

**EVENTS OF 1800**

**General Events of 1801**

SPRING	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH
SUMMER	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
FALL	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
WINTER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER



Following the death of [Jesus Christ](#) there was a period of readjustment that lasted for approximately one million years.  
 -[Kurt Vonnegut](#), THE SIRENS OF TITAN

**1801**



THE NEW-ENGLAND [ALMANACK](#) FOR 1801. By Isaac Bickerstaff, [Providence, Rhode Island](#): John Carter.

THE RHODE-ISLAND [ALMANAC](#) FOR 1801. [Newport](#): Oliver Farnsworth.

(Same, with "Great Allowance to those who purchase quantities" on the front page.)

THE NEWPORT [ALMANAC](#) FOR 1801. [Newport](#): Oliver Farnsworth.

THE NEW-ENGLAND CALENDAR AND EPHEMERIS FOR 1801. [Newport](#): Oliver Farnsworth for Jacob Richardson.

No copy located. Mentioned by Hammett.



The [Reverend Abiel Holmes](#)'s THE HISTORY OF CAMBRIDGE.

**HISTORY OF CAMBRIDGE**

**EVENTS OF 1802**

1801

1801

➔ [Friedrich Schiller](#)'s THE MAID OF ORLEANS (*DIE JUNGFRAU VON ORLEANS*).

➔ Lieutenant [Carl Phillip Gottfried von Clausewitz](#) was admitted to the Prussian War Academy (*Preußische Kriegsakademie*) in Berlin directed by [Lieutenant-General Gerhard Johann David Waitz von Scharnhorst](#).

➔ Moravian missionary [John Gotlieb Ernestus Heckewelder](#) met a native on Paumanok Long Island who passed along a cultural memory of his tribe's 1609 encounter with the *Discovery* of [Henry Hudson](#).

➔ [George Heriot](#) painted the village of Chippawa near the falls of the [Niagara River](#).



➔ [Mrs. Jane West](#)'s LETTERS TO A YOUNG MAN (3 volumes), which would go through six editions by 1818.

### MRS. JANE WEST'S ADVICE

(A copy of this would be given to [John Thoreau, Jr.](#) and would pass through the library of [Henry Thoreau](#) and wind up in the basement of the Concord Free Public Library.)

➔ [John Wedderburn Halkett](#), secretary of presentations to the Lord Chancellor of England, was made Governor-in-Chief of the Bahamas.

➡ [William Godwin](#)'s THOUGHTS OCCASIONED BY THE PERUSAL OF DR. PARR'S SPITAL SERMON, PREACHED AT CHRIST CHURCH, APRIL 15, 1800: BEING A REPLY TO THE ATTACKS OF DR. PARR, MR. MACKINTOSH, THE AUTHOR OF AN ESSAY ON POPULATION, AND OTHERS (London: G.G. & J. Robinson).

➡ This year's COLLECTIONS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY:

COLLECTIONS OF THE MHS

➡ [Joseph Emerson](#) became a tutor at [Harvard College](#).

➡ [Ebenezer Elliott](#)'s initial publication, the poem "The Vernal Walk."

➡ [Pierre Étienne Louis Dumont](#) toured the continent of Europe in the company of his protégé or former pupil Henry Petty-Fitzmaurice, then 21 years of age and a recent masters graduate of [Trinity College of Cambridge University](#) (but not yet the 3rd Marquess of Lansdowne or the 4th Earl of Kerry).

➡ [King George III](#) continued in ill-health and in this year there was another mental breakdown.

➡ [François-Auguste-René, vicomte de Chateaubriand](#)'s *ATALA*.

➡ [Thomas Campbell](#)'s patriotic war song "The Battle of Baltic."

➡ [William Bullock](#) relocated his Museum of Natural Curiosities from Sheffield to Liverpool. He began to issue his A COMPANION TO THE LIVERPOOL MUSEUM, CONTAINING A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ... NATURAL & FOREIGN CURIOSITIES, ANTIQUITIES & PRODUCTIONS OF THE FINE ARTS, OPEN FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION ... AT THE HOUSE OF WILLIAM BULLOCK, CHURCH STREET (Liverpool: T. Schofield, printer), of which there are numerous editions.

1801

1801

➡ Although [Alexander Wilson](#) needed for some reason to leave his teaching position at Milestown near Philadelphia, he was able to obtain a teaching post temporarily in New Jersey and then come back to take up a teaching position at a school at Gray's Ferry, near the botanical gardens of [William Bartram](#) at Kingsessing, Pennsylvania. The botanist was at this point struggling with failing eyesight as he attempted to provide 24 plates for [Professor Benjamin Smith Barton](#)'s ELEMENTS OF BOTANY, OR OUTLINES OF THE NATURAL HISTORY OF VEGETABLES, and he would come to mentor Wilson. (In addition, drawing had been suggested to Wilson by several friends as possibly a relief for his bouts of depression.)

It was perhaps not in this specific year, but it was at about this point, in his mid-60s, that Bartram was sitting for his portrait by Charles Willson Peale.



(The flower which the artist depicted Bartram as holding is perhaps one entirely out of the artistic imagination, as no such creation is identifiable by species.)

BOTANIZING

➡ At the age of 13 [John Lauris Blake](#) was apprenticed to a cabinetmaker. Eventually he would be a journeyman cabinetmaker in Salem, Massachusetts.

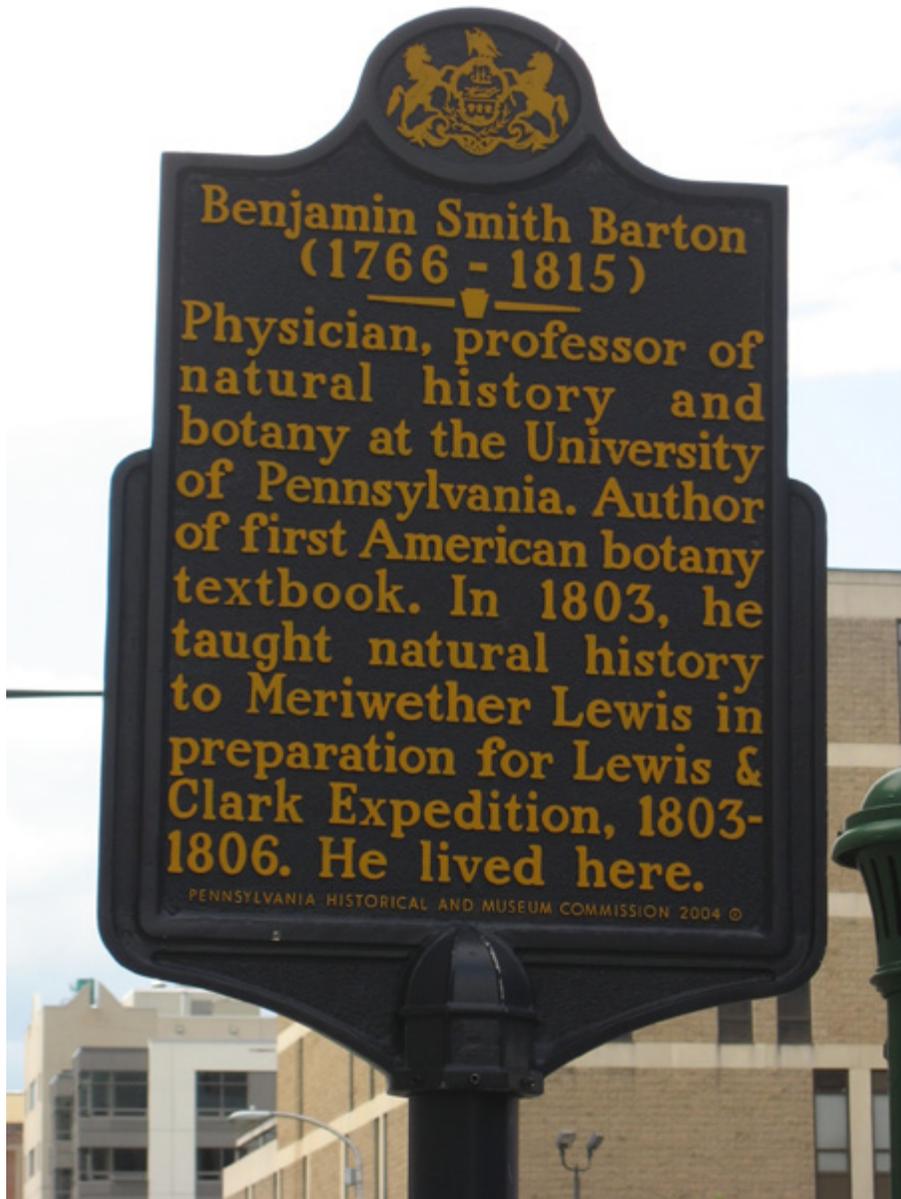
HDT

WHAT?

INDEX

1801

1801



1801

1801

➡ Publication of the 5th and final volume of [Hugh Blair](#)'s SERMONS. (Behind this button is a sample volume, although it is not the indicated edition, offered for purpose of illustration.)

## HUGH BLAIR SERMONS



➡ [Charles Wilkins](#) took up his new duties as Librarian to the East India Company.

➡ In Turin, [Italy](#), [Giacomo Costantino Beltrami](#) became an Ispettore dei Magazzini della Commissione.

[Gasparo Grimani](#) died.

➡ [Thomas Green Fessenden](#) went to England as agent for a new hydraulic machine, which unfortunately would fail and cause financial losses. While in [London](#), also, he would participate in a scheme to build a patent mill on the river Thames — and in the collapse of this scheme would lose the remainder of his funds.

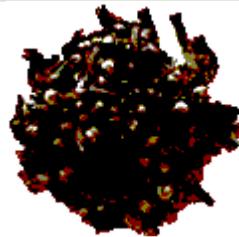
➡ Mother and son made their way from Gosport, England toward Utica, New York in pursuit of the absent father, abandoning their Jewish identities and becoming [Leah Johnson](#) and [Alexander Bryan Johnson](#), embracing the surname the father had assumed in the New World.”

1801

1801



At this point Ambon, Banda, and Ternate of the [Spice Islands](#) were in the hands of the English rather than the Dutch. However, the sinister Frenchman Pierre Poivre (he had lost his right arm to a cannonball) would soon be succeeding in his agenda to smuggle eleven [nutmeg](#) seedlings and some [clove](#) seeds out of the region, thus



ending the monopoly, and the high prices that resulted from the monopoly, of these commodities forever. (Note that this might have happened at any earlier time — and the history of colonialism would have been vastly different. Why had this not happened earlier? —There were doubts that the trees could survive elsewhere, export of seedlings was under the Dutch a crime punishable by a horrible death, and the nutmeg seeds were being shelled, coated with lime, and roasted prior to export.)

PLANTS  
SPICE



1801

1801

➡ The Elgin [Botanical](#) Garden was under development at the northern edge of New-York, largely through efforts of David Hosack, a professor at the medical school of Columbia College. Today Rockefeller Center stands on a portion of the 20-acre site once occupied by this garden.

The first Harvard [Botanical](#) Garden was established.

John Wedgwood (son of Josiah Wedgwood, uncle to Charles Darwin) wrote William Forsyth (George III's gardener) and Joseph Banks about starting the Royal Horticultural Society — which quickly came into being.

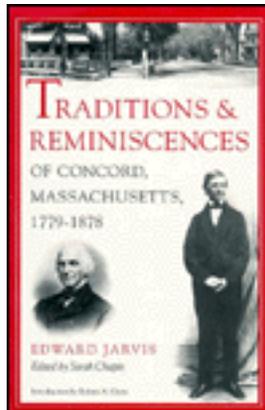
The cast iron process was invented, playing eventually into systems for constructing large conservatories.

The later-day owner of Alexander Pope's renowned estate was driven to removing the garden's famous willow tree in an effort to discourage tourists and lookyloos.

➡ The [Maryland](#) legislature funded the establishment of a Lazaretto near [Baltimore](#), just across the Northwest Branch of the Patapsco River from Fort McHenry on Whetstone Point, at the entrance to the roadstead of the harbor. That area of land is called Lazaretto Point on nautical charts to this day (although the Quarantine Station would in the mid-19th Century be relocated to Hawkins Point, on the south shore of the Patapsco).

Earliest records of [Maryland](#)'s Oakdale Emory United Methodist Church.

➡ Whale oil stood at an unprecedented £66 the barrel. According to Dr. [Edward Jarvis](#)'s TRADITIONS AND REMINISCENCES OF [CONCORD](#), MASSACHUSETTS 1779-1878, pages 74-5:



➡ By this point the school fund under the administration of Friend [Moses Brown](#) had grown to \$3,837.40, a decision had been reached that said Fund “should not be diverted into any other channel,” and the New England [Yearly Meeting](#) of the [Religious Society of Friends](#) was soliciting the various monthly meetings to establish Quaker schools. Although several of these would indeed be established, “diverse Friends continued to err so grievously as to send their children to public or other improper Schools, whereby their tender minds are in danger of Suffering Loss.” Something further needed to be done, but what?

➡ Stephen Minott (2) of [Concord](#), son of the farmer Captain [Jonas Minott](#), graduated from [Harvard College](#). He would settle as a lawyer in Haverhill.

STEPHEN MINOTT [of [Concord](#)], son of Captain [Jonas Minott](#), was born September 28, 1776, graduated [at [Harvard](#)] in 1801, and settled



As far back as I can remember, in 1808 and afterwards, oil was coming into use in lamps. It was somewhat more expensive than tallow, and those who were supplied with tallow from their own beasts still used candles. Whale oil was used. This was coarse and gave an imperfect, dull light. The lamps were small and generally with only one wick. Afterwards those with two wicks were substituted. Lamps were generally of tin, japanned, which stood on pedestals more or less high but some had no pedestal, merely the lamp an egg-shaped cup with a projection at the bottom. Black tin was used at a later date and also glass. While I was in college, 1822-1826, I used two such lamps, each having two wicks. These four wicks only gave sufficient light for my study. Larger lamps, Astral, Solar, etc., were made in later years for parlors, larger rooms and on tables. Those had a better draft, burned more brilliantly and gave a much better light. Sperm oil was a richer source of light and was used by all who could afford it, a few years later than whale. Later, about 1830-1840, lard oil was used and was a good substitute for the fish oils and more economical. There were many kinds of burning fluids invented for lighting. Most of them had alcohol as a large ingredient and were very combustible. These were much praised by the manufacturers and sellers. They gave a brilliant light and were much used, yet they were liable to explosion. They took fire readily. Many accidents occurred - the glass lamps falling and breaking, the fluid taking fire, endangering the house, also the clothes of the women on their person. The vapor of this fluid, when exposed to the air, spread rapidly and would take fire, if in contact with a blaze. Some lives were lost in consequence. Nevertheless these fluids had an extensive use, until the coal oils took their places and the place of all other means of lighting in the country, excepting gas. About 1840-1850, Mr. Samuel Downes, a large refiner of whale oils, was convinced that ordinary coal oil could be purified and converted into a convenient and safe oil for ordinary lighting. After much investigation and many experiments by Mr. Merrill, his chemist, they succeeded in eliminating its dangerous and offensive elements and obtaining the very safe and brilliantly burning Kerosene oil. This is not only the cheapest means of lighting that has ever been known, but it gives a larger light than any material except gas, which can be used only in cities. Gas is very much more expensive than kerosene. Downes's kerosene is pure and safe, is sold by the barrel now, 1878, (1877 for 12 cts.) for 15 cents a gal., and at retail for 20 or 26 cents a gallon. A gallon of this oil will burn in an ordinary lamp 142-150 hours. A gallon of whale oil, costing 60 cts., will burn in an ordinary lamp with two wicks 31-33 hours. A gallon of sperm oil, costing 120 cts., will burn 30-31 hours. A pound of tallow candles, costing formerly 20 and now 14 cts., will burn 48 hours and give only about 1/15 or 1/20 as much light as the kerosene. The light given by kerosene, in [an] ordinary lamp is 12-14 times as great as that of a sperm two-wicked lamp. So it seems that the poorest of our people now enjoy 45-60 times as much light as the richest of our father and grandfathers [at] about the same cost. Kerosene oil gives a softer light, which wearies the eyes less than any other, and people are more comfortable as well as richer by this great and new blessing.



as a lawyer in Haverhill. He was appointed a judge of the Circuit Court of Common Pleas, and held the office till 1820, when the law which created that Court was repealed. In 1824 he was appointed County Attorney for Essex, which office he resigned in 1830.<sup>1</sup>



The houses in Lincoln had increased from 88 (in 1784) to 104.

According to a valuation taken [in Lincoln] in 1784, it appears that there were 143 polls, 26 of whom were not rateable; 88 dwelling-houses, 84 barns, 1 tan-yard, 1 grist-mill, and 21 other buildings; 454 acres of tillage land, 429 of English mowing, 800 meadow, 1502 pasturing, 2057 wood land, 2128 'other land,' and 137 unimproveable; 840 barrels of cider were made, 105 horses, 155 oxen, 266 neat cattle, 378 cows, 155 sheep, and 136 swine were held. Probably, if an estimate was made now [1835], it would not essentially vary from the above. The polls in 1790, were 156; the houses in 1801, 104. The population in 1764 was 639, including 28 negroes, and in 1790, 740; in 1800, 756; in 1810, 713; in 1820, 786; and in 1830, 709.<sup>2</sup>

### Representatives of Lincoln<sup>3</sup>

Chambers Russell	'54-'57, '59, '62, '63, '5.	Joshua Brooks	1809-1811.
Samuel Farrer	1766-1768.	Leonard Hoar	1812-1814.
Eleazer Brooks	'74-'78, '80, '5, '7, '90-'2.	William Hayden	1815, 1816.
Chambers Russell	1788.	Elijah Fiske	1820-1822.
Samuel Hoar	'94, '95, '97, '98, 1801, '3-'8.	Joel Smith	1824.
Samuel Farrar, Jr.	1800.	Silas P. Tarbell	1827, 1828.
Not represented 1758, '60, '62, '69-'73, '79, '81, '82, '86, '89, '93, '96, '99, 1802, '17, '23, '25, '26.			

1. [Lemuel Shattuck's 1835 A HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF CONCORD:...](#) Boston: Russell, Odiorne, and Company; Concord MA: [John Stacy](#)  
(On or about November 11, 1837 [Henry Thoreau](#) would indicate a familiarity with the contents of at least pages 2-3 and 6-9 of this historical study. On July 16, 1859 he would correct a date mistake buried in the body of the text.)
2. [Lemuel Shattuck's 1835 A HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF CONCORD:...](#) Boston MA: Russell, Odiorne, and Company; Concord MA: [John Stacy](#), 1835  
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3. Ibid



In [Concord](#), Reuben Hunt was a Selectman.

William Jones practiced law in [Concord](#).

Joseph Chandler was [Concord](#)'s deputy and representative to the General Court.

Abiel Heywood of [Concord](#) would be filling the office of Justice of the Court of Sessions, under its different modifications, from this point until a law organizing a Court of County Commissioners would be enacted. Thomas Hubbard would be a Selectman, until 1803.

In this year, since the town had put the maintenance of the local poor out to competitive bidding, their maintenance cost \$900, whereas before this competitive bidding, in 1791 for instance, their maintenance had cost \$936.50. Here is the financial situation of [Concord](#) as of this year:

Since the Revolution new state-valuations have been taken, once in ten years, and that after the taking of the census. In these valuations various articles of personal property are required to be enumerated and described, not however uniformly alike. In the following table some of the principal only are mentioned.<sup>4</sup>

**Articles of Property. In 1781. In 1791. In 1801. In 1811. In 1821. In 1831.**

Polls	326	340	390	390	435	489
Dwelling houses	193	188	227	224	235	253
Barns	174	142	184	183	203	225
Other buildings	—	—	64	79	265	125
Acres of tillage land	1188	1063	1112	1156	1137	1098
Acres of English Mowing	753	721	840	992	1205	1279
Acres of Meadow	2089	1827	2236	2131	2153	2111
Acres of Pasturing	3099	4398	3800	2982	3852	4059
Acres of Woodland	3878	4436	3635	3386	3262	2048
Acres Unimproved	—	—	1282	1732	1392	2833
Acres Unimproveable	—	—	384	—	395	612
Acres Used for roads	—	—	—	348	286	—
Acres of Water	—	—	—	515	695	—
Barrels of Cider	882	799	1376	1767	1079	—



1801

1801

**Articles of Property. In 1781. In 1791. In 1801. In 1811. In 1821. In 1831.**

Tons of English Hay	—	—	731	838	880	836
Tons of Meadow Hay	—	—	1434	1453	1270	1370
Bushels of Rye	—	—	4738	2942	3183	2327
Bushels of Corn	—	—	10505	10052	11375	11424
Bushels of Oats	—	—	1388	1463	2372	4129
Horses	137	146	182	179	145	177
Oxen	324	288	374	326	337	418
Cows	916	775	934	831	743	725
Swine	137	308	290	269	294	408
The total valuation, in 1801, was \$20,322, in 1811, \$24,554, in 1821, \$25,860, and in 1831, \$36,681·29.						

**WOMEN HANGED IN ENGLAND DURING 1801**

Date	Name	Place of execution	Crime
01/04	Hannah Palmer	Warwick	Murder
13/04	Alice Clarke	Denby	Murder
17/04	Elizabeth Burne	Naas	Murder
02/05	Hannah Eastwood	Lancaster Castle	Forgery
23/07	Sussannah Mottershall	Lincoln Castle	Murder
03/08	Ann Baker	Rutland	Killing sheep
07/08	Sarah Claridge	Warwick	Murder



Thomas Young provided support for the theory that light was somehow similar to the waves on the surface of a body of water, through a demonstration of the phenomenon of interference.

