

**EVENTS OF 1801**

**General Events of 1802**

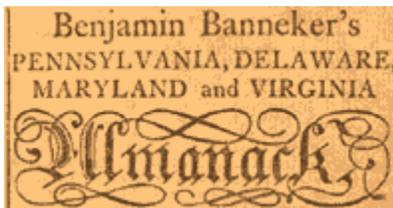
SPRING	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH
SUMMER	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
FALL	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
WINTER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER

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



 [Benjamin West](#) became Postmaster of [Providence, Rhode Island](#).

The last issue of Benjamin Banneker's [almanac](#).



THE NEW-ENGLAND [ALMANACK](#) FOR 1802. By Isaac Bickerstaff. [Providence](#): John Carter.

RHODE-ISLAND [ALMANACK](#) FOR 1802. [Newport](#), Oliver Farnsworth.

THE NORTH-AMERICAN [ALMANACK](#) FOR 1802. [Providence](#), Bennett Wheeler.

(Same) Second edition.

 [Percy Bysshe Shelley](#) began boarding school at Syon House Academy, Isleworth, on the Great Western Road in Thames Valley.

**EVENTS OF 1803**



1802

1802

 Lady [Caroline Amelia of Brunswick-Wolfenbützel, Princess of Wales](#), mother of [Princess Charlotte Augusta Hanover of Wales](#), adopted a 3-month-old infant, William Austin. In a later timeframe her husband [George, Prince of Wales](#) would make the accusation, based upon a report from her near neighbor Lady Douglas, that this infant actually had been her bastard, produced by one or another of her paramours during their estrangement, and that Lady Caroline had admitted to her in a private conversation that she was pregnant, and then had admitted also that Willi was her own son (hospital records would reveal, however, that the infant had been born to an unemployed dock worker and his wife Sophia Austin — and the commission would seek out Sophia Austin and find this to be corroborated by her).

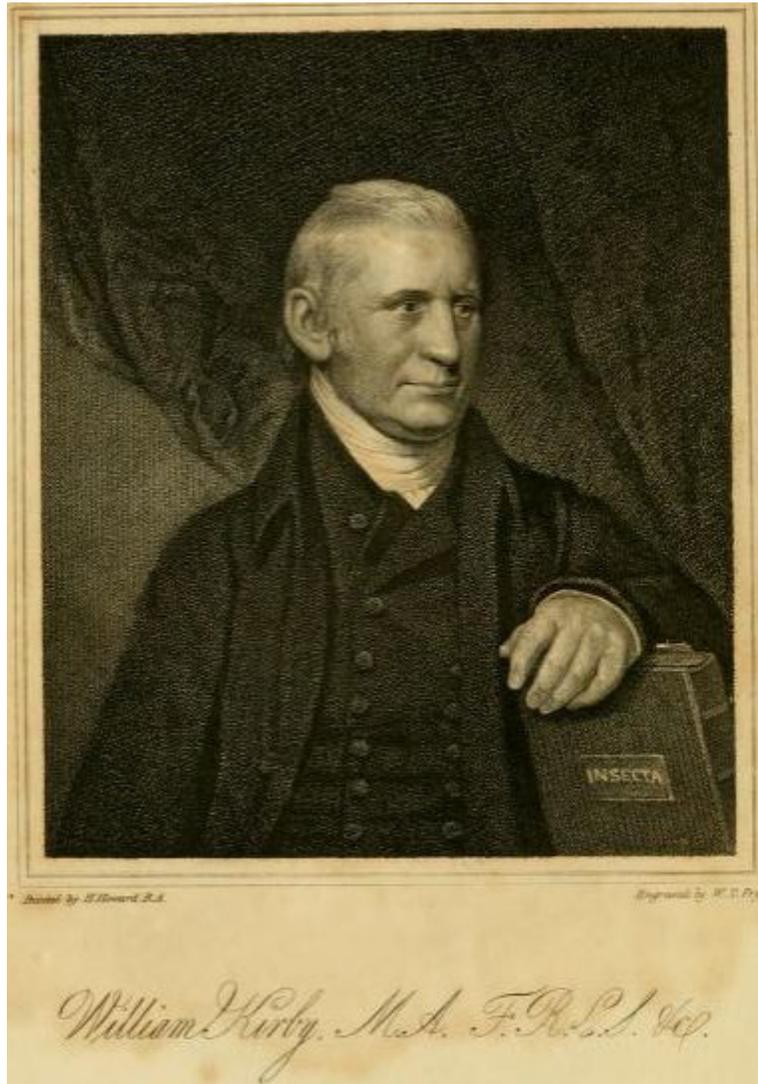
 [William Jones](#) resigned from [Concord](#)'s Social Circle because he was moving to Maine.

 [Christian Friedrich Wilhelm Jacobs](#) was appointed to an office in the public library of Gotha.

1802

1802

➡ The Reverend [William Kirby](#)'s *MONOGRAPHIA APIUM ANGLIÆ*; OR AN ATTEMPT TO DIVIDE INTO THEIR NATURAL GENERA AND FAMILIES, SUCH SPECIES OF THE LINNEAN GENUS *APIS* AS HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED IN ENGLAND: WITH *DESCRIPTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS*. TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED, SOME INTRODUCTORY REMARKS UPON THE CLASS HYMENOPTERA, AND A SYNOPTICAL TABLE OF THE NOMENCLATURE OF THE EXTERNAL PARTS OF THESE INSECTS. WITH PLATES. (Ipswich: Printed for the Author by J. Raw, and sold by J. White, Fleet-Street, London, two volumes).



**MONOGRAPHIA APIUM ANGLIÆ**  
**MONOGRAPHIA APIUM ANGLIÆ**

➡ [Mrs. Jane West](#)'s attack on atheism, *THE INFIDEL FATHER* (3 volumes).

➡ [Benjamin Gilbert Ferris](#) was born in Spencer, New York. His father was a prominent citizen. He would receive his secondary education in Spencer and then in Canandaigua.

1802

1802



In a duel, Georgia Representative William Harris Crawford killed Peter Van Allen. On a following screen is Crawford as he would be depicted subsequent to the US Civil War, on a "United States Fractional Currency" greenback.





1802

1802



[F.S. Duplessy](#), secretary of the Academy of Sciences in Paris's *DES VÉGÉTAUX RÉSINEUX, TANT INDIGÈNES QU'EXOTIQUES; OU DESCRIPTION COMPLÈTE DES ARBRES, ARBRISSEAUX, ARBUSTES ET PLANTES QUI PRODUISENT DES RÉSINES; AVEC LES PROCÉDÉS POUR LES EXTRAIRE; L'INDICATION DÉTAILLÉE DE LEURS PROPRIÉTÉS DANS LA MÉDECINE, LA PHARMACIE, L'ART VÉTÉRINAIRE, LA PEINTURE, LES VERNIS, LA TEINTURE, LA PARFUMERIE, L'ÉCONOMIE DOMESTIQUE, ET EN GÉNÉRAL DANS TOUS LES ARTS UTILES ET AGRÉABLES...* (Paris, Delain, 4 volumes).

HDT

WHAT?

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DUPLESSY'S RESINOUS PLANTS

DUPLESSY'S RESINOUS PLANTS

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DUPLESSY'S RESINOUS PLANTS

Cet arbre est d'une trop grande utilité pour ne pas être cultivé avec soin ; aussi les habitans de la Louisiane ne se contentent pas de ceux qu'ils trouvent assez abondamment sur les bords des marais ; ils en font encore des plantations considérables. L'expérience prouve que ces arbres, ainsi cultivés, deviennent beaucoup plus féconds, et qu'il en découle une substance beaucoup plus belle. Plusieurs variétés de ce végétal se cultivent en France, où elles ne sont admises que par curiosité : personne jusqu'à ce moment n'en a retiré de la cire. Ces végétaux demandent à être amplement et très-souvent arrosés.



[Pierre-Louis-Georges Du Buat](#) returned to Vieux-Condé and was able to resume control over a portion of his estate (forget, however, about the title "Comte," for at this point it's become ancient history).

1802

1802



Under the close editorship of the Reverend [Pierre Étienne Louis Dumont](#), [Jeremy Bentham](#)'s *TRAITÉ DE LEGISLATION CIVILE ET PÉNALE* (Paris, three volumes). At about this point, Dumont was writing his *SOUVENIRS SUR [MIRABEAU](#)*, which would be published only posthumously, and would be read by [Henry Thoreau](#).



*SOUVENIRS SUR MIRABEAU*

**WALDEN:** It is said that Mirabeau took to highway robbery "to ascertain what degree of resolution was necessary in order to place one's self in formal opposition to the most sacred laws of society." He declared that "a soldier who fights in the ranks does not require half so much courage as a foot-pad," -"that honor and religion have never stood in the way of a well-considered and firm resolve." This was manly, as the world goes; and yet it was idle, if not desperate. A saner man would have found himself often enough "in formal opposition" to what are deemed "the most sacred laws of society," through obedience to yet more sacred laws, and so have tested his resolution without going out of his way. It is not for a man to put himself in such an attitude to society, but to maintain himself in whatever attitude he find himself through obedience to the laws of his being, which will never be one of opposition to a just government, if he should chance to meet with such.

PEOPLE OF WALDEN

MIRABEAU

➡ **Baron Joseph-Marie de Gérando's** *DE LA GÉNÉRATION DES CONNAISSANCES HUMAINES. / MÉMOIRE QUI A PARTAGÉ LE PRIX DE L'ACADÉMIE ROYALE DES SCIENCES DE BERLIN, SUR LA QUESTION SUIVANTE: DÉMONSTRER D'UNE MANIÈRE INCONTESTABLE L'ORIGINE DE TOUTES NOS CONNOISSANCES, SOIT EN PRÉSENTANT DES ARGUMENS NON-EMPLOYÉS ENCORE, SOIT EN PRÉSENTANT DES ARGUMENS DÉJÀ EMPLOYÉS, MAIS EN LES PRÉSENTANT D'UNE MANIÈRE NOUVELLE ET D'UNE FORCE VICTORIEUSE DE TOUTE OBJECTION* (Berlin: Imprimé chez George Decker, Imprimeur du Roi) was awarded a prize by the Royal Academy of Sciences of Berlin.



SIGNS AND IDEAS

➡ **Charles Lamb's** tragedy JOHN WOODVIL. The author would continue as a clerk for the East India Company.



1802

1802

 George De Kay died, leaving his son [James Ellsworth De Kay](#) with an annuity amounting to some \$3,000, enabling him to live the life of a gentleman scholar (such an annual income would have been equivalent to the paychecks of some six American laboring households).

 [Wendell Davis, Esquire](#)'s "Description of Sandwich in the County of Barnstable. 1802" (COLLECTIONS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 1st Series, Volume VIII, pages 119-203). [Henry Thoreau](#) would refer to this in [CAPE COD](#).

WENDELL DAVIS, ESQ.



1802

1802

**CAPE COD:** I at once got out my book, the eighth volume of the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, printed in 1802, which contains some short notices of the Cape towns, and began to read up to where I was -for in the cars I could not read as fast as I travelled. To those who came from the side of Plymouth, it said: -"After riding through a body of woods, twelve miles in extent, interspersed with but few houses, the settlement of Sandwich appears, with a more agreeable effect, to the eye of the traveller." Another writer speaks of this as a beautiful village. But I think that our villages will bear to be contrasted only with one another, not with Nature. I have no great respect for the writer's taste, who talks easily about beautiful villages, embellished, perchance, with a "fulling-mill," "a handsome academy," or meeting-house, and "a number of shops for the different mechanic arts;" where the green and white houses of the gentry, drawn up in rows, front on a street of which it would be difficult to tell whether it is most like a desert or a long stable-yard. Such spots can be beautiful only to the weary traveller, or the returning native -or, perchance, the repentant misanthrope; not to him who, with unprejudiced senses, has just come out of the woods, and approaches one of them, by a bare road, through a succession of straggling homesteads where he cannot tell which is the alms-house. However, as for Sandwich, I cannot speak particularly. Ours was but half a Sandwich at most, and that must have fallen on the buttered side some time. I only saw that it was a closely-built town for a small one, with glass-works to improve its sand, and narrow streets in which we turned round and round till we could not tell which way we were going, and the rain came in, first on this side, and then on that, and I saw that they in the houses were more comfortable than we in the coach. My book also said of this town -"the inhabitants, in general, are substantial livers," that is, I suppose, they do not live like philosophers; but, as the stage did not stop long enough for us to dine, we had no opportunity to test the truth of this statement. It may have referred, however, to the quantity "of oil they would yield." It further said, "the inhabitants of Sandwich generally manifest a fond and steady adherence to the manners, employments and modes of living which characterized their fathers;" which made me think that they were, after all, very much like all the rest of the world; and it added that this was "a resemblance, which, at this day, will constitute no impeachment of either their virtue or taste;" which remark only proves to me that the writer was one with the rest of them. No people ever lived by cursing their fathers, however great a curse their fathers may have been to them. But it must be confessed that ours was old authority, and probably they have changed all that now.

PEOPLE OF  
CAPE COD

WENDELL DAVIS, ESQ.



1802

1802

 [Joanna Southcott](#) met Miss Jane Townley in London — this lady and her ladies' maid Ann Underwood would make themselves the prophet's primary supporters. William Tozer of Exeter joined the movement and would be preaching about Joanna's prophecies at his meeting-place in Duke Street, St. George's Fields, London. Publication of the 2d part of Joanna's *THE STRANGE EFFECTS OF FAITH*.

 [François-Auguste-René, vicomte de Chateaubriand](#)'s *RENÉ*, and his *GÉNIE DU CHRISTIANISME*, which was his attempt to justify his Roman Catholic faith. At the time [Napoléon Bonaparte](#) was campaigning to win the favor of the Church, and so he appointed Chateaubriand as secretary of a legation to the Holy See. Chateaubriand accompanied Cardinal Fesch to [Rome](#) but the two soon got on each other's nerves. Napoleon then nominated him as minister to Valais, Switzerland.

 [Charles Wilkins](#)'s translation of *THE BHAGVAT-GEETA OR DIALOGUES OF KREESHNA AND ARJOON* into English, which had already in 1787 been re-translated into French, was in this year re-translated also into German.

 [Asher Benjamin](#) designed the Harriet Lane House of Windsor, Vermont (since demolished).



In his elder years [James Sibbald](#) had chiefly occupied himself in the compilation of a CHRONICLE OF [SCOTTISH POETRY](#); FROM THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY, TO THE UNION OF THE CROWNS; TO WHICH IS ADDED A GLOSSARY, BY J. SIBBALD, the four volumes of which were published during this year (Edinburgh: Printed for J. Sibbald, Parliament Close, By C. Stewart & Co. Printers to the University; Sold by P. Hill, and Ross & Blackwood; and by G. & W. Nicol, and Longman & Rees, London). The initial three volumes contain the verse, along with biographical, critical, and archaeological commentary, while the final volume contains a vocabulary of the Scottish language.



- SCOTTISH POETRY I
- SCOTTISH POETRY II
- SCOTTISH POETRY III
- SCOTTISH POETRY IV

**“Thanks for a Summer Day”**  
By the [Reverend Alexander Hume](#)

O perfect Light, which shaid away [separated]  
The darkness from the light,  
And set a ruler o’er the day,  
Another o’er the night—

Thy glory, when the day forth flies,  
More vively doth appear  
Than at mid day unto our eyes  
The shining sun is clear.

The shadow of the earth anon  
Removes and drawis by,  
While in the East, when it is gone,  
Appears a clearer sky.

Which soon perceive the little larks,  
The lapwing and the snipe,  
And tune their songs, like Nature’s clerks,  
O’er meadow, muir, and stripe [rill].

Our hemisphere is polisht clean,  
And lighten’d more and more,



1802

1802

While everything is clearly seen  
Which seemit dim before:

Except the glistering astres bright,  
Which all the night were clear,  
Offuskit [obscured] with a greater light  
No longer do appear.

The golden globe incontinent  
Sets up his shining head,  
And o'er the earth and firmament  
Displays his beams abroad.

For joy the birds with boulden [swollen] throats  
Against his visage sheen [bright]  
Take up their kindly musick notes  
In woods and gardens green.

The dew upon the tender crops,  
Like pearlis white and round,  
Or like to melted silver drops,  
Refreshis all the ground.

The misty reek, the clouds of rain,  
From tops of mountains skails [clears],  
Clear are the highest hills and plain,  
The vapours take the vales.

The ample heaven of fabrick sure  
In cleanness does surpass  
The crystal and the silver pure,  
Or clearest polisht glass.

The time so tranquil is and still  
That nowhere shall ye find,  
Save on a high and barren hill,  
An air of peeping wind.

All trees and simples [herbs], great and small,  
That balmy leaf do bear,  
Than they were painted on a wall  
No more they move or steir.

Calm is the deep and purple sea,  
Yea, smoother than the sand;  
The waves that weltering wont to be  
Are stable like the land.

**So silent is the cessile [yielding, ceasing] air  
That every cry and call  
The hills and dales and forest fair  
Again repeats them all.**

The flourishes [blossoms] and fragrant flowers,  
Through Phoebus' fostering heat,  
Refresh't with dew and silver showers  
Cast up an odour sweet.

The cloggit busy humming bees,  
That never think to drone,  
On flowers and flourishes [blossoms] of trees  
Collect their liquor brown.

The Sun, most like a speedy post  
With ardent course ascends;  
The beauty of the heavenly host  
Up to our zenith tends.

The burning beams down from his face  
So fervently can beat,  
That man and beast now seek a place

**So silent is the cessile air,  
That everie cry and call,  
The hills and daills, and forest fair,  
Againe repeats them all.**

To save them from the heat.

**The herds beneath some leafy tree  
Amidst the flowers they lie;  
The stable ships upon the sea  
Tend up their sails to dry.**

With gilded eyes and open wings  
The cock his courage shows;  
With claps of joy his breast he dings,  
And twenty times he crows.

The dove with whistling wings so blue  
The winds can fast collect;  
Her purple pens turn many a hue  
Against the sun direct.

Now noon is went; gone is midday,  
The heat doth slake at last;  
The sun descends down West away,  
For three of clock is past.

The rayons of the sun we see  
Diminish in their strength;  
The shade of every tower and tree  
Extendit is in length.

Great is the calm, for everywhere  
The wind is setting down;  
The reek throws right up in the air  
From every tower and town.

The gloming comes; the day is spent;  
The sun goes out of sight;  
And painted is the occident  
With purple sanguine bright.

Our west horizon circular  
From time the sun be set  
Is all with rubies, as it were,  
Or roses red o'erfret.

What pleasure were to walk and see,  
Endlong a river clear,  
The perfect form of every tree  
Within the deep appear.

O then it were a seemly thing,  
While all is still and calm,  
The praise of God to play and sing  
With cornet and with shalm!

All labourers draw home at even,  
And can to other say,  
Thanks to the gracious God of heaven,

**The heards beneath some leafy treis,  
Amids the flowrs they lie ;  
The stabill ships upon the feis,  
Tends up their fails to drie.**

Which sent this summer day.

A WEEK: On the sandy shore, opposite the Glass-house village in Chelmsford, at the Great Bend where we landed to rest us and gather a few wild plums, we discovered the *Campanula rotundifolia*, a new flower to us, the harebell of the poets, which is common to both hemispheres, growing close to the water. Here, in the shady branches of an apple-tree on the sand, we took our nooning, where there was not a zephyr to disturb the repose of this glorious Sabbath day, and we reflected serenely on the long past and successful labors of Latona.

“So silent is the cessile air,  
That every cry and call,  
The hills, and dales, and forest fair  
Again repeats them all.

The herds beneath some leafy trees,  
Amidst the flowers they lie,  
The stable ships upon the seas  
Tend up their sails to dry.”

PEOPLE OF  
A WEEK

ALEXANDER HUME

 At the age of 16 “Alexander Bryan Johnson” disembarked in the United States along with his mother “Leah Johnson.”

 Professor Benjamin Smith Barton became the vice president of the American Philosophical Society.

1802

1802

 [William Bartram](#) drew 21 insects. He began to mentor [Alexander Wilson](#).



At some point in this timeframe Wilson resolved that the grand project of his life would be to publish a book providing illustrations of all North American birds.<sup>1</sup>

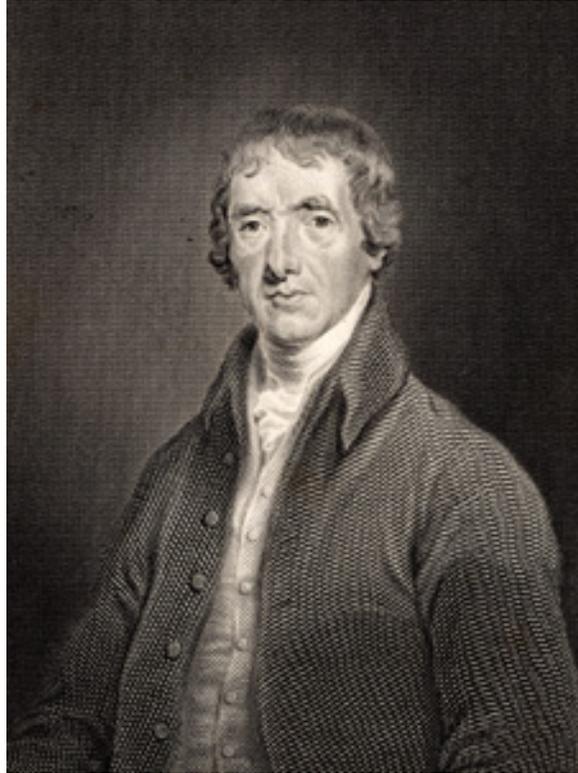
1. You will note that Wilson's resolve did not have to do with any desire for the wellbeing of birds, any more than it had to do with art, or with an appreciation of nature, but instead was in its entirety a desire to publish a book that would make him money.

1802

1802



[John Aikin](#)'s THE WOODLAND COMPANION OR A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF BRITISH TREES, WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THEIR USES.



