps £300 to £1000 Portion,<sup>portion</sup>, and can settle no Jointure,<sup>jointure</sup> upon them; either they are Extravagant and Idle, and Waste it, or Trade decays, or Losses, or a Thousand Contingences happen to bring a Tradesman to Poverty, and he Breaks; the Poor Young Woman, it may be, has Three or Four Children, and is driven to a thousand shifts, while he lies in the Mint,<sup>mint</sup> or Fryars,<sup>fryar</sup> under the *Dilemma* of a Statute of Bankrupt; but if he Dies, then she is absolutely Undone, unless she has Friends to go to.

“Suppose an Office to be Erected, to be call’d *An Office of Ensurance for Widows* , upon the following Conditions;

“Two thousand Women, or their Husbands for them, Enter their Names into a Register to be kept for that purpose, with the Names, Age, and Trade of their Husbands, with the Place of their abode, Paying at the Time of their Entring 5s ,<sup>britcash</sup> down with 1s . 4d . per Quarter, which is to the setting up and support of an Office with Clerks, and all proper Officers for the same; *for there is no maintaining such without Charge* ; they receive every one of them a Certificate, Seal’d by the Secretary of the Office, and Sign’d by the Governors, for the Articles hereafter mentioned.

“If any one of the Women becomes a Widow, at any Time after Six Months from the Date of her Subscription, upon due Notice given, and Claim made at the Office in form, as shall be directed, she shall receive within Six Months after such Claim made, the Sum of £500 in Money, without any Deductions, saving some small Fees to the Officers, which the Trustees must settle, that they may be known.

“In Consideration of this, every Woman so Subscribing, Obliges her self to Pay as often as any Member of the Society becomes a Widow, the due Proportion or Share allotted to her to Pay, towards the £500 for the said Widow, provided her Share does not exceed the Sum of 5s .

“No Seamen or Soldiers Wives to be accepted into such a Proposal as this, on the Account before mention’d, because the Contingences of their Lives are not equal to others, unless they will admit this general Exception, supposing they do not Die out of the Kingdom.

“It might also be an Exception, That if the Widow, that Claim’d, had really, *bona fide* , *bonafide* ,left her by her Husband to her own use, clear of all Debts and Legacies, £2000 she shou’d have no Claim; the Intent being to Aid the Poor, not add to the Rich. But there lies a great many Objections against such an Article:  
As

“1. It may tempt some to forswear, *forswear* themselves.

“2. People will Order their Wills so as to defraud, *defraud* the Exception.

“One Exception must be made; and that is, Either very unequal Matches, as when a Woman of Nineteen Marries an old Man of Seventy; or Women who have infirm, *infirm* Husbands, I mean known and publickly so. To remedy which, Two things are to be done.

“[1.] The Office must have moving Officers without doors, who shall inform themselves of such matters, and if any such Circumstances appear, the Office should have 14 days time to return their Money, and declare their Subscriptions Void.

“2. No Woman whose Husband had any visible Distemper, *distemper* , should claim under a Year after her Subscription.

“One grand Objection against this Proposal, is, How you will oblige People to pay either their Subscription, or their Quarteridge, *quarteridge* .

“To this I answer, *By no Compulsion* (tho’ that might be perform’d too) but altogether voluntary; only with this Argument to move it, that if they do not continue their Payments, they lose the Benefit of their past Contributions.

“I know it lies as a fair Objection against such a Project as this, That the number of Claims are so uncertain, That no Body knows what they engage in, when they Subscribe, for so many may die Annually out of Two Thousand, as may perhaps make my Payment £20 or 25 *per Ann* , *perannum* ., and if a Woman happen to Pay that for Twenty Years, though she receives the £500 at last she is a great Loser; but if she dies before her Husband, she has lessened his Estate considerably, and brought a great Loss upon him.

“*First* , I say to this, That I wou’d have such a Proposal as this be so fair and easy, that if any Person who had Subscrib’d found the Payments too high, and the Claims fall too often, it shou’d be at their Liberty at any Time, upon Notice given, to be released and stand Oblig’d no longer; and if so, *Volenti non fit Injuria* , *violenti*; every one knows best what their own Circumstances will bear.

“In the next Place, because Death is a Contingency, no Man can directly Calculate, and all that Subscribe must take the Hazard; yet that a Prejudice against this Notion may not be built on wrong Grounds, let’s examine a little the Probable hazard, and see how many shall die Annually out of 2000 Subscribers, accounting by the common proportion of Burials, to the number of the Living.

“Sir William Petty in his *Political Arithmetick* , by a very Ingenious Calculation, brings the Account of Burials in London, to be 1 in 40 Annually, and proves it by all the proper Rules of proportion’d Computation; and I’ll take my Scheme from thence. If then One in Forty of all the People in England should Die, that supposes Fifty to Die every Year out of our Two Thousand Subscribers; and for a Woman to Contribute 5s . to every one, would certainly be to agree to Pay £12 10s . *per Ann* . upon her Husband’s

Life, to receive £500 when he Di'd, and lose it if she Di'd first; and yet this wou'd not be a hazard beyond reason too great for the Gain.

