

1: Moon for Our Daughters by Annie Finch - Poems | www.enganchecubano.com

Francis Miles Finch (June 9, - July 31,) was an American judge, poet, and academic associated with the early years of Cornell www.enganchecubano.com of his poems, "The Blue and the Gray", is frequently reprinted to this day.

Two dialogues, on different subjects, being exercises, delivered on a quarter-day, in the chapel of Yale-college, New-Haven, March 28, Third record of the Class of in Yale College. Poem and Valedictory oration, pronounced before the senior class in Yale college, July 1. New Haven, Printed by J. Report of the secretary of the class of , of Yale College, addressed to his classmates on the occasion of their decennial meeting, July, New Haven, Printed by E. Statistics of the class of , of Yale college. Boston, Printed by J. Published by order of the class. Poem and valedictory oration, pronounced before the senior class in Yale college, Presentation day, June 17, New Haven, The class. New Haven, Printed by T. Poem, by George W. Fisher, and Valedictory oration, by Edward Carrington, pronounced before the senior class in Yale college, Presentation day, June 15th, First principles in the state. Valedictory poem and oration, pronounced before the Senior class in Yale college, Presentation day, June 15th, Fisher; Class orator, Edward Carrington. Poem [by Charles A. Boies] and valedictory oration [by Joseph L. Daniels] pronounced before the senior class in Yale college, Presentation day, June 13, The educated man a conservative and reformer. Valedictory poem [by James Brand] and oration [by George Chandler Holt] pronounced before the senior class in Yale college, Presentation day, June 27, The necessity of a broader and higher system of education in America. Valedictory poem [by W. Bishop] and oration [by J. Showalter] pronounced before the senior class in Yale college, Presentation day, June 26th, New Haven, Published at the College book store. An oration, by William Maxwell Evarts, and a poem, by Francis Miles Finch, delivered before the Linonian Society of Yale college, at its centennial anniversary, with an account of the celebration. New Haven, Published by the Linonian Society. Finch, and Song, by W. Printed by Elisha Babcock.

2: Peter Finch (poet) - Wikipedia

To Mr. F. Now Earl Of W by Anne Kingsmill www.enganchecubano.com sooner FLAVIO was you gone But your Injunction thought upon ARDELIA took the Pen Designing to perform the Task Her FLAVIO did so kindly ask Ere he.

It makes a definite break in the history of our literature, and a number of new literary schools and tendencies have appeared since its close. As to the literature of the war itself, it was largely the work of writers who had already reached or passed middle age. All of the more important authors described in the last three chapters survived the Rebellion except Poe, who died in , Prescott, who died in , and Thoreau and Hawthorne, who died in the second and fourth years of the war, respectively. The final and authoritative history of the struggle has not yet been written, and cannot be written for many years to come. These, with the exception of Dr. The war had its poetry, its humors, and its general literature, some of which have been mentioned in connection with Whittier, Lowell, Holmes, Whitman, and others, and some of which remain to be mentioned, as the work of new writers, or of writers who had previously made little mark. There were war-songs on both sides, few of which had much literary value excepting, perhaps, James R. To furnish the John Brown chorus with words worthy of the music, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe wrote her Battle-Hymn of the Republic, a noble poem, but rather too fine and literary for a song, and so never fully accepted by the soldiers. Among the many verses which voiced the anguish and the patriotism of that stern time, which told of partings and home-comings, of women waiting by desolate hearths, in country homes, for tidings of husbands and sons who had gone to the war; or which celebrated individual deeds of heroism or sang the thousand private tragedies and heartbreaks of the great conflict, by far the greater number were of too humble a grade to survive the feeling of the hour. Of the poets whom the war brought out, or developed, the most noteworthy were Henry Timrod, of South Carolina, and Henry Howard Brownell, of Connecticut. During the war Timrod was with the Confederate Army of the West, as correspondent for the Charleston Mercury, and in he became assistant editor of the South Carolinian, at Columbia. A complete edition of his poems was published in , six years after his death. Finch, sang of these and of other graves in his beautiful Decoration Day lyric, The Blue and the Gray, which spoke the word of reconciliation and consecration for North and South alike. Brownell, whose Lyrics of a Day and War Lyrics were published respectively in and , was private secretary to Farragut, on whose flag-ship, the Hartford, he was present at several great naval engagements, such as the "Passage of the Forts" below New Orleans, and the action off Mobile, described in his poem, the Bay Fight. In him, especially, as in Whittier, is that Puritan sense of the righteousness of his cause which made the battle for the Union a holy war to the crusaders against slavery: While this was still fresh in public recollection his manuscript novels were published, together with a collection of his stories and sketches reprinted from the magazines. Another Irish-American, Charles G. Prose writers of note furnished the magazines with narratives of their experience at the seat of war, among papers of which kind may be mentioned Dr. Of the public oratory of the war, the foremost example is the ever-memorable address of Abraham Lincoln at the dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg. The war had brought the nation to its intellectual majority. In the stress of that terrible fight there was no room for buncombe and verbiage, such as the newspapers and stump-speakers used to dole out in ante bellum days. The speech is simple, naked of figures, every sentence impressed with a sense of responsibility for the work yet to be done and with a stern determination to do it. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth. Every man of genius who is a humorist at all is so in a way peculiar to himself. There is no lack of individuality in the humor of Irving and Hawthorne and the wit of Holmes and Lowell, but although they are new in subject and application