Dr. [Alexander Adam](#), LL.D., Rector of the High School of Edinburgh's A SUMMARY OF GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY, BOTH ANCIENT AND MODERN; CONTAINING, AN ACCOUNT OF THE POLITICAL STATE, AND PRINCIPAL REVOLUTIONS, OF THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS NATIONS IN ANCIENT AND MODERN TIMES; THEIR MANNERS AND CUSTOMS; THE LOCAL SITUATION OF CITIES, ESPECIALLY OF SUCH AS HAVE BEEN DISTINGUISHED BY MEMORABLE EVENTS: WITH AN ABRIDGEMENT OF THE FABULOUS HISTORY OF MYTHOLOGY OF THE GREEKS. TO WHICH IS PREFIXED, AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENTS OF ASTRONOMY AND GEOGRAPHY, FROM THE EARLIEST PERIODS TO THE TIME OF SIR ISAAC NEWTON: ALSO, A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE PRINCIPLES OF NEWTONIAN PHILOSOPHY, OCCASIONALLY COMPARED WITH THE OPINIONS OF THE ANCIENTS, CONCERNING THE GENERAL AND PARTICULAR PROPERTIES OF MATTER; THE AIR, HEAT AND COLD, LIGHT, AND ITS EFFECTS; THE LAWS OF MOTION; THE PLANETARY SYSTEM &C. — WITH A SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE COMPONENT PARTS OF THE TERRAQUEOUS GLOBE, ACCORDING TO THE NOTIONS OF THE ANCIENTS, AND THE MORE ACCURATE DISCOVERIES OF MODERN CHEMISTS. DESIGNED CHIEFLY TO CONNECT THE STUDY OF CLASSICAL LEARNING WITH THAT OF GENERAL KNOWLEDGE ... THE THIRD EDITION, CORRECTED, TO WHICH IS ADDED, A GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX, CONTAINING THE LATIN NAMES OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, CITIES, RIVERS, AND MOUNTAINS, MENTIONED IN THE GREEK AND ROMAN CLASSICS; WITH THE MODERN NAMES SUBJOINED, ILLUSTRATED WITH MAPS (London: Printed by A. Strahan, Printers-Street, For T. Cadell Jun. and W. Davies in the Strand, and W. Creech, at Edinburgh).

ADAM'S SUMMARY



➡ P.J.G. Cabanis opinioned that “It is undoubtedly, citizens, a beautiful and great idea that considers all sciences and arts to be a part of an ensemble, an indivisible whole.”

COMPARATIVE LITERATURE

➡ The federal taxes on distilling and importing [spirits](#) were repealed.

Locks were installed to carry flat-bottom boats around [Bellows Falls](#) on the Connecticut River in Vermont.



Theropod dinosaur footprints were first noticed by white people of the valley of the Connecticut River. Here is what Pliny Moody saw; Moody prepared a sketch from which this lithograph was made:



**THE SCIENCE OF 1802**

At this early point no-one grasped, it goes without saying, what these fossil tracks represented. Their best guess was that they were the tracks left by Noah's raven.

**PALEONTOLOGY**

William Paley's *NATURAL THEOLOGY* deployed a then-persuasive analogy, that of a watch presupposing a watchmaker, to argue that the existence of an intelligible universe implied the existence of a pre-existing intelligent designer.

In either this year or the next, John Emerson was born.

A vegetarian cook book, *ON FOOD* (London: George Nicholson); Joseph Ritson's *AN ESSAY ON ABSTINENCE FROM ANIMAL FOOD AS A MORAL DUTY* (London: Phillips).

➡ Republication of [Jonathan Carver](#)'s THREE YEARS TRAVELS THROUGHOUT THE INTERIOR PARTS OF NORTH AMERICA, FOR MORE THAN FIVE THOUSAND MILES, CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF THE GREAT LAKES, AND ALL THE LAKES, ISLANDS, AND RIVERS, CATARACTS, MOUNTAINS, MINERALS, SOIL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS OF THE NORTH WEST REGIONS OF THE VAST CONTINENT. WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE BIRDS, BEASTS, REPTILES, INSECTS, AND FISHES ... TOGETHER WITH A CONCISE HISTORY OF THE GENIUS, MANNERS, AND CUSTOMS OF THE INDIANS INHABITING THE LANDS ADJACENT TO THE HEADS AND TO THE WESTWARD OF THE GREAT RIVER MISSISSIPPI. AND AN APPENDIX, DESCRIBING THE UNCULTIVATED PARTS OF AMERICA, THAT ARE THE MOST PROPER FOR FORMING SETTLEMENTS (4th American, from the 3d London edition of 1781 done with the editorial assistance of John Coakley Lettson. Charlestown, Massachusetts: Printed for Samuel Etheridge, for West and Greenleaf, no. 56, Cornhill, Boston). This edition would be in the personal library of [Henry David Thoreau](#).

CAMBRIDGE HISTORY OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LITERATURE



READ THE FULL TEXT



In [Concord](#), the practice of appointing 2 or 3 Horse-Officers or “persons to look after horses going at large on the common during [Concord](#) Court” was discontinued.

Stephen Barrett would be a Selectman of [Concord](#), until 1807.

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

For a year, Levi Frisbie, hired from elsewhere, would be teaching [Concord](#)'s grammar students.

1785	Nathaniel Bridge	9 months	1812	Isaac Warren	1 year
1786	JOSEPH HUNT	2½ years	1813	JOHN BROWN	1 year
1788	William A. Barron	3 years	1814	Oliver Patten	1 year
1791	Amos Bancroft	1 year	1815	Stevens Everett	9 months
1792	Heber Chase	1 year	1815	Silas Holman	3 months
1793	WILLIAM JONES	1 year	1816	George F. Farley	1 year
1794	Samuel Thatcher	1 year	1817	James Howe	1 year
1795	JAMES TEMPLE	2 years	1818	Samuel Barrett	1 year
1797	Thomas O. Selfridge	1 year	1819	BENJAMIN BARRETT	1 year
1798	<a href="#">THOMAS WHITING</a>	4 years	1820	Abner Forbes	2 years
1802	Levi Frisbie	1 year	1822	Othniel Dinsmore	3 years
1803	Silas Warren	4 years	1825	James Furbish	1 year
1807	Wyman Richardson	1 year	1826	<a href="#">EDWARD JARVIS</a>	1 year
1808	Ralph Sanger	1 year	1827	Horatio Wood	1 year
1809	Benjamin Willard	1 year	1828	David J. Merrill	1 year
1810	Elijah F. Paige	1 year	1829	John Graham	1 year
1811	Simeon Putnam	1 year	1831	John Brown	

The Concord and Union Turnpike was laid out between Bolton and [Boston](#), passing through [Concord](#).

In [Concord](#), bridges were erected on the turnpike and beyond Deacon Hubbard's. Eventually there would be a total of eight.

The first *bridge* was built across the [Concord River](#) from the point of land below Joseph Barrett's, Esq., to Lee's hill. In 1665 it was washed away, and another built the next year, where the present [1835] south bridge stands. Six or seven new bridges have since been built on the same spot. In 1660 there were three new bridges in the town, the north bridge (which the events of the 19th of April, 1775, have made memorable), the great south bridge, and one where Darby's bridge now [1835] stands. A few years previous to that time, the town had been allowed £20 by the county towards maintaining these bridges. An effort was then made to have the whole expense borne by the county, but the town

could obtain but £30 annually for that purpose. When they were first supported entirely by the town, is uncertain. They have been often swept away by the floods; and large sums of money are annually raised to keep them in repair, which has very much increased the expenses of the town. The bridge by Captain Hunt's was first built about 1792, that by the Rev. Dr. Ripley's in 1793, those on the turnpike in 1802, and that beyond Deacon Hubbard's in 1802. There are now [1835] eight bridges entirely supported by the town.<sup>2</sup>

### WOMEN HANGED IN ENGLAND DURING 1802

Date	Name	Place of execution	Crime
16/03	Mary Voce	Nottingham	Murder
12/04	Maria Davis	Bristol	Murder
12/04	Charlotte Bobbett	Bristol	Murder

Two cloud classification schemes were independently developed, a simpler one in “Theories of Rain” and “On the Modification<sup>3</sup> of Clouds” presented to the Askesian Society in England by [Friend Luke Howard](#) and another one, in France, slightly earlier and considerably more elaborate. Here is the earlier and more elaborate one, Jean-Baptiste de Monet de Lamarck's “On Cloud Forms” per the 3d volume of his *ANNUAIRE MÉTÉOROLOGIQUE*:

It is not in the least amiss for those who are involved in meteorological research to give some attention to the form of clouds; for, besides the individual and accidental forms of each cloud, it is clear that clouds have certain general forms which are not all dependent on chance but on a state of affairs which it would be useful to recognize and determine.

Lamarck was proposing to recognize five main types of clouds “related to general causes which are easily ascertained”:

- Hazy clouds (en forme de voile)
- Massed clouds (atroupés)
- Dappled clouds (pommelés)
- Broom-like clouds (en balayeurs)
- Grouped clouds (groupés).

Three years later, Lamarck would devise a classification scheme of twelve forms.

Vittorio Emanuele I became King of Sardinia (until 1821).

ITALY

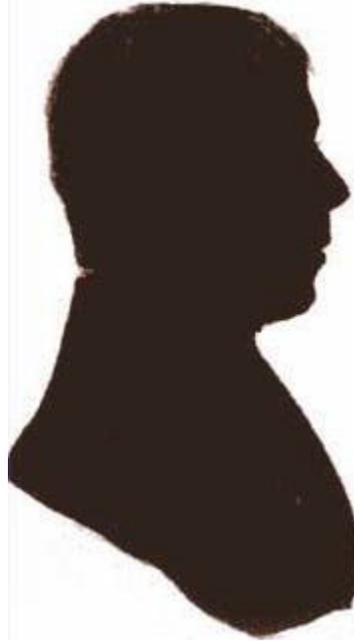
2. [Lemuel Shattuck](#)'s 1835 [A HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF CONCORD;...](#) Boston: Russell, Odiorne, and Company; Concord MA: [John Stacy](#)  
(On or about November 11, 1837 [Henry Thoreau](#) would indicate a familiarity with the contents of at least pages 2-3 and 6-9 of this historical study. On July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

1802

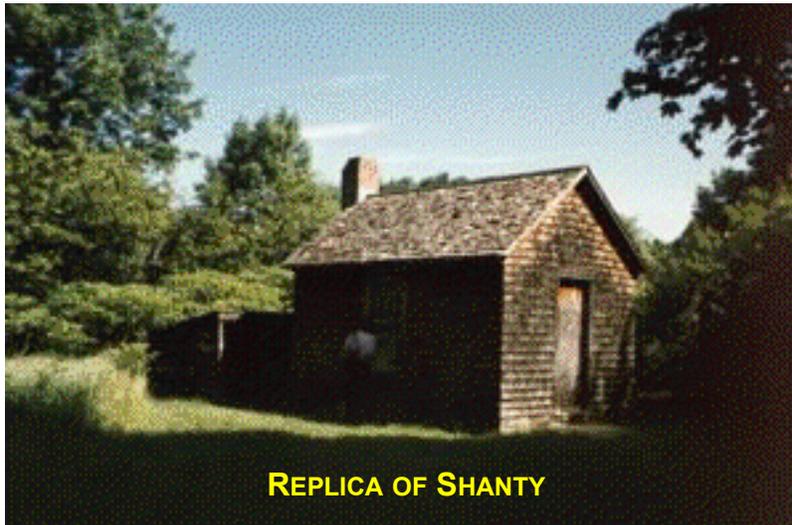
1802

➡ [John Cadbury](#) was born in Birmingham, a birthright [Quaker](#). (He would be relocating, 16 years later, for his apprenticeship as a tea dealer, to Leeds. Below, he appears at age 22.)

[CHOCOLATE](#)



➡ A “villa book” was published by J. and T. Carpenter in London, *A COLLECTION OF DESIGNS FOR RURAL RETREATS, AS VILLAS: PRINCIPALLY IN THE GOTHIC AND CASTLE STYLES OF ARCHITECTURE*, by James Malton (?-1803). Would [Henry Thoreau](#) ever consult this as a source for his architectural remarks in [WALDEN; OR, LIFE IN THE WOODS?](#)



REPLICA OF SHANTY

[EMERSON'S SHANTY](#)

➡ Rowland Hazard (1763-1835) purchased a half interest in Benjamin Rodman's fulling mill on the Saugatucket River in Peace Dale in [South Kingstown, Rhode Island](#).

HDT

WHAT?

INDEX

1802

1802

 Benjamin West's "Cupid Stung by a Bee":



1802

1802

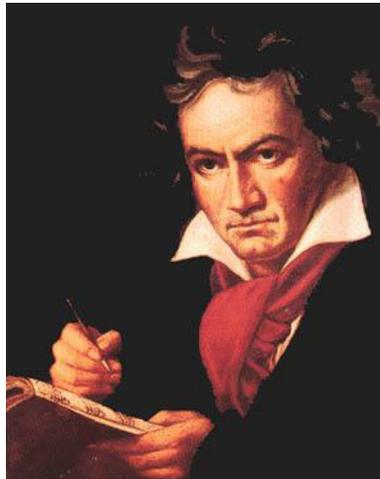
 A lithographic process was patented in France, primarily for the printing of music.

[Nicolò Paganini](#) offered several public concerts in Livorno, and the merchant Livron awarded him a highly-prized violin. Some claim this to have been the instrument he called “[Cannone](#)” that he would use throughout his career. The famous instrument had been fashioned by Giuseppe Antonio Guarneri del Gesù (1698-1744) of Cremona and is still on display, under glass, in [Genoa](#) (to maintain its tone they play this violin once a year at the Town Hall).



(However, there are other claims to the effect that Paganini’s initial violin was an Amati that he lost in 1832 by gambling. Some claim that he was given the Guarneri by the painter Pasini in Parma, and some claim it to have been a later gift from General Domenico Pino. All we know for sure is based on records of repair work performed under his supervision: in 1828 he had the tailpiece and fret board replaced by the violin maker Savicki; in 1833, during his concert tour of Great Britain, a coachman dropped the instrument and it was damaged. The Cannone was rebuilt by Parisian violin-maker Vuillaume, who made a copy of it that Paganini would later sell to Camillo Sivori for 500 francs; in 1894 that copied instrument would be donated to the Municipality of [Genoa](#), where it is now on display alongside the Cannone.)

Discouraged by growing deafness, [Ludwig van Beethoven](#) considered becoming a decomposer.



➡ On the Isle of [Jersey](#), John Guillet was born to Charles William Guillet (1772-1809) and Marie Thoreau.

➡ Nguyen Anh came up with the name [Vietnam](#). From this year into 1820, the Emperor Gia-Long would be uniting the nation.

➡ In this year Captain [Paul Cuffe](#) both sailed to the Baltic Sea, and constructed the brig *Hero*.

➡ Brooklyn-to-Manhattan ferry operator Richard Woodhull hired Jonathan Williams, an engineer, to lay out streets in what would become the Williamsburgh section of Brooklyn, New-York.

➡ The state of New York authorized the incorporation of the Utica Aqueduct Company.

➡ [New York](#) purchased a mile-wide strip of land along the [Niagara River](#) from the Seneca nation. This would be termed the “Mile Strip.”

➡ The Catskill Turnpike of the state of [New York](#) was completed.

➡ The federal Congress authorized formation of a state government in [Ohio](#).

Connecticut agent General Paine opened a wagon road through upstate New York from Buffalo to Chautauqua Creek, to ease travel to [Ohio](#)'s “Connecticut Reserve” lands.

➡ The Albany, New York Water-works Company was incorporated.

➡ [Anne Catherine Emmerich](#) entered the Augustinian convent at Agnetenberg, Dulmen.

CATHOLICISM

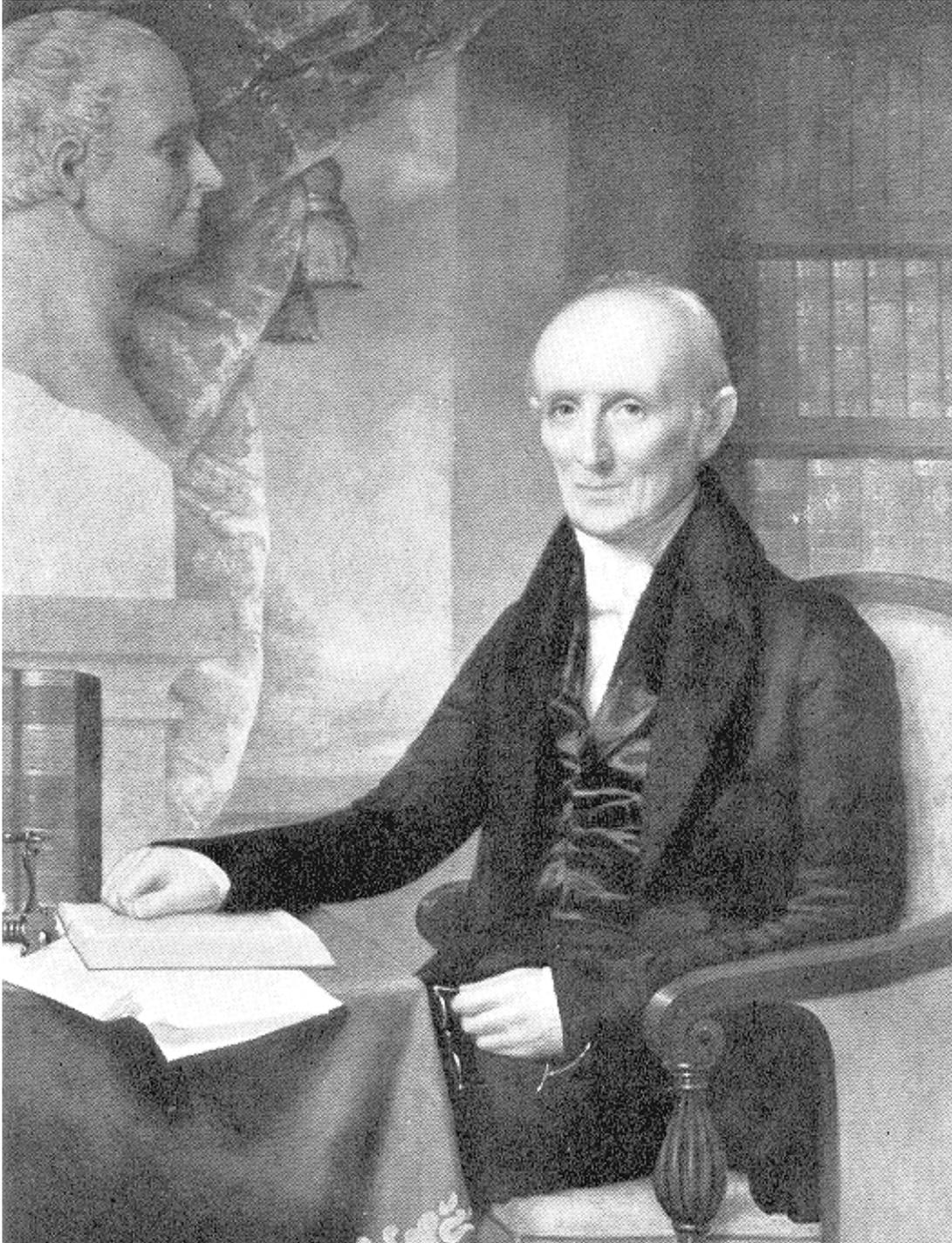
➡ Abner Kneeland's THE CHILD'S SPELLING BOOK and THE AMERICAN DEFINITION SPELLING BOOK.

1802

1802



On this side of the pond, Nathaniel Bowditch was elected secretary of the East [India](#) Marine Society.





1802

1802



It was in 1802 that the eighth volume of the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society was published. Thoreau would take it along with him to walk the beaches of Cape Cod in 1849:

CAPE COD: I at once got out my book, the eighth volume of the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, printed in 1802, which contains some short notices of the Cape towns, and began to read up to where I was, for in the cars I could not read as fast as I traveled.

It would be from this 1802 volume that Thoreau would learn, in regard to fruit trees:

CAPE COD: In 1802 there was not a single fruit tree in Chatham, the next town to Orleans, on the south; and the old account of Orleans says: -"Fruit trees cannot be made to grow within a mile of the ocean. Even those which are placed at a greater distance, are injured by the east winds; and, after violent storms in the spring, a saltish taste is perceptible on their bark."



1802

1802

and learned, in regard to Eastham on the cape:

CAPE COD: In the account of Eastham in the "Historical Collections," printed in 1802, it is said that "more corn is produced than the inhabitants consume, and above a thousand bushels are annually sent to market. The soil being free from stones, a plough passes through it speedily; and after the corn has come up, a small Cape horse, somewhat larger than a goat, will, with the assistance of two boys, easily hoe three or four acres in a day; several farmers are accustomed to produce five hundred bushels of grain annually, and not long since one raised eight hundred bushels on sixty acres." Similar accounts are given today; indeed, the recent accounts are in some instances respectable repetitions of the old, and I have no doubt that their statements are as often founded on the exception as the rule, and that by far the greater number of acres are as barren as they appear to be. It is sufficiently remarkable that any crops can be raised here, and it may be owing, as others have suggested, to the amount of moisture in the atmosphere, the warmth of the sand, and the rareness of frosts. A miller, who was sharpening his stones, told me that, forty years ago, he had been to a husking here, where five hundred bushels were husked in one evening, and the corn was piled six feet high or more, in the midst, but now, fifteen or eighteen bushels to an acre were an average yield. I never saw fields of such puny and unpromising looking corn, as in this town. Probably the inhabitants are contented with small crops from a great surface easily cultivated. It is not always the most fertile land that is the most profitable, and this sand may repay cultivation, as well as the fertile bottoms of the West. It is said, moreover, that the vegetables raised in the sand, without manure, are remarkably sweet, the pumpkins especially, though, when their seed is planted in the interior, they soon degenerate. I can testify that the vegetables here, when they succeed at all, look remarkably green and healthy, though perhaps it is partly by contrast with the sand. Yet the inhabitants of the Cape towns, generally, do not raise their own meal or pork. Their gardens are commonly little patches, that have been redeemed from the edges of the marshes and swamps....