“But I shall offer some Reasons to prove this to be impossible in our Case; First, Sir William Petty allows the City of London to contain about a Million of People, and our Yearly Bill of Mortality never yet amounted to 25000 in the most Sickly Years we have had, Plague Years excepted, sometimes but to 20000, which is but One in Fifty: Now it is to be consider'd here, that Children and Ancient People make up, one time with another, at least one third of our Bills of Mortality; and our *Assurances* lies upon none but the Midling Age of the People, which is the only age wherein Life is any thing steady; and if that be allow'd, there cannot Die by his Computation, above One in Eighty of such People, every Year; but because I would be sure to leave Room for Casualty, I'll allow one in Fifty shall Die out of our Number Subscrib'd.

“Secondly, It must be allow'd, that our Payments falling due only on the Death of Husbands, this One in Fifty must not be reckoned upon the Two thousand; for 'tis to be suppos'd at least as many Women shall die as Men, and then there is nothing to Pay; so that One in Fifty upon One Thousand, is the most that I can suppose shall claim the Contribution in a Year, which is Twenty Claims a Year at 5s . each, and is £5 *per Ann* . and if a Woman pays this for Twenty Year, and claims at last, she is Gainer enough, and no extraordinary Loser if she never claims at all: And I verily believe any Office might undertake to demand at all Adventures not above £6 *per Ann* . and secure the Subscriber £500 in case she come to claim as a Widow.”

I would leave this to the Consideration of all who are concern'd for their own or their Neighbour's Temporal, <sup>temporal</sup> Happiness; and I am humbly of Opinion, that the Country is ripe for many such *Friendly Societies* , whereby every Man might help another, without any Disservice to himself. We have many charitable Gentlemen who Yearly give liberally to the Poor, and where can they better bestow their Charity than on those who become so by Providence, and for ought they know on themselves. But above all, the Clergy have the most need of coming into some such Project as this. They as well as poor Men (according to the Proverb) generally abound in Children; and how many Clergymen in the Country are forc'd to labour in their Fields, to keep themselves in a Condition above Want? How then shall they be able to leave any thing to their forsaken, dejected, and almost forgotten Wives and Children. For my own Part, I have nothing left to live on, but Contentment and a few Cows; and tho' I cannot expect to be reliev'd by this Project, yet it would be no small Satisfaction to me to see it put in Practice for the Benefit of others. I am, Sir, &c.

SILENCE DOGOOD

August 20, 1722 [No. 11] Neque licitum interea est meam amicam visere. , <sup>unknownlatin</sup> To the Author of the *New-England Courant* .

Sir,

From a natural Compassion to my Fellow-Creatures, I have sometimes been betray'd into Tears at the Sight of an Object of Charity, who by a bear [sic], <sup>sic</sup> Relation of his Circumstances, seem'd to demand the Assistance of those about him. The following Petition represents in so lively a Manner the forlorn State of a Virgin well stricken in Years and Repentance, that I cannot forbear publishing it at this Time, with some Advice to the Petitioner.

*To Mrs. Silence Dogood.*

"1. That your Petitioner being puff'd up in her younger Years with a numerous Train of Humble Servants, had the Vanity to think, that her extraordinary Wit and Beauty would continually recommend her to the Esteem of the Gallants, <sup>gallant</sup>; and therefore as soon as it came to be publickly known that any Gentleman address'd her, he was immediately discarded.

"2. That several of your Petitioners Humble Servants, who upon their being rejected by her, were, to all Apperance in a dying Condition, have since recover'd their Health, and been several Years married, to the great Surprize and Grief of your Petitioner, who parted with them upon no other Conditions, but that they should die or run distracted for her, as several of them faithfully promis'd to do.

"3. That your Petitioner finding her self disappointed in and neglected by her former Adorers, and no new Offers appearing for some Years past, she has been industriously contracting Acquaintance with several Families in Town and Country, where any young Gentlemen or Widowers have resided, and endeavour'd to appear as conversable as possible before them: She has likewise been a strict Observer of the Fashion, and always appear'd well dress'd. And the better to restore her decay'd Beauty, she has consum'd above Fifty Pound's Worth, <sup>fiftylb</sup> of the most approved *Cosmeticks* . But all won't do.

"Your Petitioner therefore most humbly prays, That you would be pleased to form a Project for the Relief of all those penitent, <sup>penitent</sup> Mortals of the fair Sex, that are like to be punish'd with their Virginitie until old Age, for the Pride and Insolence of their Youth.

"And your Petitioner (as in Duty bound) shall ever pray, &c.

Margaret Aftercast"

Were I endow'd with the Faculty of Match-making, it should be improv'd for the Benefit of Mrs. Margaret, and others in her Condition: But since my extream Modesty and Taciturnity, <sup>taciturn</sup>, forbids an Attempt of this Nature, I would advise them to relieve themselves in a Method of *Friendly Society* ; and that already publish'd for Widows, I conceive would be a very proper Proposal for them, whereby every single Woman, upon full Proof given of her continuing a Virgin for the Space of Eighteen Years, (dating her Virginitie from the Age of Twelve,) should be entituled to £500 in ready Cash.