**HISTORY OF OPTICS**

1801

1801

➡ Despite serious illness and increasing dependence upon [opium](#), [Samuel Taylor Coleridge](#) was studying philosophy.



➡ [Daniel Webster](#) graduated from [Dartmouth College](#). After his period of apprenticeship, he would open a legal practice in Portsmouth, New Hampshire in 1807.

➡ Tuscany was a republic, and then became the kingdom of Etruria.

ITALY

➡ Jean-Baptiste de Monet de Lamarck's *SYSTÈME DES ANIMAUX SANS VERTÈBRES* (1801, 1815-1822).

PALEONTOLOGY

## THE SCIENCE OF 1801

➡ By this point the king's project for a private royal chapel at Windsor Castle had begun to dissolve under the pressures of war and insanity. The painter, [Benjamin West](#), was outa luck.



➡ [Napoléon Bonaparte](#) decided to bring back [slavery](#) in France.

➡ Publication in Philadelphia of a greatly expanded version of Benjamin Smith Barton's 1798 *COLLECTIONS FOR AN ESSAY TOWARDS A MATERIA MEDICA OF THE UNITED STATES*.

BOTANIZING



1801

1801

 Linnaeus's *ELEMENTS OF NATURAL HISTORY*.

 M.F. X. Bichat's *ANATOMIE GÉNÉRALE*.

 Peter "Old Captain," a slave, founded Kentucky's 1st church for blacks.

Will Staines was born to [Jack and Oney Judge Staines](#) in [New Hampshire](#) (death date and location unknown, no known offspring).

 The Farmer's Library became the 1st newspaper in Louisville, Kentucky.

 Lalande catalogued 47,390 stars.

 The predecessor to the New York [Botanical](#) Garden was started by David Hosack, on the ground that is now occupied by the Rockefeller Center.

 On the Isle of [Jersey](#), Charles Guillet was born to Charles William Guillet (1772-1809) and Marie Thoreau, and his godparents were his uncle Jean Thoreau and his aunt Elizabeth Guillet, the widow of Josué Gaborel. (Apparently the previous Charles Guillet, born into this family in 1797, had died in infancy?)

1801

1801

 Josiah Quincy, Sr. visited [Rhode Island](#).

**JOSIAH QUINCY, SR.**

[Mount Hope](#) is not a high hill at all, rising only to some 200 plus feet above the level of [Narragansett Bay](#). In this year the infamous Senator [James DeWolf](#) had an octagonal summer house erected near its top.

**BRISTOL**



The DeWolf Crest





The DeWolf Carriage



President [Thomas Jefferson](#) made a plan for a garden and stone wall around the President's residential mansion in [Washington DC](#), the one that would come to be known, after a fresh coat of whitewash, as the [White House](#). Having hired Meriwether Lewis as his personal secretary, he housed Lewis in the mansion's East Room. He would bring with him the mockingbird Dick, two bear cubs, and his horse Caractacus. However, he would not bring Dashing Sally with him into the executive mansion. She would need to remain back home at Monticello.

1801

1801



The French astrologer Pierre Turrel had, using four different calculation methods, announced four different possible dates for the end of the world. Those dates had been 1537, 1544, 1801, and 1814.

—As of the end of this year, three of these had elapsed leaving one still to go (Randi, James. THE MASK OF NOSTRADAMUS. Amherst NY: Prometheus Books, 1993, page 239).

Due to the extended confinement of [Richard Brothers](#), and due to his having made some unpopular as well as unfulfilled predictions such as the earthquake leveling of St. Paul's Cathedral and the English Parliament, space had been opened for another contender, another self-elected savior. [Joanna Southcott](#) stepped forward as one wild offshoot of the British Methodists, taking up the cudgels on behalf of a number of Brothers's tenets and posing as his prophetic successor. With publication of the 1st part of her THE STRANGE EFFECTS OF FAITH she began to attract followers.



MILLENNIALISM

1801

1801



In this year the [negrero](#) *Sally* of Norfolk, [Virginia](#) was in some manner “libelled and acquitted,” with its owners becoming able to claim damages (AMERICAN STATE PAPERS, COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION, I, No. 128).

INTERNATIONAL SLAVE TRADE

President [Thomas Jefferson](#) wrote to James Monroe in regard to the accusations being leveled against him by James Thomson Callender, which had not at that point yet risen to the level of newspaper denunciations: “He knows nothing of me which I am not willing to declare to the world myself.”



(One wonders what that meant.)

During this year Jefferson’s mulatto house slave, dashing [Sally Hemings](#) at [Monticello](#), “mighty near white,” was bearing the 5th of her seven children, presumably sired upon her by her owner since, in the one case out of the seven in which we do still have almost perfectly conclusive genetic evidence, that child was indeed Jefferson’s issue.

	number	black	white	black	white
Red . . . . .	5 1/2	7			
Penny . . . . .	5	7			
Moses 3 . . . . .	4	5			
Sucky 6 . . . . .	3 1/2	4			
Nedj . . . . .	5 1/2	7			
Peter Hom . . . . .	5 1/2	7			
Philip . . . . .	5 1/2	7		1	
Rachael . . . . .	5	7			
Eliza 5 . . . . .	3 1/2	4 1/2			
Ellen 8 . . . . .	2 3/4	3 1/2			
Sally . . . . .	5	7			1
Harriet 1 . . . . .	4 1/2	5 1/2		1	
Madison 5 . . . . .	3 1/2	4 1/2			
Eston 8 . . . . .	2 3/4	3 1/2			1
Samso . . . . .	5 1/2	7			1

It has been established by the historian Dumas Malone that Jefferson was in the vicinity during the period when this child would have been conceived. This child, a daughter, would be given the name Harriet and was so much more improved racially than her “mighty near white” mama that, although technically a slave, when mature she would be able simply to vanish from the Monticello plantation and be absorbed, uneducated of course, into the general white population of Virginia.

But why, if Jefferson had been the daddy, had he not treated his child better? —Because that just wasn't Jeffersonian:



He was not in the habit of showing partiality or fatherly affection to his children.  
— [Madison Hemings](#)



A Father of our Country

But why, if Jefferson had been the daddy, had he not married the mommy? —Because this is the [Thomas Jefferson](#) who himself had penned the Virginia statute:



A marriage between a person of free condition and a slave, or between a white person and a negro, or between a white person and a mulatto, shall be null.

RACE SLAVERY  
RACE POLITICS



"It is simply crazy that there should ever have come into being a world with such a sin in it, in which a man is set apart because of his color — the superficial fact about a human being. Who could **want** such a world? For an American fighting for his love of country, that the last hope of earth should from its beginning have swallowed [slavery](#), is an irony so withering, a justice so intimate in its rebuke of pride, as to measure only with God."



— Stanley Cavell, MUST WE MEAN WHAT WE SAY?  
1976, page 141

## Life Among the Lowly.

### NUMBER I.

MADISON HEMINGS.

I never knew of but one white man who bore the name of Hemings; he was an Englishman and my greatgrandfather. He was captain of an English trading vessel which sailed between England and Williamsburg, Va., then quite a port. My grandmother was a fullblooded African, and possibly a native of that country. She was the property of John Wales, a Welchman. Capt. Hemings happened to be in the port of Williamsburg at the time my grandmother was born, and acknowledging her fatherhood he tried to purchase her of Mr. Wales, who would not part with the child, though he was offered an extraordinarily large price for her. She was named Elizabeth Hemings. Being thwarted in the purchase, and determining to own his flesh and blood he resolved to take the child by force or stealth, but the knowledge of his intention coming to John Wales' ears, through leaky fellow servants of the mother, she and the child were taken into the "great house" under their master's immediate care. I have been informed that it was not the extra value of that child over other slave children that induced Mr. Wales to refuse to sell it, for slave masters then, as in later days, had no compunctions of conscience which restrained them from parting mother and child of however tender age, but he was restrained by the fact that just about that time amalgamation began, and the child was so great a curiosity that its owner desired to raise it himself that he might see its outcome. Capt. Hemings soon afterwards sailed from Williamsburg, never to return. Such is the story that comes down to me.

Elizabeth Hemings grew to womanhood in the family of John Wales, whose wife dying she (Elizabeth) was taken by the widower Wales as his concubine, by whom she had six children—three sons and three daughters, viz: Robert, James, Peter, Critty, Sally and Thena. These children went by the name of Hemings.

Williamsburg was the capital of Virginia, and of course it was an aristocratic place, where the "bloods" of the Colony and the new State most did congregate. Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, was educated at William and Mary College, which had its seat at Williamsburg. He afterwards studied law with Geo. Wythe, and practiced law at the bar of the general court of the Colony. He was afterwards elected a member of the provincial legislature from Albemarle county. Thos. Jefferson was a visitor at the "great house" of John Wales, who had children about his own age. He formed the acquaintance of his daughter Martha (I believe that was her name, though I am not positively sure,) and an intimacy sprang up between them which ripened into love, and they were married. They afterwards went to live at his country seat, Monticello, and in course of time had born to them a daughter whom they named Martha. About the time she was born my mother, the second daughter of John Wales and Elizabeth Hemings was born. On the death of John Wales, my grandmother, his concubine, and her children by him fell to Martha, Thomas Jefferson's wife, and consequently became the property of Thomas Jefferson, who in the course of time became famous, and was appointed minister to France during our revolutionary troubles, or soon after independence was gained. About the time of the appointment and before he was ready to leave the country his wife died, and as soon after her interment as he could at-

➡ India was being governed by the British East India Company. Fundamentally secular, the Company was prepared to display a conventional respect for local gods and was antagonistic toward Christian missionaries. In this year, for instance, a deputation from the Company joined a procession to the Kalee ghaut and presented 5,000 rupees to the idol for the success which had attended British arms. Only their own vessels could trade at the ports of the subcontinent. No white men could visit their permission, nor remain longer than they were ready to allow. The needs of the missionaries were not in control, the need of the Company was in control. However, when Lord Wellesley founded the College of Fort Williams in Calcutta in order to teach the language of Bengal to young Englishmen in the civil service of the Company in India, it was discovered that one of the Baptist missionaries, the Reverend William Carey, was the best man in the East or in Great Britain to teach the language, and he was made a professor there.



The Supreme Court judges in Bengal had sponsored a 2d compilation of the Hindu legal code, this time of the material known as the *Vivadadhangarnava* or “ocean of solution to disputes.” Sir William Jones had appointed Jagannath Tarkapanchanan to compile the materials, and he himself had begun the work of translating the materials into English. After Jones’s death the translation had been completed by Henry Thomas Colebrooke, and the materials were published in this year under the title A DIGEST OF HINDOO LAWS.

➡ The 1st Census of London.



LONDON





1801

1801



Between this year and 1803, Lord Elgin would be removing sculptures and architectural fragments from the Parthenon on the Acropolis of Athens and sending them to [London](#) in two shipments.<sup>5</sup> The 1st ship would go down in midpassage<sup>6</sup> but the 2d would reach port, the result being the “Elgin Marbles” at the British Museum.<sup>7</sup>

#### Per Bulfinch’s MYTHOLOGY:

Theseus is a semi-historical personage. It is recorded of him that he united the several tribes by whom the territory of Attica was then possessed into one state, of which Athens was the capitol. In commemoration of this important event, he instituted the festival of Panathenæa, in honour of Minerva, the patron deity of Athens. This festival differed from the other Grecian games chiefly in two particulars. It was peculiar to the Athenians, and its chief feature was a solemn procession in which the Peplus, or sacred robe of Minerva, was carried to the Parthenon, and suspended before the statue of the goddess. The Peplus was covered with embroidery, worked by select virgins of the noblest families in Athens. The procession consisted of persons of all ages and both sexes. The old men carried olive branches in their hands, and the young men bore arms. The young women carried baskets on their heads, containing the sacred utensils, cakes, and all things necessary for the sacrifices. The procession formed the subject of the bas-reliefs which embellished the outside of the temple of the Parthenon. A considerable portion of these sculptures is now in the British Museum among those known as the “Elgin marbles.”



In London, Paddington Basin opened.



*WIE GERTRUD IHRE KINDER LEHRT* (HOW GERTRUDE TEACHES HER CHILDREN, 1894).

#### PRINCIPLES IN THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN (paraphrased):

- Always begin with the familiar and proceed toward the novel.
- Always begin with a concrete experience of the student.
- Always begin with the emotion actually encountered by the child.

— [Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi](#)

5. Meanwhile, back in merry old England, one of Lord Elgin’s secretaries was being caught committing adultery with Lady Elgin. Evidently with good justification, as her husband’s nose was being eaten off by VD.

6. It has been possible to retrieve the statuary; however, the current Lord Elgin says he feels that it would be better not for him to attempt to tour Greece unless he is prepared to travel under a pseudonym.

7. Might this be the point at which the partial advice we so often give our children, “Never steal anything small,” originated? Lord Byron’s curse on the Elgin family had been:

First on the head of him who did this deed  
My curse shall light — on him and all his seed;  
Without one spark of intellectual fire,  
Be all the sons as senseless as the sire!

HDT

WHAT?

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1801

1801

*Alexandra Fröhly von der Goltz*  
Wie Gertrud  
ihre Kinder lehret,  
ein Versuch  
den Müttern Ansehung zu geben,  
ihre Kinder selbst zu unterrichten,  
in Briefen  
von  
Heinrich Pestalozzi.

Genève und Zürich,  
bey Heinrich Pestalozzi. 1804.

4

*Dr. J. A. C. ...*

1801

1801



Upon the publication in Paris of [André Michaux](#)'s *HISTOIRE DES CHÊNES DE L'AMÉRIQUE*, the son [François André Michaux](#) again toured the US, this time alone since his father had just died in an attempt to create a [botanical](#) garden on the island of Madagascar. This book by the father had handsome engravings after originals by the Redoutés and was the 1st work devoted entirely to the American oak tree.



The son would remain in the USA, botanizing, until 1803.



→ The federal congress determined that the laws of Virginia and Maryland would obtain within the boundaries of the District of Columbia federal district, thus ensuring that our nation's capitol would have an economy compatibly based upon human enslavement.

→ We arrived at a set of standard rules for the game of football.

SPORTS

→ While Austin Steward was 8 years of age, he was taken into the Virginia plantation house to be a domestic slave rather than a field slave:

When eight years of age, I was taken to the "great house," or the family mansion of my master, to serve as an errand boy, where I had to stand in the presence of my master's family all the day, and a part of the night, ready to do any thing which they commanded me to perform.

My master's family consisted of himself and wife, and seven children. His overseer, whose name was Barsly Taylor, had also a wife and five children. These constituted the white population on the plantation. Capt. Helm was the owner of about one hundred



slaves, which made the residents on the plantation number about one hundred and sixteen persons in all. One hundred and seven of them, were required to labor for the benefit of the remaining nine, who possessed that vast domain; and one hundred of the number doomed to unrequited toil, under the lash of a cruel task-master during life, with no hope of release this side of the grave, and as far as the cruel oppressor is concerned, shut out from hope beyond it.... Capt. Helm was not a very hard master; but generally was kind and pleasant. Indulgent when in good humor, but like many of the southerners, terrible when in a passion. He was a great sportsman, and very fond of company. He generally kept one or two race horses, and a pack of hounds for fox-hunting, which at that time, was a very common and fashionable diversion in that section of country. He was not only a sportsman, but a gamester, and was in the habit of playing cards, and sometimes betting very high and losing accordingly. I well remember an instance of the kind: it was when he played cards with a Mr. W. Graham, who won from him in one sweep, two thousand and seven hundred dollars in all, in the form of a valuable horse, prized at sixteen hundred dollars, another saddle-horse of less value, one slave, and his wife's gold watch. The company decided that all this was fairly won, but Capt. Holm demurred, and refused to give up the property until an application was made to Gen. George Washington, ("the father of his country,") who decided that Capt. Helm had lost the game, and that Mr. Graham had fairly won the property, of which Mr. G. took immediate possession, and conveyed to his own plantation.

Capt. Helm was not a good business man, unless we call horse-racing, fox-hunting, and card-playing, business. His overseer was entrusted with every thing on the plantation, and allowed to manage about as he pleased, while the Captain enjoyed himself in receiving calls from his wealthy neighbors, and in drinking what he called "grog," which was no more nor less than whisky, of which he was extremely fond, notwithstanding his cellar contained the choicest wines and liquors. To show his partiality for his favorite beverage, I will relate an incident which occurred between Capt. Helm and Col. Charles Williamson. The Colonel, believing wine to be a healthier beverage than whisky, accepted a bet made by Capt. Helm, of one thousand dollars, that he would live longer and drink whisky, than the Colonel, who drank wine. Shortly after, Col. Williamson was called home by the British government, and while on his way to England, died, and his body, preserved in a cask of brandy, was taken home. The bet Capt. Helm made considerable effort to get, but was unsuccessful.

Mrs. Helm was a very industrious woman, and generally busy in her household affairs – sewing, knitting, and looking after the servants; but she was a great scold, – continually finding fault with some of the servants, and frequently punishing the young slaves herself, by striking them over the head with a heavy iron key, until the blood ran; or else whipping them with a cowhide, which she always kept by her side when sitting in her room. The older servants she would cause to be punished by having them severely whipped by a man, which she never failed to do for every trifling fault. I have felt the weight of some of her heaviest keys on my own head, and for the slightest offences. No slave could possibly escape being punished – I care not how attentive



they might be, nor how industrious – punished they must be, and punished they certainly were. Mrs. Helm appeared to be uneasy unless some of the servants were under the lash. She came into the kitchen one morning and my mother, who was cook, had just put on the dinner. Mrs. Helm took out her white cambric handkerchief, and rubbed it on the inside of the pot, and it crocked it! That was enough to invoke the wrath of my master, who came forth immediately with his horse-whip, with which he whipped my poor mother most unmercifully – far more severely than I ever knew him to whip a horse.

I once had the misfortune to break the lock of master's shot gun, and when it came to his knowledge, he came to me in a towering passion, and charged me with what he considered the **crime** of carelessness. I denied it, and told him I knew nothing about it; but I was so terribly frightened that he saw I was guilty, and told me so, foaming with rage; and then I confessed the truth. But oh, there was no escaping the lash. Its recollection is still bitter, and ever will be. I was commanded to take off my clothes, which I did, and then master put me on the back of another slave, my arms hanging down before him and my hands clasped in his, where he was obliged to hold me with a vise-like grasp. Then master gave me the most severe flogging that I ever received, and I pray God that I may never again experience such torture. And yet Capt. Helm was not the worst of masters.... When I was not employed as an errand-boy, it was my duty to stand behind my master's chair, which was sometimes the whole day, never being allowed to sit in his presence. Indeed, no slave is ever allowed to sit down in the presence of their master or mistress. If a slave is addressed when sitting, he is required to spring to his feet, and instantly remove his hat, if he has one, and answer in the most humble manner, or lay the foundation for a flogging, which will not be long delayed. I slept in the same room with my master and mistress. This room was elegantly furnished with damask curtains, mahogany bedstead of the most expensive kind, and every thing else about it was of the most costly kind. And while Mr. and Mrs. Helm reposed on their bed of down, with a cloud of lace floating over them, like some Eastern Prince, with their slaves to fan them while they slept, and to tremble when they awoke, I always slept upon the floor, without a pillow or even a blanket, but, like a dog, lay down anywhere I could find a place.

Slaves are never allowed to leave the plantation to which they belong, without a written pass. Should any one venture to disobey this law, he will most likely be caught by the **patrol** and given thirty-nine lashes. This patrol is always on duty every Sunday, going to each plantation under their supervision, entering every slave cabin, and examining closely the conduct of the slaves; and if they find one slave from another plantation without a pass, he is immediately punished with a severe flogging.

I recollect going one Sunday with my mother, to visit my grandmother; and while there, two or three of the patrol came and looked into the cabin, and seeing my mother, demanded her pass. She told them that she had one, but had left it in another cabin, from whence she soon brought it, which saved her a whipping but we were terribly frightened.

The reader will obtain a better knowledge of the character of a Virginia patrol, by the relation of an affair, which came off



on the neighboring plantation of Col. Alexander, in which some forty of Capt. Helm's slaves were engaged, and which proved rather destructive of human life in the end.

But I must first say that it is not true, that slave owners are respected for kindness to their slaves. The more tyrannical a master is, the more will he be favorably regarded by his neighboring planters; and from the day that he acquires the reputation of a kind and indulgent master, he is looked upon with suspicion, and sometimes hatred, and his slaves are watched more closely than before.

Col. Alexander was a very wealthy planter and owned a great number of slaves, but he was very justly suspected of being a kind, humane, and indulgent master. His slaves were always better fed, better clad, and had greater privileges than any I knew in the Old Dominion; and of course, the patrol had long had an eye on them, anxious to flog some of "those pampered niggers, who were spoiled by the indulgence of a weak, inefficient, but well-meaning owner."

Col. A. gave his slaves the liberty to get up a grand dance. Invitations were sent and accepted, to a large number of slaves on other plantations, and so, for miles around, all or many of the slaves were in high anticipation of joining in the great dance, which was to come off on Easter night. In the mean time, the patrol was closely watching their movements, and evinced rather a joyful expectancy of the many they should find there without a pass, and the flogging they would give them for that, if not guilty of any other offence, and perhaps they might catch some of the Colonel's slaves doing something for which they could be taught "to know their place," by the application of the cowhide.