1802

1802

It was from this 1802 volume that Thoreau learned of the “Humane Houses” that had been erected for the salvation of shipwrecked sailors, structures which he would inspect with such bitterness and scandal as shown on the next page:

**CAPE COD:** To him cast ashore in Eastham, he says, “The meeting-house is without a steeple, but it may be distinguished from the dwelling-houses near it by its situation, which is between two small groves of locusts, one on the south and one on the north - that on the south being three times as long as the other. About a mile and a quarter from the hut, west by north, appear the top and arms of a windmill.” And so on for many pages.

We did not learn whether these houses had been the means of saving any lives, though this writer says, of one erected at the head of Stout’s Creek, in Truro, that “it was built in an improper manner, having a chimney in it; and was placed on a spot where no beach-grass grew. The strong winds blew the sand from its foundation, and the weight of the chimney brought it to the ground; so that in January of the present year [1802], it was entirely demolished. This event took place about six weeks before the Brutus was cast away. If it had remained, it is probable that the whole of the unfortunate crew of that ship would have been saved, as they gained the shore a few rods only from the spot where the hut had stood.”



**CAPE COD:** For sixteen miles, commencing at the Nauset Lights, the bank held its height, though further north it was not so level as here, but interrupted by slight hollows, and the patches of beach-grass and bayberry frequently crept into the sand to its edge. There are some pages entitled "A Description of the Eastern Coast of the County of Barnstable," printed in 1802, pointing out the spots on which the Trustees of the Humane Society have erected huts called Charity or Humane Houses, "and other places where shipwrecked seamen may look for shelter." Two thousand copies of this were dispersed, that every vessel which frequented this coast might be provided with one. I have read this Shipwrecked Seaman's Manual, with a melancholy kind of interest -for the sound of the surf, or you might say, the moaning of the sea, is heard all through it- as if its author were the sole survivor of a shipwreck himself. Of this part of the coast, he says: -"This highland approaches the ocean with steep and lofty banks, which it is extremely difficult to climb, especially in a storm. In violent tempests, during very high tides, the sea breaks against the foot of them, rendering it then unsafe to walk on the strand which lies between them and the ocean. Should the seaman succeed in his attempt to ascend them, he must forbear to penetrate into the country, as houses are generally so remote that they would escape his research during the night: he must pass on to the valleys by which the banks are intersected. These valleys, which the inhabitants call Hollows, run at right angles with the shore, and in the middle or lowest part of them, a road leads from the dwelling-houses to the sea." By the word *road* must not always be understood a visible cart track....



**CAPE COD:** "Each hut," says the author of the "Description of the Eastern Coast of the County of Barnstable," "stands on piles, is eight feet long, eight feet wide, and seven feet high; a sliding door is on the south, a sliding shutter on the west, and a pole, rising fifteen feet above the top of the building, on the east. Within it is supplied either with straw or hay, and is further accommodated with a bench." They have varied a little from this model now. There are similar huts at the Isle of Sable and Anticosti, on the north, and how far south along the coast I know not. It is pathetic to read the minute and faithful directions which he gives to seamen who may be wrecked on this coast, to guide them to the nearest charity house, or other shelter, for, as is said of Eastham, though there are a few houses within a mile of the shore, yet, "in a snow storm, which rages here with excessive fury, it would be almost impossible to discover them either by night or by day." You hear their imaginary guide thus marshaling, cheering, directing the dripping, shivering, freezing troop along. "At the entrance of this valley the sand has gathered, so that at present a little climbing is necessary. Passing over several fences and taking heed not to enter the wood on the right hand, at the distance of three quarters of a mile a house is to be found. This house stands on the south side of the road, and not far from it on the south is Pamet river, which runs from east to west through a body of salt marsh."

 Freedom of worship was proclaimed in the British army. (Finally, something worth killing for?)

 Samuel Constantine Rafinesque visited the USA.

 According to Joseph Felt's ANNALS OF SALEM, in this year a ventriloquism act was touring Massachusetts.

 The Duke of Richmond introduced horse racing at Goodwood.

A royal charter was granted to King's College in Windsor, Nova Scotia. [Thomas Chandler Haliburton](#) matriculated at King's College School.

 The "Health and Morals of Apprentices" Act in Britain (protection of labor in factories).

 David Humphreys imported merino sheep into New England, to supply his mill in Derby CT with long-fiber wool.

1802

1802

➡ In Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, Friend John Dalton introduced atomic theory into chemistry.



**FRIEND JOHN DALTON**

➡ There was a 3d edition of William Wordsworth's LYRICAL BALLADS. The name "S.T. Coleridge" still did not appear.

➡ In London, Ranelagh Gardens closed.

➡ In London, the new Stock Exchange building opened in Capel Court.

➡ John Moore died in London.

➡ In London, the West India Docks opened (don't get confused, this had to do with the islands of the Caribbean; the East India Docks would not open until 1806).

For a time, due to his abilities in the French language, Edward Jesse would serve in London as private secretary to the Right Honourable George Legge, 3rd Earl of Dartmouth KG, PC, FRS, president of the Board of Control over the British East India Company. Through the patronage of Lord Dartmouth, Colonel of the Loyal Birmingham Volunteer Infantry, Mr. Jesse served first as a Captain in the 2d Battalion of that corps, and then as one of that corps's Lieutenant-Colonels (this formation was being shaped up as fitting uniforms became available and would be disbanded after several grand parades and demonstrations at arms, as soon as the English terror of an invasion from revolutionary France was past).

➡ The DuPont company had its beginnings as a gunpowder manufacturer.

➡ It is truly said that nobody can do just one thing. As Eli Whitney's 1792 cotton gin made cotton growing profitable and boosted demand for field hands, South Carolina needed to resume the importation of black slaves.

**INTERNATIONAL SLAVE TRADE**



"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

W.E. Burghardt Du Bois: The history of slavery and the slave-trade after 1820 must be read in the light of the industrial revolution through which the civilized world passed in the first half of the nineteenth century. Between the years 1775 and 1825 occurred economic events and changes of the highest importance and widest influence. Though all branches of industry felt the impulse of this new industrial life, yet, "if we consider single industries, cotton manufacture has, during the nineteenth century, made the most magnificent and gigantic advances."<sup>4</sup> This fact is easily explained by the remarkable series of inventions that revolutionized this industry between 1738 and 1830, including Arkwright's, Watt's, Compton's, and Cartwright's epoch-making contrivances.<sup>5</sup> The effect which these inventions had on the manufacture of cotton goods is best illustrated by the fact that in England, the chief [cotton](#) market of the world, the consumption of raw cotton rose steadily from 13,000 bales in 1781, to 572,000 in 1820, to 871,000 in 1830, and to 3,366,000 in 1860.<sup>6</sup> Very early, therefore, came the query whence the supply of raw cotton was to come. Tentative experiments on the rich, broad fields of the Southern United States, together with the indispensable invention of Whitney's cotton-gin, soon answered this question: a new economic future was opened up to this land, and immediately the whole South began to extend its cotton culture, and more and more to throw its whole energy into this one staple.

Here it was that the fatal mistake of compromising with slavery in the beginning, and of the policy of *laissez-faire* pursued thereafter, became painfully manifest; for, instead now of a healthy, normal, economic development along proper industrial lines, we have the abnormal and fatal rise of a slave-labor large farming system, which, before it was realized, had so

4. Beer, *GESCHICHTE DES WELTHANDELS IM 19<sup>TEN</sup> JAHRHUNDERT*, II. 67.

5. A list of these inventions most graphically illustrates this advance: –

1738, John Jay, fly-shuttle. John Wyatt, spinning by rollers.

1748, Lewis Paul, carding-machine.

1760, Robert Kay, drop-box.

1769, Richard Arkwright, water-frame and throstle. James Watt, steam-engine.

1772, James Lees, improvements on carding-machine.

1775, Richard Arkwright, series of combinations.

1779, Samuel Compton, mule.

1785, Edmund Cartwright, power-loom.

1803-4, Radcliffe and Johnson, dressing-machine.

1817, Roberts, fly-frame.

1818, William Eaton, self-acting frame.

1825-30, Roberts, improvements on mule.

Cf. Baines, *HISTORY OF THE COTTON MANUFACTURE*, pages 116-231; *ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA*, 9th ed., article "Cotton."

6. Baines, *HISTORY OF THE COTTON MANUFACTURE*, page 215. A bale weighed from 375 lbs. to 400 lbs.



intertwined itself with and braced itself upon the economic forces of an industrial age, that a vast and terrible civil war was necessary to displace it. The tendencies to a patriarchal serfdom, recognizable in the age of Washington and Jefferson, began slowly but surely to disappear; and in the second quarter of the century Southern slavery was irresistibly changing from a family institution to an industrial system.

The development of Southern slavery has heretofore been viewed so exclusively from the ethical and social standpoint that we are apt to forget its close and indissoluble connection with the world's cotton market. Beginning with 1820, a little after the close of the Napoleonic wars, when the industry of cotton manufacture had begun its modern development and the South had definitely assumed her position as chief producer of raw cotton, we find the average price of cotton per pound,  $8\frac{1}{2}d$ . From this time until 1845 the price steadily fell, until in the latter year it reached  $4d$ .; the only exception to this fall was in the years 1832-1839, when, among other things, a strong increase in the English demand, together with an attempt of the young slave power to "corner" the market, sent the price up as high as  $11d$ . The demand for cotton goods soon outran a crop which McCullough had pronounced "prodigious," and after 1845 the price started on a steady rise, which, except for the checks suffered during the continental revolutions and the Crimean War, continued until 1860.<sup>7</sup> The steady increase in the production of cotton explains the fall in price down to 1845. In 1822 the crop was a half-million bales; in 1831, a million; in 1838, a million and a half; and in 1840-1843, two million. By this time the world's consumption of cotton goods began to increase so rapidly that, in spite of the increase in Southern crops, the price kept rising. Three million bales were gathered in 1852, three and a half million in 1856, and the remarkable crop of five million bales in 1860.<sup>8</sup>

Here we have data to explain largely the economic development of the South. By 1822 the large-plantation slave system had gained footing; in 1838-1839 it was able to show its power in the cotton "corner;" by the end of the next decade it had not only gained a solid economic foundation, but it had built a closed oligarchy with a political policy. The changes in price during the next few years drove out of competition many survivors of the small-farming free-labor system, and put the slave *régime* in position to dictate the policy of the nation. The zenith of the system and the first inevitable signs of decay came in the years 1850-1860, when the rising price of cotton threw the whole economic energy of the South into its cultivation, leading to a terrible consumption of soil and slaves, to a great increase in the size of plantations, and to increasing power and effrontery on the part of the slave barons. Finally, when a rising moral crusade conjoined with threatened economic disaster, the oligarchy, encouraged by the state of the cotton market, risked all on a political *coup-d'état*, which failed in the war of 1861-1865.<sup>9</sup>

7. The prices cited are from Newmarch and Tooke, and refer to the London market. The average price in 1855-60 was about  $7d$ .

8. From United States census reports.

9. Cf. United States census reports; and Olmsted, THE COTTON KINGDOM.

1802

1802

➡ Along the Roanoke River in Virginia, [slave](#) boatmen plotted [servile insurrection](#).

The mulatto [slave West Ford](#), whom some consider to be the only son of [George Washington](#), was brought to [Mount Vernon](#) with his new owner, Bushrod Washington. At Mount Vernon, West would be befriended by Washington's old valet, the crippled mulatto William Lee whom Washington had manumitted in his last will and testament, and would wind up as the caretaker of Washington's original tomb. Refer to <http://www.westfordlegacy.com/home.htm>.

Nancy Staines was born to [Jack and Oney Judge Staines](#) in [New Hampshire](#).

➡ By scaling Mt. Chimborazo's 20,561 feet to the elevation of 19,280 feet and describing what we now know to be oxygen deprivation, [Alexander von Humboldt](#) became the first white man to get so high, an enviable distinction which he would retain for nearly the next three decades.





1802

1802



The 1st volume of Gottfried Reinhold Treviranus's 6-volume work, *BIOLOGIE ODER PHILOSOPHIE DE LEBENDEN NATUR*. (This was, however, not the very 1st use of the word "biology," as Jean-Baptiste de Monet de Lamarck actually had already in the course of this year coined this term.)<sup>10</sup>

**THE SCIENCE OF 1802**

PALEONTOLOGY

Bernard M'Mahon established his nursery in Philadelphia and began his own limited publication series (Curtis would establish a similar series in 1806).

Robert Brown arrived at Sydney (Australia) on the *Investigator*, along with botanical artist Ferdinand Bauer. George Caley, who had already been sent to collect plants in New South Wales by Banks, was furious. (In 1803 Banks received seed of 170 species from Caley.)

There would be no more ship production in Holland:

A country without a history began to live in the past.  
— J.H. Plumb



Birth of Phineas Parkhurst Quimby, who would become a "Mind Cure" practitioner and invent the term "Christian Science" and, in 1862, would heal the Mary Baker Eddy who would found the Christian Science Church of faith healing.



1802: Friedrich Schiller repeated in his poem "Kassandra" the idea he had been expressing at least since 1795, his idea that "error alone is life while knowledge is death":

*Frommt's, den Schleier aufzuheben,  
Wo das nahe Schrecknis droht?  
Nur der Irrtum ist das Leben,  
Und das Wissen ist der Tod.*

Henry Thoreau of course would not concur in this sort of German Transcendentalism:

**WALDEN:** With a little more deliberation in the choice of their pursuits, all men would perhaps become students and observers, for certainly their nature and destiny are interesting to all alike. In accumulating property for ourselves or our posterity, in founding a family or a state, or acquiring fame even, we are mortal; but in dealing with truth we are immortal, and need fear no change nor accident. The oldest Egyptian or Hindoo philosopher raised a corner of the veil from the statue of the divinity; and still the trembling robe remains raised, and I gaze upon as fresh a glory as he did, since it was I in him that was then so bold, and it is he in me that now reviews the vision. No dust has settled on that robe; no time has elapsed since that divinity was revealed. That time which we really improve, or which is improvable, is neither past, present, nor future.

PEOPLE OF WALDEN

ISIS

ISIS

EGYPT

10. Notice, please, that by choice of this term to describe the science, an inherent pro-life bias was built into the foundation of a supposedly "objective" science. Ever after this, the science would have incredible difficulties accounting for the utter naturalness and, indeed, inevitability of the process of species extinction.

**THE SCIENCE OF 1802**



[Georg Philipp Friedrich, Freiherr von Hardenberg](#) (“[Novalis](#)”), in the 1st volume of the posthumous *HISTORISCHE-KRITISCHE AUSGABE*, or *NOVALIS SCHRIFTEN*, directly contradicted [Schiller](#) by declaring that “He who does not wish to lift the veil is no worthy disciple of [Sais](#).” Thoreau would agree with Novalis and with Schlegel, not with Schiller:

### Die Lehrlinge zu Sais

Mannichfache Wege gehen die Menschen.  
Wer sie verfolgt und vergleicht,  
wird wunderliche Figuren entstehen sehn;  
Figuren, die zu jener großen Chifferschrift zu gehören scheinen,  
die man überall,  
auf Flügeln, Eierschalen, in Wolken,  
im Schnee, in Krystallen und in Steinbildungen, auf gefrierenden Wassern,  
im Innern und Äußern der Gebirge, der Pflanzen, der Thiere, der Menschen,  
in den Lichtern des Himmels,  
auf berührten und gestrichenen Scheiben von Pech und Glas,  
in den Feilspänen um den Magnet her,  
und sonderbaren Conjunctionen des Zufalls,  
erblickt.

In ihnen ahndet man den Schlüssel dieser Wunderschrift, die Sprachlehre derselben;  
allein die Ahndung will sich selbst in keine feste Formen fügen,  
und scheint kein höherer Schlüssel werden zu wollen.  
Ein Alcahest scheint über die Sinne der Menschen ausgegossen zu seyn.  
Nur augenblicklich scheinen ihre Wünsche, ihre Gedanken sich zu verdichten.  
So entstehen ihre Ahndungen,  
aber nach kurzen Zeiten schwimmt alles wieder, wie vorher, vor ihren Blicken.

Von weitem hört‘ ich sagen: die Unverständlichkeit sey Folge nur des Unverstandes;  
dieser suche, was er habe, und also niemals weiter finden könnte.  
Man verstehe die Sprache nicht,  
weil sich die Sprache selber nicht verstehe, nicht verstehen wolle;  
die ächte Sanscrit spräche, um zu sprechen,  
weil Sprechen ihre Lust und ihr Wesen sey.

Nicht lange darauf sprach einer: Keiner Erklärung bedarf die heilige Schrift.  
Wer wahrhaft spricht, ist des ewigen Lebens voll,  
und wunderbar verwandt mit ächten Geheimnissen dünkt uns seine Schrift,  
denn sie ist ein Accord aus des Weltalls Symphonie.

Von unserm Lehrer sprach gewiß die Stimme,  
denn er versteht die Züge zu versammeln, die überall zerstreut sind.  
Ein eignes Licht entzündet sich in seinen Blicken, wenn vor uns nun die hohe Rune liegt,  
und er in unsern Augen späht, ob auch in uns aufgegangen ist das Gestirn,  
das die Figur sichtbar und verständlich macht.  
Sieht er uns traurig, daß die Nacht nicht weicht,  
tröstet er uns, und verheißt dem ämsigen, treuen Seher künftiges Glück.

Oft hat er uns erzählt, wie ihm als Kind  
der Trieb die Sinne zu üben, zu beschäftigen und zu erfüllen, keine Ruhe ließ.  
Den Sternen sah er zu und ahmte ihre Züge, ihre Stellungen Sande nach.  
In’s Luftmeer sah er ohne Rast, und ward nicht müde  
seine Klarheit, seine Bewegungen, seine Wolken, seine Lichter zu betrachten.  
Er sammelte sich Steine, Blumen, Käfer aller Art,  
und legte sie auf mannichfache Weise sich in Reihen.  
Auf Menschen und auf Thiere gab er Acht,  
am Strand des Meeres saß er, suchte Muscheln.  
Auf sein Gemüth und seine Gedanken lauschte er sorgsam.

Er wußte nicht, wohin ihn seine Sehnsucht trieb.

Wie er größer ward, strich er umher,  
besah sich andre Länder, andre Meere, neue Lüfte,  
fremde Sterne, unbekannte Pflanzen, Thiere, Menschen,  
stieg in Höhlen, sah wie in Bänken und in bunten Schichten der Erde Bau vollführt war,  
und drückte Thon in sonderbare Felsenbilder.

Nun fand er überall Bekanntes wieder, nur wunderlich gemischt, gepaart,



und also ordneten sich selbst in ihm oft seltsame Dinge.  
Er merkte bald auf die Verbindungen in allem, auf Begegnungen, Zusammentreffungen.  
Nun sah er bald nichts mehr allein. -  
In große bunte Bilder drängten sich die Wahrnehmungen seiner Sinne:  
er hörte, sah, tastete und dachte zugleich.  
Er freute sich, Fremdlinge zusammen zu bringen.  
Bald waren ihm die Sterne Menschen, bald die Menschen Sterne,  
die Steine Thiere, die Wolken Pflanzen,  
er spielte mit den Kräften und Erscheinungen,  
er wußte wo und wie er dies und jenes finden, und erscheinen lassen konnte,  
und griff so selbst in den Saiten nach Tönen und Gängen umher.

Was nun seitdem aus ihm geworden ist, thut er nicht kund.  
Er sagt uns, daß wir selbst, von ihm und eigener Lust geführt,  
entdecken würden, was mit ihm vorgegangen sey.

Mehrere von uns sind von ihm gewichen.  
Sie kehrten zu ihren Eltern zurück und lernten ein Gewerbe treiben.  
Einige sind von ihm ausgesendet worden, wir wissen nicht wohin; er suchte sie aus.  
Von ihnen waren einige nur kurze Zeit erst da, die Andern länger.

Eins war ein Kind noch, es war kaum da, so wollte er ihm den Unterricht übergeben.  
Es hatte große dunkle Augen mit himmelblauem Grunde, wie Lilien glänzte seine Haut,  
und seine Locken wie lichte Wölkchen, wenn der Abend kommt.  
Die Stimme drang uns allen durch das Herz,  
wir hätten gern ihm unsere Blumen, Steine, Federn alles gern geschenkt.  
Es lächelte unendlich ernst, und uns ward seltsam wohl mit ihm zu Muthe.  
Einst wird es wiederkommen, sagte der Lehrer, und unter uns wohnen,  
dann hören die Lehrstunden auf. -

Einen schickte er mit ihm fort, der hat uns oft gedauert.  
Immer traurig sah er aus, lange Jahre war er hier, ihm glückte nichts,  
er fand nicht leicht, wenn wir Krystalle suchten oder Blumen.  
In die Ferne sah er schlecht, bunte Reihen gut zu legen wußte er nicht.  
Er zerbrach alles so leicht.  
Doch hatte keiner einen solchen Trieb und solche Lust am Sehn und Hören.

Seit einer Zeit, - vorher eh jenes Kind in unsern Kreis trat, -  
ward er auf einmal heiter und geschickt.  
Eines Tages war er traurig ausgegangen, er kam nicht wieder, und die Nacht brach ein.  
Wir waren seinetwegen sehr in Sorgen;  
auf einmal, wie des Morgens Dämmerung kam,  
hörten wir in einem nahen Haine seine Stimme.  
Er sang ein hohes, frohes Lied; wir wunderten uns alle;  
der Lehrer sah mit einem Blick nach Morgen, wie ich ihn wohl nie wieder sehen werde.  
In unsre Mitte trat er bald,  
und brachte, mit unaussprechlicher Seligkeit im Antlitz,  
ein unscheinbares Steinchen von seltsamer Gestalt.  
Der Lehrer nahm es in die Hand, und küßte ihn lange,  
dann sah er uns mit nassen Augen an und legte dieses Steinchen auf einen leeren Platz,  
der mitten unter andern Steinen lag,  
gerade wo wie Strahlen viele Reihen sich berührten.  
Ich werde dieser Augenblicke nie fortan vergessen.  
Uns war, als hätten wir im Vorübergehn  
eine helle Ahndung dieser wunderbaren Welt in unsern Seelen gehabt.