But then it will be necessary to make the following Exceptions.

1. That no Woman shall be admitted into the Society after she is Twenty Five Years old, who has made a Practice of entertaining and discarding Humble Servants, without sufficient Reason for so doing, until she has manifested her Repentance in Writing under her Hand.

2. No Member of the Society who has declar'd before two credible Witnesses, *That it is well known she has refus'd several good Offers since the Time of her Subscribing* , shall be entituled to the £500 when she comes of Age; that is to say, *Thirty Years* .

3. No Woman, who after claiming and receiving, has had the good Fortune to marry, shall entertain any Company with Encomiums, <sup>encomium<sup>3</sup></sup> on her Husband, above the Space of one Hour at a Time, upon Pain of returning one half the Money into the Office, for the first Offence; and upon the second Offence to return the Remainder. I am, Sir, Your Humble Servant,

SILENCE DOGOOD

September 10, 1722 [No. 12] Quod est in cordi sobrii, est in ore ebrii ,  
<sup>cordi</sup> . To the Author of the *New-England Courant* .

Sir,

It is no unprofitable tho' unpleasant Pursuit, diligently to inspect and consider the Manners and Conversation of Men, who, insensible of the greatest Enjoyments of humane Life, abandon themselves to Vice from a false Notion of *Pleasure and good Fellowship* . A true and natural Representation of any Enormity, is often the best Argument against it and Means of removing it, when the most severe Reprehensions alone, are found ineffectual.

I would in this letter improve the little Observation I have made on the Vice of *Drunkenness* , the better to reclaim the *good Fellows* who usually pay the Devotions of the Evening to Bacchus,<sup>bacchus</sup> .

I doubt not but *moderate Drinking* has been improv'd for the Diffusion of Knowledge among the ingenious Part of Mankind, who want the Talent of a ready Utterance, in order to discover the Conceptions of their Minds in an entertaining and intelligible Manner. 'Tis true, drinking does not *improve* our Faculties, but it enables us to *use* them; and therefore I conclude, that much Study and Experience, and a little Liquor, are of absolute Necessity for some Tempers, in order to make them accomplish'd Orators. Dic. Ponder discovers an excellent Judgment when he is inspir'd with a Glass or two of Claret ,<sup>claret</sup> , but he passes for a Fool among those of small Observation, who never saw him the better for Drink. And here it will not be improper to observe, That the moderate Use of Liquor, and a well plac'd and well regulated Anger, often produce this same Effect; and some who cannot ordinarily talk but in broken Sentences and false Grammar, do in the Heat of Passion express themselves with as much Eloquence as Warmth. Hence it is that my own Sex are generally the most eloquent, because the most passionate. "It has been said in the Praise of some Men, (says an ingenious Author,) that they could talk whole Hours together upon any thing; but it must be owned to the Honour of the other Sex, that there are many among them who can talk whole Hours together upon Nothing. I have known a Woman branch out into a long extempore,<sup>extempore</sup> Dissertation on the Edging of a Petticoat,<sup>edging</sup> , and chide,<sup>chide</sup> her Servant for breaking a China Cup, in all the Figures of Rhetorick."

But after all it must be consider'd, that no Pleasure can give Satisfaction or prove advantageous to a *reasonable Mind* , which is not attended with the *Restraints of Reason* . Enjoyment is not to be found by Excess in any sensual Gratification; but on the contrary, the immoderate Cravings of the Voluptuary,<sup>voluptuary</sup> , are always succeeded with Loathing and a palled,<sup>palled</sup> Appetite. What Pleasure can the Drunkard have in the Reflection, that, while in his Cups, he retain'd only the Shape of a Man, and acted the Part of a Beast; or that from reasonable Discourse a few Minutes before, he descended to Impertinence,<sup>impertinence2</sup> and Nonsense?

I cannot pretend to account for the different Effects of Liquor on Persons of different Dispositions, who are guilty of Excess in the Use of it. 'Tis strange to see Men of a regular Conversation become rakish,<sup>rakish</sup> and profane when intoxicated with Drink, and yet more surprizing to observe, that some who appear to be the most profligate,<sup>profligate</sup> Wretches when sober, become mighty religious in their Cups, and will then, and

at no other Time address their Maker, but when they are destitute of Reason, and actually affronting,<sup>affront</sup> him. Some shrink in the Wetting,<sup>wetting</sup>, and others swell to such an unusual Bulk in their Imaginations, that they can in an Instant understand all Arts and Sciences, by the liberal Education of a little vivifying,<sup>vivifying</sup> *Punch* , or a sufficient Quantity of other exhilarating Liquor.