The slaves on Col. A.'s plantation had to provide and prepare the supper for the expected vast "turn out," which was no light matter; and as slaves like on such occasions to pattern as much as possible after their master's family, the result was, to meet the emergency of the case, they **took** without saying, "by your leave, Sir," some property belonging to their master, reasoning among themselves, as slaves often do, that it can not be **stealing**, because "it belongs to massa, and so do **we**, and we only use one part of his property to benefit another. Sure, 'tis all massa's." And if they do not get detected in this removal of "massa's property" from one location to another, they think no more of it.

Col. Alexander's slaves were hurrying on with their great preparations for the dance and feast; and as the time drew near, the old and knowing ones might be seen in groups, discussing the matter, with many a wink and nod; but it was in the valleys and by-places where the younger portion were to be found, rather secretly preparing food for the great time coming. This consisted of hogs, sheep, calves; and as to master's **poultry**, that suffered daily. Sometimes it was missed, but the disappearance was always easily accounted for, by informing "massa" that a great number of hawks had been around of late; and their preparation went on, night after night, undetected. They who repaired to a swamp or other by-place to cook by night, carefully destroyed everything likely to detect them, before they returned to their cabins in the morning.

The night for the dance **came** at last, and long before the time, the road leading to Col. Alexander's plantation presented a gay



spectacle. The females were seen flocking to the place of resort, with heads adorned with gaudy bandanna turbans and new calico dresses, of the gayest colors, – their whole attire decked over with bits of gauze ribbon and other fantastic finery. The shades of night soon closed over the plantation, and then could be heard the rude music and loud laugh of the unpolished slave. It was about ten o'clock when the **aristocratic slaves** began to assemble, dressed in the cast-off finery of their master and mistress, swelling out and putting on airs in imitation of those they were forced to obey from day to day.

When they were all assembled, the dance commenced; the old fiddler struck up some favorite tune, and over the floor they went; the flying feet of the dancers were heard, pat, pat, over the apartment till the clock warned them it was twelve at midnight, or what some call "low twelve," to distinguish it from twelve o'clock at noon; then the violin ceased its discordant sounds, and the merry dancers paused to take breath.

Supper was then announced, and all began to prepare for the sumptuous feast. It being the pride of slaves to imitate the manners of their master and mistress, especially in the ceremonies of the table, all was conducted with great propriety and good order. The food was well cooked, and in a very plentiful supply. They had also managed in some way, to get a good quantity of excellent wine, which was sipped in the most approved and modern style. Every dusky face was lighted up, and every eye sparkled with joy. However ill fed they might have been, here, for once, there was plenty. Suffering and toil was forgotten, and they all seemed with one accord to give themselves up to the intoxication of pleasurable amusement.

House servants were of course, "the stars" of the party; all eyes were turned to them to see how they conducted, for they, among slaves, are what a military man would call "fugle-men." The field hands, and such of them as have generally been excluded from the dwelling of their owners, look to the house servant as a pattern of politeness and gentility. And indeed, it is often the only method of obtaining any knowledge of the manners of what is called "genteel society;" hence, they are ever regarded as a privileged class; and are sometimes greatly envied, while others are bitterly hated. And too often justly, for many of them are the most despicable tale-bearers and mischief-makers, who will, for the sake of the favor of his master or mistress, frequently betray his fellow-slave, and by tattling, get him severely whipped; and for these acts of perfidy, and sometimes downright falsehood, he is often rewarded by his master, who knows it is for his interest to keep such ones about him; though he is sometimes obliged, in addition to a reward, to send him away, for fear of the vengeance of the betrayed slaves. In the family of his master, the example of bribery and treachery is ever set before him, hence it is, that insurrections and stampedes are so generally detected. Such slaves are always treated with more affability than others, for the slaveholder is well aware that he stands over a volcano, that may at any moment rock his foundation to the center, and with one mighty burst of its long suppressed fire, sweep him and his family to destruction. When he lies down at night, he knows not but that ere another morning shall dawn, he may be left mangled and bleeding, and at the mercy of those maddened slaves whom he has so long ruled with a rod of iron.



But the supper, like other events, came to an end at last. The expensive table service, with other things, which had been secretly brought from the "great house," was hurriedly cleansed by the slaves, and carefully returned. The floor was again cleared, the violin sounded, and soon they were performing another "break down," with all the wild abandon of the African character, - in the very midst of which, the music suddenly ceased, and the old musician assumed a listening attitude. Every foot was motionless; every face terrified, and every ear listening for the cause of the alarm.

Soon the slave who was kept on the "look-out," shouted to the listeners the single word "**patrol!**" and then the tumult that followed that announcement, is beyond the power of language to describe! Many a poor slave who had stolen from his cabin, to join in the dance, now remembered that they had no pass! Many screamed in affright, as if they already felt the lash and heard the crack of the overseer's whip; others clenched their hands, and assumed an attitude of bold defiance, while a savage frown contracted the brow of all. Their unrestrained merriment and delicious fare, seemed to arouse in them the natural feelings of self-defence and defiance of their oppressors. But what could be done? The patrol was nearing the building, when an athletic, powerful slave, who had been but a short time from his "fatherland," whose spirit the cowardly overseer had labored in vain to quell, said in a calm, clear voice, that we had better stand our ground, and advised the females to lose no time in useless wailing, but get their things and repair immediately to a cabin at a short distance, and there remain quiet, without a light, which they did with all possible haste. The men were terrified at this bold act of their leader; and many with dismay at the thought of resistance, began to skulk behind fences and old buildings, when he opened the door and requested every slave to leave who felt unwilling to fight. None were urged to remain, and those who stood by him did so voluntarily.

Their number was now reduced to twenty-five men, but the leader, a gigantic African, with a massive, compact frame, and an arm of great strength, looked competent to put ten common men to flight. He clenched his powerful fist, and declared that he would resist unto death, before he would be arrested by those savage men, even if they promised not to flog him. They closed the door, and agreed not to open it; and then the leader cried, "Extinguish the lights and let them come! we will meet them hand to hand!" Five of the number he stationed near the door, with orders to rush out, if the patrol entered, and seize their horses, cut the bridles, or otherwise unfit them for use. This would prevent them from giving an alarm and getting a reinforcement from surrounding plantations. In silence they awaited the approach of the enemy, and soon the tramping of horses' feet announced their approach, but when within a few yards of the house they halted, and were overheard by one of the skulking slaves, maturing their plans and mode of attack. There was great hesitancy expressed by a part of the company to engage in the affair at all.

"Coming events cast their shadow before."

The majority, however, seemed to think it safe enough, and uttered expressions of triumph that they had got the rascals at



last.

"Are you not afraid that they will resist?" said the weaker party.

"Resist?" was the astonished answer. "This old fellow, the Colonel, has pampered and indulged his slaves, it is true, and they have slipped through our fingers whenever we have attempted to chastise them; but they are not such fools as to dare resistance! Those niggers know as well as we, that it is **death**, by the law of the State, for a slave to strike a white man."

"Very true," said the other, "but it is dark and long past midnight, and beside they have been indulging their appetites, and we cannot tell what they may attempt to do."

"Pshaw!" he answered, contemptuously, "they are unarmed, and I should not fear in the least, to go in among them **alone**, armed only with my cowhide!"

"As you please, then," he said, rather dubiously, "but look well to your weapons; are they in order?"

"In prime order, Sir." And putting spurs to their horses, were soon at the house, where they dismounted and requested one of the party to remain with the horses.

"What," said he, "are you so chicken-hearted as to suppose those d---d cowardly niggers are going to get up an insurrection?"

"Oh no," he replied, carelessly, but would not consent to have the horses left alone. "Besides," said he, "they may forget themselves at this late hour; but if they do, a few lashes of the cowhide will quicken their memory, I reckon."

The slaves were aware of their movements, and prepared to receive them.

They stepped up to the door boldly, and demanded admittance, but all was silent; they tried to open it, but it was fastened. Those inside, ranged on each side of the door, and stood perfectly still.

The patrol finding the slaves not disposed to obey, burst off the slight fastening that secured the door, and the chief of the patrol bounded into their midst, followed by several of his companions, all in total darkness!

Vain is the attempt to describe the tumultuous scene which followed. Hand to hand they fought and struggled with each other, amid the terrific explosion of firearms, — oaths and curses, mingled with the prayers of the wounded, and the groans of the dying! Two of the patrol were killed on the spot, and lay drenched in the warm blood that so lately flowed through their veins. Another with his arm broken and otherwise wounded, lay groaning and helpless, beside the fallen slaves, who had sold their lives so dearly. Another of his fellows was found at a short distance, mortally wounded and about to bid adieu to life. In the yard lay the keeper of the horses, a stiffened corpse. Six of the slaves were killed and two wounded.

It would be impossible to convey to the minds of northern people, the alarm and perfect consternation that the above circumstance occasioned in that community. The knowledge of its occurrence was carried from one plantation to another, as on the wings of the wind; exaggerated accounts were given, and prophecies of the probable result made, until the excitement became truly fearful. Every cheek was blanched and every frame trembled when listening to the tale, that "insurrection among the slaves had commenced on the plantation of Col. Alexander; that three or four of the patrol had been killed, &c." The day after, people flocked from



every quarter, armed to the teeth, swearing vengeance on the defenceless slaves. Nothing can teach plainer than this, the constant and tormenting fear in which the slaveholder lives, and yet he repents not of his deeds.

The kind old Colonel was placed in the most difficult and unenviable position. His warm heart was filled with sorrow for the loss of his slaves, but not alone, as is generally the case in such instances, because he had lost so much property. He truly regretted the death of his faithful servants, and boldly rebuked the occasion of their sudden decease. When beset and harassed by his neighbors to give up his slaves to be tried for insurrection and murder, he boldly resisted, contending for the natural right of the slaves, to act in their own defence, and especially when on his own plantation and in their own quarters. They contended, however, that as his slaves had got up a dance, and had invited those of the adjoining plantations, the patrol was only discharging their duty in looking after them; but the gallant old Colonel defended his slaves, and told them plainly that he should continue to do so to the extent of his ability and means.

The poor slaves were sad enough, on the morning after their merry meeting, and they might be seen standing in groups, conversing with a very different air from the one they had worn the day before.

Their business was now to prepare the bodies of their late associates for the grave. Robert, the brave African, who had so boldly led them on the night before, and who had so judiciously provided for their escape, was calmly sleeping in death's cold embrace. He left a wife and five slave children. Two of the other slaves left families, whose pitiful cries it was painful to hear.

The Colonel's family, deeply afflicted by what was passing around them, attended the funeral. One of the slaves, who sometimes officiated as a minister, read a portion of Scripture, and gave out two hymns; – one of which commences with

“Hark! from the tomb a doleful sound.”

Both were sung with great solemnity by the congregation, and then the good old man offered a prayer; after which he addressed the slaves on the shortness of human life and the certainty of death, and more than once hinted at the hardness of their lot, assuring, however, his fellow-slaves, that if they were good and faithful, all would be right hereafter. His master, Col. Alexander, was deeply affected by this simple faith and sincere regard for the best interests of all, both master and slave.

When the last look at their fellow-servants had been taken, the procession was formed in the following manner: First, the old slave minister, then the remains of the dead, followed by their weeping relatives; then came the master and his family; next the slaves belonging to the plantation; and last, friends and strangers, black and white; all moved on solemnly to the final resting-place of those brave men, whose descendants may yet be heard from, in defence of right and freedom.

Capt. Helm had a race-course on his plantation, on which he trained young horses for the fall races. One very fine horse he owned, called **Mark Anthony**, which he trained in the most careful manner for several months previous to the races. He would put



him on the course every morning, sometimes covering him with a blanket, and then put him to his utmost speed, which he called "sweating him." Mark Anthony was to be put on the race-course in October following, as a competitor for the purse of ten thousand dollars, which was the amount to be lost or gained on the first day of the fall races. Capt. H. had also another young horse, called **Buffer**, under a course of training, which he designed to enter the lists for the second day. His course of training had been about the same as Mark Anthony's, but being a year or two younger, it was thought that he had not sufficient "bottom" to risk so much money on, as was at stake on the first day.

When the time for the races to commence came, all was bustle and excitement in the house and on the plantation. It was a fine October morning, and the sun shed a mellow radiance on all around, when people began to throng the race-course. Some came with magnificent equipages, attended by their numerous train of black servants, dressed in livery, - some in less splendid array, - and others on foot, all hurrying on to the exciting scene. There the noblest blood of Old Virginia, of which many are wont to boast, was fully represented, as was also the wealth and fashion of the country for many miles around.

All were in high spirits, and none seemed to fear that they would be the losers in the amount of money about to change hands. And for what, pray, is all this grand outlay - this vast expenditure? Merely the pleasure and gratification of witnessing the speed of a fine horse, and the vanity of prejudging concerning it.

The arrangements were at length completed, - the horses regularly entered, Mark Anthony among the rest, - and then the word "go!" was given, when each horse sprang as if for his life, each striving to take the lead. Away they go, sweeping round the course with lightning speed, while every spectator's eye is strained, and every countenance flushed with intense anxiety.

Some of the noble animals were distanced the first heat, and others were taken away by their owners.

The judges allowed twenty minutes to prepare the horses for the second trial of their speed - a trial which must enrich or impoverish many of the thousands present. Already there were sad countenances to be seen in the crowd.

The horses were again in readiness, and the word given, - away they flew with the fleetness of the wind, to come in the second time.

But who can describe the anxiety written on every face, as they prepared for the third and last trial? I cannot. Many had already lost all they had staked, and others who had bet high began to fear for the result. Soon, however, all was again prepared and those foaming steeds, after having exerted their animal power to the utmost, have accomplished their task and come in for the last time. The purse was won, **but not by Mark Anthony**. Capt. Helm was more fortunate the second day. Buffer won the smaller purse, but the Captain came from the races, a much poorer man than when they commenced. These repeated failures and heavy losses had the effect to arouse him to a sense of his pecuniary position, and he soon after began to think and talk about going to some new country.

He resolved at last to visit the far-off "Genesee Country," which he shortly after put in practice, and after an absence of about three weeks he returned in good health, and delighted with

the country; the more so, doubtless, because he said, "the more slaves a man possessed in that country the more he would be respected, and the higher would be his position in society."



The city of Philadelphia completed its water system, the 1st in a major US city. The Central Square Waterworks began to supply the city of Philadelphia with piped drinking water from the Schuylkill River, by means of steam-powered pumps. In part, the people there were hoping against hope that this sort of general multipurpose cleanup would act against further outbreaks of disease, such as [yellow fever](#) which had been devastating the population.

(However, until its Fairmount Waterworks would go on line in 1815, the main pressure in Philadelphia would not be adequate to generate a fire-quenching jet of water out of a fire hose nozzle.)



FIRE



From this year into 1805, our First Barbary War included the USS *George Washington* and USS *Philadelphia* affairs and the Eaton expedition, during which a few marines landed with United States Agent William Eaton to raise a force against Tripoli in an effort to free the crew of the *Philadelphia*. Although Tripoli declared war, the United States would not do so.

### THE BARBARY TREATIES

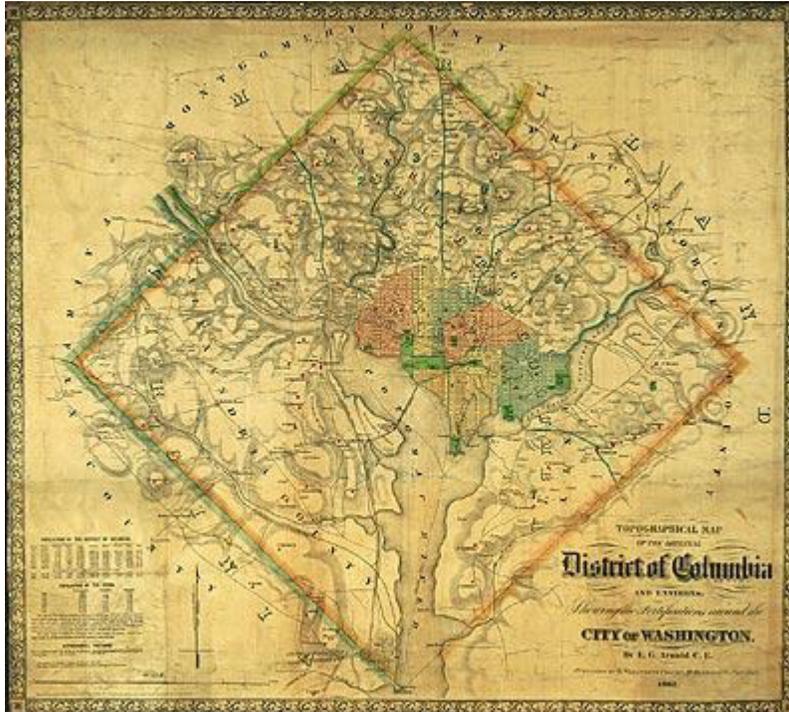
US MILITARY INTERVENTIONS  
BARBARY PIRATES



Captain Emmanuel Hamelin rediscovered the pewter plate nailed to a post, that had been left behind on the northwest coast of Australia as a memorial by blown-off-course Hartog in 1616 and updated by blown-off-course Vlamingh in 1697.

The French nation was preparing a voyage of exploration to Australia and Tasmania, and to this "Terre Napoleon" project [Baron Joseph-Marie de Gérando](#) contributed *CONSIDERATIONS SUR DIVERSES METHODES D'OBSERVATION DES PEOPLES SAUVAGES* (Paris).

➡ A [London](#) bookseller delivered 152 works (740 volumes and three maps) for the initial library of our national congress in [Washington DC](#).



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

➡ [Nathaniel Hawthorne](#) would allege, in his campaign bio supporting General [Franklin Pierce](#) for President of the United States of America in the election of 1852, that at this point Pierce's father had become so well established in our social order both as a family man of property and as a military leader of some repute and influence, that he was able to afford even scruples:

Although the revolutionary soldier [Benjamin Pierce] had thus betaken himself to the wilderness for a subsistence, his professional merits were not forgotten by those who had witnessed his military career. As early as 1786, he was appointed brigade major of the militia of Hillsborough county, then first organized and formed into a brigade. And it was a still stronger testimonial to his character as a soldier, that, nearly fifteen years afterwards, during the presidency of John Adams, he was offered a high command in the northern division of the army which was proposed to be levied in anticipation of a war with the French republic. Inflexibly democratic in his political faith, however, Major Pierce refused to be implicated in a policy which he could not approve. "No, gentlemen," said he to the delegates, who urged his acceptance of the commission, "poor as I am, and acceptable as would be the position under other circumstances, I would sooner go to yonder mountains, dig me a cave, and live on roast potatoes, than be instrumental in promoting the objects for which that army is to be raised!" This same fidelity to his principles marked every public, as well as private, action of his life. The history, character, and circumstances of General Benjamin Pierce, though here but briefly touched upon, are essential parts of the biography of his son, both as indicating some of the native traits which the

latter has inherited, and as showing the influences amid which he grew up.

Imagine, threatening to live in a cave upon roast potatoes rather than go off and kill people indiscriminately! Will this man next be imagining whirled peas?

→ James Holley Garrison was born.

→ [M.J. Pauthier](#) was born.

→ [Walter Scott](#)'s and Margaret Charlotte Charpentier Scott's 2d child, Walter, was born.

→ "Person of color" seems to have been entering the vocabulary of white Americans at this point, as a polite substitute for "Negro," etc., as witness this remark by "Z" in [Port Folio](#):

People of color.... This new fangled name for the black race, which has ... crept into the vocabulary of the U.S., seems to have been borrowed from that fruitful source of innovations, the philosophical school of Paris.

→ Although Heinz catsup would not be sold in a bottle until 1876, in this year Mrs. Samuel Whitehorne, in her SUGAR HOUSE BOOK, gave instructions for the home preparation of catsup from garden [tomatoes](#):

Get them quite ripe on a dry day, squeeze them with your hands till reduced to pulp, then put half a pound of fine salt to one hundred tomatoes, and boil them for two hours. Stir them to prevent burning. While hot press them through a fine sieve, with a silver spoon till nought but the skin remains, then add a little mace, 3 nutmegs, allspice, cloves, cinnamon, ginger and pepper to taste. Boil over a slow fire till quite thick, stir all the time. Bottle when cold. One hundred tomatoes will make four or five bottles and keep good for two or three years.

→ In a fire at Mission San Juan Capistrano, 12,500 pounds of beef tallow went up in flames. Also, in this year, a "[contagious](#) fever" killed more than a tenth of the captive population of *Juaneños*. "The victims scarcely complained, but just lay down and soon passed away," one white man commented.

1801

1801

 In this year and the following one, [Alexander von Humboldt](#) would be exploring in the region which would become Columbia, Ecuador, and Peru.



 When his parents separated, William Apess was left in Colchester, Connecticut to be reared by his mother's parents.





 *Sagoyewatha* “Red Jacket” successfully defended himself at a trial for [witchcraft](#).