Auch ich bin ungeschickter als die Andern,  
und minder gern scheinen sich die Schätze der Natur von mir finden zu lassen.  
Doch ist der Lehrer mir gewogen,  
und läßt mich in Gedanken sitzen, wenn die Andern suchen gehn.

So wie dem Lehrer ist mir nie gewesen.  
Mich führt alles in mich selbst zurück.  
Was einmal die zweite Stimme sagte, habe ich wohl verstanden.  
Mich freuen die wunderlichen Haufen und Figuren in den Sälen,  
allein mir ist, als wären sie nur Bilder, Hüllen, Zierden,  
versammelt um ein göttlich Wunderbild,  
und dieses liegt mir immer in Gedanken.  
Sie such' ich nicht, in ihnen such' ich oft.  
Es ist, als sollten sie den Weg mir zeigen,  
wo in tiefem Schlaf die Jungfrau steht,



nach der mein Geist sich sehnt.

Mir hat der Lehrer nie davon gesagt, auch ich kann ihm nichts anvertrauen,  
ein unverbrüchliches Geheimniß dünkt es mir.  
Gern hätt ich jenes Kind gefragt, in seinen Zügen fand ich Verwandtschaft;  
auch schien in seiner Nähe mir alles heller innerlich zu werden.  
Wäre es länger geblieben, sicherlich hätte ich mehr in mir erfahren.  
Auch wäre mir am Ende vielleicht der Busen offen, die Zunge frey geworden.  
Gern wär' ich auch mit ihm gegangen.  
Es kam nicht so.

Wie lang' ich hier noch bleibe, weiß ich nicht.  
Mir scheint es, als blieb' ich immer hier.  
Kaum wag' ich es mir selber zu gestehen,  
allein zu innig dringt sich mir der Glauben auf:  
einst find' ich hier, was mich beständig rührt;  
sie ist zugegen.

Wenn ich mit diesem Glauben hier umher gehe,  
so tritt mir alles in ein höher Bild, in eine neue Ordnung mir zusammen,  
und alle sind nach Einer Gegend hin gerichtet.  
Mir wird dann jedes so bekannt, so lieb;  
und was mir seltsam noch erschien und fremd,  
wird nun auf einmal wie ein Hausgeräth.  
Gerade diese Fremdheit ist mir fremd,  
und darum hat mich immer diese Sammlung  
zugleich entfernt und angezogen.

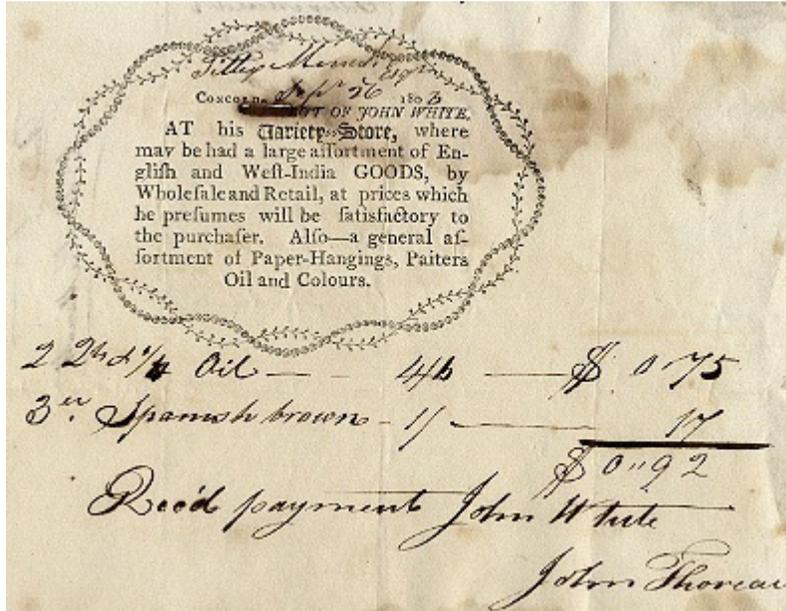
Den Lehrer kann und mag ich nicht begreifen.  
Er ist mir just so unbegreiflich lieb.  
Ich weiß es, er versteht mich,  
er hat nie gegen mein Gefühl und meinen Wunsch gesprochen.  
Vielmehr will er, daß wir den eignen Weg verfolgen,  
weil jeder neue Weg durch neue Länder geht,  
und jeder endlich zu diesen Wohnungen,  
zu dieser heiligen Heimath wieder führet.

Auch ich will also meine Figur beschreiben,  
und wenn kein Sterblicher, nach jener Inschrift dort, den Schleier hebt,  
so müssen wir Unsterbliche zu werden suchen;  
wer ihn nicht heben will, ist kein ächter Lehrling zu Sais.

1802

1802

 The orphaned [John Thoreau](#) went into Deacon [John White](#)'s store in [Concord](#) as clerk.<sup>11</sup>



THE DEACONS OF CONCORD

**HENRY'S RELATIVES**

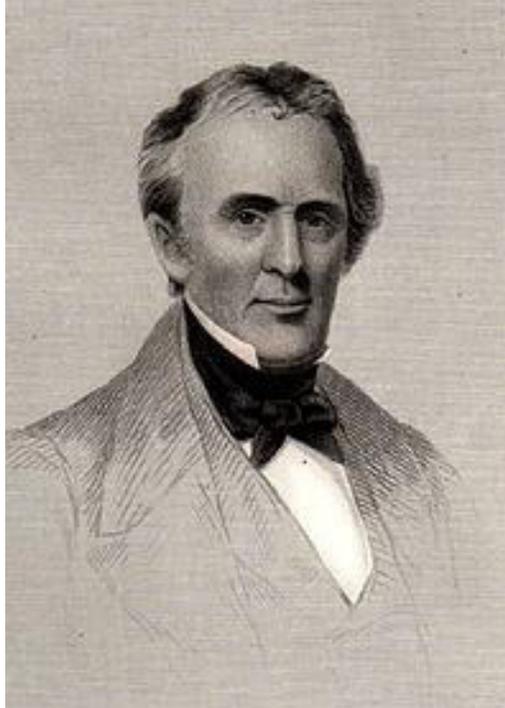
11. Would this have put [Henry Thoreau](#)'s father into direct contact with the Deacon's cousin [Ammi White](#)?

1802

1802

→ [Sylvestre François Lacroix](#) revised his *TRAITÉ DU CALCUL DIFFÉRENTIEL ET DU CALCUL INTÉGRAL* to a shortened version for classroom use (the shortened version, *TRAITÉ ÉLÉMENTAIRE DE CALCUL DIFFERÉNTIEL ET DU CALCUL INTÉGRAL*, would be published in nine editions before 1882).

Benjamin Silliman, Sr. was appointed professor of Chemistry and Natural History at [Yale College](#).



Samuel Hoar graduated from [Harvard College](#). An assignment he prepared, “A Stereographic Projection of the Sphere, and Astronomical Calculations” (21 x 28 in.), is still on file there: <<http://oasis.harvard.edu:10080/oasis/deliver/~hua17004>>

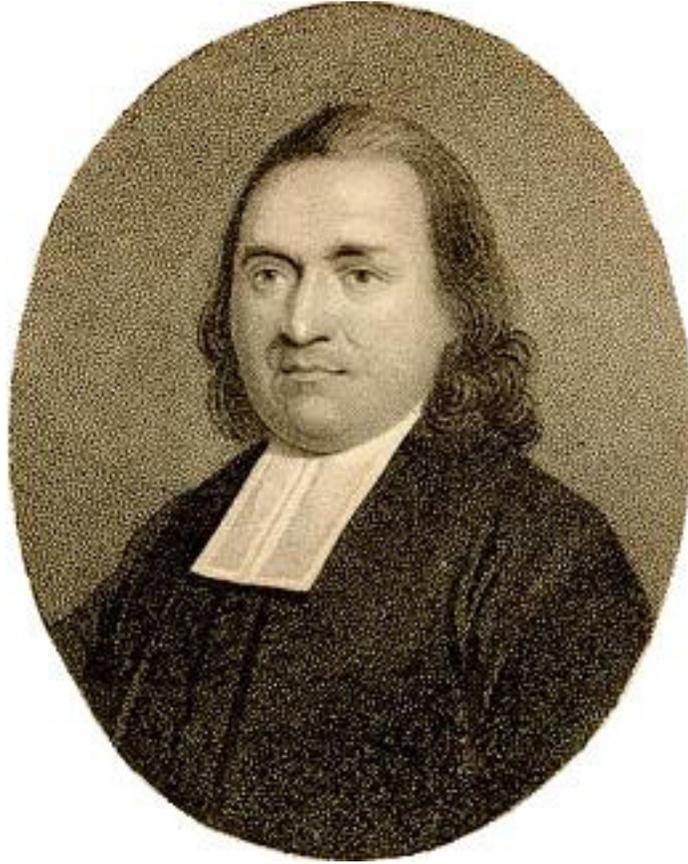
**NEW “HARVARD MEN”**

→ Dr. John Collins Warren joined his father Dr. John Warren in medical practice.

1802

1802

 This was the Reverend Samson Occom, minister to the Indians:<sup>12</sup>



12. Samson Occom was a Mohegan of Connecticut who became a Congregational minister. His sermons, including his “Sermon at the Execution of Moses Paul” (1789), were frequently reprinted.

1802

1802



[Alexander Mackenzie](#) was knighted. The two volumes of Sir Alexander Mackenzie's VOYAGES FROM MONTREAL, ON THE RIVER ST. LAURENCE, THROUGH THE CONTINENT OF NORTH AMERICA TO THE FROZEN AND PACIFIC OCEANS IN THE YEARS 1789 AND 1793. WITH A PRELIMINARY ACCOUNT OF THE RISE, PROGRESS, AND PRESENT STATE OF THE FUR TRADE OF THAT COUNTRY. WITH ORIGINAL NOTES BY BOUGAINVILLE, AND VOLNEY. ILLUSTRATED WITH MAPS. (London: Printed for T. Cadell; Jun. and W. Davies; and W. Creech by R. Noble; Edinburgh, W. Creech).



### VOYAGES FROM MONTREAL

"A YANKEE IN CANADA": I got home this Thursday evening, having spent just one week in Canada and travelled eleven hundred miles. The whole expense of this journey, including two guidebooks and a map, which cost one dollar twelve and a half cents, was twelve dollars seventy five cents. I do not suppose that I have seen all British America; that could not be done by a cheap excursion, unless it were a cheap excursion to the Icy Sea, as seen by Hearne or McKenzie, and then, no doubt, some interesting features would be omitted. I wished to go a little way behind that word *Canadense*, of which naturalists make such frequent use; and I should like still right well to make a longer excursion on foot through the wilder parts of Canada, which perhaps might be called *Iter Canadense*.

SAMUEL HEARNE

ALEXANDER MACKENZIE

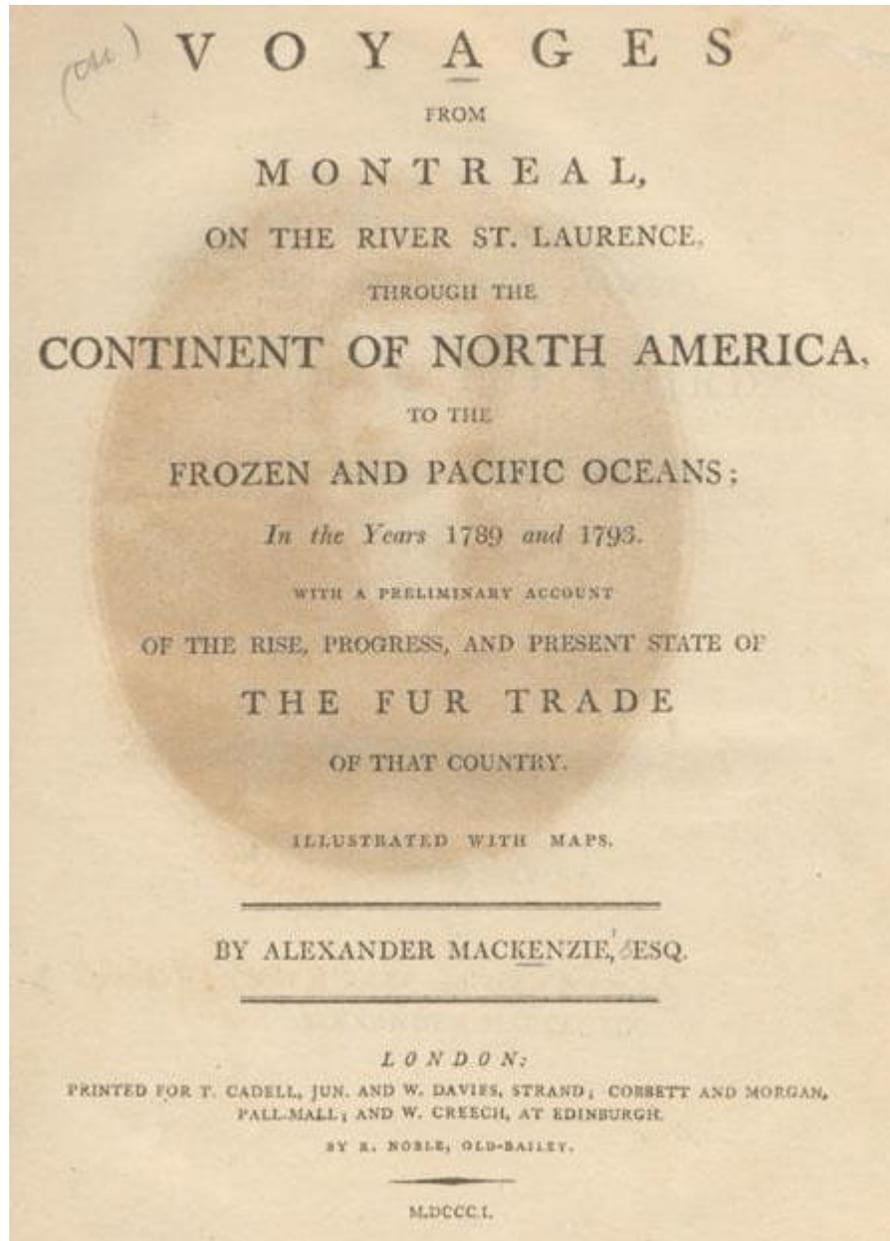
HDT

WHAT?

INDEX

1802

1802



[Henry Thoreau](#) would copy the following materials into his Indian Notebook #12.<sup>13</sup>

[English]	Knisteneaux	Algonquin
Pole-cat	Shicak	Shi-kak
Elk	Moustouche	Michai woi
Woolverine	Qui qua katch	Quin quoagki
Moose	Mouswah	Monse
Dog	Atim	Ani-mouse
Snake	Kinibick	Ki nai bick
Comb	Sicahoun	Pin ack wan
Net	Athabe	Assap
Tree	Mistick	Miti-coum
Wood	Mistik	Mitic
Fire	Scou tay	Scou tay
Moon	Tibisca pesim	Dibic Kijiss

 In Salem, [Michele Felice Cornè](#) planted some [tomatoes](#) – but they failed to survive.



The story that he had a tomato seed in his pantspocket when he came over from [Naples](#) in 1800 is presumably just that, a story.

 John Caldwell Calhoun entered the junior class at Yale College.

13. The original notebooks are held by the Pierpont Morgan Library in New York, as manuscripts #596 through #606. There are photocopies, made by Robert F. Sayre in the 1930s, in four boxes at the University of Iowa Libraries, accession number MsC 795. More recently, Bradley P. Dean, PhD and Paul Maher, Jr. have attempted to work over these materials.

1802

1802

 [Thomas Jefferson](#) communicated with native American leaders, for whom he would have assured you he had the greatest respect and admiration:

Made by the same Great Spirit and living in the same land with our brothers, the red men, we consider ourselves as the same family; we wish to live with them as one people, and to cherish their interests as our own.

—Thomas Jefferson’s “To the Miamis, Powtewatamies, and Weeauks,” as quoted on page 539 of William Least Heat-Moon’s PrairyErth (a deep map) [Boston MA: Houghton Mifflin, 1991].

He might have added: “And we desire to clutch their wives and their daughters to our bosom, in order once and for all in the most effective possible manner to gradually lighten the burden which you represent in our midst — by the lightening of your race.”



“...the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.”



— [Declaration of Independence](#)



1802

1802

 A party of whites including François Péron, a carrier of good will who happened to be a carrier of the tuberculosis bacillus, landed at Port Cygnet in Tasmania. He meant no harm.



**Native Tasmanians**

1802	5,000±
1830	300
1847	47
1876	0



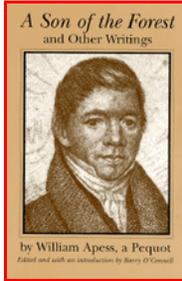
1802

1802



At the age of six, William Apess was being so badly physically abused by his caretaking grandmother that the Town of Colchester, Connecticut interceded, binding him to service to a childless white neighbor family, Mr. and Mrs. Furman. From this point until the age of twelve, in 1809, he would be allowed to attend public school during the winter term.

[continued on following screens]



Economic marginality generated cultural marginality. If all Indians were “dogs,” and many appeared to whites to live little better than animals, or if they had to disappear –at least by the reductive and arbitrary racial categories assumed by whites– “upward” into a white racial order that would eventually erase the marks of their “Indianness” or “degenerate” into communities of black Americans, their keeping alive a sense of their personal and cultural identity as Pequot or Mohegans, [Narragansetts](#) or Wampanoag, would have required extraordinary gifts – gifts which some must have possessed or we would know nothing about these people; and there would be no descendants.



The making of baskets and brooms, an apparently old and traditional “Indian” craft, could be seen as one such form of cultural pride and persistence. The process of gathering the materials for the baskets could be the means for one generation to pass on to another not only skills but a body of traditional values about the presence of the Spirit in all of nature. The shapes and the designs might themselves both represent continuities in the cultures and function as adaptations to the pressures on native communities in New England. For many native peoples in New England basket weaving and broom making became, in the nineteenth century, a necessary means of economic survival. Making these traditional items for market required difficult changes, among them standardization in production. Making them to be valued and used apart from the values and ends of their makers involved some of the most complex alterations in native cultures. Yet, as this account from a twentieth-century Schaghticoke woman makes evident, the whole process could function as a form of survival and resistance:



I spoke to a Mohawk basket-maker not long ago and asked her how she felt about weaving sweet grass into her baskets. Sweet grass is used by her people in their ceremonies and like tobacco is believed to have a great power. It was used long ago in ceremonial baskets.... She told me ... that was why she always talked to the sweet grass and to her baskets as she made them. She said that she asked forgiveness for having to sell the baskets, but that she needed the money to survive. Using the sweet grass would keep the baskets strong and alive, and she hoped that the people who bought them would appreciate their significance. The basket weaver explained that she never picked the grass without making a tobacco offering. Her people believed that you have to give something for everything you take.... That is the old way, our way. It helps me to remember another thing my grandmother used to say: “Sometimes it is better to bend like a willow than to be strong and break like the oak.”



Basket and broom making, like other aspects of Native American history and expression, could also become the occasion for recurrent and terrible humiliations because of Euro-Americans’ responses. Recall the example Thoreau chooses to exemplify how the market works in a capitalist society:

**WALDEN:** Not long since, a strolling Indian went to sell baskets at the house of a well-known lawyer in my neighborhood. "Do you wish to buy any baskets?" he asked. "No, we do not want any," was the reply. "What!" exclaimed the Indian as he went out the gate, "do you mean to starve us?" Having seen his industrious white neighbors so well off, -that the lawyer had only to weave arguments, and by some magic wealth and standing followed, he had said to himself; I will go into business; I will weave baskets; it is a thing which I can do. Thinking that when he had made the baskets he would have done his part, and then it would be the white man's to buy them. He had not discovered that it was necessary for him to make it worth the other's while to buy them, or at least make him think that it was so, or to make something else which it would be worth his while to buy. I too had woven a kind of basket of a delicate texture, but I had not made it worth any one's while to buy them. Yet not the less, in my case, did I think it worth my while to weave them, and instead of studying how to make it worth men's while to buy my baskets, I studied rather how to avoid the necessity of selling them. The life which men praise and regard as successful is but one kind. Why should we exaggerate any one kind at the expense of the others?



In such a society a person is only as valuable as the worth of his or her product on the market. Although the presence in many New England households and museums of Indian baskets from this period manifests that they had some value, Thoreau's anecdote reminds the historian both of the persistence of Indians living in the region and of the precarious dignity of anyone who had to make a living by going from door to door persuading people of the economic value of her product, one which embodies sacred traditions and values.



Apess knew, directly and painfully, about basket making and peddling and their degradation of native peoples' dignity and their material decency. His grandmother supported the family, at least in part, by peddling brooms and baskets. As he remembered it:

Sometimes we had something to eat, and at other times nothing. Many are the times we have gone to bed supperless, to rest our little weary limbs, stretched upon a bundle of straw, and how thankful we were for this comfort; and in the morning we were thankful to get a cold potato for our breakfasts. We thought it good fare. There was a white man who lived about a mile off, and he would, at times, bring us some frozen milk, which for a time supplied the calls of nature. We suffered thus from the cold; the calls of nature, as with almost nakedness; and calumny heaped upon us by the whites to an intense degree.