And as the Effects of Liquor are various, so are the Characters given to its Devourers. It argues some Shame in the Drunkards themselves, in that they have invented numberless Words and Phrases to cover their Folly, whose proper Significations are harmless, or have no Signification at all. They are seldom known to be *drunk* , tho' they are very often *boozey, cogey, tipsey, fox'd, merry, mellow, fuddl'd, groatable, Confoundedly cut, See two Moons, are Among the Philistines, In a very good Humour, See the Sun, or, The Sun has shone upon them; they Clip the King's English, are Almost froze, Feavourish, In their Altitudes, Pretty well enter'd* , &c,<sup>drunk</sup>. In short, every Day produces some new Word or Phrase which might be added to the Vocabulary of the *Tiplers* ,<sup>tippler</sup>: But I have chose to mention these few, because if at any Time a Man of Sobriety and Temperance happens to *cut himself confoundedly* , or is *almost froze* , or *feavourish* , or accidentally *sees the Sun* , &c. he may escape the Imputation,<sup>imputation</sup> of being *drunk* , when his Misfortune comes to be related. I am Sir, Your Humble Servant,

SILENCE DOGOOD



## September 24, 1722 [No. 13] To the Author of the *New-England Courant* .

Sir,

In Persons of a contemplative Disposition, the most indifferent Things provoke the Exercise of the Imagination; and the Satisfactions which often arise to them thereby, are a certain Relief to the Labour of the Mind (when it has been intensely fix'd on more substantial Subjects) as well as to that of the Body.

In one of the late pleasant Moon-light Evenings, I so far indulg'd in my self the Humour of the Town in walking abroad, as to continue from my Lodgings two or three Hours later than usual, and was pleas'd beyond Expectation before my Return. Here I found various Company to observe, and various Discourse to attend to. I met indeed with the common Fate of *Listeners* , (who *hear no good of themselves* ,) but from a Consciousness of my Innocence, receiv'd it with a Satisfaction beyond what the Love of Flattery and the *Daubings*, <sup>daubing</sup> of a Parasite could produce. The Company who rally'd me were about Twenty in Number, of both Sexes; and tho' the *Confusion of Tongues* (like that of Babel) which always happens among so many *impetuous*, <sup>impetuous</sup> Talkers, render'd their Discourse not so intelligible as I could wish, I learnt thus much, That one of the Females pretended to know me, from some Discourse she had heard at a certain House before the Publication of one of my Letters; adding, *That I was a Person of an ill Character, and kept a criminal Correspondence with a Gentleman who assisted me in Writing* . One of the *Gallants*, <sup>gallant2</sup> clear'd me of this random Charge, by saying, *That tho' I wrote in the Character of a Woman, he knew me to be a Man; But* , continu'd he, *he has more need of endeavouring a Reformation in himself, than spending his Wit in satyrizing others* .

I had no sooner left this Set of *Ramblers*, <sup>rambler</sup> , but I met a Crowd of *Tarpolins* , <sup>tarpolins</sup> and their *Doxies*, <sup>doxies</sup> , link'd to each other by the Arms, who ran (by their own Account) after the Rate of *Six Knots an Hour* , <sup>knot</sup> , and bent their Course towards the Common. Their eager and amorous Emotions of Body, occasion'd by taking their Mistresses *in Tow* , they call'd *wild Steerage*, <sup>steerage</sup> : And as a Pair of them happen'd to trip and come to the Ground, the Company were call'd upon to *bring to* , for that Jack and Betty were *founder'd* . But this Fleet were not less comical or irregular in their Progress than a Company of Females I soon after came up with, who, by throwing their Heads to the Right and Left, at every one who pass'd by them, I concluded came out with no other Design than to revive the Spirit of Love in Disappointed Batchelors, and expose themselves to Sale to the first Bidder.

But it would take up too much Room in your Paper to mention all the Occasions of Diversion I met with in this Night's *Ramble*, <sup>ramble</sup> . As it grew later, I observed, that many pensive Youths with down Looks and a slow Pace, would be ever now and then crying out on the Cruelty of their Mistresses; others with a more rapid Pace and chearful Air, would be swinging their Canes and clapping their Cheeks, and whispering at certain Intervals, *I'm certain I shall have her! This is more than I expected! How charmingly she talks!* &c.

Upon the whole I conclude, That our *Night-Walkers* are a Set of People, who contribute very much to the Health and Satisfaction of those who have been fatigu'd with Business or Study, and occasionally



observe their pretty Gestures and Impertinencies, [impertinence](#)<sup>3</sup>. But among Men of Business, the *Shoemakers* , and other Dealers in Leather, are doubly oblig'd to them, inasmuch as they exceedingly promote the Consumption of their Ware: And I have heard of a *Shoemaker* , who being ask'd by a noted Rambler, *Whether he could tell how long her Shoes would last* ; very prettily answer'd, *That he knew how many Days she might wear them, but not how many Nights; because they were then put to a more violent and irregular Service than when she employ'd her self in the common Affairs of the House* . I am, Sir, Your Humble Servant,

SILENCE DOGOOD

October 8, 1722 [No. 14] *Earum causarum quantum quaeque valeat, videamus* . Cicero, <sup>cicerotrans3</sup> . To the Author of the *New-England Courant* .