### Major American Witchcraft Cases

1647	Elizabeth Kendall, Else Young	1663	Mary Barnes
1648	Margaret Jones, Mary Johnson	1666	Elizabeth Seager
1651	Alice Lake, Mrs. (Lizzy) Kendal, Goody Bassett, Mary Parsons	1669	Katherine (Kateran) Harrison
1652	John Carrington, Joan Carrington	1683	Nicholas Disborough, Margaret Mattson
1653	Elizabeth “Goody” Knapp, Elizabeth Godman	1688	Annie “Goody” Glover
1654	Lydia Gilbert, Kath Grady, Mary Lee	1692	Bridget Bishop, Rebecca Towne Nurse, Sarah Good, Susannah Martin, Elizabeth Howe, Sarah Wildes, Mary Staples, Mercy Disborough, Elizabeth Clawson, Mary Harvey, Hannah Harvey, Goody Miller, Giles Cory, Mary Towne Estey, Reverend George Burrough, George Jacobs, Sr., John Proctor, John Willard, Martha Carrier, Sarah Good, Martha Corey, Margaret Scott, Alice Parker, Ann Pudeator, Wilmott Redd, Samuel Wardwell, Mary Parker, Tituba
1655	Elizabeth Godman, Nicholas Bayley, Goodwife Bayley, Ann Hibbins	1693	Hugh Crotia, Mercy Disborough
1657	William Meaker	1697	Winifred Benham, Senr., Winifred Benham, Junr.
1658	Elizabeth Garlick, Elizabeth Richardson, Katherine Grade	1724	Sarah Spencer
1661	Nicholas Jennings, Margaret Jennings	1768	—— Norton
1662	Nathaniel Greensmith, Rebecca Greensmith, Mary Sanford, Andrew Sanford, Goody Ayres, Katherine Palmer, Judith Varlett, James Walkley	1801	<i>Sagoyewatha</i> “Red Jacket”

1801

1801

→ The Reverend [William Hubbard](#)'s ever-popular white-victimhood tale A NARRATIVE OF THE INDIAN WARS IN *NEW-ENGLAND*, FROM THE FIRST PLANTING THEREOF IN THE YEAR 1607, TO THE YEAR 1677. CONTAINING A RELATION OF THE OCCASION RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE *WAR* WITH THE INDIANS, IN THE SOUTHERN, WESTERN, EASTERN, AND NORTHERN PARTS OF THE SAID COUNTRY was reprinted by Daniel Greenleaf for Joseph Wilder in Worcester, Massachusetts, 124 years after its original printing.

**NARRATIVE OF THE TROUBLES**

A copy of this would be in the personal library of [Henry Thoreau](#) (unfortunately, I can show you electronically only the May 1803 reprinting by Heman Willard at Stockbridge, Massachusetts).

→ In this year Bell ([Sojourner Truth](#)) would have been approximately four years old.

→ The African Methodist Episcopal Zion communion which had been organized in 1796 by members of the Methodist Episcopal Church was recognized by that parent organization.

→ The [Middlesex Canal](#) was completed through to Wilmington.



→ Pennsylvania governor Thomas McKean commissioned architect [Benjamin Henry Latrobe](#) to survey the Susquehanna River, from Columbia to Tidewater, to determine possible improvements.

CANALS

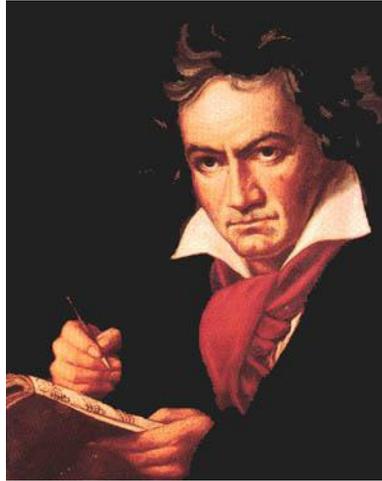
→ Judge Finley erected the first bridge to successfully use a chain-link suspension system. It possessed all the essential characteristics of modern suspension structures: a truss-stiffened floor, a horizontal deck hung from chains suspended over towers and anchored to the ground, etc. It was over Jacobs Creek near Uniontown, Pennsylvania.

→ William Lisle Bowles's SORROWS OF [SWITZERLAND](#).

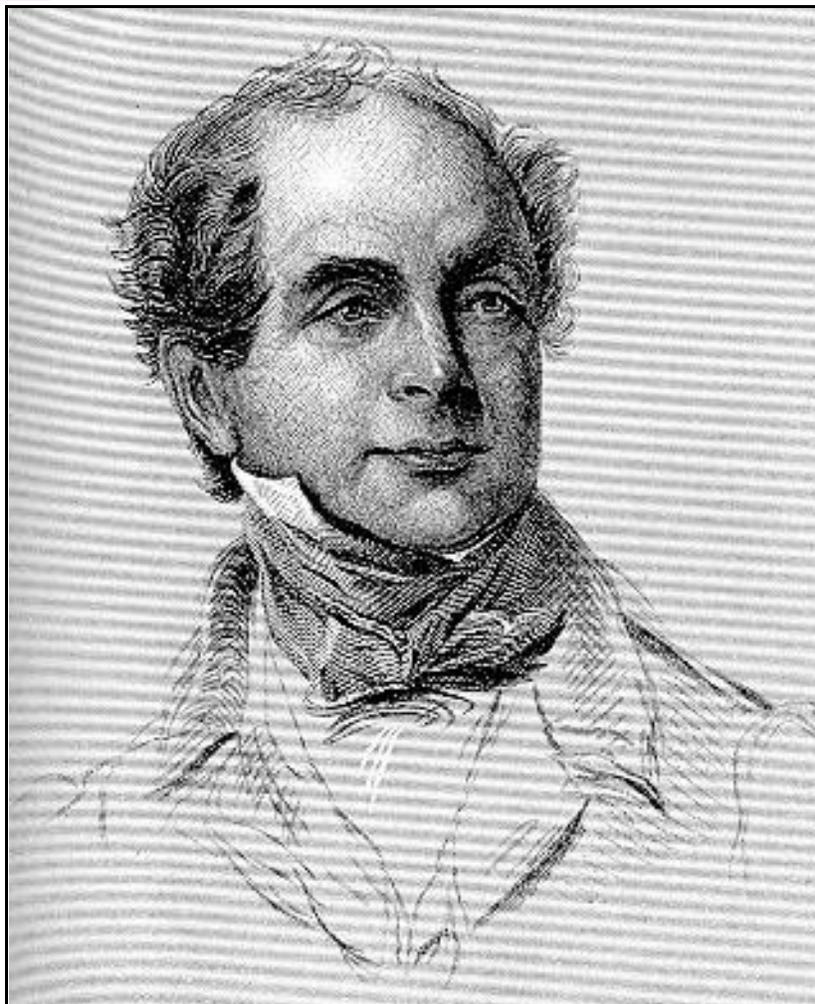
1801

1801

 [Ludwig van Beethoven](#)'s Sonata in C Sharp Minor, the "Moonlight" Sonata.

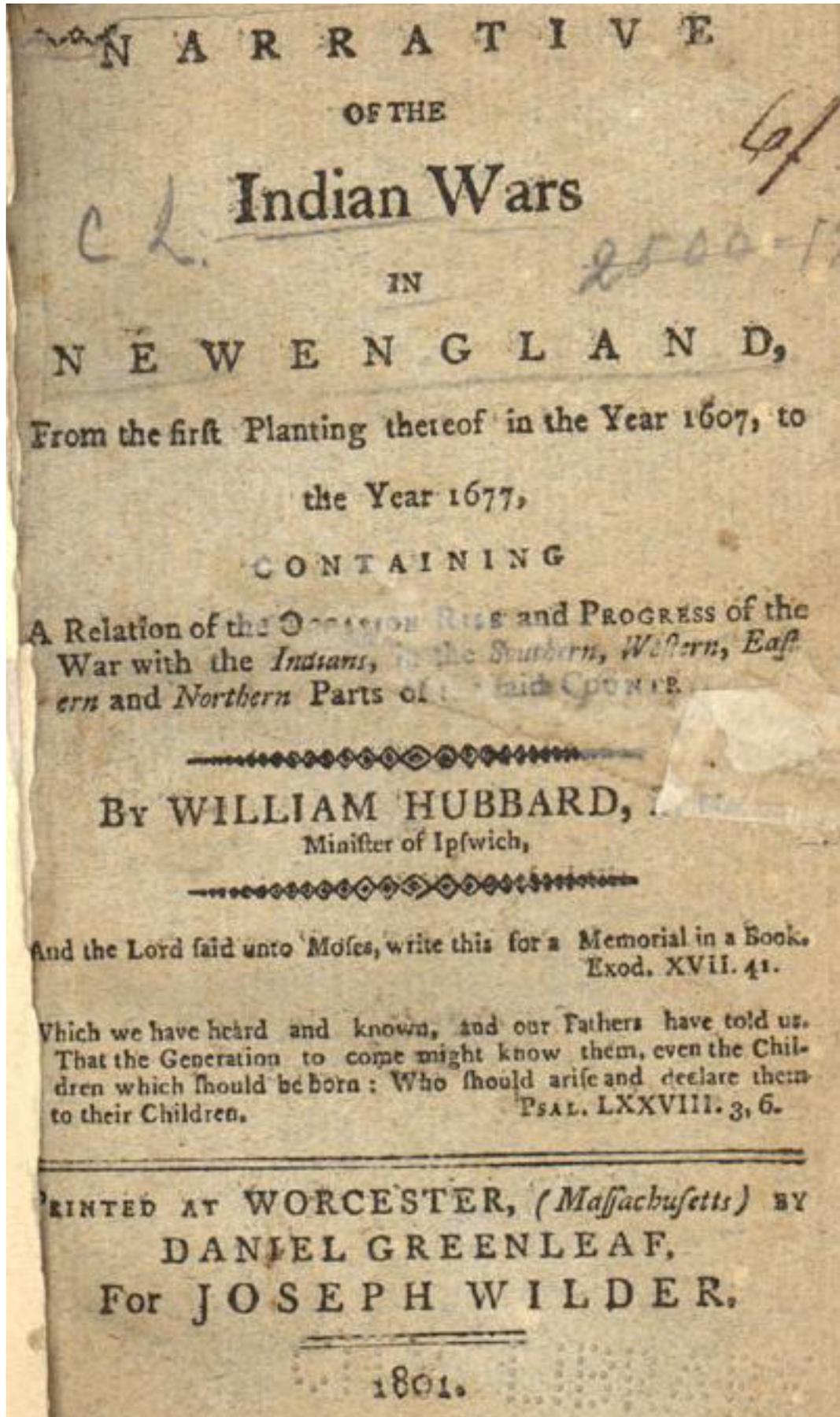


 [Thomas Moore](#)'s POEMS BY THOMAS LITTLE.



1801

1801



→ Amelia Opie's THE FATHER AND DAUGHTER.



→ At age 8, in England, Felicia Dorothea Browne was already writing poetry.

FELICIA DOROTHEA HEMANS

→ Maria Edgeworth's BELINDA.

→ The painting "Melancholy" by the French painter, Constance Charpentier.

→ James Hogg's SCOTTISH PASTORALS.

R. Hamilton<sub>2</sub>, M.D. of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Member of the Royal Medical and Physical Societies of Edinburgh, and of the Medical Society, London's OBSERVATIONS ON THE MARSH REMITTENT FEVER, AND ON THE WATER CANKER AND LEPROSY: WITH MEMOIRS OF HIS LIFE (London).

TWO OR THREE ROBERT HAMILTONS

→ Helena Maria Williams's PEROUROU, THE BELLOW MENDER (a satire later adapted for the stage).

→ Sydney Owenson's (Lady Morgan's) POEMS.

→ Elizabeth Hamilton's LETTERS ON EDUCATION.

→ It has been calculated that to be economically viable, a West Indies [sugar cane](#) plantation needed to produce at least 200 hogshead per growing season, and in a good crop year a few estates in Jamaica might manage to produce 600 hogsheads. Lady Nugent, in her journal of this date,<sup>8</sup> described her visit to the Hope Estate on that island, recording that it had been producing 320 hogsheads of sugar annually, and mentioned that with the Hope River running through it, this property had not been so damaged by drought as some of the other island plantations. (Part of the Hope Estate would be acquired by the government to establish Hope Botanic Gardens in 1871, which still exist.)

8. "Lady Nugent's Journal (of her residence in Jamaica from 1801 to 1805)" Ed. P. Wright, Institute of Jamaica, Kingston, Jamaica, 1966.

1801

1801

→ [Robert Southey](#)'s THALABA. (At some point, having inhaled [nitrous oxide](#), he would enthuse: "Oh Tom! Such a gas has Davey discovered, the geseous oxyd! Oh, Tom! I have had some; it made me laugh and tingle in every toe and fingertip. Davey has actually invented a new pleasure for which language has no name. Oh, Tom! I am going for more this evening; it makes one strong and so happy, so gloriously happy! Oh, excellent airbag!" Unfortunately, his THALABA would not have a similar impact on its readers.)

→ [Friend Elias Hicks](#) went out on the fourth of his very extensive visits to Quaker meetings. On this mission, he went with Edmund Willis from the Jericho meetinghouse on Long Island (still extant, pictured below) to visit about 90 meetings in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, [Maryland](#), Delaware, and New Jersey. Total mileage they put on their horses: 1,630 miles.



→ [Edward Hicks](#) went to work for another coachmaker and painter, in Milford, Pennsylvania (it's now known as Hulmeville).



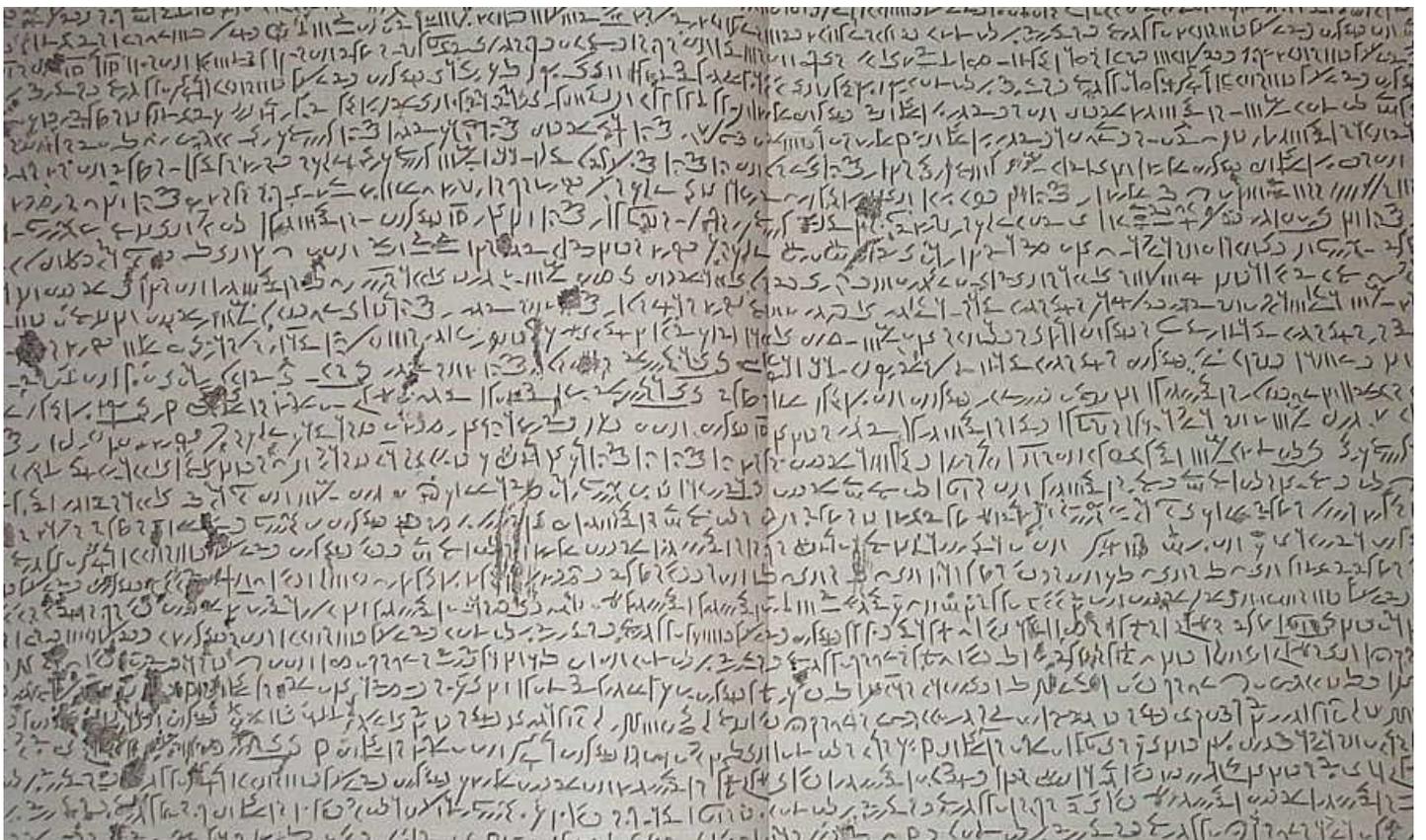
1801

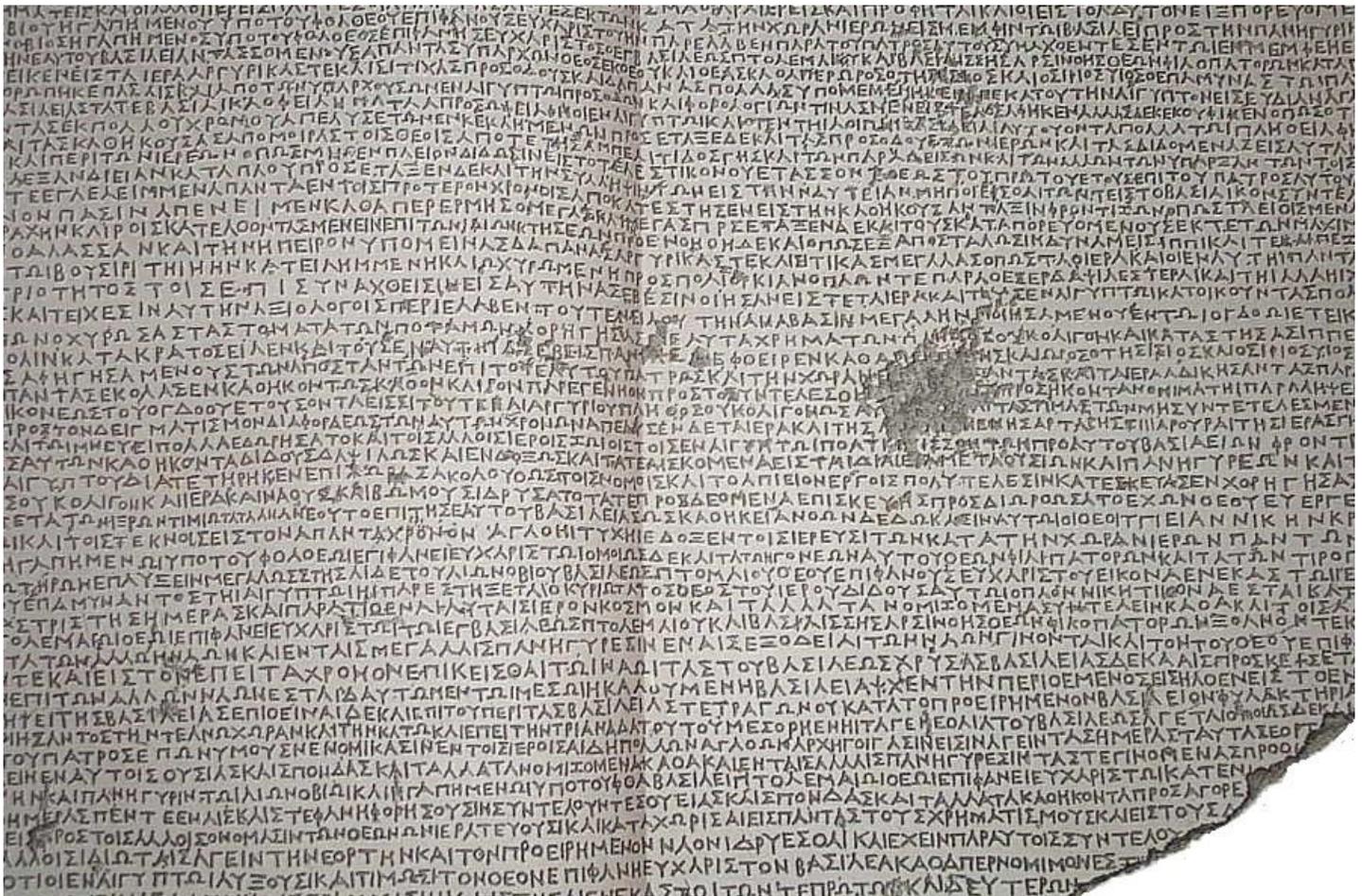
1801



When the French army in [Egypt](#) surrendered, the British laid claim as spoils of war to any and all of the antiquities that the French investigators accompanying [Napoléon Bonaparte](#) had managed to loot. Among these materials was an inscribed black stone they had collected at Rosetta in the Nile delta. (Of course, the instant the inscription in three languages had been taken from the stone in the form of multiple rubbings, and distributed, it had become a matter of utter irrelevance who had actual custody of this particular hunk of rock. I'm sure I've seen uglier hunks of rock, it's just that I can't remember where.)

[JEAN-FRANÇOIS CHAMPOLLION](#)





 Henry John Todd's *THE POETICAL WORKS OF JOHN MILTON*, in which [David Henry Thoreau](#) would read in 1837.

 It was at about this point that a fabrication of split and planed and glued bamboo strips, rather than solid bamboo, was first used in a Western fishing rod. It was used in a 4-section tip piece wrapped with silk.

 An attempt was made to manufacture [paper](#) from straw. The firm attempting this would go bankrupt.

The 1st [cotton](#) carding machine in Middlesex County was used by Moses Hale, at East Chelmsford (now in Lowell MA).