they are not new in kind. Irving, as we have seen, was the literary descendant of Addison. The character-sketches in *Bracebridge Hall* are of the same family with Sir Roger de Coverley and the other figures of the Spectator Club. It depended for its effect, therefore, upon its truthfulness, its dramatic insight and sympathy, as did the humor of Shakespeare, of Sterne, Lamb, and Thackeray. The same is true, with qualifications, of Lowell, whose *Biglow Papers*, though humor of an original sort in their revelation of Yankee character, are essentially satirical. It is the cleverness, the shrewdness of the hits in the *Biglow Papers*, their logical, that is, witty character, as distinguished from their drollery, that arrests the attention. They are funny, but they are not so funny as they are smart. In all these writers humor was blent with more serious qualities, which gave fineness and literary value to their humorous writings. Their view of life was not exclusively comic. But there has been a class of jesters, of professional humorists, in America, whose product is so indigenous, so different, if not in essence, yet at least in form and expression, from any European humor, that it may be regarded as a unique addition to the comic literature of the world. And though it would be ridiculous to maintain that either of these writers takes rank with Lowell and Holmes, or to deny that there is an amount of flatness and coarseness in many of their labored fooleries which puts large portions of their writings below the line where real literature begins, still it will not do to ignore them as mere buffoons, or even to predict that their humors will soon be forgotten. It is true that no literary fashion is more subject to change than the fashion of a jest, and that jokes that make one generation laugh seem insipid to the next. The Americans are not a gay people, but they are fond of a joke. The humor of which we are speaking now is a strictly popular and national possession. Nowadays there are even syndicates of humorists, who co-operate to supply fun for certain groups of periodicals. Of course, the great majority of these manufacturers of jests for newspapers and comic almanacs are doomed to swift oblivion. But it is not so certain that the best of the class, like Clemens and Browne, will not long continue to be read as illustrative of one side of the American mind, or that their best things will not survive as long as the mots of Sydney Smith, which are still as current as ever. Ever since the invention of Hosea Biglow, an imaginary personage of some sort, under cover of whom the author might conceal his own identity, has seemed a necessity to our humorists. Artemus Ward was a traveling showman who went about the country exhibiting a collection of wax "figgers" and whose experiences and reflections were reported in grammar and spelling of a most ingeniously eccentric kind. His inventor was Charles F. Browne, originally of Maine, a printer by trade and afterward a newspaper writer and editor at Boston, Toledo, and Cleveland, where his comicalities in the *Plaindealer* first began to attract notice. In he came to New York and joined the staff of *Vanity Fair*, a comic weekly of much brightness, which ran a short career and perished for want of capital. When Browne began to appear as a public lecturer, people who had formed an idea of him from his impersonation of the shrewd and vulgar old showman were surprised to find him a gentlemanly-looking young man, who came upon the platform in correct evening dress, and "spoke his piece" in a quiet and somewhat mournful manner, stopping in apparent surprise when any one in the audience laughed at any uncommonly outrageous absurdity. In London, where he delivered his *Lecture on the Mormons*, in , the gravity of his bearing at first imposed upon his hearers, who had come to the hall in search of instructive information and were disappointed at the inadequate nature of the panorama which Browne had had made to illustrate his lecture. Occasionally some hitch would occur in the machinery of this and the lecturer would leave the rostrum for a few moments to "work the moon" that shone upon the Great Salt Lake, apologizing on his return on the ground, that he was "a man short" and offering "to pay a good salary to any respectable boy of good parentage and education who is a good moonist. He was employed as one of the editors of *Punch*, but died at Southampton in the year following. It is a curious commentary on the wretchedness of our English orthography that the phonetic spelling of a word, as for example, wuz for was, should be in itself an occasion of mirth. Other verbal effects of a different kind were among his devices, as in the passage where the seventeen widows of a deceased Mormon offered themselves to Artemus. What is the reason of this thusness? It can be felt and can be illustrated by quoting examples, but scarcely described in general terms. It has been said of that class of American humorists of which Artemus Ward is a representative that their peculiarity consists in extravagance, surprise, audacity, and irreverence. But all these qualities have characterized other schools of humor. Ward will pay no debts of his own contracting. I prefer simple food.