Sir,

It often happens, that the most zealous Advocates for any Cause find themselves disappointed in the first Appearance of Success in the Propagation of their Opinion; and the Disappointment appears unavoidable, when their easy Proselytes, <sup>proselyte</sup> too suddenly start into Extreams, and are immediately fill'd with Arguments to invalidate their former Practice. This creates a Suspicion in the more considerate Part of Mankind, that those who are thus *given to Change* , neither *fear God* , nor *honour the King* . In Matters of Religion, he that alters his Opinion on a *religious Account* , must certainly go thro' much Reading, hear many Arguments on both Sides, and undergo many Struggles in his Conscience, before he can come to a full Resolution: Secular Interest will indeed make quick Work with an immoral Man, especially if, notwithstanding the Alteration of his Opinion, he can with any Appearance of Credit retain his Immorality. But, by this Turn of Thought I would not be suspected of Uncharitableness to those Clergymen at Connecticut, who have lately embrac'd the Establish'd Religion of our Nation, some of whom I hear made their Professions with a Seriousness becoming their Order: However, since they have deny'd the Validity of *Ordination* by the Hands of *Presbyters* , and consequently their Power of Administring the *Sacraments* , &c. we may justly expect a suitable Manifestation of their Repentance for invading the *Priests* Office, and living so long in a Corah-like, <sup>corah</sup> Rebellion. All I would endeavour to shew is, That an indiscreet Zeal for spreading an Opinion, hurts the Cause of the Zealot. There are too many blind Zealots among every Denomination of Christians; and he that propagates the Gospel among *Rakes* , <sup>rake</sup> and *Beaus* , <sup>beau</sup> without reforming them in their Morals, is every whit as ridiculous and impolitick as a Statesman who makes Tools of Ideots and Tale-Bearers, <sup>gossip</sup> .

Much to my present Purpose are the Words of two Ingenious Authors of the Church of England, tho' in all Probability they were tainted with Whiggish, <sup>whiggish</sup> Principles; and with these I shall conclude this Letter.

"I would (says one) have every zealous Man examine his Heart thoroughly, and, I believe, he will often find that what he calls a Zeal for his Religion, is either Pride, Interest or Ill-nature. A Man who differs from another in Opinion sets himself above him in his own Judgment, and in several Particulars pretends to be the wiser Person. This is a great Provocation to the Proud Man, and gives a keen Edge to what he calls his Zeal. And that this is the Case very often, we may observe from the Behaviour of some of the most Zealous for Orthodoxy, who have often great Friendships and Intimacies with vicious immoral Men, provided they do but agree with them in the same Scheme of Belief. The Reason is, because the vicious Believer gives the Precedency to the virtuous Man, and allows the good Christian to be the worthier Person, at the same Time that he cannot come up to his Perfections. This we find exemplified in that trite Passage which we see quoted in almost every System of Ethicks, tho' upon another Occasion;

--Video meliore proboque

Deteriora sequor--

, <sup>ovidtrans</sup>

On the contrary, it is certain if our Zeal were true and genuine, we should be much more angry with a Sinner than a Heretick, <sup>heretic</sup>, since there are several Cases which may excuse the latter before his great Judge, but none which can excuse the former."

"I have (says another) found by Experience, that it is impossible to talk distinctly without defining the Words of which we make use. There is not a Term in our Language which wants Explanation so much as the Word *Church* . One would think when People utter it, they should have in their Minds Ideas of Virtue and Religion; but that important Monosyllable drags all the other Words in the Language after it, and it is made use of to express both Praise and Blame, according to the Character of him who speaks it. By this means it happens, that no one knows what his Neighbour means when he says such a one is for or against the Church. It has happen'd that he who is seen every Day at Church, has not been counted in the Eye of the World a Churchman; and he who is very zealous to oblige every one to frequent it but himself, has been a very good Son of the Church. This Praepossession, <sup>Praepossession</sup> is the best Handle imaginable for Politicians to make use of, for managing the Loves and Hatreds of Mankind to the Purposes to which they would lead them. But this is not a Thing for Fools to meddle with, for they only bring Disesteem, <sup>disesteem</sup> upon those whom they attempt to serve, when they unskilfully pronounce Terms of Art. I have observed great Evils arise from this Practice, and not only the Cause of Piety, but also the secular Interest of Clergymen, has extreamly suffered by the general unexplained Signification of the Word *Church* ." I am, Sir, Your Humble Servant.

SILENCE DOGOOD



## Footnotes

fortnight Fourteen nights or two weeks. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

epistle Letter. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

dispraise The opposite of praise. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

leatherapron A working class man, what might later be called a blue-collar worker.

etc An abbreviation for et cetera. Source: Wikipedia

whether An early form of "whether or not."