1801

1801

**A WEEK:** Already, as appears from the records, "At a General Court held at Boston in New England, the 7th of the first month, 1643-4." - "Wassamequin, Nashoonon, Kutchamaquin, Massaconomet, and Squaw Sachem, did voluntarily submit themselves" to the English; and among other things did "promise to be willing from time to time to be instructed in the knowledge of God." Being asked "Not to do any unnecessary work on the Sabbath day, especially within the gates of Christian towns," they answered, "It is easy to them; they have not much to do on any day, and they can well take their rest on that day." - "So," says Winthrop, in his Journal, "we causing them to understand the articles, and all the ten commandments of God, and they freely assenting to all, they were solemnly received, and then presented the Court with twenty-six fathom more of wampom; and the Court gave each of them a coat of two yards of cloth, and their dinner; and to them and their men, every of them, a cup of sack at their departure; so they took leave and went away." What journeyings on foot and on horseback through the wilderness, to preach the Gospel to these minks and muskrats! who first, no doubt, listened with their red ears out of a natural hospitality and courtesy, and afterward from curiosity or even interest, till at length there were "praying Indians," and, as the General Court wrote to Cromwell, the "work is brought to this perfection, that some of the Indians themselves can pray and prophesy in a comfortable manner." It was in fact an old battle and hunting ground through which we had been floating, the ancient dwelling-place of a race of hunters and warriors. Their weirs of stone, their arrowheads and hatchets, their pestles, and the mortars in which they pounded Indian corn before the white man had tasted it, lay concealed in the mud of the river bottom. Tradition still points out the spots where they took fish in the greatest numbers, by such arts as they possessed. It is a rapid story the historian will have to put together. Miantonimo,- Winthrop, - Webster. Soon he comes from Montaup to Bunker Hill, from bear-skins, parched corn, bows and arrows, to tiled roofs, wheat-fields, guns and swords. Pawtucket and Wamesit, where the Indians resorted in the fishing season, are now Lowell, the city of spindles and Manchester of America, which sends its cotton cloth round the globe. Even we youthful voyagers had spent a part of our lives in the village of Chelmsford, when the present city, whose bells we heard, was its obscure north district only, and the giant weaver was not yet fairly born. So old are we; so young is it.

PEOPLE OF  
A WEEK

OLIVER CROMWELL

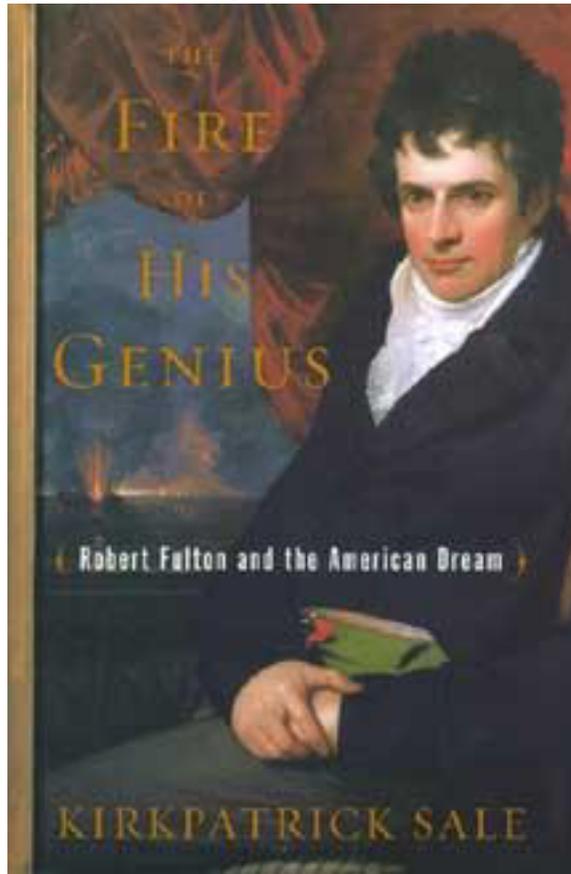
1801

1801

➡ The USS *Constitution*, which had been cruising the Caribbean for several years, would be laid up in New-York port until 1803.



➡ The American civil engineer Robert Fulton produced the 1st submarine, the “Nautilus.”



(He did this not in America but in Brest.)

➡ Abner Kneeland joined the Baptist church in Putney, Vermont and soon began to transform himself into a lay preacher. While still a Baptist lay preacher, however, he would find himself converting to Universalism under the influence of a reading of the works of Elhanan Winchester.

1801

1801

➡ A struggle began over the sale of St. Vincent and Trinidad crown lands. St. Bartholomew was captured, as were all of the Danish West Indies.

➡ From this year into 1825, the reign of [Tsar Alexander I](#) of Russia.

➡ Peace preliminaries were signed with France.

➡ The very 1st stone building in the Northwest Territory was the Ohio capitol building, in Chillicothe.

➡ John Marshall was appointed as Chief Justice of the US Supreme Court.

➡ The Tripolitan War began, that would conclude in 1805 with the USMC on the shores of Tripoli (from the shores of Tripoli to the halls of Montezuma, la de dah).

➡ The Peace of Luneville between Austria and France marked the practical end of the Holy Roman Empire. (This would be officially acknowledged in 1806.)

➡ From this year into 1803, Matthew Flinders would be circumnavigating, and then naming, Australia (the word means “southern”).

➡ In Germany during this year, the 1st commercial quantities of [beet sugar](#) were being produced.

PLANTS

SWEETS  
WITHOUT  
SLAVERY



Humans have been noticing and recording the blotches that move across the face of the sun for at least the past several thousands of years. During the 17th Century, or, more precisely, during what is referred to as the Little Ice age, 1645-1715, the sun was observed to be in a period of quiescence now referred to as the Maunder Minimum, during which there were very few sunspots, and those that did appear were usually in the sun's southern hemisphere and moved more slowly than today's sunspots.

We now hypothesize that the sun's condition was what was causing the cooling of the earth, and that the sun's quiescence was caused by its being temporarily in a state (quadripole) in which it had four magnetic poles rather than its usual two (dipole). Observations of stars similar to Sol indicate that this class of G2 star spends about a quarter of its time in such a state of quiescence, with few sunspots. During such a period the brightness of the sun would decrease approximately four tenths of one percent, sufficient to reduce the general temperature of the earth's atmosphere by one to two degrees Centigrade. Six out of the seven periods of minimal solar magnetism during the past 5,000 to 6,000 years (as evidenced by peaks in the radiocarbon in tree rings) correlate nicely with known intervals of a cooler climate on earth.

**At the beginning of the 18th Century the sun returned to its cycle of sunspot activity, so that by 1801 the astronomer William Herschel was able to speculate on the fact that the price of wheat in England had been inversely correlated with the level of sunspot activity.** The period of sunspot activity varies from star to star, with the period of our Sol being about 22 years. First our star goes through an 11-year cycle of sunspot activity on one polarity, then its polarity flips and that 11-year cycle is repeated at the opposite polarity. The periodic lows of sunspot activity leave their record on earth in tree trunks, because more carbon 14 is manufactured in the upper atmosphere by galactic cosmic rays while these solar activities are weak.<sup>1</sup>

1. This is per an article in Scientific American "The Stellar Dynamo" by Elizabeth Nesme-Ribes, Sallie L. Baliunas, and Dmitry Sokoloff (August 1996, pages 46-52), and Kenneth R. Lang's SUN, EARTH AND SKY (Springer-Verlag, 1995).

Sunspots

Min/Max
1710 -1718
1723 -1727
1732 -1739
1744 -1750
1755 -1762
1765 -1770
1775 -1779
1785 -1788
1798 -1804
1810 -1817
1823 -1830
1834 -1837
1843 -1849
1857 -1860
1867 -1872
1879 -1884
1889 -1894
1901 -1905
1913 -1917
1924 -1928
1933 -1938
1944 -1948
1954 -1958
1965 -1970
1976 -1980
1986 -1989
199? -19??





## CHAPTER 23

JEFFERSON'S ADMINISTRATIONS<sup>9</sup>

Jefferson's political ideas. Higginson's *YOUNG FOLKS' HISTORY* (NY: Longmans) 239; McMaster's *SCHOOL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES* (NY: American Book Co.), 216.

Republican simplicity.

Proscription of Republicans by the Federalists.

Adams's midnight appointments.

The Judiciary Act, 1801.

Repealed by Republicans.

Jefferson and appointments.

237. President Jefferson. — Thomas Jefferson was a Republican. He believed in the republican form of government. He believed the wisdom of the people to be the best guide. He wished the President to be simple and cordial in his relations with his fellow-citizens. Adams had ridden to his inauguration in a coach drawn by six cream-colored horses. Jefferson walked with a few friends from his boarding house to the Capitol. Washington and Adams had gone in state to Congress and had opened the session with a speech. Jefferson sent a written message to Congress by a messenger. Instead of bowing stiffly to those who came to see him, he shook hands with them and tried to make them feel at ease in his presence.

238. The Civil Service. — One of the first matters to take Jefferson's attention was the condition of the civil service. There was not a Republican office-holder in the government service. Washington, in the last years of his presidency, and Adams also had given office only to Federalists. Jefferson thought it was absolutely necessary to have some officials upon whom he could rely. So he removed a few Federalist officeholders and appointed Republicans to their places. Adams had even gone so far as to appoint officers up to midnight of his last day in office. Indeed, John Marshall, his Secretary of State, was busy signing commissions when Jefferson's Attorney General walked in with his watch in hand and told Marshall that it was twelve o'clock. Jefferson and Madison, the new Secretary of State, refused to deliver these commissions even when Marshall as Chief Justice ordered Madison to deliver them.

239. The Judiciary Act of 1801. — One of the last laws made by the Federalists was the Judiciary Act of 1801. This law greatly enlarged the national judiciary, and Adams eagerly seized the opportunity to appoint his friends to the new offices. The Republican Congress now repealed this Judiciary Act and "legislated out of office" all the new judges. For it must be remembered that the Constitution makes only the members of the Supreme Court sure of their offices. Congress also got rid of many other Federalist officeholders by repealing the Internal Revenue Act (p. 167). But while all this was done, Jefferson steadily refused to appoint men to office merely because they were Republicans. One man claimed an office on the ground that he was a Republican, and that the Republicans were the saviors of the republic. Jefferson replied that Rome had been saved by geese, but he had never heard that the geese were given offices.

240. Paying the National Debt. — Jefferson was especially anxious to cut down the expenses of the government and to pay as much as possible of the national debt. Madison and Gallatin worked heartily with him to carry out this policy. The repeal

"Honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none, ... economy in the public expense, the honest payment of our debts, and sacred preservation of the public faith." — Jefferson's First Inaugural.

9. A SHORT HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR SCHOOL USE by Edward Channing, Professor of History in Harvard University, Author of A STUDENTS' HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, etc, with maps and illustrations, 1908



Expenses diminished.

Internal taxes repealed.

Army and navy reduced.

Part of the debt paid. McMaster's SCHOOL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES (NY: American Book Co.), 217-218.

The Spaniards in Louisiana and Florida. McMaster's SCHOOL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES (NY: American Book Co.), 218-219.

France secures Louisiana.

JACKSON SQUARE, NEW ORLEANS.

ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON.

Napoleon's policy.

He offers to sell Louisiana.

Importance of the purchase.

of the Internal Revenue Act took much revenue from the government. But it also did away with the salaries of a great many officials. The repeal of the Judiciary Act also put an end to many salaries. Now that the dispute with France was ended, Jefferson thought that the army and navy might safely be reduced. Most of the naval vessels were sold. A few good ships were kept at sea, and the rest were tied up at the wharves. The number of ministers to European states was reduced to the lowest possible limit, and the civil service at home was also cut down. The expenses of the government were in these ways greatly lessened. At the same time the revenue from the customs service increased. The result was that in the eight years of Jefferson's administrations the national debt shrank from eighty-three million dollars to forty-five million dollars. Yet in the same time the United States paid fifteen million dollars for Louisiana, and waged a series of successful and costly wars with the pirates of the northern coast of Africa.

241. Louisiana again a French Colony. — Spanish territory now bounded the United States on the south and the west. The Spaniards were not good neighbors, because it was very hard to make them come to an agreement, and next to impossible to make them keep an agreement when it was made. But this did not matter very much, because Spain was a weak power and was growing weaker every year. Sooner or later the United States would gain its point. Suddenly, however, it was announced that France had got back Louisiana. And almost at the same moment the Spanish governor of Louisiana said that Americans could no longer deposit their goods at New Orleans (p. 170). At once there was a great outcry in the West. Jefferson determined to buy from France New Orleans and the land eastward from the mouth of the Mississippi.

242. The Louisiana Purchase, 1803. — When Napoleon got Louisiana from Spain, he had an idea of again founding a great French colony in America. At the moment France and Great Britain were at peace. But it soon looked as if war would begin again. Napoleon knew that the British would at once seize Louisiana and he could not keep it anyway. So one day, when the Americans and the French were talking about the purchase of New Orleans, the French minister suddenly asked if the United States would not like to buy the whole of Louisiana. Monroe and Livingston, the American ministers, had no authority to buy Louisiana. But the purchase of the whole colony would be a great benefit to the United States. So they quickly agreed to pay fifteen million dollars for the whole of Louisiana.

243. The Treaty Ratified. — Jefferson found himself in a strange position. The Constitution nowhere delegated to the United States power to acquire territory (p. 164). But after thinking it over Jefferson felt sure that the people would approve of the purchase. The treaty was ratified. The money was paid. This purchase turned out to be a most fortunate thing. It gave to the United States the whole western valley of the Mississippi. It also gave to Americans the opportunity to explore and settle Oregon, which lay beyond the limits of Louisiana.

244. Lewis and Clark's Explorations. — Jefferson soon sent out several expeditions to explore the unknown portions of the continent. The most important of these was the expedition led

Louisiana purchased, 1803. Higginson's YOUNG FOLKS' HISTORY (NY: Longmans), 244-245; Eggleston's UNITED STATES AND ITS PEOPLE (NY: Appleton), 234; Hart's SOURCE-BOOK OF AMERICAN HISTORY (NY: Macmillan), 200-202.

Lewis and Clark, 1804-6. Higginson's YOUNG FOLKS' HISTORY (NY: Longmans), 245-247; McMaster's SCHOOL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES (NY: American Book Co.), 219-221; Hart's SOURCE-BOOK OF AMERICAN HISTORY (NY: Macmillan), 206-209.



by two army officers, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, brother of General George Rogers Clark (p. 116). Leaving St. Louis they slowly ascended the muddy Missouri. They passed the site of the present city of Omaha. They passed the Council Bluffs. The current of the river now became so rapid that the explorers left their boats and traveled along the river's bank. They gained the sources of the Missouri, and came to a westward-flowing river. On, on they followed it until they came to the river's mouth. A fog hung low over the water. Suddenly it lifted. There before the explorers' eyes the river "in waves like small mountains rolled out in the ocean." They had traced the Columbia River from its upper course to the Pacific. Captain Gray in the Boston ship Columbia had already entered the mouth of the river. But Lewis and Clark were the first white men to reach it overland.

The mouth of the Oregon.

Amendment as to the election of President.

245. The Twelfth Amendment, 1804. - Four presidential elections had now been held under the method provided by the Constitution. And that method had not worked well (pp. 171, 176). It was now (1804) changed by the adoption of the Twelfth Amendment which is still in force. The old machinery of presidential electors was kept. But it was provided that in the future each elector should vote for President and for Vice-President on separate and distinct ballots. The voters had no more part in the election under the new system than they had had under the old system. The old method of apportioning electors among the states was also kept. This gives to each state as many electors as it has Senators and Representatives in Congress. No matter how small its territory, or how small its population, a state has at least two Senators and one Representative, and, therefore, three electors. The result is that each voter in a small state has more influence in choosing the President than each voter in a large state. Indeed, several Presidents have been elected by minorities of the voters of the country as a whole.

The Twelfth Amendment, 1804.

Jefferson reelected, 1804.

246. Reëlection of Jefferson, 1804. - Jefferson's first administration had been most successful. The Republicans had repealed many unpopular laws. By the purchase of Louisiana the area of the United States had been doubled and an end put to the dispute as to the navigation of the Mississippi. The expenses of the national government had been cut down, and a portion of the national debt had been paid. The people were prosperous and happy. Under these circumstances Jefferson was triumphantly reëlected. He received one hundred and sixty-two electoral votes to only fourteen for his Federalist rival.

Strength of the Republicans.

JANUARY

➡ January: [Samuel Taylor Coleridge](#)'s and [William Wordsworth](#)'s LYRICAL BALLADS, 1800 edition, with preface by Wordsworth.

➡ January: [Friend Isaac T. Hopper](#) was elected to membership in the Acting Committee of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society — the arm of that society which dealt with the cases of Pennsylvania free black citizens who were alleging that their liberties were illegally being denied.



➡ After a public reception had been held on New Year's Day, a water closet was installed in the President's residential mansion in [Washington DC](#), the one that would come to be known, after a coat of whitewash, as the [White House](#) (up to this point all the water needs of the occupants of the building had been met with water lugged by servants all of five city blocks, from a spring in Franklin Park). In the kitchen, a cooking stove replaced the previous open-hearth fireplace arrangement for the preparation of meals.

GOD IN THE JAKES  
WATER SUPPLY



1801

1801

 January 1, Thursday: The Dutch East India Company was dissolved and the Netherlands East Indies became a Dutch colony.

In his Palermo observatory, Giuseppe Piazzi became the 1st person to discover an [asteroid](#). He would name this object Ceres (Ceres had been the Roman goddess associated with Sicily).

Although on this day the 124 personal [slaves](#) of the deceased [George Washington](#) were formally and collectively [manumitted](#), in all likelihood the escaped cook [Hercules](#), by this time living covertly in New-York, would never learn that he had thus become free, and would never qualify for his own personal freedom document.

The Act of Union of Great Britain (England + [Scotland](#)) and [Ireland](#) came into force, with the 3-cross Union Jack hoisted on the Tower of London to the firing of guns as the official flag of that United Kingdom. Hereafter, the nation would be styled The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with the 3-cross Union Jack its symbol. George III assumed the title King of Great Britain and Ireland. The [Irish](#) Parliament was abolished — theoretically, but of course only theoretically, two islands were to form one nation. For instance, due to this union, it began to be a flaming question in British politics whether any Catholic would ever be allowed to hold any government office.

The 1st census put the population of England and Wales at 9,168,000, of Britain at nearly 11,000,000 (75% rural) — the Irish population meanwhile was at 5,000,000.

London, population 864,000.

Paris, population 547,000.

 January 11, Sunday: At 2PM, Domenico Cimarosa died in Venice at the age of 51, probably of stomach cancer (although rumor had it that he had been poisoned by agents of Queen Maria Carolina of Naples).

 January 12, Monday: A requiem mass in honor of Domenico Cimarosa was performed in the Chiesa di Sant'Angelo of Venice with the music being provided without fee by Venetian musicians, after which his remains were placed in the church (since the church was demolished in 1837, everything's now gone).

 January 14, Wednesday: The British government ordered an embargo on the members of the northern confederation — Denmark, [Russia](#), and Sweden.

 January 15, Thursday: At Treviso north of Venice, Austria and France concluded an armistice.

 January 17, Saturday: In the Teatro La Fenice of Venice, Domenico Cimarosa's dramma tragico per musica *Artemisia* to words of Jamejo (pseudonym of Colloredo) was performed for the initial time. This piece had been left unfinished at his death.

 January 20, Tuesday: Stepan Alyeksyevich Kolychev was named acting State Chancellor of [Russia](#).

When a fire broke out in the Treasury building near the White House in Washington DC, it was put out by a bucket brigade of local types including one John Adams, President of the United States of America.



1801

1801

 January 18, Sunday: Benjamin Wardin Child or Childs of Roxbury got married with Marcy Baker.

 January 21, Wednesday: At 10AM in [Providence, Rhode Island](#), a fire in John Corlis's store spread and destroyed "about 16 Houses 10 Stores & 11 Barns & outhouses."

1801. The south part of the town was ravaged by a disastrous fire, January 21. It commenced about ten o'clock, A.M. in John Corlis's store, rear of South Main-street, between Planet and Power-streets, and continued through the day. More than thirty buildings were destroyed, amongst which were some handsome dwellings and large stores. Hacker's Hall was one of the victims of the devouring element. This had, for many years, been occupied as a school room, but had, for a generation, then passed away, been the principal dancing hall or assembly room for the gay and fashionable men and women of Providence, and was elegantly finished with fluted pilasters and carved cornices. The damage by this fire was estimated at \$300,000, or more, and it was then and now is designated as the Great Fire. On rebuilding, South Main-street was very considerably widened and improved, from Planet-street, to some distance south.

 January 27, Tuesday: When Toussaint L'Ouverture entered Santo Domingo at the head of his army the island of Hispaniola became politically unified (although Santo Domingo had nominally been ceded by Spain to France in 1795, this had not had any immediate local effect).

 January 28, Wednesday: Moses Ely Ring was born in New-York. As a young man he would live with his father's family in Rhinebeck, [New York](#). He would marry Anna Maria Shook at St. Peter's Lutheran Church in Rhinebeck on September 16, 1824, and in 1827 they would have their first son, Eugene Ring. Between 1835 and 1843 Moses Ring would run a leather business in New-York, but the business would be dissolved when his partner objected to his reckless speculation in hides. In 1843 he would open a general store in Rhinebeck. In 1845 he would be elected Town Supervisor of Rhinebeck. When in the winter of 1848/1849 news of the gold discoveries began to arrive, Moses would join other local men in an overland expedition to [California](#). During Spring 1850 Moses would be reunited in [California](#) with his son Eugene Ring and they would begin to work together in the gold mines. In 1851 Moses would return to Rhinebeck, and he would die there on January 12, 1860.