This was not the worst of it. The mixture of apparently kind acts from some white people and abusiveness from others must have borne down on his grandmother to a degree we can only dimly grasp by seeing what it drove her to:



[M]y grandmother had been out among the whites, with her baskets and brooms, and had fomented herself with the fiery waters of the earth, so that she had lost her reason and judgment and, in this fit of intoxication, raged most bitterly and in the meanwhile fell to beating me most cruelly; calling for whips, at the same time, of unnatural size, to beat me with; and asking me, at the same time, question after question, if I hated her. And I would say yes at every question; and the reason why was because I knew no other form of words. Thus I was beaten, until my poor little body was mangled and my little arm broken in three pieces, and in this horrible situation left for a while. And had it not been for an uncle of mine, who lived in the other part of the old hut, I think that she would have finished my days; but through the goodness of God, I was snatched from an untimely grave.



"Question after question, if I hated her": The phrase offers a route back into the finally unimaginable inner life of Apess's grandmother. Is it possible at this distance in time and in our own states of being to acknowledge how much hatred and humiliation this woman must have suffered day after day, trying to survive and having to make herself and her goods pleasing to whites – for a pittance? Anne Wampy, another Pequot basket maker, and one of Apess's converts to Christianity, was remembered years later by John Avery in his History of the Town of Ledyard, leaving her house each spring covered from head to foot by all the baskets she had made over the winter. She returned, always, as he recalled, having sold all her baskets and having spent all the money to drink herself into a stupor. Through Apess we can almost hear her words: "When Christian come to talk with me, me no like 'em; me no want to see 'em; me love nobody; I want no religion ... by me, by me come trouble very much, me very much troubled. Me no like Christians, me hate 'em; hate every body."



After October 31, 1850: ... A squaw came to our door today, with two papposes –and said –"Me want a pie." Theirs is not common begging– You are merely the rich Indian who shares his goods with the poor. They merely offer you an opportunity to be generous and hospitable. Equally simple was the observation which an Indian made at Mr Hoar's door the other day –who went there to sell his baskets. "No, we dont want any," said the one who went to the door– "What? do you mean to starve us?" asked the Indian in astonishment as he was going out the gate. The Indian seems to have said –I too will do like the white man I will go into business. He sees his white neighbors well off around him –and he thinks that if he only enters on the profession of basket-making riches will flow in unto him as a matter of course. Just as the Lawyer weaves arguments and by some magical means wealth & standing follow. He thinks that when he has made the baskets he has done his part –now it is yours to buy them. He has not discovered that it is necessary for him to make it worth your while to buy them –or make some which it will be worth your while to buy. With great simplicity he says to himself I too will be a man of business –I will go into trade– It is n't enough simply to make baskets You have got to sell them.



The canal engineer Horatio Allen was born in Schenectady, New York and the canal engineer William Milnor Roberts was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.



The Susquehanna Canal and the Patowmack Canal were completed.

1802

1802

→ The twin brothers [William Chambers](#) and then [Robert Chambers](#) were born.



→ Hugh Miller was born.

→ Josiah Quincy, Jr. was born.

→ By means of the optic telegraph, within 45 minutes a message could be conveyed between Paris and Strassburg and an answer received. This was by way of 42 manned mountaintop stations. (Any time spent in deliberating over the response would, of course, add to the indicated three-quarters of an hour.)

→ [Myron Holley](#) was admitted to the New Haven County Bar.

[Noah Webster, Jr.](#) served on the New Haven Health Council.

1802

1802

➡ In this year the black slave Bell ([Sojourner Truth](#)) would have been approximately five years old.

In Ohio, persons such as Bell were not [enslaved](#) but in this year it was decided that even as mature adults they were to be denied all right to vote, to hold public office, or to testify against a white person in court. (In England, the very first law in protection of child laborers was in this year being enacted — presumably, however, these child laborers were, if you washed the dirt off of them, white children.)

➡ Purchas's 1625 abridgement of what is now referred to as "MOURT'S RELATION", or A RELATION OR JOURNALL..., describing the initial experiences of the "Old Comers" at their Massachusetts Bay settlement of Plymouth, was reprinted, with notes, in 1 MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COLLECTION.

➡ From this year into 1820, successive volumes of Abraham Rees's THE CYCLOPÆDIA; OR, UNIVERSAL DICTIONARY OF ARTS, SCIENCES, AND LITERATURE (39 text volumes and 6 plates volumes. London: Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown).



Ree's THE CYCLOPÆDIA

➡ 2d edition of THE WORKS, IN NATURAL HISTORY, OF THE LATE [GILBERT WHITE](#). COMPRISING [THE NATURAL HISTORY OF SELBORNE](#); THE NATURALIST'S CALENDAR; AND MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS, EXTRACTED FROM HIS PAPERS. TO WHICH ARE ADDED, A CALENDAR... (London: Printed for J. White by T. Bensley).<sup>14</sup>

➡ John Debrett published the 1st edition of PEERAGE, to be followed in 1808 by BARONETAGE.

➡ Volume II of Joanna Baillie's PLAYS ON THE PASSIONS.

➡ [William Hayley](#)'s A SERIES OF BALLADS, with engravings by [William Blake](#).

WILLIAM BLAKE

➡ Founding of William Cobbett's [Political Register](#).

14. The Reverend White's NATURAL HISTORY OF SELBORNE is only the 4th most reprinted book in the English language.

1802

1802



Publication of the first two volumes of [Walter Scott](#)'s MINSTRELSY OF THE [SCOTTISH](#) BORDER.



Scott's work on this publication had brought to his attention a shepherd working on the land of Scott's friend William Laidlaw. Some of the poems in Scott's collection had in fact, although Scott had reworked the material, originated with this shepherd [James Hogg](#).

1802

1802



The [Reverend William Paley, archdeacon of Carlisle](#), published his NATURAL THEOLOGY: OR, EVIDENCES OF THE EXISTENCE AND ATTRIBUTES OF THE DEITY, COLLECTED FROM THE APPEARANCES OF NATURE. The Reverend used the analogy of a watch requiring a watchmaker to argue that the universe implies an intelligent designer. After being for many years a text-book classic, this would be superseded due to a shift from mechanical objectivism to immanent subjectivism. Paley advanced the teleological argument from design founded on the unity and adaptability of created things. His argument was basically rationalistic yet failed to convince the rationalists themselves. The rebound from his idea of a complex, perfected organism dropping suddenly amidst foreign surroundings, as illustrated by the finding of a watch, would be the subsequent hypotheses of natural selection and adaptation to environment and the theory of descent with modification.



([Henry Thoreau](#) would be studying this in his senior year at college.)

NATURAL THEOLOGY, I  
NATURAL THEOLOGY, II



1802

1802

## PROSPECTION AND SOLACE VS HECATOMBS<sup>15</sup> AND HOLOCAUST<sup>16</sup>

Let us evaluate this term PROSPECTION used by the [Reverend William Paley, archdeacon of Carlisle](#), in his NATURAL THEOLOGY: OR, EVIDENCES OF THE EXISTENCE AND ATTRIBUTES OF THE DEITY, COLLECTED FROM THE APPEARANCES OF NATURE of 1802.

### NATURAL THEOLOGY, I

### NATURAL THEOLOGY, II

Stephen Jay Gould scoped the term as signifying a “knowledge of ultimate benefit.”<sup>17</sup>

Those actions of animals which we refer to instinct, are not gone about with any view to their consequences ... but are pursued for the sake of gratification alone; what does all this prove, but that the prospection, which must be somewhere, is not in the animal, but in the Creator?

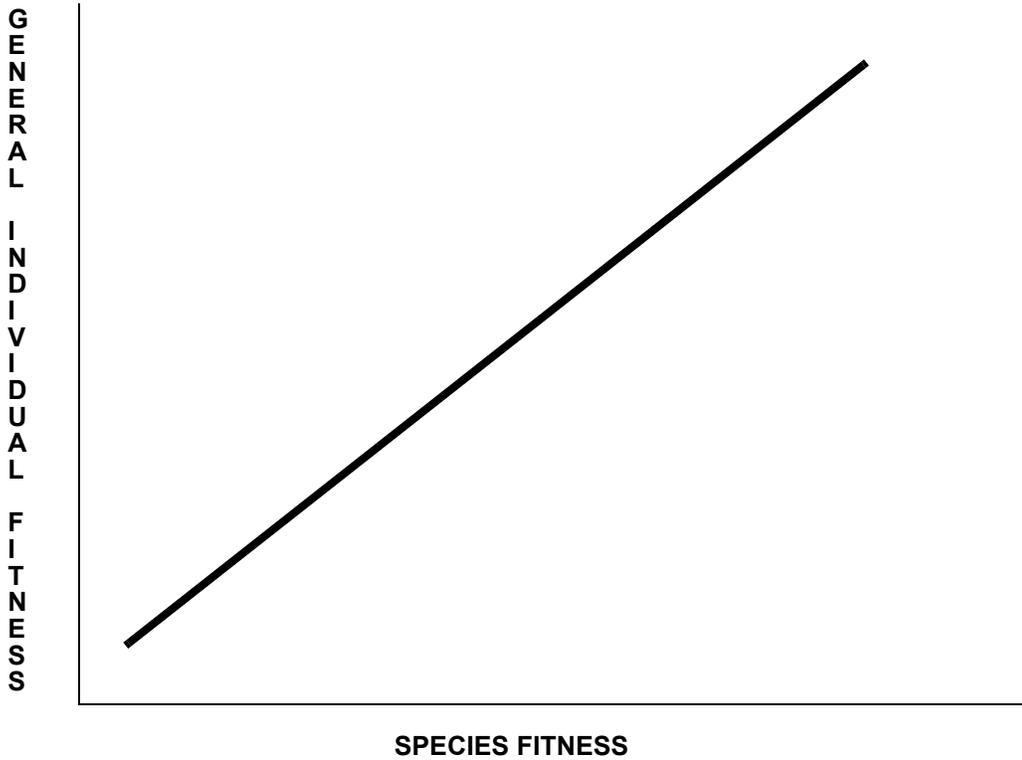
The Reverend Paley elsewhere speaks of this divine prospection as “an invisible hand, detaining the contented prisoner [a bird sitting upon its eggs] from her fields and groves for a purpose, as the event proves, the most worthy of the sacrifice, the most important, the most beneficial.” He was able to think this way because he was thoroughly entangled in the notion that nature must be not only benevolent but also efficient — God wouldn’t create something merely to destroy it, for God does not do pointless things, or allow some good to come into existence by way of long and horrifying aeons of cruelty, for God is not only all-powerful but also does not practice unnecessary cruelty.

15. A hecatomb was the slaughter of 100 oxen, and thus by extension any large slaughter perpetrated in the expectation of a consequent divine benefit, or, rather, in order to reduce current levels of anxiety with regard to what would be to come.

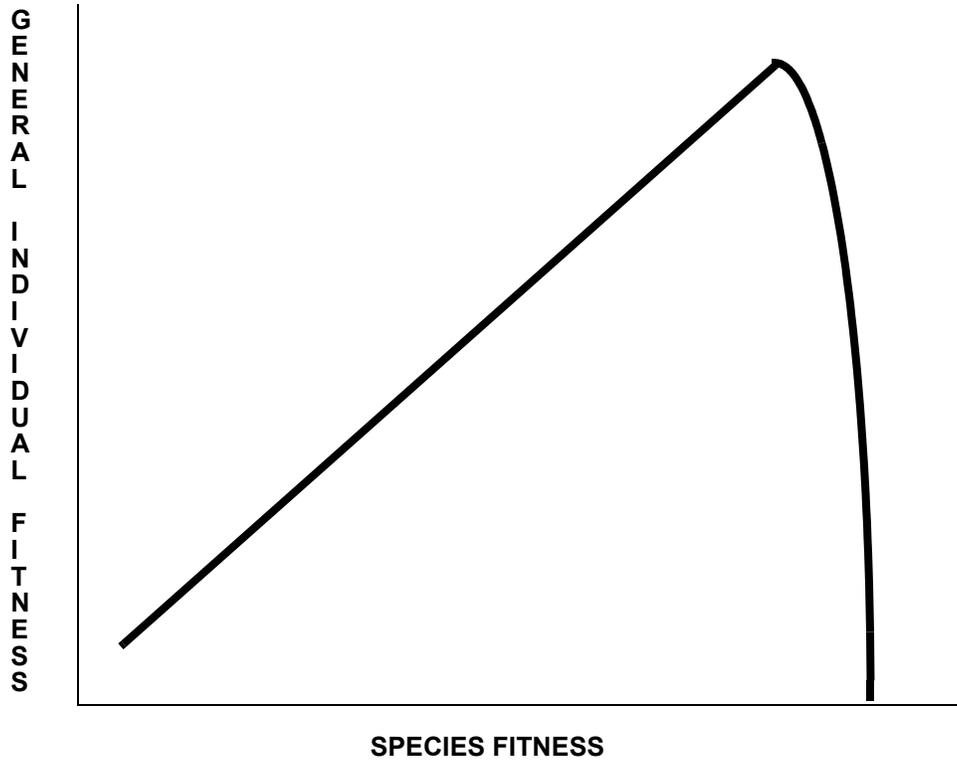
16. An offering in which the entire offering is to be consumed by the flames, leaving nothing to be shared among the priests of the temple.

17. Page 139 of the essay collection from the pages of [Natural History](#) magazine: EIGHT LITTLE PIGGIES: REFLECTIONS IN NATURAL HISTORY (Harmondsworth, England: Penguin Books, 1994).

The problem with the concept of fitness is that theoretical population ecologists have been applying this concept arbitrarily both to individual organisms and to species. They have been supposing that there is a definitional identity between the concept of fitness as applied to an individual specimen, in regard to its fitness to survive and to reproduce its kind, and the concept of fitness as applied to a species as a whole, in regard to its fitness to continue in existence by not becoming extinct, its numbers never ever falling to zero. They have assumed there to be a straight-line positive correlation between general individual fitness and species fitness:



Whereas it is entirely likely that at unexplored points high on such a chart, such a correlation would alter radically, and continue only as an inverse correlation:

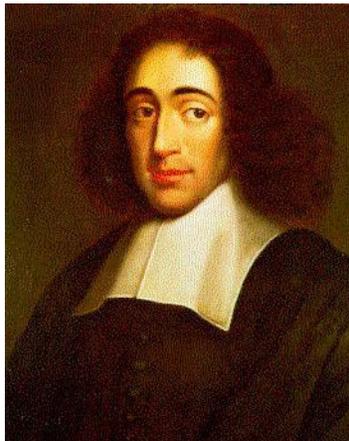


Hecatomb upon hecatomb leading only to holocaust without any conceivable solace of hopefulness.

➡ William Hyde Wollaston discovered the spectrum of sunlight to be crossed by a number of dark lines (knowing nothing of absorption spectra, he was clueless as to why that might be).

**HISTORY OF OPTICS**

➡ Baruch Spinoza's WORKS, including, of course, the book that according to the Calvinists the devil and this renegade Jew had forged in hell, *TRACTATUS THEOLOGICO-POLITICUS*.



→ Amelia Opie's POEMS.



→ The Spanish intendant Don Juan Ventura Morales withdrew the right of deposit of goods at New Orleans.

→ The establishment of the Kentucky Insurance Company of Lexington, chartered to insure boats in the New Orleans trade, marked the beginning of banking in Kentucky.

→ The younger [François André Michaux](#) had himself an adventure in the New World, which would produce his Paris publication *VOYAGE A L'OUEST DES MONTS ALLÉGHANYS DANS LES ÉTATS DE L'OHIO, DU KENTUCKY ET DU TENNÉSÉE, ET RETOUR A CHARLESTON...* From this [Henry Thoreau](#) would extrapolate information on firewood to use in his chapter "House-Warming":

**WALDEN:** It is remarkable what a value is still put upon wood even in this age and in this new country, a value more permanent and universal than that of gold. After all our discoveries and inventions no man will go by a pile of wood. It is as precious to us as it was to our Saxon and Norman ancestors. If they made their bows of it, we make our gun-stocks of it. Michaux, more than thirty years ago, says that the price of wood for fuel in New York and Philadelphia "nearly equals, and sometimes exceeds, that of the best wood in Paris, though this immense capital annually requires more than three hundred thousand cords, and is surrounded to the distance of three hundred miles by cultivated plains." In this town the price of wood rises almost steadily, and the only question is, how much higher it is to be this year than it was the last. Mechanics and tradesmen who come in person to the forest on no other errand, are sure to attend the wood auction, and even pay a high price for the privilege of gleaning after the wood-chopper. It is now many years that men have resorted to the forest for fuel and the materials of the arts; the New Englander and the New Hollander, the Parisian and the Celt, the farmer and Robinhood, Goody Blake and Harry Gill, in most parts of the world the prince and the peasant, the scholar and the savage, equally require still a few sticks from the forest to warm them and cook their food. Neither could I do without them.

PEOPLE OF WALDEN

FRANÇOIS ANDRÉ MICHAUX



GINSENG

June 8, Sunday, 1851: In F.A. Michaux i.e. the younger Michaux's Voyage A l'ouest des Monts Alléghanys –1802 printed at Paris 1808 ... Ginseng was then the only "territorial" production of Kentucky which would pay the expense of transportation by land to Philadelphia. They collected it from spring to the first frosts.

Even hunters carried for this purpose, beside their guns, a bag & a little "pioche" From 25 to 30 "milliers pesant" were then transported annually & this commerce was on the increase. Some transported it themselves from Kentucky to China i.e. without selling it the merchants of the seaboard– Traders in Kentucky gave 20 to 24 "sous" the pound for it.

They habituated their wild hogs to return to the house from time to time by distributing corn for them once or twice a week– So I read that in Buenos Ayres they collect the horses into the corral twice a week to keep them tame in a degree

➡ Another outbreak of the [yellow fever](#) in Philadelphia.

➡ The Charles Willson Peale collection of mastodon bones was moved into the former Pennsylvania Statehouse in Philadelphia (now known as Independence Hall).

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

➡ Philipstal, the gent who had taken Robertson's a rear-projection lantern show known as the "Phantasmagoria" on tour in the British Isles, invited the woman who would become known as "Madame Tussaud" to move her exhibit of wax figures from Paris to his new "Grand Cabinet of Optical and Mechanical Curiosities" in [London](#). Madame Tussaud's waxworks appeared at the Lyceum, on Wellington Street. The three early simulations displayed along with the [Egyptian](#) relics which constituted the bulk of this exhibit (mummies and suchlike) would be, first, "automata," or early mechanical robots, second, tinted wax torso portraits such as had been popular among the nobles at the court of Louis XVI, and third, the "Phantasmagoria" projection device of "Robertson," capable of displaying such marvels as a skeletal Grim Reaper image slowly advancing toward an audience seated in a dark chamber on the other side of the screen, and the head of the deceased [Benjamin Franklin](#) as it slowly transformed itself into just another skull.

➡ After a private school education completed under the tutor Reverend H. Jowett of Little Dunham, Norfolk, [John William Cunningham](#) had matriculated at [St John's College of Cambridge University](#), where in this year he became 5th wrangler, was elected to a fellowship, and was ordained to the curacy of Ripley, Surrey. He would become curate to John Venn, vicar of Clapham, who was prominent in the [Clapham Sect](#) that centered upon the guidance of [William Wilberforce](#).

[William Wilberforce](#) postponed a general abolition motion.

RACE SLAVERY

➡ Plantation expansion was blocked in Trinidad and St. Vincent.

SLAVERY

➡ The Peace of Amiens between England and France restored [slave](#) colonies to prewar status except for Trinidad, Haiti (Saint Domingue), and Louisiana.

➡ [Napoléon Bonaparte](#) revoked the [emancipation](#) decree act of 1794 and reintroduced [slavery](#) to French colonies an army to put down the rebellion in Haiti (Saint Domingue).



"The grandeur of a country is to assume all its history. With its glorious pages but also its more shady parts."



HDT

WHAT?

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– President Jacques Chirac of France

SLAVEHOLDING

[Walter Savage Landor](#) went to Paris, where observing [Bonaparte](#) at close quarters was enough to cure him of his idealism in regard to French republicanism. His POETRY, BY THE AUTHOR OF 'GEBIR' (London: Rivingtons) included the narrative poems "The Story of Chrysaor" and "From the Phocæans."



After December 23, 1845: ... {*One-fourth page blank*} [Landor](#)'s works are  
 1st A small volume of poems 1793 out of print  
 next Poems of "Gebir" "Chrysaor", the "Phocæans" &c  
 The "Gebir" eulogized by Southey & Coleridge  
 Wrote verses in Italian & Latin.  
 The dramas "Andrea of Hungary" "Giovanna of Naples" and "Fra Rupert."  
 "Pericles & Aspasia"  
 "Poems from the Arabic & Persian" 1800 pretending to be translations.  
 "A Satire upon Satirists, and Admonition to Detractors" printed 1836 not published  
 Letters called "High & Low Life in Italy"  
 "Imaginary Conversations"  
 "Pentameron & Pentalogia"  
 "Examination of William Shakspeare before Sir Thomas Lucy, Knt., touching Deer-stealing."  
 {*One-fourth page blank*} Vide again Richard's sail in "Rich. 1st & the Abbot"  
 Phocion's remarks in conclusion of "Eschines & Phocion"  
 "Demosthenes & Eubulides"  
 In Milton & Marvel speaking of the Greek poets –he says  
 "There is a sort of refreshing odor flying off it perpetually; not enough to oppress or to satiate; nothing is beaten or bruized; nothing smells of the stalk; the flower itself is half-concealed by the Genius of it hovering round."  
 Pericles & Sophocles  
 Marcus Tullius Cicero & his Brother Quinctus in this a sentence on Sleep and Death.  
 Johnson & Tooke for a criticism on words. {*Three-fifths page blank*} ...

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR

## JANUARY



January: [Samuel Taylor Coleridge](#) attended Dr. Davy's lectures at the Royal Institution.



January: [Silas Lee](#) was appointed United States Attorney for [Maine](#).



January 1, Friday: [Ceylon](#) became a Crown Colony of Britain.

Incidental music to Kotzebue's play Die Kreuzfahrer by Johann Friedrich Reichardt was performed for the initial time, in the Nationaltheater, Berlin.