Other humorists, like Henry W. Shaw "Josh Billings" and David R. Nasby", have used bad spelling as a part of their machinery; while Robert H. Kerr", Samuel L. Clemens "Mark Twain", and more recently "Bill Nye," though belonging to the same school of low or broad comedy, have discarded cacography. Of these the most eminent, by all odds, is Mark Twain, who has probably made more people laugh than any other living writer. A Missourian by birth, he served the usual apprenticeship at type-setting and editing country newspapers; spent seven years as a pilot on a Mississippi steam-boat, and seven years more mining and journalizing in Nevada, where he conducted the Virginia City Enterprise; finally drifted to San Francisco, and was associated with Bret Harte on the Californian, and in published his first book, The Jumping Frog. He delights particularly in ridiculing sentimental humbug and moralizing cant. He runs a tilt, as has been said, at "copy-book texts," at the temperance reformer, the tract distributor, the Good Boy of Sunday-school literature, and the women who send bouquets and sympathetic letters to interesting criminals. Tried by this test the Old Masters in the picture galleries become laughable, Abelard was a precious scoundrel, and the raptures of the guide-books are parodied without mercy. The tourist weeps at the grave of Adam. At Genoa he drives the cicerone to despair by pretending never to have heard of Christopher Columbus, and inquiring innocently, "Is he dead? It does not amuse by the perception of the characteristic. It is not founded upon truth, but upon incongruity, distortion, unexpectedness. Every thing in life is reversed, as in opera bouffe, and turned topsy-turvy, so that paradox takes the place of the natural order of things. Nevertheless they have supplied a wholesome criticism upon sentimental excesses, and the world is in their debt for many a hearty laugh. It was the story of one Philip Nolan, an army officer, whose head had been turned by Aaron Burr, and who, having been censured by a court-martial for some minor offense; exclaimed petulantly, upon mention being made of the United States government, "Damn the United States! I wish that I might never hear the United States mentioned again. Such an air of reality was given to the narrative by incidental references to actual persons and occurrences that many believed it true, and some were found who remembered Philip Nolan, but had heard different versions of his career. The author shelters himself behind the imaginary figure of Captain Frederic Ingham, pastor of the Sandemanian Church at Naguadavick, and the same characters have a way of re-appearing in his successive volumes as old friends of the reader, which is pleasant at first, but in the end a little tiresome. Hale is one of the most original and ingenious of American story-writers. Some of his best stories are My Double and How He Undid Me, describing how a busy clergyman found an Irishman who looked so much like himself that he trained him to pass as his duplicate, and sent him to do duty in his stead at public meetings, dinners, etc. He is known in philanthropy as well as in letters, and his tales have a cheerful, busy, practical way with them in consonance with his motto, "Look up and not down, look forward and not back, look out and not in, and lend a hand. The writers who have given it shape are still writing, and their work is therefore incomplete. But on the slightest review of it two facts become manifest; first, that New England has lost its long monopoly; and, secondly, that a marked feature of the period is the growth of realistic fiction. The electric tension of the atmosphere for thirty years preceding the civil war, the storm and stress of great public contests, and the intellectual stir produced by transcendentalism seem to have been more favorable to poetry and literary idealism than present conditions are. At all events there are no new poets who rank with Whittier, Longfellow, Lowell, and others of the elder generation, although George H. Boker, in Philadelphia, R. Stedman, in New York, and T. Aldrich, first in New York and afterward in Boston, have written creditable verse; not to speak of younger writers, whose work, however, for the most part, has been more distinguished by delicacy of execution than by native impulse. Curtis, has provided the public with an abundance of good reading. During the forties began a new era of national expansion, somewhat resembling that described in a former chapter, and, like that, bearing fruit eventually in literature. The cession of Florida to the United States in , and the annexation of Texas in the same year, were followed by the purchase of California in , and its admission as a State in . In came the great rush to the California gold fields. The gold-hunters crossed, in stages or caravans, enormous prairies, alkaline deserts dotted with sage-brush and seamed by deep canons, and passes through gigantic mountain ranges. On the coast itself nature was unfamiliar: At first there were few women, and the men led a wild, lawless existence in the mining camps.