 January 29, Thursday: France and Spain demanded that Portugal close its ports to British vessels (the Portuguese would ignore this).

## FEBRUARY

 February: In [Scotland](#), [Robert Paterson](#) died in poverty.

 February 1: Thomas Cole was born in Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire.

1801

1801

➡ February 6, Friday: Johann Friedrich Reichardt's tragedia per musica Rosmonda to words of Filistri was performed for the initial time, at the Nationaltheater, Berlin.

➡ February 9, Monday: In Lunéville east of Nancy, a treaty of peace between France and Austria was signed that effectively ended the Holy Roman Empire: France was awarded the left bank of the Rhine; Tuscany became the Kingdom of Etruria under Luigi of Parma; the Batavian, Cisalpine, Helvetian, and Ligurian Republics were recognized.

➡ February 11, Wednesday: Because of our Electoral College system the incumbent president, John Adams, who would have been returned to office had the principle of one-voter-one-vote been followed, had gained only 65 votes in the Electoral College, not enough to continue his presidency, while the Electoral College had deadlocked because [Thomas Jefferson](#) and Aaron Burr had each gained 73 Electoral College votes. Under the Constitution, the House of Representatives was called upon to break such a deadlock in the Electoral College. It would take the House 7 days and 36 ballots to finally settle upon the Southern slavemaster Thomas Jefferson as our next president. Jefferson would be chosen on the basis of a calculus that counted an enslaved person as 3/5ths of a person for the purpose of establishing a state's representation in the House, and consequently in the Electoral College. The owner of one slave in effect had 1 3/5ths vote, and the owner of 500 slaves was in effect allowed 300 extra votes in Congress by virtue of his ownership of 500 human beings. Jefferson had received 73 Electoral College votes, 8 more than President Adams, simply because at least 12 of his Electoral College votes had been based upon the political attitudes of Southern slavemasters like himself who were being assigned extra weight in our political process, rather than upon voting citizens who could express their own political will.

➡ February 14, Saturday: The [Reverend Abiel Holmes](#) got married a 2d time, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, with Sarah Wendell (the father-in-law, the Boston merchant Judge Wendell, would give the newlyweds a home just north of Harvard Yard, where they would produce five children including Oliver Wendell Holmes, Sr., who would produce Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.).





1801

1801

 February 17, Tuesday: *L'irato, ou l'emporté*, a comédie-parade by Etienne-Nicolas Méhul to words of Marsollier des Vivetières, was performed for the initial time at the Opéra-Comique, Paris. This was extremely popular and would receive over 100 performances during the composer's lifetime.

After 7 days and 36 ballots, the federal House of Representatives broke an electoral tie between [Thomas Jefferson](#) and Aaron Burr by selecting Jefferson as the US president.

 February 21, Saturday: John Henry Newman was born in [London](#).

 February 24, Tuesday: In Stuttgart, *Das Pfauenfest*, a singspiel by Johann Rudolph Zumsteeg to words of Werthes, was performed for the initial time.

 February 27, Friday: The War of the Oranges began with Spain declaring war on Portugal.

Denmark joined [Russia](#) and Sweden in the Northern Confederacy against Britain.

The state of Virginia ceded a part of Fairfax County to the District of Columbia (this plot would be returned to Virginia by an act of Congress on July 9, 1849). [Maryland's](#) [slave](#) code came to be the law of the District of Columbia because the federal Congress assumed the complete jurisdiction conferred in the Constitution by merely enacting

“that the laws of the State of Maryland, as they now exist, shall be and continue in force in that part of the said District which was ceded by that State to the United States, and by them accepted for the permanent seat of Government.”

At one stroke all the existing laws of Maryland were adopted and from that point forward would be the laws of the United States at the national capital. Among the statutes of Maryland thus reenacted in gross by the federal legislature was an act dating back to 1715 to the effect that

“All Negroes and other slaves already imported or hereafter to be imported into this province, and all children now born or hereafter to be born of such Negroes and slaves shall be slaves during their natural lives.”

 February 28, Saturday: James Madison, Sr. died and [James Madison](#) inherited the family's [slave](#) plantation Montpelier (with his surviving mother, Nelly, in residence and nominally in charge).

## MARCH

 March: The new American president, [Thomas Jefferson](#), wrote to [Thomas Paine](#) in France, offering to bring him back to America on an American warship.

 March: George Anson Byron II sailed for the East Indies as a midshipman on board the *Tremendous*, commanded by Captain John Osborn.

GEORGE GORDON, LORD BYRON

1801

1801

➡ March: In England, the beginning of the Addington administration.

➡ March: In an autobiographical sketch she prepared at the end of her years, [Abba Alcott](#) recounted that at some point during this month “At six months, was badly burned on the face and right hand.” In addition to the permanent facial scar, two fingertips were so contracted that she would never be able to play the piano.

[THE ALCOTT FAMILY](#)



So there was a reason why, when her daughter May Alcott drew pictures for her daughter Louisa May Alcott’s book extrapolating on the family, the mother figure was seated and facing as she was. The facial scarring and the damaged hand were being concealed from the public view.



They all drew to the fire, mother in the big chair, with Beth at her feet; Meg and Amy perched on either arm of the chair, and Jo leaning on the back. — PAGE 12.

➡ March 1, Sunday: A British expeditionary force landed at Abukir Bay, [Egypt](#).

➡ March 3, Tuesday: Prussia joined Russia, Sweden, and Denmark in the Northern Confederacy against Britain.

➡ March 4, Wednesday: Prince Alyeksandr Borisovich Kurakin replaced Stepan Alyeksyevich Kolychev as State Chancellor of Russia.

At noon Thomas Jefferson replaced John Adams as President of the United States (eight hours earlier, at 4AM, Adams had departed from Washington DC by public conveyance, along with two assistants).

[Alexander Wilson](#) delivered an address that would be immediately printed up as ORATION ON THE POWER AND VALUE OF NATIONAL LIBERTY, DELIVERED TO A LARGE ASSEMBLY OF CITIZENS, AT MILESTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA, ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1801 (Philadelphia: H. Maxwell).



At our nation's puzzle palace [Washington DC](#), [Thomas Jefferson](#) and Aaron Burr were inaugurated, and the new President delivered his 1st Inaugural Address. (Yet another of our Virginia slavemasters becoming the President of all the people — go figure!) The new Cabinet consisted of James Madison for the Department of State, Samuel Dexter for the Department of the Treasury, Henry Dearborn for the Department of War, Benjamin Stoddert for the Department of the Navy, Gideon Granger as Postmaster General, and Levi Lincoln as Attorney General. When Secretary of the Navy Benjamin Stoddert would order a radical decrease in the size of the Navy, Midshipman [Oliver Hazard Perry](#) would be one of the 150 midshipmen who would be retained.



1801

1801

**Prexy**

**Veep**

1789-1797	<a href="#"><u>George Washington</u></a>	No party	John Adams	1789-1797
1797- 1801	John Adams	Federalist	<a href="#"><u>Thomas Jefferson</u></a>	1797- 1801
1801-1809	<a href="#"><u>Thomas Jefferson</u></a>	Democratic-Republican	Aaron Burr George Clinton	1801-1805 1805-1809
1809-1817	<a href="#"><u>James Madison</u></a>	Democratic-Republican	George Clinton [No “Veep”] Elbridge Gerry [No “Veep”]	1809-1812 April 1812-March 1813 1813-1814 November 1814-March 1817
1817-1825	James Monroe	Democratic-Republican	Daniel D. Tompkins	1817-1825
1825-1829	John Quincy Adams	Democratic-Republican	John Caldwell Calhoun	1825-1829
1829-1837	Andrew Jackson	Democrat	John Caldwell Calhoun [No “Veep”] Martin Van Buren	1829-1832 December 1832-March 1833 1833-1837
1837-1841	Martin Van Buren	Democrat	Richard M. Johnson	1837-1841
1841	William Henry Harrison	Whig	John Tyler	1841
1841-1845	John Tyler	Whig	[No “Veep”]	1841-1845
1845-1849	James Knox Polk	Democrat	George M. Dallas	1845-1849
1849-1850	Zachary Taylor	Whig	Millard Fillmore	1849-1850
1850-1853	Millard Fillmore	Whig	[No “Veep”]	1850-1853
1853-1857	<a href="#"><u>Franklin Pierce</u></a>	Democrat	William R. King [No “Veep”]	1853 April 1853-March 1857
1857-1861	James Buchanan	Democrat	John C. Breckinridge	1857-1861
1861-1865	Abraham Lincoln	Republican	Hannibal Hamlin Andrew Johnson	1861-1865 1865
1865-1869	Andrew Johnson	Democrat / National Union	[No “Veep”]	1865-1869

 March 7, Saturday: In his home in [Concord](#), [Jean Thoreau](#) died “of consumption” at the age of 47, leaving an estate of some \$25,000.<sup>00</sup> inclusive of the approximate value of his two homes, plus about \$12,000.<sup>00</sup> in good securities and in cash:

Mr. Thoreau lost his health, moved to Concord, and there finished his course like a christian.<sup>10</sup>

### Thoreau Deaths

Name	Death Date	Age	Buried
<a href="#">John</a>	<a href="#">March 1801</a>	<a href="#">47</a>	<a href="#">Concord</a>
<a href="#">Mary</a>	<a href="#">July 24, 1811</a>	<a href="#">25</a>	<a href="#">Concord</a>
<a href="#">Sarah</a>	<a href="#">August 1829</a>	<a href="#">38</a>	<a href="#">Concord</a>
<a href="#">Miss Betsey</a>	<a href="#">November 1839</a>	<a href="#">60s?</a>	<a href="#">Concord</a>
<a href="#">John</a>	<a href="#">January 1842</a>	<a href="#">27</a>	<a href="#">Concord</a>
<a href="#">Helen L.</a>	<a href="#">June 1849</a>	<a href="#">36</a>	<a href="#">Concord</a>

After Jean’s death his widow and children, including 14-year-old [John Thoreau](#), would continue residence in this home that eventually would become the east wing of Concord’s present-day Colonial Inn, along with John’s two sisters: [Sarah Thoreau](#), a town seamstress, and [Elizabeth Orrock Thoreau](#) (Betsey), who had inherited the house. Soon the orphaned boy John would be working as a clerk in the store of Deacon [John White](#).



If [Henry Thoreau](#)’s [Aunt Maria Thoreau](#) had been born, as we suppose, in 1796, the years of her mother [Jane “Jennie” Burns Thoreau](#)’s death, this would put her at roughly 5 years of age at the date of her father’s death.

**THOREAU  
LIFESPANS**

10. This is per the obituary of [Mrs. Rebecca Kettell Thoreau](#), [Henry Thoreau](#)’s step-grandmother who had reared Henry’s father [John Thoreau](#) and his sisters Sarah, [Elizabeth Thoreau](#), Nancy, [Aunt Jane Thoreau](#), and [Aunt Maria Thoreau](#) — who, like his grandfather [Jean Thoreau](#), had already died before Henry was born. It appeared in [The Christian Disciple](#) of October 1815, Volume III, No. 10.

The house at Number 57 in [Prince Street](#) in [Boston](#) passed to the surviving children, [John Thoreau](#), [David Thoreau](#), [Sarah Thoreau](#), [Elizabeth Orrock Thoreau](#), [Maria Thoreau](#), [Jane Thoreau](#), Nancy Thoreau, and ?????????? Thoreau (the name of this child does not seem to be anywhere on record), each receiving a one-eighth share.

➡ March 9, Monday: The Duchies of Jülich and Kleve, the Archbishopric of Cologne, The Duchy of Palatinate-Zweibrücken-Birkenfeld, the Seigneury of Freudenberg, parts of Mainz and Trier, and the County of Birkenfeld were annexed by France.

➡ March 14, Saturday: Because King George III was refusing to assent to any emancipation of the [Catholics](#) in his realm, William Pitt resigned after 17 years as Prime Minister. (This issue would not be resolved until 1828, when the Tory prime minister, the Duke of Wellington, would sponsor the passage of an act which allowed a Catholic, even an [Irish](#) one, to serve his government.)



➡ March 17, Tuesday: Henry Addington replaced William Pitt as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.



➡ March 21, Saturday: British forces defeated the French near Alexandria (El Iskandariya), [Egypt](#).

The Treaty of Aranzuegui was concluded between France and Spain, ceding Elba to France and creating the Republic of Lucca.

➡ March 24, Tuesday: [Immanuel Noble](#) was born.

ALFRED NOBEL

➡ March 25, Wednesday: The publication of three piano sonatas op.1 by John Field was advertised in the London [Morning Post](#).

➡ March 26, Thursday: Abel Puffer of Sudbury got married with Sally Baker.



1801

1801

 March 28, Saturday: The Peace of Florence was signed between France and Naples. Naples agreed to bar British ships from its ports, and Piombino was attached to the Kingdom of Etruria.

When a British invasion force landed on the Danish island of St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands, the Danes were obliged to surrender.

The Creatures of Prometheus, a ballet by [Ludwig van Beethoven](#), was performed for the initial time, in the Hofburgtheater, Vienna. An approving Joseph Haydn was in the audience.

Mary Brooks Merriam of [Concord](#) gave birth to twins, Marshall Merriam and Rufus Merriam.

 March 29, Sunday: Denmark closed its ports to British ships while Danish forces entered Hamburg to close the Elbe River.

 March 30, Monday: Jery und Bätely, a singspiel by Johann Friedrich Reichardt to words of Goethe, was performed for the initial time, at the Nationaltheater, Berlin.

 March 31, Tuesday: British forces occupied all of the Danish Virgin Islands.

## SPRING 1801

 March: The British would conduct a spring campaign in [Egypt](#), successfully, against the [Mamelukes](#), in order to make sure that the world understood that they were superior to [Napoléon](#) at pulling off this sort of colonialist stunt:

France, in possession of Egypt, would possess the master-key to all the trading nations of the earth. Enlightened, as the times are, in the general arts of navigation and commerce, she might make it the emporium of the world: she might make it the awe of the Eastern world, by the facility she would command of transporting her forces thither, by surprise, in any number, and at any time; and England would hold her possessions in India, at the mercy of France.

What were these Mamelukes? They were a class of professional warriors — enslaved white boys who had accepted life in a Moslem warrior guild and transformed themselves into utterly ruthless death machines:

The slaves of Asia, are brought from Georgia, Mingrelia, Circassia, and the borders of Persia. They are of that race of men, from which the Janisaries, so victorious and invincible in the history of the turks, were constantly selected. They do not lose the name of slave when they are brought into Egypt, for the appellation of Mamaluk which is given to them signifies it; but instead, it confers a title to reign. Their number, in all Egypt, does not now exceed four thousand; and the annual importation, since Russia has asserted the independency of their native provinces, does not surpass one hundred. The Beys, who originated from the same fount, are generally their purchasers.

They become, by this act, initiated Mamaluks; espouse the Mussulman religion by force; are trained to arms; and start in a career which infallibly leads the expert and valiant to grandeur and power.

APRIL

➡ April: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) entered Harrow School.



➡ April 2, Thursday: Lord Horatio Nelson destroyed a neutral Danish fleet to prevent it from falling into the hands of the French, and would proceed to bombard Copenhagen.

➡ April 3, Friday: Prussian forces overran Hanover.

➡ April 4, Saturday: Believing (with some justification) that the Tsar of all the Russias had become insane, with the consent of Grand Duke Alyeksandr, the heir-apparent, conspirators led by Count Peter von Pahlen strangled Tsar Pavel.

➡ April 5, Easter Sunday: The Venetian government released a medical report indicating that Domenico Cimarosa had died of cancer (rather than having been poisoned, as was being rumored).

➡ April 8, Wednesday: [Eugène Burnouf](#) was born in Paris. His father Professor Jean Louis Burnouf (1775-1844) was a classical scholar.

In "An Act concerning [slaves](#) and servants," [New York](#) prohibited [slavetrading](#) except when it amounted to transportation for crime (this would be re-enacted with amendments on March 31, 1817).

"... And be it further enacted, That no slave shall hereafter be imported or brought into this State, unless the person importing or bringing such slave shall be coming into this State with intent to reside permanently therein and shall have resided without this State, and also have owned such slave at least during one year next preceding the importing or bringing in of such slave," etc. A certificate, sworn to, must be obtained; any violation of this act or neglect to take out such certificate will result in freedom to the slave. Any sale or limited transfer of any person hereafter imported to be a public offence, under

penalty of \$250, and freedom to the slave transferred. The export of slaves or of any person freed by this act is forbidden, under penalty of \$250 and freedom to the slave. Transportation for crime is permitted. LAWS OF NEW YORK, 1801 (edition of 1887), pages 547-52; LAWS OF NEW YORK, 1817 (edition of 1817), page 136.

INTERNATIONAL SLAVE TRADE

W.E. Burghardt Du Bois: Of the twenty years from 1787 to 1807 it can only be said that they were, on the whole, a period of disappointment so far as the suppression of the slave-trade was concerned. Fear, interest, and philanthropy united for a time in an effort which bade fair to suppress the trade; then the real weakness of the constitutional compromise appeared, and the interests of the few overcame the fears and the humanity of the many.

 April 9, Thursday: Denmark consented to a truce with Great Britain that removed them from the Northern Confederacy against that nation.

 April 12, Sunday: In Paris, the Théâtre Feydeau ceased operations.

News reached Paris of the death of Tsar Pavel eight days earlier. The Tsar had been a close ally of France.

 April 14, Tuesday: Great Britain suspended the Habeas Corpus Act in order to detain political suspects without trial for the duration of its present war.

 April 19, Sunday: The French “Département of Guadeloupe” became a French colony.

 April 21, Tuesday: A dramma serio eroico per musica, Ginevra di Scozia, with music by Simon Mayr to words of Rossi after Ariosto, was performed for the initial time, in Trieste, at the inauguration of the Teatro Nuovo.

[Bulkeley Emerson](#) the entrepreneur of Newburyport, Massachusetts died.

 April 24, Friday: The oratorio Die Jahreszeiten, to words of van Swieten after Thomson, was performed for the initial time, at the palace of Prince Schwarzenberg, Vienna, under the direction of its composer Franz Joseph Haydn. According to Griesinger the work evoked “silent devotion, astonishment and loud enthusiasm.”

 April 29, Wednesday: During the visit of the [Reverend Timothy Dwight](#) with the [Reverend Gideon Hawley](#) on the reservation at Mashpee, Massachusetts in the previous October, the Reverend Hawley’s son James Hawley had been seriously ill. At this point, in a letter to the Reverend Dwight, the father mentioned that after this visit his son had survived only for an additional eight days.



1801

1801

**MAY**



May: [Washington Allston](#) sailed for England.

1801

1801



May: General Toussaint Louverture’s army of Creole former slaves defeated the Spanish forces that had held the eastern portions of *Hispaniola*.<sup>11</sup> Louverture became Governor-General and a Constitution was enacted.<sup>12</sup>



This Caribbean island would be safe for a year, until First Consul [Napoléon Bonaparte](#), subsequent to the *coup d'état* of 18 Brumaire, with a pledge by our President [Thomas Jefferson](#) that there would be no US interference (a reversal of our federal diplomatic policy), would be able to send an expedition to attack his allies of color and thus restore order and [slavery](#). —Welcome to your dream of American empire, M. Napoleon; when it comes down to black-and-white issues, we white people are all in the same boat!<sup>13</sup>

The harbor at Le Cap emptied of American vessels so swiftly that Toussaint was moved to ask sarcastically “if the change in administrations had destroyed all the American ships.” ... Race was at the root of all these ironies. Race drove all these Jeffersonian retreats. Race overrode all other considerations for Jefferson whenever it was salient at all.... Jefferson was a man

11.

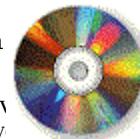


the Dominican Republic.

12.

Fra

Concord, [Waldo Emerson](#) would be urging Frederick Douglass to make himself into a Governor



1 of this

—despite the fact that Emerson would attempt to cover it up by suppressing information as to the presence of the black man— because Thoreau had rushed off and gotten Emerson’s inflammatory recommendation printed up in Boston and distributed before it could be suppressed.

13. When [Jefferson](#) heard the motto “Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God,” he thought

“Yes, of course that’s true if you are a white man — but if you are a black man of course it is false.”

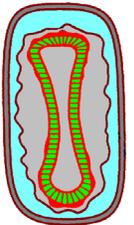
intellectually undone by his negrophobia.... He was the foremost racist of his era in America. And St. Domingue constituted the crisis in which all this came clear.

- Michael Zuckerman, ALMOST CHOSEN PEOPLE: OBLIQUE BIOGRAPHIES IN THE AMERICAN GRAIN, 1993, pages 194-6

Having placed himself in a position of permanent dictatorial control over Haiti, François-Dominique Brèda Toussaint-Louverture re-legalized the slave trade and invited the white planters to return and take control over their abandoned sugar plantations. He stipulated, however, that anyone who returned would need to be a practitioner of family values, who would encourage his slaves to marry and to produce legitimate offspring - because, he suggested, only with the family as its basis would a stable and just social order be able to evolve. He also stipulated that whipping was in the future going to be forbidden, and that these white planters would need to be out in the fields with their slaves and would need to share the profits from the sugar with their slave workforces. He wrote to his own former manager of the Brèda estate, in exile in the USA, asking him in particular to return, and advised him:

*Be just and unbending, make the blacks work hard, so as to add by the prosperity of your small interests to the general prosperity of the administration of the first of the blacks, the General-in-Chief of St. Domingue.*

➡ May 6, Wednesday: On October 16, 1800 ➡ the town of Ipswich had voted to permit their local physician, Dr. Thomas Manning, as an experiment to inoculate a few persons who had already survived the cow pox, with the small pox. The physician having received the matter for this experiment from his brother in London (the usual way to keep the variola fresh on the voyage across the Atlantic was to infect some orphan child, put the child aboard the vessel to suffer its illness on the voyage, and then collect fresh matter from the child's healing scars upon arrival), and the experiment having been conducted, on this date the good news was released that the town's experiment had been successful: not so much as one of the citizens who had submitted to this variolation had died.