- [AJB]

lucubration "Lucubrations" are writings produced by candle-light; so, these would be essays written alone at night after a day's work. The word itself already sounded a bit pompous in the early eighteenth century, so the speaker is to some degree making fun of herself.

nengland New England

disconsolate inconsolable, despondent. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

apprentice Young women were sometimes bound as apprentices, usually in trades that were traditionally gendered female (like weaving), but the vast majority of apprentices in this era were young men. At the time of this writing, Franklin was serving an apprenticeship in the printshop of his older brother James.

indigent Poor, destitute. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

literacy Trying to determine how many people in colonial America could read in the early eighteenth century is an enormous challenge. The evidence is scanty and fragmentary. The best evidence, though, would suggest that literacy rates among English settler-colonists would have been highest in New England, because of the history of Puritanism in the colony. Puritans had long prized the ability for individuals to read the Bible on their own, and literacy was correspondingly comparatively high in places where Puritanism dominated.

discretion The time in a person's life when they are presumed to be able to make sound judgements.

were That is, "where".

genesis "And the Lord God said, It is not good that the man should be alone: I will make him an help meet for him." King James Bible, Genesis 2:18

topsex That is, upper-class women, who were probably socially more highly ranked than a country clergyman could expect to marry.

meridian That is, when I was in the prime of life.

thisworld That is, this world.

indefatigably tirelessly. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

peacemeal Piece by piece, or in small bits. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

mollify Soften; make tender. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

reproof Censures or Rebukes; subject to blame or scorn. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

cicerotran "Should I be taught to speak either Greek or Latin?" Franklin is quoting here from the Roman orator Cicero. The essay that follows, taking the form of a dream vision, is a satire on Harvard College and its requirement that students study Greek and Latin.

seminary A place of education such as a school or a college. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

verdant Green; of vegetation. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

porter Gatekeepers. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

spectator A nod to the series of periodical essays, The Spectator, which Franklin used as a model for his Silence Dogood letters.

docible Ready to be taught; submissive to instruction. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

nigh Near or almost. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

fain Happy, please. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

cake A fruitcake packed full of different types of candied and dried fruits such as plums, raisins, and orange peel. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

lubber A large clumsy idiot who is often lazy and idle. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

merch Engaged in the selling and trade of goods. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

patrimony Property that, by ancient right, belongs to an institution. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

churchmice The expression "church mice" is used to describe people who are poor and quiet. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

theology The Study of God, and God's relations with man and the universe. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

pecunia Latin for money or wealth.

plagius A personification of plagiarism, here referring to clerics stealing from the sermons of more established ministers.

tillotson John Tillotson was the Archbishop of Canterbury in late seventeenth century.

genteel In the manner of the gentry. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

terence "One woman agrees the most with another." The line is from the Roman playwright Terence.

satyr A form of writing that mocks or ridicules something. The word actually comes from the Latin word "satura," meaning a full plate of varied foods. But the spelling "satyr" derives from a false etymology, which imagined that the term came from the Greek word for a mythological demon that was often depicted as a half-human, half-goat creature. The demon is generally a representation of lust and rage. For this reason, "satire" was often been associated with writing that was fierce and aggressive. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

maleenormity Deviation in behavior, often from moral or legal normality. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

ephraim Ephraim: The second son of Joseph and Asenath, as shown by Book of Genesis. The name Ephraim became related to the idea of "being fruitful." Censorious: one who gives constant censure and finds faults. Source: Oxford English Dictionary and Wikipedia

reprove Rebuke; express disapproval. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

quaere To question or query. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

votary People bound to a religious life or a certain vow. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

pomp Ostentatious display; boastful, prideful with a negative connotation. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

reproach Scolds or censures. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

convertible Capable of being converted. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

baubles A showy trinket that's of little worth, often made for children to play with. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

impertinence Irrelevance. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

upbraid Censure

swain An innocent, rose-coloured country lover, such as one found in pastoral poetry. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

- nymph A woman or lover with sexual power or magic over a man. Coming from mythology, nymphs are spirits that take the form of women who, similarly to sirens, were said to charm men and lead them to sin or death. Source: Oxford English Dictionary
- credulous Ready or willing. Source: Oxford English Dictionary
- exhort To urge earnestly. Source: Oxford English Dictionary
- culpable Guilty. Source: Oxford English Dictionary
- tarry To linger or stay. Source: Oxford English Dictionary
- senecatrahan A man who stands proudly at the start of the day is flattened by its end." Franklin is quoting here from the Roman tragedian Seneca.
- soliloquy A speech or talk given alone or aloud without addressing any person. Source: Oxford English Dictionary
- penny Expensive, probably imported fabric, as opposed to cloth made inexpensively at home.
- begot Has given rise to. Source: Oxford English Dictionary
- portend Fortells as an omen or other supernatural means. Source: Oxford English Dictionary
- evince To overcome. Source: Oxford English Dictionary
- hoop An undergarment, more commonly known as a hoop skirt, that is worn underneath a woman's skirt. The skirt is constructed with rigid hoops that flare out and grow larger as one travels downward from the top of the skirt so as to give a domed shape to the bottom of a dress. Source: Oxford English Dictionary
- incommo~~sub~~jected to inconvenience; troubled. Source: Oxford English Dictionary
- mortar A mortar is a hard-walled bowl that is used to grind things with a pestle. Here Franklin is saying the hoop-skirts are like thick, over-turned bowls. Source: Oxford English Dictionary
- noddles Historically one of Boston Harbor Islands, that has now been reconnected to the mainland by filling the strait that used to separate it from the mainland. Noddle's Island now makes up the southern part of the East Boston neighborhood.
- watts Having used Latin quotations for his epigraphs to this point, Franklin here switches to a contemporary poem, drawing an extract from a 1709 poem called "The Adventurous Muse" by the English poet Isaac Watts.
- encomium Grand expression of praise. Source: Oxford English Dictionary
- appellation Calling of Names. Source: Oxford English Dictionary
- rapin Rene Rapin (1621-1687) was a French cleric, poet, and critic, whose essays on poetry gave "rules" on composition.