3: Prose Poem - Works | Archive of Our Own

A good metrical poem "scans," meaning that its meter follows the rules—and also, we "scan" a poem when we mark its meter. Scanning a poem is a way of listening extremely closely to a poem's rhythm and marking what we hear.

4: An oration - CORE

By the flow of the inland river, Whence the fleets of iron have fled, Where the blades of the grave-grass quiver, Asleep are the ranks of the dead.

5: How can I write an acrostic poem for Jem from To Kill a Mockingbird? | eNotes

Although she has always enjoyed some fame as a poet, Anne Finch, Countess of Winchilsea, has only recently received greater praise and renewed attention. Her diverse and considerable body of work records her private thoughts and personal struggles but also illustrates her awareness of the social and political climate of her era.

6: Initial Studies in American Letters by Henry Augustin Beers: Literature Since

We are happy and honored to include a poem written for A-Fib patients by Emmett Finch, the Malibu Poet. We hope it will inspire you as it did us.

7: To Mr. F. Now Earl Of W Poem by Anne Kingsmill Finch - Poem Hunter

*Annie Finch is the author of *Spells: New and Selected Poems* (Wesleyan University Press,). She teaches online in the Poetcraft Circles and lives in Portland, Maine. She teaches online in the Poetcraft Circles and lives in Portland, Maine.*

8: Francis Miles Finch - Wikipedia

To Pope's Impromptu
Title and Epigraph
This poem is also known by a longer title: "To Mr. Pope In answer to a copy of verses occasion'd by a little dispute upon four lines in the Rape of the Lock" Who would like you have writ wit Finch reverses the end rhyme of lines 3 and 4 from.

9: in poetry - Wikipedia

This poem is very personal to me because it conveys the feelings I felt during high school. I think other teenagers can relate to this because schools nowadays have such high expectations that people can so easily feel like they have disappointed people.

*The Billionaires Scandalous Marriage Firefighter dragon zoe chant Historians I Have Known Shadows in the moonlight
The Elaine race massacres Ann rule ted bundy book Present passive voice worksheet Good Manners for Girls Boys
Woman in World History Soong Ching Ling Con lagrime gabnando me (Ballata Johannes Ciconia Veterans
Administration Home Loan Program Work Selected prose of John Ruskin. Mrs Vole the Vet (Happy Families) Yamaha
XT SR 125 Singles Non-relativistic quantum dynamics Pt. 1. Myxophyceae. Voyage of discovery in the South Sea, and
to Behrings Straits SEC pertinent laws and issuances Tomtom go 910 manual Kentucky to the Gulf of Mexico: scarce a
familiar face among the flowers Smarter work processes : tools from industry Gis tutorial for health 5th edition The
ketogenic diet Hereditary immunity to infections Spiritual secular truth Ole Bulls activities in the United States between
1843 and 1880 Antigen recognition by T lymphocytes Mountain midsummer: climbing in four continents Role playing
game manuals Disabled people have rights Concluding note: neither weight nor weight loss. More than a carpenter
chapter 6 Part three : The synoptic tradition. Hewlett, D. On the fame of John Keats: 1947. The man beneath the gift
Planning a modern hospital K.B. Subba Rao Hilda Wade, a Woman With Tenacity of Purpose PowerPoint 97 SmartStart
Raymond Rabbit goes shopping Negotiating climate change*