➡ May 14, Thursday: Yusuf Karamanli, Pasha of Tripoli ordered the removal of the flag from the United States Consulate, precipitating war. An alliance was concluded between the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies and the United States of America against their common enemy, Tripoli.

➡ May 16, Saturday: William H. Seward was born, who would negotiate for Alaska at \$0.02/acre.

➡ May 19, Tuesday: A young suitor in Dedham, Massachusetts, turned away by the parents of the object of his attentions, "cut her throat & his own, an awful instance of madness."



May 20, Wednesday: Spanish troops entered Portugal and occupied Olivença.



1801

1801

 May 21, Thursday: Rodrigo Domingos de Sousa Coutinho, Teixeira de Andrade, conde de Linhares replaced Luís Pinto de Sousa Coutinho, visconde de Balsemão as Secretary of State (prime minister) of Portugal.

 May 29, Friday: In Vienna, Franz Joseph Haydn directed the first public performance of his oratorio Die Jahreszeiten in the Redoutensaal. This had had a great success in a private performance on April 24th, but on this evening the hall was only half filled.

“Millions for defense but not one cent for tribute” may have been a nice newspaper catch phrase and eventually would become official US policy, but [Thomas Jefferson](#) had never heard of such a thing. He wrote on this date to James Monroe that he was upset at the US having failed to pay up its tribute to the [Barbary pirates](#). With the US treasury full, Adams nevertheless was destabilizing US relations with that region of the world by failing to cough up the money: “Tripoli has probably commenced depredations on us. This is totally without cause. Algiers threatens and has a right, there being 3 years arrears of tribute due to her, while our Treasury has been overflowing with money.”

## THE BARBARY TREATIES

## JUNE

 June 1, Monday: Brigham Young, founder of Salt Lake City, was born.

 June 7, Sunday: War between Spain and Portugal was ended by the Treaty of Badajoz, the treaty being back-dated to June 6th to make it seem that it had preceded rather than followed an ultimatum from [Napoléon](#). Portugal was to pay an indemnity and grant commercial concessions to France, and cede part of Guiana to Spain. Spain acquired the border town of Olivença.

 June 9, Tuesday: Hot-air balloons were still such a novelty, that one could sell tickets simply to watch a balloon owner make an ascent. The owner of a balloon might be able to gross as much as a hundred dollars a day, by offering to take up passengers in a tethered balloon. Thus the following advertisement, which appeared on this day in the [Connecticut Courant](#):

Having obtained a deed of the exclusive right for the county of Hartford of the Archimideal Phaeton, Vertical Air Coach or Patent Foederal Balloon begs to inform the public that the Machine erected near Mr. John Lee's is now strengthened and supported in all its parts - rendered perfectly safe and secure, and elegantly painted and redecorated- system and regularity established, so that voyagers may be treated with slow and steady or more rapid movements as they may order; so that persons of a timid cast will enter with assurance and be much delighted; others may progress 500 yards per minute. Attendance daily from 3 o'clock till dark. Parties of 2, 4, 8 or more will be waited on at their call at any hour of the day.



9th of the 4th Month: A report was made by [Friend Moses Brown](#) to the Quarterly Meeting of the [Rhode Island Quakers](#) held at [East Greenwich](#), in regard to the various schools already being maintained within this Quarterly Meeting:

### **REPORT ON SCHOOLS WITHIN RHODE ISLAND QUARTERLY**

To the Quarterly Meeting held at East Greenwich the 9th of the 4th Mo. 1801.

The Committee Appointed in the 10th Mo. on the subject of Schools, Report that they have paid some attention to their appointment and It appears Rhode Island Monthly Meeting have had Several Schools kept by Members of our Society, that one of them has been under the care of the Monthly Meeting and they have given their School Committee Liberty to set up three others, 2 of which are expected to be Soon Established.

Greenwich Monthly Meeting have had three Small Schools taught by Friends, but they have none under the government or Superintendence of a School Committee, which we Recommend them to appoint, to take the Necessary care in future. That Meeting is of opinion that they are not at present in Circumstances to Erect a Monthly Meeting's School nor do they apprehend the Small



Number of their Children renders that measure Necessary at present.

Smithfield Monthly Meeting have set up one School under the care of the Monthly Meeting's Committee and have a prospect of Setting one or two other small Schools soon.

Swanzy Monthly Meeting have had one School kept by a friend, but not under the Superintendence of a School Committee, they have opened a Subscription and got 163 dolars Subscribed for opening one under their own government.

South Kingston Monthly Meeting have had 4 Schools kept by Friends, None of which has been under the Direction of that Meeting and the Way has not Opened for a boarding School.-

Uxbridge Monthly Meeting have had three Schools under their Committee's Care, notwithstanding some friends have been so inattentive to the Advices of Friends as to send their Children to the Town Schools and yet declined to Withdraw them.-

Providence Monthly Meeting has had one School kept by a Member of Society and the Monthly Meeting's Committee have been authorised to set up a boarding School, but the want of a suitable Master, with some other Circumstances has hitherto Delayed it.

Richmond Monthly Meeting have set up one School for a few Months under the care of their School Committee and tho this School was more convenient, Some of their Members have sent their Children to the Towns School A Subscription has been opened in this Monthly Meeting for supporting their School.

Bolton Monthly Meeting has set up a Monthly Meeting School and their Children are sent to it.-

(Note: Several of the above mentioned Schools are only for a few months.)

In consideration of some of the foregoing Circumstances in two Meetings and to prevent the spreading of so Evil on Example We Recommend to the Quarterly Meeting to give forth their Advices to the following purport.

It is advised that all friends with-draw their Children from the Towns Schools, wherever there are any Schools Set up or kept by Friends in any Monthly Meeting and unite with their Brethren in setting up, and sending their children to Schools under the Superintendance of the Monthly Meetings by their School Committee. And in case any friend shall so disregard the care of Society as to persist in sending their children to such Schools, where the principle and practise of the Teacher and Schollars are contrary to the good order of our Society Such Parents after due admonition and Care to be Dealt with as those who refuse the advise of Friends, and that it be Recommended to Friends of each Monthly Meeting to use such Means by Applycations as they may Judge most propper, to obtain their proportion of School Moneys in the Respective Towns, According to their Assessments and apply the same in Schools under the care of Monthly Meetings to which they Belong.

All Which is Submitted by  
Moses Brown in behalf  
of the Committee.

**MOSES BROWN SCHOOL**

- ➔ June 10, Wednesday: Tripoli declared war on the United States of America.
- ➔ June 13, Saturday: The Theater an der Wien opened in Vienna to house a company led by Emanuel Schikaneder.
- ➔ June 14, Sunday: Benedict Arnold, formerly of [Rhode Island](#), soldier and spy, died in the 61st year of his age. His remains (minus of course the loyal American leg) would be interred on the 21st at Brompton, England.
- ➔ June 17, Wednesday: Britain, Prussia, and [Russia](#) signed a peace settlement in St. Petersburg (this effectively ended the Northern Confederation against Britain).
- ➔ June 18, Thursday: Emmanuel Schikaneder's Theater-an-der-Wien opened in Vienna.
- ➔ June 21, Sunday: The County of Sayn-Wittgenstein-Hohenstein became a principality.
- ➔ June 26, Friday: On the island of [Jersey](#) in the English Channel, [Marie Le Galais Thoreau](#), mother of six daughters and two sons, died.

**THOREAU  
LIFESPANS**

- ➔ June 27, Saturday: At the conclusion to the British spring campaign against the [Mamelukes](#) to secure [Egypt](#) from conquest by [Napoléon](#) of France, the city of Cairo fell to British forces.
- ➔ June 28, Sunday: French defenders of Cairo, [Egypt](#) surrendered the city to the surrounding British and Turks.
- ➔ June 29, Monday: In a letter to Franz Gerhard Wegeler in Berlin, [Ludwig van Beethoven](#) first mentioned his deafness. "...if someone speaks in a low voice, I can barely understand; I hear the sounds but not the words. If anyone shouts it was unbearable. What was to become of me, heaven only knows...I have cursed my fate many times already...I shall, if it was at all possible, challenge my fate, although there will be moments when I shall be God's most unhappy creature."
- ➔ June 30, Tuesday: Livonia, Estonia, and Courland were formally joined into one province (styled the "Baltic Sea Provinces") under a single governor at Riga.



1801

1801

## SUMMER 1801

➡ Summer: In a partly drained pond on the farm of John Masten near Newburgh, New York, a 25-man crew was digging mastodon bones from the muck for Charles Willson Peale. Enough would be recovered to reconstitute the skeletons of two mastodons (allowing that some missing bones would need to be carved from wood, and that a gaping skull plate would need to be filled in by an application of *papier maché*) to be placed on exhibit in Philadelphia.<sup>14</sup>

➡ Summer: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) was with his mother at Mrs. Massingberd's, 16 Piccadilly, at Hanson's, and at Cheltenham.

➡ Summer: [Thomas De Quincey](#), age 15, spent this summer in Everton near Liverpool, England, where he was able to meet various noted Whig intellectuals such as William Roscoe and James Currie.

## JULY

➡ July: The *Rajah* appeared in Salem harbor with a cargo of 149,776 pounds of Sumatran [pepper](#).

SPICE

➡ July 1, Wednesday: [Peter Thoreau](#) of [Jersey](#) had the practice of communicating with the family in the New World by sending letters care of his friend, Captain John Harvey of Boston, or by way of a vessel out of Jersey under the command of a Captain Tousel. On this day he wrote from Jersey to his niece "[Miss Elizabeth Thoreau, Concord](#), Near Boston." He included with this letter a "Vue de la Ville de St. Helier." This letter would be given by [Aunt Maria Thoreau](#) to [Henry Thoreau](#) on April 21, 1855. (The document has not yet been found. Below is what Thoreau recorded of it in his journal.)

Aunt Maria has put into my hands to day for safe keeping 3 letters—from Peter Thoreau, dated Jersey—the 1st July 1st 1801, the 2nd Ap. 22nd 1804—& the 3d. Ap. 11th 1(806) & directed to his neice "Miss Elizabeth Thoreau Concord Near 63 Boston." & also a "Vue de la Ville de St Helier &c" accompanying the 1st. She is not certain that any more were received from him. The 1st is in answer to one from Elizabeth announcing the death of her father (my grand father) [Written vertically in left margin in pencil, lines 27-32: "X Where is it?", to correspond to the "X" interlined in pencil above "copy", line 26).] He states that his mother died the 26th of June 1801—the day before he received E's letter—though not till after he had heard from another source of the death of his brother, which was not communicated to his mother. "She was in the 79th year of her age, & retained her memory to the last." — — — "She lived with my two sisters, who took the greatest care of her." He says that he had written to E's father about the death of his oldest

14. The bones would be sold to King Louis Philippe of France in 1847 or 1848, who evidently wouldn't know what to do with his purchase (*à la* Michael Jackson and his million-dollar offer for the skeleton of the "Elephant Man" in 1984!), and for a considerable period of time would be lost track of and considered to have been lost in a structure fire in America. This reconstructed skeleton is, however, now on proud display at the Hessisches Landesmuseum in Darmstadt, Germany!



brother, (who died about a year before, but had had no answer— had written that he left his children, two sons & a daughter, in a good way, “the eldest son and daughter are both married, and have children, the youngest is about eighteen. I am still a widower of 4 children, — — — — I have but two left, Betsy & Peter, James & Nancy are both at rest.” He adds that he sends a view “of our native town” &c.

The 2d of these letters is sent by Capt. John then at Guernesey. Harvey of Boston.^ He says that on the 4th of Feb. previous he sent her a copy of the last letter he had written, which was in answer to her 2nd, since he feared she had not received it. Says they are still at war with the French— That they received the day before a letter from her “Uncle & Aunt Le Cappelain of London.” Complains of not receiving letters. “Your Aunts Betsy & Peter join with me &c”.

Ac. to the 3rd letter he received an answer to that he sent by Captn Harvy, by Capt. Touzel, & will forward this by the last—who is going via Newfoundland to Boston. “He expects to go to Boston every year.” Several vessels from Jersey go there every year. His nephew had told him some time before that he “met a gentleman from Boston who [torn out] told him he [saw or knew?] Thoreau & Hayse there.” & he thinks the & he (Peter Thoreau) therefore thinks the children must have kept up the name of the firm. Says Capt. Harvey was an old friend of his. “Your Cousin John is a Lieutenant in the British service, he has been already a campaign on the continent, he is very fond of it.” “Your aunts Betsy & Peter join &c”.

Aunt Maria thinks the correspondence ceased at Peters death— because he was the one who wrote English.



July 3, Friday: Girolamo Luigi Francesco Durazzo became Doge of the Ligurian Republic ([Genoa](#)), replacing the Commission of Government.



Our national birthday, Saturday the 4th of July: The Republican orator James Kennedy, displaying a spirit of bipartisanship uncommon in Charleston SC, honored “that celebrated declaration, penned by the enlightened, dignified and patriotic Jefferson, and advocated by the firm, honest and sagacious Adams.” He was allowing, in effect, that although his party’s politician [Thomas Jefferson](#) had drawn, penned, traced, and phrased the famed document, the idea of independence also had required advocacy by others.<sup>15</sup>

In [Rhode Island](#) this President of the United States was so mistrusted, that when a toast was offered, it was expressed in the form of a hope that he “might prove true to the constitution and the country.”

### READ EDWARD FIELD TEXT

Without pronouncing Jefferson’s name, the Federalist Ezekiel Whitman of Massachusetts noted that from “the pen of one of these Sages, and from the hearts of all his Copatriots, issued that memorable instrument ... known by the name of ‘The Declaration of American Independence’.”<sup>16</sup> This notice of the fact that the writing up of

15. AN ORATION, DELIVERED IN ST. PHILIP’S CHURCH, BEFORE THE INHABITANTS OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH-CAROLINA, ON THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1801 (Charleston, 1801)

16. AN ORATION, COMMEMORATIVE OF THE DAY OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (Portland ME, 1801)



1801

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the Declaration did not equate with the authorization of independence reflects the traditional understanding of the document as a corporate statement, but leaves in question the provenance of the various noble assertions of the document such as “all men are created equal” — sentiments which seem so utterly strange when they appear (through ventriloquy?) to be coming out of the mouth of that Virginia slavemaster who was keeping a dusky sex slave.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

During this year, Martin Van Buren was a delegate to the Republican Party (that’s the old Republican Party) caucus in Troy, New York. He would avidly support the Jeffersonian principles of that party for the remainder of his life.

This was the year of the initial public 4th-of-July reception at the [Executive Mansion](#) in [Washington DC](#). In Marblehead, Massachusetts an oration was delivered by Joseph Story at the New Meeting House. In Boston, Massachusetts the frigates USS *Constitution* and USS *Boston* and the French corvette *Berceau* fired salutes.



 July 6, Monday: When the Royal Navy engaged French ships and Spanish shore batteries off Algeciras, Spain the French beat off the British attackers, but more than 400 people were killed.

The pro-administration [National Intelligencer](#) commented upon the “patriotic gratitude” that an enthusiastic Independence Day crowd had showered upon the “first magistrate... whose pen had traced, whose councils had recommended, and whose firmness and talents had co-operated to establish the [Declaration of Independence](#).” In this news story, clearly, the reporter was treating the document in question as something quite a bit more than a mere declaration of war and, clearly, was making a distinction between the passive and diffuse role of the Continental Congress as a whole and [Thomas Jefferson](#)’s role in that Congress — which had allegedly been both active and singular although somehow at the time that had been very much overlooked.

 July 7, Tuesday: Giovanni Paisiello was granted a full pardon by the King of [Naples](#) for any part he may have played in the Parthenopaeen Republic, and reinstated in his former court posts.

[John Aitken Carlyle](#) was born at Ecclefechan, Dumfriesshire, in southern [Scotland](#), 3d son among the nine children of stonemason James Carlyle (1757-1832) with Margaret Aitken (1771-1853), his 2d wife. Due to the shape of his face, he would be called “Lord Moon” by the family (when they didn’t refer to him as “Jack”).

 July 8, Wednesday: Toussaint L’Ouverture promulgated a constitution for St. Domingue (Hispaniola). He abolished slavery declared himself governor-general for life.

 July 12, Sunday: For the 2d time in a week, the Royal Navy engaged French and Spanish forces off Algeciras. This time the British were victorious. 2,000 allied sailors were killed during the battle.

 July 13, Monday: [Colonel Sir Robert Brooke](#), who had been governor of [St. Helena](#) since June 22, 1787 and had erected the Plantation House, resigned and would be succeeded on March 11, 1802 by Colonel Robert Patton.



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-  July 15, Wednesday: A concordat was signed between France and the [Italian](#) Papacy. French clergymen henceforth will be appointed by the government. The Pope was allowed to keep the Papal States except for Ferrara, Bologna and Romagna. Relations between the two governments were normalized.
  
-  July 23, Thursday: João de Almeida Melo e Castro replaced Rodrigo Domingos de Sousa Coutinho, Teixeira de Andrade, conde de Linhares as Secretary of State (prime minister) of Portugal.
  
-  July 24, Friday: British forces occupied Madeira (they would be there for the following six months).
  
-  July 25, Saturday: Mahmud Shah replaced Zaman Shah as King of Afghanistan.
  
-  July 26, Sunday: Maximilian Franz, Elector of Cologne, officially [Ludwig von Beethoven](#)'s employer, died in exile in Vienna.
  
-  July 27, Monday: Karl II Ludwig Johann Grand Duke of Austria replaced Maximilian Franz, Grand Duke of Austria as Prince-Grand Master of Mergentheim.
  
-  July 30, Thursday: The Essex [Register](#) reported:  

Arrived the fast-sailing and well-known "Belisarius," Captain Samuel Skerry, Junior, one hundred and two days from Bencoolen, having performed the voyage in the short time of eight months and three days, as she sailed from Salem, November 25, 1800.... It is supposed that the "Belisarius" has made the shortest voyage to the East Indies that was ever made from this country.
  
-  July 31, Friday: In Athens, Lord Elgin began removing sculptures from the Parthenon for transport to London. Everything he put his hand on would be known, collectively, as "the Elgin Marbles."

[William Emerson](#) was born in [Boston](#), a son of the [Reverend William Emerson, Jr.](#) with [Ruth Haskins Emerson](#).

SPICE  
PEPPER

## AUGUST

-  August 3, Monday: The Grand Duchy of Tuscany became the Kingdom of Etruria, under King Ludovico I.
  
-  August 6, Thursday: [Olive Gilbert](#) was born in Brooklyn, Connecticut to the farmer Joseph Gilbert (1765-1801) and Mary "Molly" Cleveland Gilbert (1768-1839). She would not marry.

1801

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August 6, Thursday-13, Thursday: According to Philip Greven's *THE PROTESTANT TEMPERAMENT* (1977), there were three stances available to be taken toward the self among American Protestants during the 17th and 18th centuries. These were:

- **suppression** of the self, by the Evangelicals
- **control** of the self, by the Moderates
- **assertion** of the self, by the Genteel

Beginning with Barton Stone's camp meeting in this year at Cane Ridge, Kentucky, this third variety, the "Genteel" tradition of **assertion** of the self, began to dominate the American religious experience, even for the working class.



A full generation before Emerson came to his spiritual maturity, the frontier people experienced their giant epiphany of Gnosis at Cane Ridge.



As the emperor [Caligula](#) was said to have proposed to place a statue of himself in the Holy of Holies of the Great Temple of the Jews in Jerusalem, so the American people are said to have placed a statue of the self on their altar as their own deity. For an analysis such as Greven's, it is clear, the "self-reliance" urged by [Waldo Emerson](#) would categorize as quite clearly captive to this growing tradition of self-idolatry.

[But where would [Henry Thoreau](#) fit in such a scheme of categories?]

[Friend Elias Hicks](#) went out on the fourth of his very extensive visits to Quaker meetings. On this mission, he went with Friend Edmund Willis from Jericho meeting on Long Island to visit about 90 meetings in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, [Maryland](#), Delaware, and New Jersey. Total mileage they put on their horses: 1,630 miles, each.



1801

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 August 7, Friday: Anton Viktor, Archduke of Austria and son of Emperor Leopold II, became Elector-Archbishop of Cologne.

 August 17, Monday: [Fredrika Bremer](#) was born in Finland.

 August 18, Tuesday: In the Teatro alla Scala of Milan, *Le due giornate*, a dramma eroicomico per musica by Simon Mayr to words of Foppa after Bouilly, was performed for the initial time.