purcell Henry Purcell (1669-1695) was considered to be the greatest English composer of the era.

Source: Oxford English Dictionary

greekstyle A series of common poetical styles of the time. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

kitelic That is, a new genre based on this poem about Mehitabel Kitel.

subjoin Add to the end of a statement. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

receipt Recipe

aetatis Latin: "Of his or her age"

scull Skull

moestus Latin: "a mourner composed it"

notabene "N.B." is used to signify something important in a text; "note well." Source: Oxford English Dictionary

hypercarp Dogood" is responding to a piece in the June 18th issue of the *Courant* by a writer who went by the pseudonym "Hypercarpus," (something like "great complainer"). There, Hypercarpus had complained that Dogood's claim in her sixth letter that wearing elaborate clothing like hoop skirts was making women proud had it backwards--that the pride came first, and then wearing skirts was simply an expression of it. It's an argument about cause and effect; Hypercarpus thinks that vanity causes people to try to distinguish themselves in the world with clothing; Dogood argues that the clothing leads to vanity.

Dogood's last word here is a Latin tag that responds to the criticism with a kind of a riddle that describes cause and effect as an infinite loop, sort of like the question of which comes first, a chicken or an egg: a woman gives birth to a daughter, who in turn gives birth to a woman who herself becomes a mother. A cause becomes an effect that in turn becomes a cause.

mater Latin: "My mother gave birth to me, and then a daughter gave birth to a mother."

charles Charles I of England reigned from 1625-1649 until his execution. Charles I was defeated in the English Civil War and was eventually beheaded by Oliver Cromwell's army after being found guilty of high treason. Source: Wikipedia

disaffectio hostility or animosity. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

sedition Mutiny or rebellion. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

james James II (1633-1701) became king upon the death of his brother, Charles II. During his short reign, he made it clear that he intended to return the country to Roman Catholicism, prompting his removal by Parliament in 1688 and replacement by William and Mary.

papist A Roman Catholic. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

charlesii After Oliver Cromwell's death in 1658 the monarchy was restored with Charles II in 1660. Although he restored the Church of England, he secretly and increasingly became sympathetic to Roman Catholicism. Source: Wikipedia

felicity Happiness. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

audivit Latin: "Tiberius heard reproaches that wounded and upset him." The quote is from the Roman poet Tacitus, but Franklin is almost certainly lifting it from the London periodical entitled *Cato's Letters*, a series of political essays published by John Trenchard and Thomas Gordon, who put this quote in the issue 15, February 15, 1721. The series was widely read throughout the British colonial world.

valerius Marcus Valerius Volusus was a consul of the Roman Republic in 505 BC.

cincinnatus Roman senator remembered for his public virtue.

diadem A crown. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

cognomen Latin: "friend of the people"

livytrans Franklin is again lifting a Latin quotation from *Cato's Letters*, number 15, which is here citing a line from the Roman historian Livy: "Laws were proposed, the first of them an appeal from the people to the government."

plinytrans Once again Franklin is lifting from *Cato's Letters* issue 15, which cites this alleged Latin quotation: "We may well complain that only those leaders who inquire into our secrets are those we hate."

tacitus Roman historian.

edwardii Edward II of England reigned from 1284-1327. He was forced to abdicate the throne after losing power, being betrayed by his own wife Isabella, the daughter of King Philip IV of France. Source: Wikipedia

walsingham Francis Walsingham was principal secretary to Queen Elizabeth I of England. He was famously known as her 'spymaster,' a man who used gathered intelligence from across Europe to disrupt attempts on the Queen's life, penetrated the Spanish Military, and secured the Execution of Mary, Queen of Scots. Source: Wikipedia

knaveish Vulgar or villainous; mischievous. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

pernicious Wicked, intending harm. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

corruptio "The corruption of the best is the worst." This is a proverbial Latin expression.

profane (draft-Does he mean 'atheist' by this?)

artifice Trickery, deceit. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

trumpeter Metaphorically one who praises and advocates for. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

colour The apparent or de facto authority, as opposed to the actual authority established. Frequently said with negative connotations, suggesting that the authority is just a pretext for corrupt behavior. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

encomium High-flown expressions of praise. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

indignation Disdain or contempt. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

chancel The section of a church that is used by the officiates, such as the clergy or a priest, during their performance of the services of the church. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

knave A dishonest or villainous man. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

cicerotranslate "The society of men will best be preserved." Again, Franklin cites the Roman orator Cicero.