[Thomas Jefferson](#) replied to an alarmed letter he had received from the Danbury Baptist Association of Danbury, Connecticut. The congregation had heard a rumor that the new national government was going to enact Congregationalism as the official national religion and Jefferson quieted their alarm by correctly advising them that such a course of action would be unconstitutional on account of the 1st Amendment:



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I contemplate with solemn reverence that act of the whole American people which declared that their legislature should "make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof," thus building a wall of separation between Church and State.

Jefferson and his contemporaries, you see, considered this "Bill of Rights" not at all as a "Bill of the Rights of the Citizens of the United States of America" but as a "Bill of the Rights of the Several Sovereign States of the American Union," not at all as any guarantee of individual rights but as a guarantee of the entitlements of the state governments. The 1st Amendment to the US Constitution had guaranteed to the state governments that the federal government could not interfere with their religious enactments. It had denied to the US Congress any authority to enact any "law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." Purely negative, it had not placed any positive requirement on the federal government at all. In particular, it had not enacted any "wall of separation between church and state," since it didn't have anything at all to do with state government — this federal constitution pertained to the federal government, not to state governments. This had left perfect freedom and authority to reside in any and all the state governments, to enact any establishment-of-religion laws they wanted, for their own state, or to prohibit any free exercise of religion by citizens, for their own state. A perfect freedom and authority retained by the pre-existing state governments was of course de facto a right entirely withheld from any arm of the federal government.

Jefferson, however, was using this letter not as an expression of the current situation, but as an expression of the direction in which he personally desired that the current situation be altered. To that end, he carefully circulated the drafts of his letter through various officials in advance, seeking their advice as to his most careful wording. The letter must not be taken as an expression of the situation in 1802. It most specifically was not descriptive of the situation in 1802. Being emphatically prescriptive rather than descriptive, the letter is a heads-up, that the situation in 1802 was **not** one which favored the creation of a wall of separation between church and government. Here is the relevant, most carefully worded sentence:

Believing with you that religion is a matter which lies solely between Man & his God, that he owes account to none other for his faith or his worship, that the legitimate powers of government reach actions only, & not opinions, I contemplate with sovereign reverence that act of the whole American people which declared that **their** legislature should 'make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof,' thus building a wall of separation between Church & State. Adhering to this expression of the supreme will of the nation in behalf of the rights of conscience, I shall see with sincere satisfaction the progress of those sentiments which tend to restore to man all his natural rights, convinced he has no natural right in opposition to his social duties.



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It is to be noted that Jefferson had not separated “religion & government.” He had employed, instead, carefully, the term “the Church.” It was the institution, the institutional infrastructure, which was to be separate, rather than religion itself.

It is to be noted, also, that Jefferson was writing as an official of the federal government, not of any state government, and that therefore the term of art “State” in his letter refers not to government at the state level, but exclusively to government at the federal level.

Therefore Jefferson could not have been deploying this “wall of separation” metaphor to announce any sort of universal principle. He was merely separating out the respective legitimate jurisdictions of the federal apparatus and the state apparatuses on matters religious. He was elaborating, to these Danbury Baptists, on the nature of federalism, not on the nature of church/state relations. He was alerting them to the fact that although the federal government of which he was a spokesperson might be constitutionally barred from interfering in religion, they should beware of the state governments, which indeed were authorized to accommodate and even prescribe religious exercises.

He was simply suggesting that they go bark at somebody else’s dog.

SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE

➡ January 2, Saturday: Das Zauberschloss, a singspiel by Johann Friedrich Reichardt to words of Kotzebue was performed for the initial time, at the Nationaltheater, Berlin.

➡ January 8, Friday: A convention regarding Articles 6 and 7 of the Jay Treaty and Article 4 of the Definitive Treaty of Peace between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America was signed in [London](#).

READ THE FULL TEXT

➡ January 9, Sunday: The Harmonic Society of Philadelphia was founded for the study and performance of sacred music. Its first president would be Andrew Law.

➡ January 16, Saturday: I misteri eleusini, a dramma per musica by Simon Mayr to words of Bernardoni, was performed for the initial time, at Teatro alla Scala, Milan.

➡ January 20, Wednesday: Joseph Bonaparte granted an annual pension of 3,000 francs to Luigi Boccherini.

➡ January 26, Tuesday: [Napoléon](#) Bonaparte met in Lyons with a commission from the Cisalpine Republic, who requested that he assume the presidency of their country.

➡ January 27, Wednesday: Johann Rudolf Zumsteeg died of a heart attack in Stuttgart at the age of 42.

➡ January 29, Friday: [Nathaniel Jarvis Wyeth](#) was born.

John James Beckley was named as the initial Librarian of the US federal Congress. He would receive for these duties \$2 per day.



1802

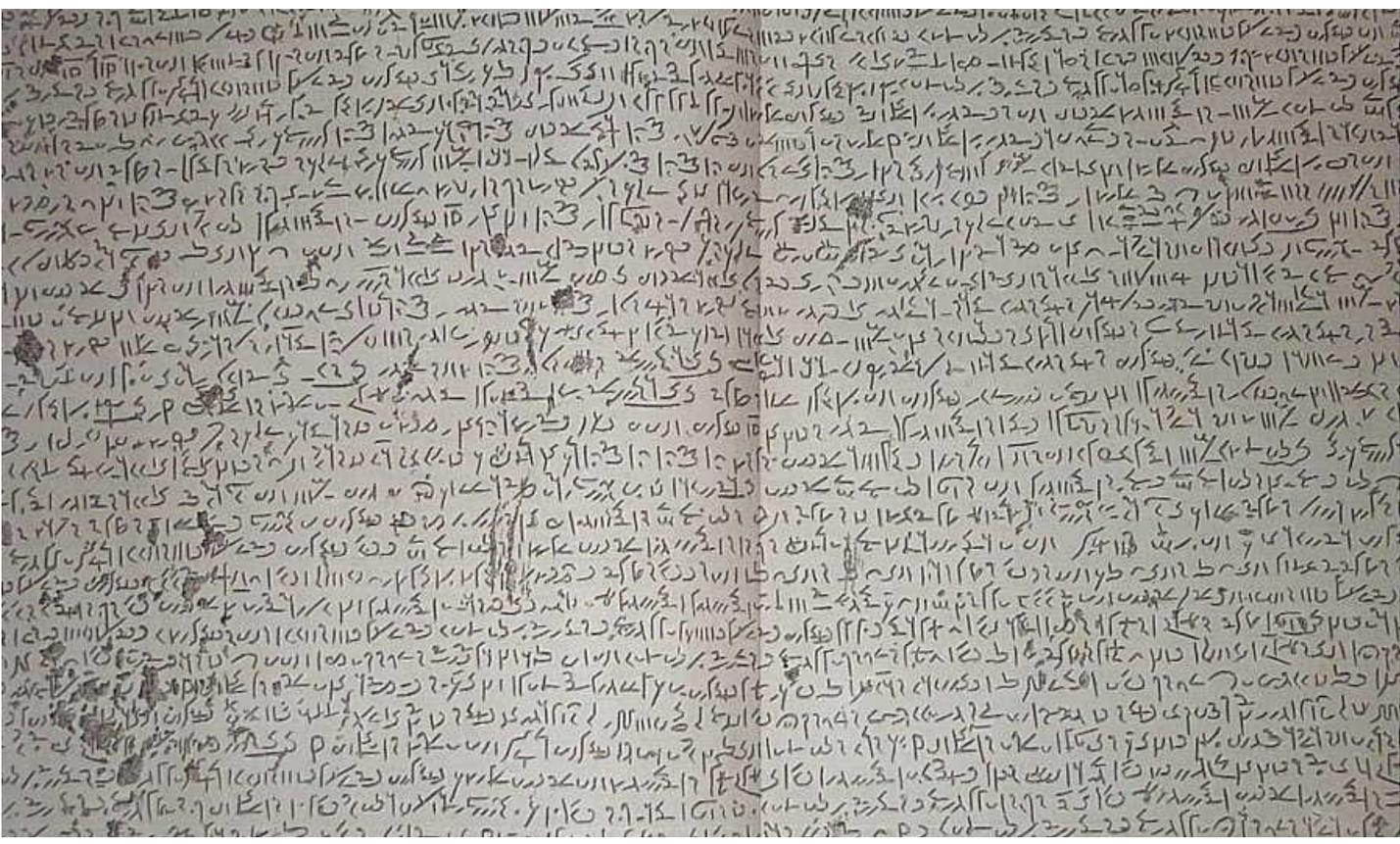
1802

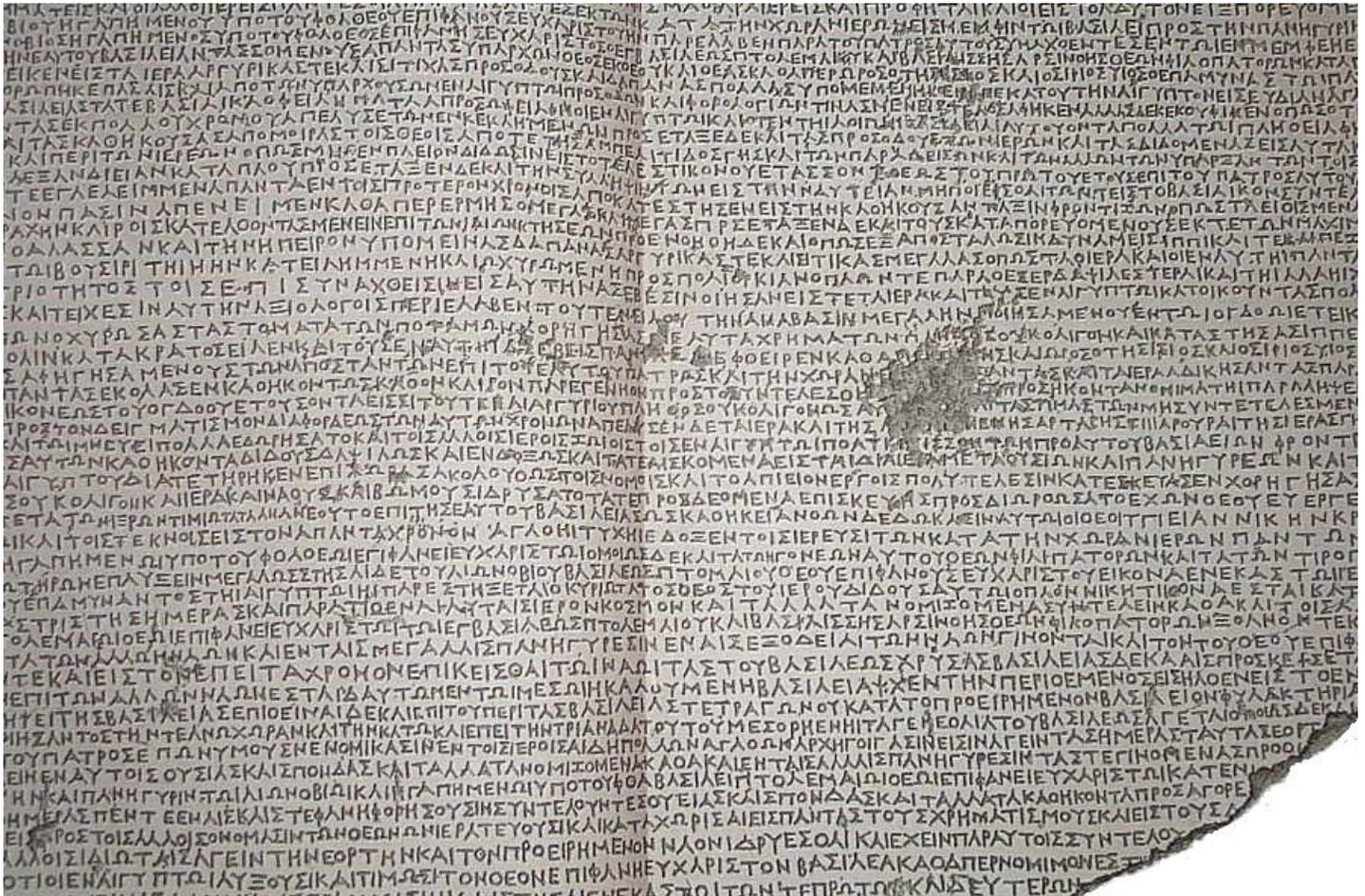
**FEBRUARY**



February: The Rosetta stone acquired by the Treaty of Alexandria arrived in England, and was presented to the [British Museum](#) by King George III.

**JEAN-FRANÇOIS CHAMPOLLION**





February: DeWitte Clinton was elected to represent [New York](#) in the US Senate.

February 1, Monday: A French fleet of 22 ships carrying 22,000 troops sailed into Le Cap, St. Domingue (Hispaniola). The commander of Le Cap, Henry Christophe, ordered to surrender the town to French authority, responded by torching the town. When French troops landed, they found nothing but ruins.

February 9, Tuesday: Toussaint L'Ouverture determined that he would opposed the French forces that had been disembarked on his Caribbean island of Hispaniola on February 1st.

February 10, Wednesday: [Isaac C. D'Israeli](#) got married with [Maria Basevi](#) (1774/1775-1847). This union would produce five children: Sarah ("Sa" 1802-1859); Benjamin ("Ben" or "Dizzy" 1804-1881), a future prime minister of England; Naphtali (born during 1807, would die in infancy); Raphael ("Ralph" 1809-1898); and Jacobus ("James" or "Jem" 1813-1868). (Although all the children were given Jewish names and although the boys were ritually circumcised, at the advice of Sharon Turner, in the midst of an 8-year dispute with Synagogue Bevis Marks, in 1817 the children would be baptized into the Church of England.)

➡ February 11, Thursday: Birth of [Lydia Maria Francis](#) in Medford, Massachusetts, as the youngest of seven children of [Susannah Rand Francis](#) and [David Convers Francis](#),<sup>18</sup> a successful baker and businessman.<sup>19</sup> She would grow up under the wing of her bookish older brother [Convers Francis, Jr.](#) and attend local schools and Medford's First Parish, an orthodox Congregational church. When she would become nine, her brother would leave home to attend [Harvard College](#). Possessed of an eager, inquiring mind, Lydia would be free to use the library of the First Parish minister, the Reverend David Osgood.

The 6th generation of Southmayds in America: [Daniel Starr Southmayd](#) was born in Waterbury, Connecticut. He was a son of Ebenezer Southmayd (January 23, 1775-September 30, 1831) and Elizabeth Starr Southmayd (January 8, 1777-July 3, 1842) who had gotten married at South Farms, Connecticut, on April 16, 1797.

➡ February 15, Monday: Volume Two of Clementi's PRACTICAL HARMONY BY MUZIO CLEMENTI was published in London.

➡ February 17, Wednesday: [Issachar Jacox Roberts](#) was born in Sumner County, Tennessee. After learning to read and write in "occasional sessions in country schools" in the western part of the American south, he would study for about six months at a Baptist institution of education in Greenville, South Carolina known as "Furman University" but would be expelled for erratic behavior, and after that there would be no formal education of any sort. Although he would lose his connection with the Southern Baptist Convention of the [Baptist](#) faith, he would nevertheless become a Christian missionary to [China](#).

➡ February 26, Friday: Victor-Marie Hugo was born.

➡ February 27, Saturday: A [canal](#) company charter was approved by Delaware.

Three Piano Sonatas with violin and cello accompaniment op.49 by Leopold Kozeluch was entered at Stationers' Hall, London.

➡ February 29, Monday: The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company opened its subscription books.

CANALS

18. Her paternal grandfather, a weaver by trade, had been in the fighting around Concord and Lexington in 1775, and is said to have offed five of the enemy before being himself offed. Her "Grandfather's House" about which she wrote her Thanksgiving poem was on South Street in Medford, Massachusetts and supposedly is this one near the Mystic River:



19. At no point would she ever allow herself to be referred to as "Lydia." The name "Maria" is here to be pronounced not as in Spanish or French but as if it were "Mariah," per "they called the wind mariah."

## 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 +
<p>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.</p>			

In February there was a classic winter New England “nor’easter” storm. [Benjamin Franklin](#) had theorized that the wintry northeast winds which, in New England, were often associated with rain and snow, generally caused a precipitation pattern which began in the south and flowed up the coast of the ocean. What he was noticing, we now understand, although of course in those days they weren’t aware of the jet stream and didn’t know how it dips into a meridional path off the shore here in winter months, is that these “nor’easters” are actually smaller counterclockwise systems embedded in a larger, steering flow.

At any rate, after this particular storm a newspaper editor noted that the spat of weather they had just experienced was a perfect case fitting Founding Father Franklin's theorizing.

ENSO  
WEATHER



MARCH

➡ March: In [Rhode Island](#), [John Brown](#) severely injured a leg when the wheel of his sulky dipped into a ditch and the carriage overturned.

➡ March: [Samuel Taylor Coleridge](#) resided temporarily in the Lake District (until November).

A census counted 893 military personnel, 122 families and civil servants, 241 planters, 227 freed blacks, and 1,029 [slaves](#), for a total population of 2,511 on the island of [St. Helena](#) (I suspect this may not have included wives and children).

➡ March 1, Monday: Johann August Karl replaced Friedrich Karl as Prince of Wied-Neuwied.

➡ March 3, Wednesday: Publication of the piano sonatas opp.26&27 by [Ludwig van Beethoven](#) was announced.

➡ March 10, Wednesday: James Temple died at the age of 35.

JAMES TEMPLE [of [Concord](#)], son of Benjamin Temple, was born September 20, 1766, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1794. He taught the grammar-school in [Concord](#) in 1795 and 1796, and read law with Jonathan Fay, Esq. He commenced professional business in Cambridge, but died March 10, 1802, aged 35.<sup>20</sup>

20. [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.)

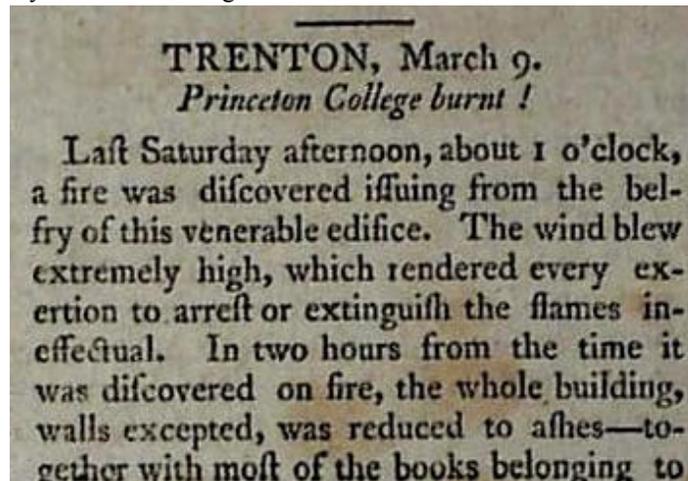
1802

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➡ March 11, Thursday: Colonel Robert Patton took over as Governor of [St. Helena](#) (he would serve until July 13, 1807 and would recommend to the East India Company that it import Chinese coolies for a rural workforce).

➡ March 16, Tuesday: The US Army Corps of Engineers was established by the US Congress. West Point Military Academy was established, primarily as a training school for these military engineers.

➡ March 18, Thursday: Princeton College burned:



TRENTON, March 9.  
*Princeton College burnt!*

Last Saturday afternoon, about 1 o'clock, a fire was discovered issuing from the belfry of this venerable edifice. The wind blew extremely high, which rendered every exertion to arrest or extinguish the flames ineffectual. In two hours from the time it was discovered on fire, the whole building, walls excepted, was reduced to ashes—together with most of the books belonging to

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

➡ March 19, Friday: François-Adrien Boieldieu got married with Clotilde Mafleuray, a dancer, in Paris.

➡ March 25, Thursday: In Amiens, a peace was arranged between Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, and Spain. Everyone agreed to the drawing up of a document by which the independence of Portugal would be recognized, Malta would be restored to the Knights of St. John, Britain would pledge to return to France, the Netherlands, and Spain all maritime conquests except Trinidad and [Ceylon](#), France would pledge to evacuate Naples, and both France and Britain would pledge to allow Turkey to reclaim [Egypt](#) and get themselves the hell away from the place.

➡ March 27, Saturday: The Treaty of Amiens was signed by Britain, France, Spain, and the Netherlands. The “Peace of Amiens,” as this would be known, would produce only a 14-month hiatus (or quietus) during the Napoleonic Wars. One of its most important cultural effects was that travel and correspondence across the English Channel would become again possible. Many British authors, artists, and politicians would be visiting France during this interruption in the hostilities.

➡ March 28, Sunday: Discovery of a 2nd [asteroid](#), Palla, by Heinrich Wilhelm Olbers.

March 30, Tuesday, 1802 Sweden adhered to the Treaty of St. Petersburg between Prussia, Russia, Great Britain, and Denmark.

**SPRING 1802**

 Spring: After a considerable period of discussion, [Timothy Flint](#) was able to arrange with the town of Fitchburg, Massachusetts for “one thousand dollars for his comfortable settlement and an annual salary of four hundred dollars,” and took up a charge at the Congregational Church in the Lunenburg portion of that town (perhaps he already knew and perhaps he didn’t, that his predecessor’s annual reward had been \$600 rather than \$400). In about this time period the new reverend would produce a sermon ARGUMENTS NATURAL, MORAL AND RELIGIOUS, FOR THE IMMORTALITY OF THE SOUL that would not immediately be printed (but would be printed at some time prior to 1826).