1801

1801



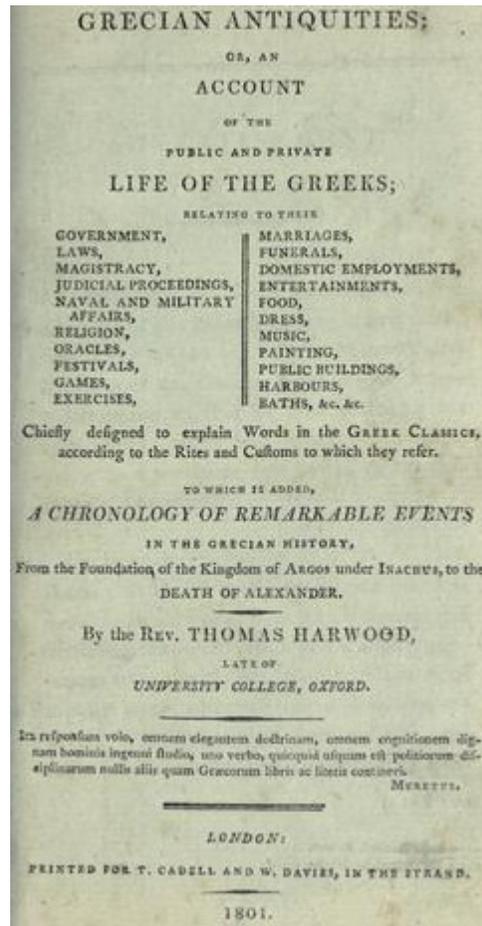
August 24, Monday: The Reverend [Thomas Harwood](#) sent his tome on the Grecian antiquities to the press: GRECIAN ANTIQUITIES OR, AN ACCOUNT OF THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIFE OF THE GREEKS; RELATING TO THEIR GOVERNMENT, LAWS, MAGISTRACY, JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS, NAVAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS, RELIGION, ORACLES, FESTIVALS, GAMES, EXERCISES, MARRIAGES, FUNERALS, DOMESTIC EMPLOYMENTS, ENTERTAINMENTS, FOOD, DRESS, MUSIC, PAINTING, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HARBOURS, BATHS, &c. &c. CHIEFLY DESIGNED TO EXPLAIN WORDS IN THE GREEK CLASSICS, ACCORDING TO THE RITES AND CUSTOMS TO WHICH THEY REFER. TO WHICH IS ADDED, A CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS IN THE GRECIAN HISTORY, FROM THE FOUNDATION OF THE KINGDOM OF ARGOS UNDER INACHUS, TO THE DEATH OF ALEXANDER.





1801

1801



## GRECIAN ANTIQUITIES

SEPTEMBER

➡ September: [Samuel Taylor Coleridge](#) would be an occasional content provider to the Morning Post of London (until August 1803).

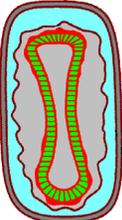
➡ September: [Washington Allston](#) was admitted to the Royal Academy in London ([Benjamin West](#) was then president of that academy).

➡ September: Death of Gilbert Wakefield.

➡ September 2, Wednesday: French forces surrendered Alexandria (El Iskandariya) to the British, thus ending the French fiasco in [Egypt](#). Surviving soldiers would be transported to France on British ships.

1801

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- September 12, Saturday: Tsar Alyeksandr I of Russia reaffirmed his father's annexation of Georgia.
  - September 13, Sunday: Die Schöpfungsmesse by Franz Joseph Haydn was performed for the initial time, at Eisenstadt, for the nameday of Princess Maria Hermenegild.
  - September 15, Tuesday: Birth of William Greenleaf Webster, 5th child of Rebecca Greenleaf Webster with [Noah Webster, Jr.](#) (He would get married with Rosalie Eugenia Stuart of Faulkner, Virginia and two of their sons would get killed during the Civil War, one as a Union soldier and the other as a Confederate soldier.)
  - September 16, Wednesday: The Théâtre Feydeau, originally the Théâtre de Monsieur, merged with the Opéra Comique National, originally the Comédie Italienne, to form the new Opéra-Comique.
  - September 17, Thursday: [Edward William Lane](#) was born in Hereford, England, 3d son of the Reverend Dr.Theophilus Lane.
- [Thomas Jefferson](#) wrote to Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse that he had completed the variolation against the [small pox](#) of several hundred people, including the Monticello slaves, his sons-in-law, and some of his neighbors, with the kine pox.
- 
- September 19, Saturday, [1801](#): In Paris, the initial national “exposition publique des produits de l'industrie française” opened in the courtyard of the Louvre. Among the 300 exhibitors was Joseph-Marie Jacquard, demonstrating a new thingie, an automated loom run by punchcards (this would revolutionize the textile industry and become known as the Jacquard Loom).
  - September 23, Wednesday: France officially adopted a decimal system of weights and measures.
  - September 29, Tuesday: In Madrid, peace was concluded between France and Portugal. Portugal adhered to the Continental System and closed its ports to British ships, and was charged an additional indemnity over that of the Treaty of Badajoz. It gave up to France part of Guiana.

FALL 1801

- Fall: The master printers of New England formed themselves into a Boston Booksellers' Association to impose “system in business” and serve the “public interest” by imposing a code of fair competition. Under this code no United States publisher might offer any discount from the list price to any “transient person” (by which they meant retail shop customer purchasing a single copy of a publication). The standard discount offered to any library, either public or private, was to be ten percent and there was to be a standardized sliding scale of discounts to be offered for wholesale purchases. Those publishers “found guilty of violations by an investigating committee and vote of the membership were declared foul and subject to a boycott.” This conspiracy in restraint of trade would endure until it would dissolve due to the pressures upon the American publishing industry of the War of 1812. (What, had you supposed that American free enterprise capitalists always honored what they pretend to believe in, the virtue of the American free enterprise capitalist system of competition?)

OCTOBER

Largest Scale Global Weather Oscillations 1800-1817

	Southern Oscillation	South Pacific current reversal
1800	absent	cold La Niña
1801	absent	cold La Niña
1802	very strong	cold La Niña
1803	very strong	warm El Niño very strong
1804	very strong	warm El Niño very strong
1805	absent	cold La Niña
1806	moderate	warm El Niño moderate
1807	moderate	warm El Niño moderate
1808	absent	cold La Niña
1809	absent	cold La Niña
1810	moderate	warm El Niño moderate
1811	absent	cold La Niña
1812	moderate +	warm El Niño moderate +
1813	absent	cold La Niña
1814	strong	warm El Niño strong
1815	absent	cold La Niña
1816	absent	cold La Niña
1817	moderate +	warm El Niño moderate +

The southern ocean / atmosphere “seesaw” links to periodic Indonesian east monsoon droughts, Australian droughts, deficient Indian summer monsoons, and deficient Ethiopian monsoon rainfall causing weak annual Nile floods. This data is presented from Tables 6.2-6.3 of Quinn, William H. “A study of Southern Oscillation-related climatic activity for AD 622-1900 incorporating Nile River flood data,” pages 119-49 in Diaz, Henry F. and Vera Markgraf, eds. EL NIÑO: HISTORICAL AND PALEOCLIMATIC ASPECTS OF THE SOUTHERN OSCILLATION. Cambridge: Cambridge UP, 1992.

1801



The high winds accompanying an October snowstorm in New England destroyed so many of the ancient oaks that in following years there would have to be a decline in shipbuilding.

1801

ENSO



➡ October 1, Thursday: In London, a truce was agreed to between Britain and France.

➡ October 8, Thursday: Russia and France signed a Treaty of Peace.

➡ October 23, Friday: Denmark adhered to the Treaty of St. Petersburg with Great Britain and Russia.

Gustav Albert Lortzing was born in Berlin, 2d of two children born to Johann Gottlob Lortzing, a hide merchant, and Charlotte Sophie Seidel.

➡ October 26, Monday: The publication of Muzio Clementi's INTRODUCTION TO THE ART OF PLAYING ON THE PIANO FORTE OP.42 was entered at Stationer's Hall, London.

➡ October 28, Wednesday: Publication of three string quartets op.18/4-6 and two violin sonatas opp.23&24 by [Ludwig van Beethoven](#) was announced.

➡ October 29, Thursday: The publication of Jan Ladislav Dussek's two piano sonatas C.184-5 was entered at Stationer's Hall, London.



1801

1801

## NOVEMBER



November 3, Tuesday: Vincenzo Salvatore Carmelo Francesco Bellini was born in Catania on the east coast of Sicily, the eldest of 7 children in a family of musicians. He was the son of Rosario Bellini, composer, maestro di cappella and music teacher in Catania, and Agata Ferlito, daughter of a bookkeeper.

Gli amanti in cimento, o sia Il geloso audace, a dramma giocoso by Gaspare Spontini to words perhaps by Bertati, was performed for the initial time, in the Teatro Valle, [Rome](#).

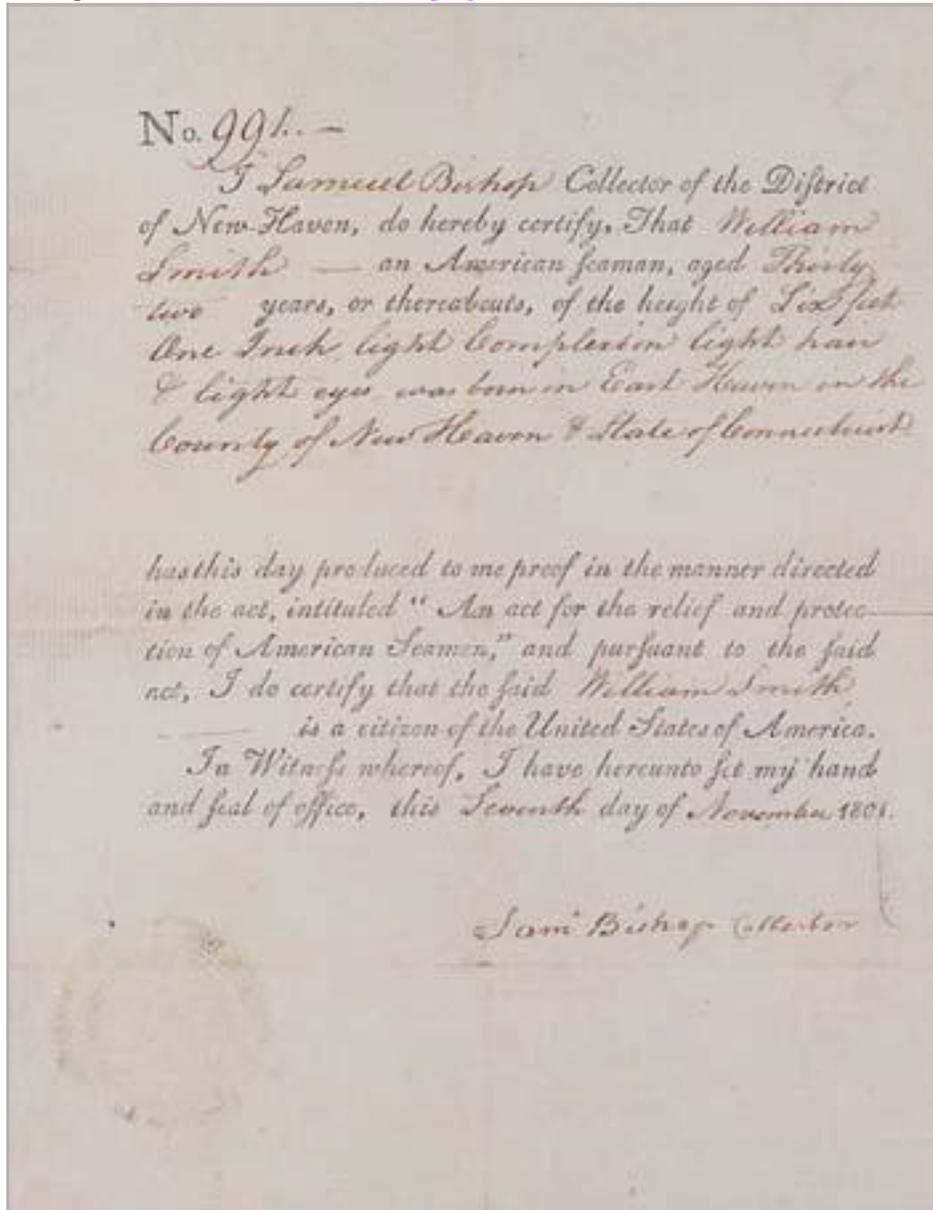
1801

1801



November 7, Saturday: *Le casque et les colombes*, an opéra-ballet by André-Ernest-Modeste Grétry to words of Guillard, was performed for the initial time, at the Paris Opéra, to celebrate peace with Great Britain.

Attempts were being made to protect American seamen from being impressed into the British Navy on the high seas, a practice otherwise known as [crimping](#):



IMPRESSMENT



October 9, Monday: Peace was arranged between France and Turkey by France restoring [Egypt](#) to Turkish sovereignty.



November 10, Tuesday: [Samuel Gridley Howe](#) was born in [Boston](#).



1801

1801

 November 23, Monday: Volume One of Muzio Clementi's CLEMENTI'S PRACTICAL HARMONY was published in London.

 November 24, Tuesday: The New-York Evening Post reported that Philip Hamilton had died that morning in the twentieth year of his age at the home of his father Alexander Hamilton, after receiving a pistol ball through the body the previous afternoon in a duel with George Eacker — a lawyer who had refused to apologize for referring to him as a “damned rascal”:

On Friday morning last, young Hamilton and young Price, sitting in the same box with Mr. George I. Eacker, began in levity a conversation respecting an oration delivered by the latter in July, and made use of some expressions respecting it, which were overheard by Eacker, who asked Hamilton to step into the lobby. Price followed. Here the expression, “damned rascal,” was used by Eacker to one of them, and a little scuffle ensued, but they soon adjourned to a public house. An explanation was then demanded, which of them the offensive expression was meant for; after a little hesitation, it was declared to be meant for each. Eacker then said, as they parted, “I expect to hear from you;” they replied, “You shall;” and challenges followed. A meeting took place, between Eacker and Price, on Sunday morning; which, after their exchanging four shots each, was finished by the interference of the seconds. Yesterday afternoon, the fatal duel was fought between young Hamilton and Eacker. Hamilton received a shot through the body at the first discharge, and fell without firing. He was brought across the ferry to his father's house, where he languished of the wound till this morning, when he expired.  
...Reflections on this horrid custom must occur to every may of humanity; but the voice of an individual or of the press must be ineffectual without additional, strong, and pointed legislative interference. Fashion has placed it upon a footing which nothing short of this can control.

 November 26, Thursday: English chemist Charles Hatchett read his paper “An Analysis of a Mineral Substance from North America Containing a Metal Hitherto Unknown” before the Royal Society in London. This described a new element, “Columbium” (which would eventually be known as Niobium).

## WINTER 1801/1802

 Winter: Henry C. Wright's earliest memory would be of his family's move from Sharon CT to “the Western country” near Cooperstown NY. On the way he and his pregnant mother and his older siblings nearly drowned when the ice of the Hudson River cracked beneath the horses.

*As the sleigh was crossing, in which were my mother and the younger children, one of the horses broke through the ice into the deep river. This caused great alarm, lest the whole should*



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*be dragged down and drowned. I remember the alarm and commotion, and the struggle to rescue the horse, and the success of it.*

 Winter: Charles Willson Peale had recovered enough bones of the skeletons of two mastodons from the muck of the partly drained pond on the farm of John Masten near Newburgh NY for an assembled skeleton (allowing that some missing bones needed to be carved from wood and that a gaping skull plate needed to be filled in by an application of *papier maché*) to be placed on exhibit in Philadelphia.<sup>17</sup>

## DECEMBER

 December: The Emperor Francis II issued a decree forbidding Franz Joseph Gall to lecture and banning him from publishing on the subject of his previous lectures — his new system of organology and brain anatomy. Go bother somebody else, doctor.

PHRENOLOGY

 December 1, Tuesday: Muzio Clementi reported that he had received the right to print music composed by Jan Ladislav Dussek in England.

 December 8, Tuesday: President [Thomas Jefferson](#)'s 1st Annual Message.

 December 10, Thursday: On this day, in the [Quaker](#) meetinghouse of Nantucket on [Nantucket Island](#), Massachusetts, Friend Nathan Comstock (birthright Quaker son of Friend Samuel Comstock of Gloucester, the south side of Burrillville, [Rhode Island](#) north of [Providence](#), and Friend Lucy his wife), and Friend Elizabeth Emmett (birthright Quaker daughter of Friend Edward Tillet Emmett of Nantucket and Friend Elizabeth Emmett his widow), “having declared their Intentions of taking each other in Marriage, before several Monthly Meetings of the people called Quakers in Nantucket, ... appeared at a public Afsembly of the aforesaid people and others, in their Meeting-house in Nantucket aforesaid, and he the said Nathan Comstock, taking the said Elizabeth Emmett by the hand, did openly declare as forthwith: Friends, I take this my friend Elizabeth Emmett to be my Wife, promising through divine assistance to be unto her a loving and faithful Husband, until it shall please the Lord by death to separate us. And the said Elizabeth Emmett did then and there in like manner declare as followeth: Friends, I take this my friend Nathan Comstock to be my Husband, promising through divine assistance to be unto him a loving and faithful Wife, until it shall please the Lord by death to separate us. — Or words of the like import. — And the said Nathan Comstock and Elizabeth Emmett, as a further confirmation thereof, have hereunto set their hands: She, after the Custom of Marriage, assuming the name of her husband. —

Nathan Comstock  
Elizabeth Comstock”

SAMUEL B. COMSTOCK

 December 12, Saturday: [Russia](#) formally annexed Georgia.

17. The bones would be sold to King Louis Philippe of France in 1847 or 1848, who evidently didn't know what to do with his purchase (*à la* Michael Jackson and his million-dollar offer for the skeleton of the “Elephant Man” in 1984!), and for a considerable period of time would be lost track of and considered to have been lost in a structure fire in America. This reconstructed skeleton is, however, now on proud display at the Hessisches Landesmuseum in Darmstadt, Germany!

➡ December 15, Tuesday: We know from a letter by [Martha Washington](#) that she had learned that the escaped cook [Hercules](#), who had on January 1st become legally free by the terms of her late husband's will, was living in New-York. (We don't know that she did anything to let Hercules know that he had become a free man, and we don't know that she passed along any information about his relatives who were still [enslaved](#) at [Mount Vernon](#) — such as Hercules's daughter by his wife Alice.)

➡ December 24, Thursday: People rode as passengers for the first time in a motorized vehicle — Richard Trevithick carried 8 people up a hill in Camborne, Cornwall in a steam-powered carriage they were terming “Captain Dick's Puffer.”

➡ **Christmas:** During this period, seven men travelled to Exeter to inquire into the character and writings of [Joanna Southcott](#). These would come to be known later as the “Faithful Seven” as they would arrange to be present at all the trials of the Prophetess' writings:

- The Reverend Thomas Foley of Old Swinford, Worcestershire
- The Reverend Thomas Webster of St. George's, Westminster
- The Reverend Stanhope Bruce of Inglesham, Gloucester
- The engraver William Sharp
- George Turner of Leeds
- John Wilson of Kentish Town
- Peter Morrison of Liverpool

➡ December 26, Saturday: *I virtuosi*, a farsa by Simon Mayr to words of Rossi, was performed for the initial time, in Teatro San Luca, Venice.

➡ December 27, Sunday: [Lucca](#) was declared a republic. [Nicolò Paganini](#) was appointed 1st violin in the national orchestra.

In the basement of the Ivanovsky Convent in Moscow (where she had been confined since her conviction in 1768 of having [tortured](#), mutilated, and murdered at least 38 and perhaps as many as 138 of her serfs, almost all young females), Countess Darya Nikolayevna Saltykova died a natural death.

➡ December 28, Monday: Simon Mayr's drama eroico per musica *Argene*, to words of Rossi, was performed for the initial time, in the Teatro La Fenice, Venice.

➡ Late in the year: The London elders of the Religious Society of Friends had sent copies of their indictment of the traveling minister Friend [Hannah Barnard](#) ahead of her, and upon her arrival at her home in Hudson, she found disciplinary proceedings against her already underway.



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"It's all now you see. Yesterday won't be over until tomorrow and tomorrow began ten thousand years ago."

- Remark by character "Garin Stevens"  
in William Faulkner's INTRUDER IN THE DUST



Prepared: June 12, 2015

# ARRGH AUTOMATED RESEARCH REPORT

## GENERATION HOTLINE



This stuff presumably looks to you as if it were generated by a human. Such is not the case. Instead, someone has requested that we pull it out of the hat of a pirate who has grown out of the shoulder of our pet parrot "Laura" (as above). What these chronological lists are: they are research reports compiled by ARRGH algorithms out of a database of modules which we term the Kouroo Contexture (this is data mining). To respond to such a request for information we merely push a button.

Commonly, the first output of the algorithm has obvious deficiencies and we need to go back into the modules stored in



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the contexture and do a minor amount of tweaking, and then we need to punch that button again and recompile the chronology – but there is nothing here that remotely resembles the ordinary “writerly” process you know and love. As the contents of this originating contexture improve, and as the programming improves, and as funding becomes available (to date no funding whatever has been needed in the creation of this facility, the entire operation being run out of pocket change) we expect a diminished need to do such tweaking and recompiling, and we fully expect to achieve a simulation of a generous and untiring robotic research librarian. Onward and upward in this brave new world.

First come first serve. There is no charge.  
Place requests with <Kouroo@kouroo.info>. Arrgh.

### General Events of 1801

SPRING	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH
SUMMER	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
FALL	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
WINTER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER



Following the death of [Jesus Christ](#) there was a period of readjustment that lasted for approximately one million years.

-Kurt Vonnegut, THE SIRENS OF TITAN

**GO ON TO EVENTS OF 1802**