artificer Artisans or craftsmen. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

portion A fair amount of money given as a dowry or a gift to the husband along with the wife upon marriage. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

jointure An estate for the wife to be used upon the death of the husband. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

mint A place where money is coined, usually under the authority of a government. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

fryar The quarters of a certain religious order. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

britcash £sd, known as "pounds, shillings, and pence" is the name for the pre-decimal currency system common in the British Empire. In the system there are twelve pence in a shilling twenty shilling in a pound. Source: Oxford English Dictionary and Wikipedia

bonafide In good faith. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

forswear To renounce or abandon forever. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

defraud To deprive someone what is rightfully theirs with fraud. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

infirm Weak, feeble, or sick. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

distemper Illness or disorder. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

quarteridge Payment made quarterly. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

perannum Per year.' Source: Oxford English Dictionary

violenti A common law doctrine which states that is one willingly puts themselves in a place where harm may occur, knowing that harm may occur, then they are unable to bring a claim against the other party. More shortly: To a willing person, injury is not done. Source: Wikipedia  
 temporal Temporary. Source: Oxford English Dictionary  
 unknown **And** in the meantime it is not legal to see my friend." Franklin is quoting the Roman playwright Plautus.  
 sic A parenthetical insertion used to call attention to something anomalous in the original work. Source: Oxford English Dictionary  
 gallant Fine gentlemen. Source: Oxford English Dictionary  
 fiftylb That would have been a lot of money. You could live on fifty pounds a year.  
 penitent That repents with sincere desire to amend the sin. Source: Oxford English Dictionary  
 taciturn Habitual silence or reservedness in speech. Source: Oxford English Dictionary  
 encomium High-flown expressions of praise. Source: Oxford English Dictionary  
 cordi Whatever is in the heart of the sober person, is in the mouth of the drunkard.  
 bacchus The Roman god of wine. Source: Oxford English Dictionary  
 claret A red wine. Source: Oxford English Dictionary  
 extempor Of the moment, without preparation or premeditation. Source: Oxford English Dictionary  
 edging A petticoat is an underskirt worn underneath a gown that is given a decorative bottom edge for in case the dress is ever lifted and the petticoat is shown. Source: Oxford English Dictionary and Wikipedia  
 chide To scold. Source: Oxford English Dictionary  
 voluptuary of or pertaining to sensuous or luxurious pleasures.  
 palled Weakened or impaired. Source: Oxford English Dictionary  
 impertinent **Irrele**vance. Source: Oxford English Dictionary  
 rakish Immoral or promiscuous. Source: Oxford English Dictionary  
 profligate Reckless, extravagant, and wasteful. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

affront To insult deliberately. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

wetting Here the phrase is being used to mean: when drunk or inebriated. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

vivifying Life-giving or animating in a physical and/or mental manner. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

drunk Here Franklin is giving a list of euphemistic ways drunkards will describe themselves to avoid using the negatively connotated word "drunk."

tippler A habitual drinker; a drunk. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

imputation The attribution or assignment of a fault or crime. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

daubing Covers or coats. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

impetuous Characterized by rapid, forceful, and/or violent motion. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

gallant<sup>2</sup> Fine, brave gentlemen. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

rambler Ones who are recreationally out walking or wandering. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

tarpolins A slang term for seamen or sailors. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

doxies Unmarried mistresses; prostitutes. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

knot Here a knot stands in for a nautical mile. A nautical mile is equal to 1.15 miles, thus six knots an hour is equivalent to about seven miles in an hour. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

steerage The action of steering something such as a boat, ship, or airship. Here Franklin is most likely using a play on words to show how the seamen brought their women around. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

ramble Aimless wandering for recreation. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

impertinence Irrelevancies, trivialities. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

cicerotranslation "Let us see how much each of these causes is worth." from the Latin orator Cicero

proselyte Converts. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

corah Korah led a revolt against Moses and his brother Aaron, as recounted in the book of Numbers. Such a rebellion, that is, goes against the leaders of the established faith.

rake Immoral or promiscuous people. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

beau The suitors of ladies. Source: Oxford English dictionary

gossip One who gossips or blackmails. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

whiggish The Whig party was a political faction in the British Empire, opposed by the rival faction: the Tory Party. The origin of the Whigs lay in constitutional monarchism as opposed to absolute monarchy. Source: Oxford English Dictionary and Wikipedia

ovidtrans "I see a better thing and approve of it, but I follow something worse." from Ovid's *Metamorphoses*

heretic Anyone who has religious opinions or practices that don't fall in line with the Catholic or orthodox doctrine of the Christian Church. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

Praepossession: having take possession beforehand. Source: Oxford English Dictionary

disesteem Disregard, low esteem, and/or low expectations. Source: Oxford English Dictionary