 Spring: Native American women had discovered a growing demand among Anglo-American households for woven baskets, mats, and brooms — a demand stimulated, ironically, by a rising desire for order and cleanliness as a consequence of market revolution. This trade was not new –the Reverend John Eliot’s “praying Indians” had sold such baskets in the streets of surrounding white settlements– but it had become far more widespread. By this point many Mashpee women were finding it profitable to “make brooms and baskets, and sell them among their white neighbors.” Women and children gathered bark (usually ash bark) and other items from woods and swamps and spent the winter weaving. With Spring, the women strapped their finished products to their backs and walked from village to village, expected by white customers. John Avery, a Connecticut Congregational minister, would recall a Pequot basketmaker, Anne Wampy (born 1760, converted to Christianity in 1830 by the Reverend William Apess), who “carried upon her shoulders a bundle of baskets so large as almost to hide her from view. In the bundle would be baskets varying in size from a half-pint up to five or six quarts, some made of very fine splints, some of coarse, and many skillfully ornamented in various colors. Her baskets were so good that she would find customers at almost every house. And after traveling a dozen or twenty miles and spending two or three days in doing it her load would be all gone. Then she would start home on her homeward journey, and, sad to relate, before she had reached her home a large part of what she had received for her baskets would have been expended on strong drink.”

Whites saw the crafts trade as a quaint remnant of aboriginal culture, but Indians found it a manageable bridge to the evolving New England economy. Women were able to continue to use traditional designs and colors, and were able to use their produce to mediate relationships with Anglo-Americans. Molly Hatchett, a Paugusett in western Connecticut who visited more than a hundred farms twice a year with “fancy, stained baskets,” would “present newborns with a basket-rattle containing six kernels of corn.” At the same time, she and others created new designs and colors as customers’ tastes changed, developed new tools to increase the quantity and quality of their products, and switched from plant dyes to longer-lasting commercial dyes. More men would participate as the trade grew, producing the raw materials and weaving special “Yankee” (heavy, oak-split) baskets, while women designed and created finer, more expensive baskets. Avery’s pathetic depiction of Wampy should be balanced by John Johnson’s astonishing account of making over five hundred dollars in the summer of 1846 by selling his Wabanaki baskets on the Boston Common and in [New Bedford](#), New-York, and Philadelphia. The accommodation of this traditional trade to the region’s social and economic reforms would reach what was probably its zenith in 1867, when six Mashpees would incorporate a “Mashpee Basket and Broom Manufacturing Company” in order to “promote industry, thrift and prosperity” in their tribe.

Refer to:

Anonymous, “Description of Mashpee,” Massachusetts Historical Society Collections, page 5

John Avery, History of the Town of Ledyard, 1650-1900 (Norwich CT, 1901), pages 259-60

The Reverend William Apess, “The Experiences of Five Christian Indians of the Pequot Tribe,” in Barry O’Connell, On Our Own Ground: The Complete Writings of William Apess, a Pequot (Amherst MA, 1992),



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pages 151-52

Lydia Howard Huntley Sigourney, *A SKETCH OF CONNECTICUT, FORTY YEARS SINCE* (Hartford CT, 1825), pages 34-35

Frank G. Speck, *Eastern Algonkian Block-Stamp Decoration: A New World Original or an Acculturated Art*, Research Series No. 1, Archaeological Society of New Jersey, State Museum (Trenton, 1947)

Ann McMullen, "Native Basketry, Basketry Styles, and Changing Group Identity in Southern New England," in *Algonkians of New England*, pages 76-88

Samuel Orcutt and Ambrose Beardsley, *History of Derby, Connecticut, 1642-1880* (1880), page 50

Johnson, *Life of John W. Johnson*, pages 11-12

Petition from Mashpee "citizens and residents" (signed by six men) to Massachusetts legislature, January 2, 1867, Acts of 1867, chapter 41, February 19, 1867, Massachusetts Archives

Thoreau's description of an Indian basket peddler in Concord in the 1840s, in *Walden*

APRIL



April: [Napoléon Bonaparte](#) became Life Consul of France.

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1802



April: In *Saint-Domingue*, for purposes of mass executions of blacks, the invading French converted the hold of one of their vessels into a crude but effective gas chamber. The vessel was known as *The Stifler*. Hunting dogs were brought from Cuba that had been trained to hunt down, kill, and devour human prey. General Henri Christophe defected to the French forces.



April 4, Sunday: Dorothea Dix, social reformer, was born.

2-year-old Leopold II replaced Leopold I as Prince of Lippe, under regency.

[Samuel Taylor Coleridge](#) wrote a verse letter to a girlfriend, Sara Hutchinson, while he was dejected about his loveless 7-year marriage to another Sara, Sara Fricker Coleridge. While Coleridge was working over his “Dejection” ode, he was also fantasizing about a revival of his “Pantisocracy” scheme of creating a community of equals on the bank of the Susquehanna River. In this revision of the scheme, he was to settle his family, alongside the Wordsworths, near the town of Priestley.<sup>21</sup>

21. I’m not sure where this town of Priestley was supposed to be, on the Susquehanna, in Maryland or Pennsylvania or New York State, as it is not now in existence under that name. Another fantasy site would be the Azore Islands.

Endlessly capable of formulating plans, he was often powerless to execute them until he could cajole another into easing the path toward completion. He was also prolific in finding plausible explanations: ill-health, the consequent necessity of opium intake, the coldness of friends and relatives, ill treatment by publishers, a public taste unwilling to exert itself to understand his writing and, most frequently, his wife's noncompliant temper. While external conditions often did aggravate his dependency, Coleridge often lacked the will not merely to rise in the morning, open his letters, write, and provide (emotionally as well as financially) for his family, but to exist fully in his own body and circumstances. He habitually shrank from realities too painful to confront, insisted on being preferred emotionally to others and complained bitterly, even as a grown man, when anyone close to him hinted of doing otherwise. He thus damaged the give-and-take so necessary to human relationships and rather cruelly sought in others the satisfaction of a fundamentally religious need. An inhibited anger appears to underlie all these symptoms.... Coleridge's "dejection" is the other side of his impetuosity – the tendency to "carry too much passion, & a deep interest, into the business of Life" that he saw as the primary characteristic of all the Coleridges. In him, however, this eagerness could become self-destructive. As a child of two, he "ran to the Fire" and burnt himself pulling out a live coal. "The snatching at fire," he wondered as he told the story in his early twenties – was it "at all **ominous?**" – pages 67-68, 71 of Wendling, Ronald C. COLERIDGE'S PROGRESS TO CHRISTIANITY: EXPERIENCE AND AUTHORITY IN RELIGIOUS FAITH. Lewisburg: Bucknell UP, 1995.

A diminished sex drive, not surprising in one increasingly drug dependent, may well have contributed to Coleridge's depression.

-  April 5, Monday: Une folie, a comédie mêlée de chants by Etienne-Nicolas Méhul to words of Bouilly, was performed for the initial time, at the Théâtre Feydeau, Paris. This was a great success and the performance would be repeated more than 200 times during the composer's life.
-  April 10, Saturday: Johann Friedrich Reichardt's melodram Hercules Tod, after Sophocles, was performed for the initial time, in the Nationaltheater, Berlin.
-  April 14, Wednesday: Horace Bushnell was born in the Litchfield Hills of Connecticut, in Bantam, and would be raised there on his family's farm.



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April 18, Easter Sunday: [Dr. Erasmus Darwin](#)'s final volume of poetry, THE TEMPLE OF NATURE; OR, THE ORIGIN OF SOCIETY, would need to be published posthumously. At Breadsall Priory, north of Derby, England, the doctor, age 70 and very corpulent, with a lung infection, had a violent shivering fit at 7AM and went to the kitchen to warm himself at the fire. While thus attempting to warm himself he observed a maid churning his butter — and so he instructed her that she not perform such labors on any Sunday. He then collapsed, refusing a suggestion that Mrs. Darwin be sent for, and was put in an armchair. Although a servant would allege that just before he died, a little before 9AM, he faintly whispered the name “Jesus,” his grandson [Charles Robert Darwin](#) would dismiss that report as obviously due to wishful thinking.

His widow would preserve that armchair in that place for many years.

Breadsall Priory is now a hotel. You may visit there the grave of Dr. Darwin's horse, who was named “Doctor.”

The grandson would describe his grandfather as having been no atheist, but as having been of a more moral than theological cast of mind, and quote his TEMPLE OF NATURE in proof of this:

[T]he sacred maxims of the author of Christianity, “Do as you would be done by,” and “Love your neighbor as yourself,” include all our duties of benevolence and morality; and, if sincerely obeyed by all nations, would a thousandfold multiply the present happiness of mankind.

Many years after his death, the anonymous author of a guidebook to Derbyshire would plainly hint —without offering any detail or evidence— that Dr. Darwin had been a murderer.

He was opposed to any restraint of the insane, excepting as far as was absolutely necessary. He strongly advised a tender system of education. With his prophetic spirit, he anticipated many new and now admitted scientific truths, as well as some mechanical inventions. He seems to have been the first man who urged the use of phosphate of lime in agriculture, which has proved of such great importance to the country. He was highly benevolent, and retained the friendship of many distinguished men during his whole life. He strongly insisted on humanity to the lower animals. He earnestly admired philanthropy, and abhorred slavery. But he was unorthodox; and as soon as the grave closed over him he was grossly and often calumniated. Such was the state of Christian feeling in this country at the beginning of the present century; we may at least hope that nothing of the kind now prevails.



April 18, Sunday: In an extremely popular concordat with the Pope, Napoléon reestablished Roman Catholicism as the state religion of France.



April 20, Tuesday: William Henry Furness was born in [Boston](#).

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➡ April 22, Thursday: The first boats ran on the [Middlesex Canal](#), which at this point was being completed through to Woburn — and the waterway would actually be declared open for business in 1803.



CANALS

➡ April 24, Saturday: The body of [Erasmus Darwin](#) was interred at Breadsall Church, north of Derby, England.

➡ April 25, Sunday: Summoned by [Napoléon Bonaparte](#), Giovanni Paisiello arrived in Paris.

➡ April 26, Monday: Reuss-Schleiz and Reuss-Gera were unified. The new entity would be termed “Reuss-Schleiz und Gera.”

[Napoléon Bonaparte](#) signed an act granting amnesty to most of the émigrés from the French Revolution.

➡ April 30, Friday: In Hamburg, Louis Spohr began taking violin lessons with Franz Eck, one of the last representatives of the Mannheim School.

MAY

→ May: Governor-General Toussaint Louverture of *Saint-Domingue* ceased resistance to the French.







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-  May 10, Monday: Colonel Louis Delgrès, a mulatto with military experience, began armed resistance on Guadeloupe against the reimposition of slavery by First Counsel [Napoléon Bonaparte](#) (the holdouts would eventually fail, and off themselves by means of their own gunpowder).
-  May 12, Wednesday: A US patent was granted to Andrew Law for a new system of musical notation which would involve four note shapes and the elimination of the staff.
-  May 15, Saturday: Christian Heinrich Kurt Count von Haugwitz replaced Friedrich Anton Baron von Heinitz as Minister of State of Prussia.
-  May 19, Wednesday: [Napoléon Bonaparte](#) created the Order of the Legion of Honor.<sup>22</sup> Originally intended for the military, later this would be extended to civilians.
-  May 20, Thursday: As the result of a petition to the General Assembly by John Mumford of Lyme, Connecticut, the town of Colchester was reimbursed “some four pound nineteen shillings and two pence” for its support of an indigent black man named Paddy. Thereafter, the state would support him:
- That in the Year 1759 or 1760 Mr. William Brown of Salem brought a certain Negro man named Paddy a native of Africa, and put him on a farm owned by said Brown then in possession of my father, Mr. John Mumford deceased, lying in the town of Colchester, where said Paddy remained until his master Mr. Brown abandoned from the United States in time of the Revolution War to some far off British Dominions, and his said Brown’s Estate was confiscated by the Legislature of this State, at which time of confiscation the said Paddy with a number of other servants of said Brown were by Act of Legislature set at liberty, and the said Paddy is now by reason of age and infirmity become incapable of procuring his living by labor, and has become expensive. [Connecticut Archives, Miscellaneous, Second Series, 1686-1820. I:93-96, Connecticut State Library]
-  May 22, Saturday: [Martha Dandridge Custis Washington](#) died. Upon her death her “dower” [slaves](#) reverted to the Custis Estate and would be divvied up among the Custis heirs, her grandchildren. [Oney Judge Staines](#) would thus remain a “dower” all her life and legally her children also, property of the Custis Estate. The fact that their father, Jack Staines, was a free man, was an irrelevancy under slavery law in which the condition of the children followed the condition of their mother. Article IV, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution guaranteed such property rights of slaveholders. The Fugitive Slave Act of 1793 — passed overwhelmingly by Congress and signed into law by Washington — established the legal mechanism by which a slaveholder could recover his property. The Act made it a federal crime to assist an escaped slave or to interfere with his capture, and allowed slave-catchers into every U.S. state and territory. Following Washington’s 1799 death, [Ona](#) probably felt reasonably secure in [New Hampshire](#), as no one else in his family was likely to mount an effort to take her, but legally she and her children would remain fugitives until their deaths (her daughters would predecease her by more than a decade, and it is not known what became of her son).

22. No other inducement to dishonor the commandment Thou Shalt Not Kill has ever come close to approaching the effectiveness of an appeal to a man’s honor. –Now isn’t that curious?

JUNE

→ June: [Samuel Taylor Coleridge](#)'s POEMS.

→ June: Governor-General François-Dominique Brèda Toussaint Louverture of *Saint-Domingue* was tricked and trapped and shipped off to a French prison, the Fort de Joux in the Alps — which once upon a time had held prisoner Jeanne d'Arc.



→ June 1, Tuesday: The first book fair was held, in New-York.

→ June 2, Wednesday: By the wishes of the retiring kapellmeister, Carlo Lenzi, Simon Mayr became kapellmeister of Santa Maria Maggiore, Bergamo.



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 June 3, Thursday: King Carlo Emmanuele IV of Sardinia abdicated and was succeeded by his brother Vittorio Emanuele I.

The Bishopric of Fulda was annexed to Nassau-Orange.

 June 4, Friday: Elba was annexed by France.

 June 7, Monday: French forces captured Toussaint L'Ouverture on Hispaniola and put him and his family on a ship for France (where he would be imprisoned).

 June 8, Tuesday: [Sophia Foord](#) was born in Milton, Massachusetts.<sup>23</sup>

 June 10, Thursday: A [servile insurrection](#) was discovered in northeastern [North Carolina](#). Or maybe not, maybe it was all just the jitters. At any rate a writing had been found in the possession of black [slaves](#), a document that was faded and not clear enough for any transcription — how suspicious is that? The court would examine 14 suspected black “organizers.”<sup>24</sup> The following transcription of residual papers of Bertie County—a transcription faithfully prepared from the original court document by Joseph E. Holloway—although inherently problematic, provides a sense of the issue at hand:

The examination of Sundry Negro Slaves touching a conspiracy supposed to exist among the slave to rebel taken at Windsor before Justice assigned to keep them from the County of Bertie above named taken at Windsor this ninth day of June one hour and eighteen hundred and two.

The examination of George belonging to sir Edward Watson who being duly cautioned declares that about four weeks age he saw Boy (belonging to David Horne) passing on a Saturday evening along by the despondent who was employed at Koiquiss washing hides of his master – Despondent asked Boy why he came that way, Bob answered he was anxious to get to Windsor before Sunset that he might have an opportunity to go into the stores before they were shut, that he was going that day up to the Funeral at West Henry Hill old place – and did not like to walk through the field, meaning the field of Mr. D [David] Turner where Timothy Brandon lived. That if he, Bob, should go through the field that Brandon would get his dog after him and that if Brandon did get his dog after him he would kill him, Brandon, or his Dog? Saw Bob and Gain in Windsor who mentioned they had made a good deal of money handle it foolishly but would hear after take more care of it. Heard Major Clark's Peters say the Negroes were killing

23. It is from Professor Walter Roy Harding's "Thoreau's Feminine Foe" (PMLA 69 [1954]: 110-16) that we have learned that Sophia Foord was born in Milton, Massachusetts on June 8, 1802 (page 110) and died on April 1, 1885 in Dedham (page 115). Harding also states that when Fruitlands collapsed in 1844, Foord and Charles Lane began "teaching the Alcott children" in Concord, with "Miss Foord in charge of 'recreations and chares'" (page 112). According to Professor Harding "Lane was sufficiently impressed with her to recommend her several years later for a position in another experimental school that never materialized" (page 112; Harding cites Clara Endicott Sears's BRONSON ALCOTT'S FRUITLANDS. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1915, page 140). Except for the record of a \$50 deposit to the Dedham Savings Bank, I have been entirely unable to corroborate details of the life trajectory of Sophia Foord. (There was indeed a Foord family in Dedham, one with 14 children, founded by the farmer and schoolmaster James Foord born in Milton on October 30, 1761 who became Registrar of Deeds for Norfolk County in 1813 and was succeeded in the post at his death on October 15, 1821 by his son Enos Foord, but we have no information about the life trajectories of his wife, or of any of the other 13 their children.)

24. According to the Raleigh [Register](#) for June 22d, a slave named Frank who had been found guilty of conspiring had been hanged, while another had been "cropped, branded, and whipped," a third had been "cropped and whipped," and "the reminder [*sic*] whipped."



the white people by the light of candles, but blamed them the Negroes for it.

The examination of Isaac (belonging to the Estate of David Forner deceased) who being duly cautioned declares that on the Sunday before the last he was at Windsor and saw Gain (belonging in to Mrs. Anne Turner) when in conversation with Gain said he wanted some powder and that he must apply to James Wallace that the other store keepers would not sell it to him did not say what he wanted with the Powder nor whether he got it. Gain has a concourse of Negroes about him suppose the wish to him for advice about the manner of rising. He saw Mr. dungan's Jim buy a pound of Powder at J. Wallace aforesaid and Mr. Dungan's saw [him] buy a pound of powder at same place - knows that his Haiss Arthur's Bob had Powder about two years ago of a Roanoke Boat Heard Bob, (belonging to David Horne) Hereafter that if finally Brandon did fetch dog after him or touch him he would kill (that he had as [unclear] kill him as a raccoon-would kill him and throw him away has second him make his threat three different times - did not suppose he meant to put his treats into execution - Has in conversation with Bob, (belonging to Mr. Jonathan Handley) heard him, Bob, say that he had a given and asked different to get him some powder.

That on the night on which despondent made died rode up Mr. Jaycook's Ferry with Mr. Clement's Robin that Robin told Despondent the Negroes were to rise and kill their white people. They were to leave a meeting at Mr. George Outlaw junior's old field - that he Robin [unclear] the white people had catched him and whipped him at Mr. Daniels he would join them - that if there had not been too many together when they whipped him. Gain leader (belonging to Mrs. Anne Turner) Gain waited to buy some gun powder. Later that year buying a gun and some powder. The Negroes wanted to rise and kill white people; he would have some of their brains out. That him Outlaw Tony, Mr. Taylor Ports, Mr. Dyuyer's Plato, David Horne's Bob, Mr. James Jordan, little Jack, Mr. David Turner's Emanuel, Jim L. Despondent himself, Mr. Dongan's Jim and Sam Major Frances Pugh's Lohil, Ambrose and Jim, Mr. Grays' Dick, Miss. Lenon's Sophie, Peter and Andréa, Mr. Handley, Bob, Mr. Outlaw's Jim, Oliver or Sutton Harry, Mr. Purdy, Bill Mr. turner's Gain, Mr. Haiss Arthur, Lewis and George, Captain Mr. Caufon Eli, Mr. John Clarks Peter, Malache Oliver's Bob and Mr. Clemens Lt Robin all informed they were to meet to join to rise against the white people - Mr. Grays Dick also informed Despondent that Mr. Gray's Jack was to join.

They were to kill all the white people to burn houses and blow them up. Kill the people and so all they could to furnish themselves with arms from those who were first killed.

Emanuel said he had a Gun hid at James Gifford's; her outlaws Tony said he a Livord. Wm Dwyer's Plato said that the Negroes were too much stronger than the white people that one black would be a match for two or three whites. That the whites would get nothing of the Negroes.

The examination of Bob belonging to William Green, being duly cautioned declared that he knows nothing of the subject

The examination of Jack belonging to William Artibeen who being duly cautioned declares that about two years ago he heard Bob (belonging to David Stone that he understood there would be a war between the Negroes and White people knows nothing more.

The examination of Peter (belonging to Charles Jaycook), who



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being duly cautioned declares he knows nothing about the briefings.

The examination of George belonging to James Clark, who being duly cautioned declares he has no knowledge of the case.

The examination of London (belonging to Miss Martha Bryant, who being duly cautioned declares he has no knowledge of the subject. The examination of Bob (belonging to Capt. Jonathan Handle, who saith he knows nothing of the affairs denies all connection with it.

The examination of Adam (belonging to Mr. James turner, who being duly cautioned saith he knows nothing concerning the matter.

The examination of Jack, called little Jack, belonging to Mr. James Jordan, he denies all knowledge of or connection with the conspiracy.

The examination of Bill, (belonging to Mr. Purdy), having any knowledge of or connection with a conspiracy of any kind.

The examination of Sam, (belonging to Mrs. Dangan), he denies all knowledge of any connection with a conspiracy – says he got the powder of Mr. Wallis – but got it by order of his mistress for her.

The examination of Ellis belonging to Captain John McGlaution) denies any knowledge of or connection with the conspiracy.

The examination of Jim, belonging to the Estate of David Turner deceased, he denies having any knowledge of or connection with the conspiracy – he heard last Monday evening from a Negroe boy of his mistress which boy said old woman about the house informed him-there was to be a meeting at Mr. George Outlaw's old field tomorrow evening to concert a plan that they would rise up and kill the whites at Windsor first, get into the houses and kill the people as they come out of the houses – understood that Mrs. Turner's Gain was the head man in calling the meeting.

The examination of Sas, (belonging to Joseph Limon,) he denies having any knowledge of connection with the conspiracy.

The examination of Gain, belonging to Miss Anne Turner, he denies having any knowledge of or concern with the conspiracy.

The examination Torry (belonging to Mrs. Dragen), he denies having any knowledge of or connection with the conspiracy.

The examination of Stephen (belonging to Thomas Veal), he denies having any knowledge of or concern with the conspiracy.

The examination of Lohie (belonging to Major Frances Pugh), he denies having any knowledge of or concern in the conspiracy.

The examination of Major Francis Pugh's Jim – knows nothing.

The examination of Mr. Pollock Manuel knows nothing.

The examination of Mr. Ruffin's Peter knows nothing.

The examination of Charles king, Lemon Charles knows nothing.

The widow Rhodes' Ben declares that he knows nothing [writing on the document]

Examination of Zeno No. 1 the property of Elizabeth Brimage the younger respecting to support conspiracy among the Negroes taken by Warden the 9th of June 1802 after being cautioned. Ganzy and Peter told him he heard the Negroes had risen down the county but did not hear anything more only from whites –

No.2

Charleston the property of Anthony Drake died – heard from O'Malley's Negro that the port rider Mr. Treadwell's Negro man



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that of the rising, heard of one other Negroe the property of James Turner knows nothing.

No.3

Aaron Miguel himself says Jiles say that if any white man snide him he would kill him (place him in irons) Timothy Miguel the same as Aaron Miguel. Bananas Curry says Jiles told him to go to hell.

No.4

Virginia the property of Mr. Assi Darga says Bob/Dr. Dargert/said the Black people always back \_\_\_\_\_ about rising down at Pasquotank \_\_ Col. Pugh's Sam told him he heard the Negroes about Windsor were about to rise. Sam told him on Monday he met with Mr. James (as he came from Mr. Simon's), who [crossed out] him the Negroes and Indians were rising against the Whites.

No.5

-Bob Mr. Lennon - Scipio Mr. Linnon told him then was to a night meeting at Mr. Outlaw field on Monday night last by Virginia. There were all the meeting hand was to be given when they were to kill the White people Mr. Turner's Gain was head man and Mr. Stone's Bob was next head man and André Mr. [unclear] was next head man, Mr. Hare's Arthur next head man [unclear] Bob had the powder in a log a horn full and a sword made of a scythe and had a gun at his master house Scripio Mr. Bossman told him gave Virginia. Hear to hold night meeting on Monday nights. They were to kill the White men and do Negro woman and take White women for wives and the yard Negro girls for waiters this conversation happened Sunday evening at Mr. Busman.

No.6

Charles (Mr. Pollock)

No.7

Robbins (Mr. Pollock)

No.8

Emanuel's David Turner died about a month ago on Sunday at a meeting at under Bruiches [crossed out] Mr. Turner's Gain told him he wanted to get all the Negroes he could in coming Thursday night near the race Grand to begin at Mr. Ortiz and fire his barn and the house in Windsor those who had guns were to kill the whites who had guns and after having guns the[y] were to take a batter and white men were to find ammunition information to give at the field - after killing the whites sufficiently, they to have their freedom and it was to begin a day sooner at Condenter they Mr. Clemons Robbins told Gain to - Gain was to be General, Mr. Stone's Bob next to Gain - Mr. Standup's Bob next man- Atewood - Mr. Lenno's - Lumbo Mr. Outlaw, who has a gun which he saw in the woods at the swamp near James Williford they had to hide it between the bank and longs in this house of McClemoln's Robbins - Mr. Durgan's Sae and Innis Mr. Harris Frank. Iniobe Arthur and Lewis Mr. Dinous Bob - Mr. Dwyer's Plato Mr. Gray Dick Mr. Garp's Tobey - Mr. Stone's Bob said he would kill Timothy's Brandon also Mr. Stand Bob would also kill him Gain told him to kill 1 or 2 of family Mr. Arthur Tony - Gain told him a secret and that he would helped [original document



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torn and damage and cannot be read] Isaac Mr. turner told him Jino was in the plot – Gain was to collect all the Negroes he could between then and the time.

No.9

Lear/ M Cherry/

No.10

Jack ((Mr. Gray) on Sunday last Mr. Harris Incosh? to Mr. Andrews

No.11

Rpffom/Mr. Clements? Mr. Outlaw those told him he said 15 Negroes taken up for rising he told him it was foolish in them.

No.12

Bob (Mr. Stone's) Mr. Newberry Andrew told him he had power [rest of transcript not readable]

No.13

George (Mr. Outlaw)

No.14

Examination of a Negro Wolman the property of Sam Johnston she says that she learned of the affair. Oroficity told her last Sunday night that there was Negroes in Winton Jake she asked this Sam who was the husband what they was from in for he asked for Daring murder she answered to him do not lay hand on your Martin, he then asked her if she would not, she made no answer, he hurried her and said God Dam her, she abreacted to him. If he did not mind himself he would git shot through his jacket, he said to her that the Negroes had killed a White man and Martin shot him as he opened the door, she said that through Hart I wish they warn all killed or burned. [Rest unclear]

Examination of Harry the property of Mr. Outlaw, he says that Mr. Layette's Sam some time ago come over to Mr. Outlaw and told this Harry that them guns we heard was in Virginia and that the Negroes was their fighting the White people about two weeks after the same come over again, and said that Mr. Gwerte's Negroes was going to rise and that Capt. West had taken up 9 Negroes of his and denied it, but the head man confessed it and that – Capt West cut off the leader of them head. Mr. Barco come riding by the fence of Mr. Outlaw yesterday with a gun. Danice the property of Mr. Outlaw said that the white people would with their guns they are so afraid of the Negroes, Harry observed to him he would ride with his gun to Edmond the property of Luke Walton deceased, said they had better not interrupt him for if that they did he would soon leave Casher neck that he was as good a man as any of them he was asked where he was a going to for your master can for no friend to you, he said there is many a one as good as these masters.

The examination of Lewis the property of Edward Hace knows nothing only what he heard his own say.

The examination of Ben the property of Jess Baymore knows nothing.

Deposition of Gumbo the property of David Outlaw knows nothing. Deposition of Sam the property of Samuel Johnston the last day of May asked Dae come in the field the property of Ruben Thompson and heard him and told him stop a little when he came up say I



am very tired and weary I asked him what was the occasion, he replied, Dam White people pillaged him so bad they aught all to be killed and shall I say yes if I can get a great many to join me which I will try to do and them I will let you all know I have a gun and some powder I will tag and get all the guns and powder that I can, and if that would not do will try clubs and [unclear] want do will try lay stuff at the door. He further says that he met Jim the property of Col. Pugh he said he and his overseer had face out. Dam him he and all the rest ought to be killed. He further sayeth that James peter he saw some time after and he told him that his overseer had been whipping two of the Negroes. Boyle the property of Mr. Taylor said Dame the overseer he ought to be killed and all the rest of George of the [unclear] property come up and asked what that was he said, he repeated it over and George said yes they ought, he further saith that at a sermon at Mr. Hinton's he heard a Negro Charles the property of Harry Johnston say after the sermon that there was a great many white people her. Dam them they pestered him so about Mr. Pugh's that ought to be killed and should be killed they all ought to be.

Deposition Jim the property of Col. Thomas Ought. Nothing

Deposition Dumprey the property of Abnia Eason. Nothing

Examination of a negro woman Nan the property of David Turner deceased, she sayeth some time ago Mr. Ian Stanley Bob came into her house later at night and told her that Mr. Brandon Dog had run him off in the middle part of the night, he said he had cut him a stick and after she told him he had better go away that Mr. Brandon would come and catch him, he said that if he did he would kill him if he could not get clear,

Morris (Mr. Ponce) knows nothing except from whites.

George (Mr. Veal)

Ambrose Mr. Pugh says downhill told him bitter [*sic*] informed him of the rising and always, afterward heard of whites.

Peter/Mr. John Clark/ he had liberty of his quarters to go to Mr. Skiles to get - Brecker, Meg and of his [unclear] the swamp had some talk with him and looked at his gun and turn and met another Sam and was informed by him of his further not having another brake toward win toward his master said Mr. [name missing] and another man shooting killed dares was called and heard [section unclear] when to his old Misses to get a pass and when to his Misses heard nothing of negros respecting the conspiracy

Harry Mr. Ruffin/ knows nothing only of his master.

Isaac/ Mr. J. Turner/ knows nothing only of a white woman.

Torry/Mr. Taylor/ knows nothing only heard his [unclear] take master say some time passing day the negros were rising away back, Scipio/Mr. Lennon's/ he came in town Saturday after and asked. Testimony broken in parts, but its essentials is that the Negroes were planning to rise and he told there it was wrong for Negroes to rise [because] they would be killed and that it would be better if they ran away and get free this way - does not recalled of setting with any Negroe at Capt. Bosman on last and had no conversation with any negro this day.

Scipio/Mr. Pollock/ he heard of this rising from old John down at [unclear] he met with Mr.? Cupichats at Dimpry Baker who told him he had an old gun. He offered to bring it to Cape hand and Baker and would sell it to him. He wanted the gun to kill Turkeys - Baker said he would give any among for the gun as this was



enough to help pay for him.  
Simon/Mr. Bageman/ when runaway was a women of Mr. hunter was also at Gates {unclear] fish for the same meeting in gates with James Parnell who told him of the negroes rising in Portsmouth, was told by Sarah Boon a free woman there was good guns a good change of David collier when they went to meeting. Sarah Boon a free Black woman heard him say he wanted to get a gun from a poor white people along there he was willing [unclear] to except a gun that old Duke Meary D. gotten had was a good one of his old mistress [unclear] someone attempting to purchase a gun that works. Discuss Negroes rising in Virginia, who were being taken to goals. Hand washed children cloths and was afraid someone would take them had to get back. During preaching camp saw several Negroes in the road talking [unclear] Gain. Mr. turner was with them Mr. Bucess Charles was with them they were talking low - while at preaching and saw a number of negroes sturdy talking too and away from the sermon.

EXAMINATION      EXAMINATION      EXAMINATION      EXAMINATION  
Examination of several Negro slaves respecting a conspiracy and taken at Windsor 14 June 1802 before Mr. William [line unclear]  
Fred/Motifs/ he went to his wife house on Tuesday night at [unclear] Davison and Mr. Frank, Mr. summers, between john Davidson and James Torrils on the road he gave him a letter to bring to Capt. King Brown - he told him to give it to King - the 10 June they were a going to make a thank and come down to the Ferry and plunge and destroy and then come to Mr. Hunter store and break open it and take powder there and come to master first he allowed he was a bad man [This section of court document us unclear] but seems concern that master was a man who whipped people to death. Apparently, there was a letter written by a slave detailing the plan to rise. Slave was supposed to deliver letter to mother, girl runaway and stayed away until the whites came home and gave the letter to whites instead of her mother. He [person not identified] asked him and he denied it and he went to the justice and asked for the truth and told them. Brigg john, Mr. Blants asked him to join to rise and take the White folks and told him he did not know if it would do or not. Dick a low fellow at Edenton asked him if he would join and take the Whites and [he] gave no answer satisfactory.  
Frank said he was full strong to carry to Art King Brown the letter he would know what to do with it - David and Dennis talked in the field and said they would rise and have no hand in the burning this conversation happened in the field since fishing and on a Monday or Tuesday - on a Saturday he saw Capt. King Brown at Mr. Bronens finishing as he and David Musty was going after Mr. Fluorite Sawyers and spoke to him among the other Negros as he there down for only common conversation.  
Simon, Mr. Hunter he went to Mr. Brown one night Thursday after the 20 day of May and while he was there King Mr. Brown told him he had a letter from Frank Sumner to get all the men he could together to rise against the white people he said the word was all that don't join are to be killed he insisted on him to join him agreed if all would be killed he may be freely or would have it done - that if or he be killed that he had an order from Frank to get the men he could in order - until further orders that then who did not join should not live among them they be killed



– that all up the river were joined and ready Frank informed him. About half an hour, Dennis (another of the fellow) came in and said they now have it in any– to himself them who kept him to long in the rope and for particularly to revenge himself on those who kept him tied so long already to a time when he Dennis had been take up about – farm goods. That he meant to join Dave Thorface in rising against them white people and would if he did no more punish them that kept him tied so long and finished him. Dave said when Brown fellow Boron was to be a Major – her Drew Moornes Bob to be a fifties and our Gangery who lives over Chowan and belongs to Mr. Larry – Dave Mistress also told her the plan had been agreed upon during the Fishing—The letter found with Difonent [dependent] was left with her the week before last by Fred who lives at Mr. Feats Difonent [despondent] for the letter in – and of Cotton and—to come that night the letter was that night found – Fred faced Frank and gave it to him. Taken before us a Windsor 15th 1802 before us David—.

The examination of Judi a negroe woman—belonging to Mr. Les Ray [space] buy duly cautioned the Jays that – him about and weeks ago Mr. Fetts Dave Murfrey came to her house one night after the white people had gone to bed and began to laugh and talk and said there is Hell fire news. What is it? We black are going to rise against them white we would do this and form a nation to come with powder of that would furnaces. Kill them white men and the ugly white women and we will take the handsome wh9ite woman for wives. We will make slaves of the negroe woman – told her that our [unclear] Who being with Reverend Reed was to furnish powder and if the powder he gave should be before the—come to give them money to buy more—to make the attack at the meeting which is to be held Friday, Saturday, Sunday or on the Sunday of it when there would be the most people to hide themselves in the woods and attack the people after they were collected to take as many as they could then kill them with the Buttes of their Muskets threatened the Witness that if he should be killed if she told – after Dave had been in the Court order that Tony the property of George Outlaw Junior receive three lashes – He laid on his bare back under the gallows and that he be committed to the Goal of the county. Contact his mother or family other person for him enter into an obligation with the Clerk to the State in the loan of 250 to be void only on condition that the said Tony – be transported or carried immediately out of the State of North Carolina and not again to be transferred to – or go at large within the State.

Isaac the property of the Estate of David Turner having repeatedly conferred that he was one of the conspirators against the white people and having also acknowledged that he took an active part in procuring others to join in the conspiracy the Court order and a judge that he said Isaac be committed to the Goal of the County for the sum of one year or until the – who has the charge of him as Representative of the Estate of his makes that enter into an obligation to the State of north Carolina in the Sum of 250 to be void only upon the condition that he then said Isaac Shall be transported or carried immediately out of the State of north Carolina and not again suffered to return or go at large within the State.

State of North Carolina – At a court of the justices of the County Bertie County of Bertie aforesaid specifically convinced at Windsor on the 30th day of June 1802 for the lunch of certain



negroe slaves by the Sheriffs of the said bounty by vertices of the of Assembly for that purpose made from all we present. The worshipped George Aulleuo, David Somo and Joseph Eason – Esquires Justices. Ordered that Sam the property of Samuel Johnston receive thirty-nine lashes on his bare back under the Gallows and that he be committed to the Goal of the County until his master or some other person from him – an able Galion of the State of north Carolina in the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds to be void only upon condition that he then said [sentence unclear] out of the State of North Carolina and not against suffered to return or go at large within the State.

State of North Carolina

Negro all men by these presents that we Samuel Johnston & Edward Manning arch8i – and familiarly bound unto the State of North Carolina in the full and just sum of Two Hundred and Fifty pounds to which payment will truly to turn a – we find ourselves our hurt Executor Admitting traitors jointly severally firmly by these presented Sealed with our Seals and Date this 30th day June 1802.

The condition of the above able Galion is such that if the above – so Samuel Johnston shall liable transport or carry his Negroe man slave named Sam out of the State of North Carolina and riot again suffer him to return or go at large within the State aforesaid than this obligation to be void otherwise to regain in full force a –

Signed Sealed and Delivered

in presence of George Gray

Sam W. Johnston (SEAL)

E. Manning (SEAL)

State of North Carolina

Know all men by these Presents that we Francis Pugh and George Gray are held and firmly–unto those we Pugh, David Stone and Leher Nicholas Esq. and the rest of the Justices assigns to keep the beau for the county of Bertie in the full and just sum of Two Hundred and fifty Pounds to the which payment will and truly be made we being ourselves our heirs esq. Adams jointly and – firmly by these present–with our seats this 26th the June 1802. The conditions of the obligation is such that if the Said Francis Pugh shall immediately transport and carry out of the State of North Carolina the Slave dick and not again suffer him to return or go at large within the State aforesaid, these this obligation to be read otherwise to remain in full force and affect.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in Presence of George Gray

Francis Pugh (SEAL)

John McGlaugh (SEAL)

State of North Carolina

Know all men by these Presents that we Morgan Autterush, George Autterush Archibald firmly bound to the State of North Carolina in the full and Just Sum of Two Hundred Fifty pounds to that which payment will and surely to be made we find ourselves occurred Executions–jointly and severely firmly by these presented Sealed with our Seals and dated this 11th day of August 1802.

The Condition of the above obligation is such that if the above bounds Morgan Autterush shall immediately transport or carry his Negro man slave named Toney Gorsmerty belonging to George Auttaco Seen and if now in Goal out of the State of North



1802

1802

Carolina and not again suffer him to return or go at large within the State aforesaid then the obligation to be v void otherwise to remain in full forces and effect.

Signed, Sealed and delivered in presence of  
George Gray

Morgan Autterush (SEAL)

George Autterrush (SEAL)

We whose names and hereto subscribed do engage to contribute according to the proportion after mentioned to make payment for the Slaves who have lately been executed at Windson – that is to say the Negroes executed that be valued by ferrous indifferently chosen the Negroes belonging to us respectively that also be valued and we whose Negroes are discharged with contribute—. To the values of those belonging to us respectively to make payment to those whole Negroes have been executed loosing in proportion to the respective values – our hands this 15th June 1802.

The above is in the hand writing of David Honely.

O David! David! How you misled the people to pay you for Bob. Let the justices who condemned the Negroes without giving them a legal trial pay the damage – were you one or not?

State of North Carolina

August Firm 1805

Bertie County

Ordered that Solomon Cherry sheriff be allowed Sixty Seven pounds Ten Shillings for the hire of men to guard the goal in the time of the Insurrection in June 1802.

George Grau

State of North Carolina August to Firm 1802

Bertie County. It was on device that—below one hundred twenty six pounds for feeding the – ten – on the—



June 12, Saturday: [Harriet Martineau](#) was born in England of a [Huguenot](#) family which had become Unitarian:

On occasion of the Revelation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1688, a surgeon of the name of Martineau, and a family of the name of Pierre, crossed the Channel, and settled with other Huguenot refugees, in England. My ancestor married a young lady of the Pierre family, and settled in Norwich, where his descendants afforded a succession of surgeons up to my own day. My eminent uncle, Mr. Philip Meadows Martineau, and my eldest brother, who died before the age of thirty, were the last Norwich surgeons of the name. – My grandfather, who was one of the honorable series, died at the age of forty-two, of a fever caught among his poor patients. He left a large family, of whom my father was the youngest. When established as a Norwich manufacturer, my father married Elizabeth Rankin, the eldest daughter of a sugar-refiner at Newcastle upon Tyne. My father and mother had eight children, of whom I was the sixth: and I was born on the 12th of June, 1802.

 June 13, Sunday: [John Josias Conybeare](#) was ordained.

 June 15, Tuesday: By this point the North Carolina slave revolt (supposing there had indeed been one, which is supposing a lot) had definitely been crushed by authorities.

 June 19, Saturday: An English lady, close friend of Dr. Johnson, Hester Lynch Thrale Piozzi (1741-1821), apparently was feeling threatened by the attacks being made upon human slavery as an institution of civil society by such sorts of agitators as Hannah More and [Mr. Wilberforce](#) and feared breakdown of the decent hierarchies of social distinction under the impact of this undue emphasis upon freedom and equality, when she wrote her friend Penelope Pennington about **having glimpsed blacks who instead of being in filthy rags were nicely dressed, who instead of leaning over a washtub in a back room were present at consumerist high-culture events such as the Opera, who instead of frequenting the garbage-strewn streets were enjoying the public gardens, who instead of being servants were employing nurses to attend their dusky children.** She had been distressed at thus witnessing the world turning upside-down. The horror! Was their orderly and safe world being seduced into Christianity?

*Well! I am really haunted by black shadows. Men of colour in the rank of gentlemen; a black Lady, cover'd with finery, in the Pit at the Opera, and tawny children playing in the Squares, – the gardens of the Squares I mean, – with their Nurses, afford ample proofs of Hannah More and [Mr. Wilberforce](#)'s success towards breaking down the wall of separation. Oh! how it falls on every side! and spreads its tumbling ruins on the world! leaving all ranks, all customs, all colours, all religions jumbled together, till like the old craters of an exhausted volcano, Time closes and covers with fallacious green each ancient breach of distinction; preparing us for the moment when we shall be made*

*one fold under one Shepherd, fulfilling the voice of prophecy.*



“For when our souls have learn’d the heat to bear  
 The cloud will vanish; we shall hear his voice,  
 Saying: ‘Come out from the grove my love & care,  
 And round my golden tent like lambs rejoice.’”  
 Thus did my mother say and kissed me,  
 And thus I say to little English boy:  
 When I from black and he from white cloud free,  
 And round the tent of God like lambs we joy:  
 I’ll shade him from the heat till he can bear  
 To lean in joy upon our father’s knee.  
 And then I’ll stand and stroke his silver hair,  
 And be like him and he will then love me.

➡ June 25, Friday: A treaty of peace was signed between France and Turkey.

➡ June 26, Saturday: The Republic of Italy was created from Lombardy and Emilia-Romagna. The President of this republic would of course be [Napoléon Bonaparte](#).

A new constitution was given to the Ligurian Republic ([Genoa](#)), making it subordinate to France.

➡ June 26, Saturday: The Republic of [Italy](#) was created from Lombardy and Emilia-Romagna. The President of this republic would of course be [Napoléon Bonaparte](#).

A new constitution was given to the Ligurian Republic ([Genoa](#)), making it subordinate to France.

SUMMER 1802

Summer: From an early age John Leonard Knapp had taken an interest in natural history, going on long summer botanical excursions. One summer, probably about this year, he visited Scotland with General Sir George Don and collected several of the rarest species of British grasses.

The Middlesex Canal was completed through to Medford.

CANALS

Summer: By mid-year, Hannah Barnard was disowned by her monthly meeting of the Religious Society of Friends for possessing a "a Caviling, contentious disposition of mind," so from this point in time forward it will not be appropriate for us to refer to her as "Friend Hannah." In Ireland as well, most of these so-called "New Lights" had resigned from the Society or been disowned by their monthly meetings. Remaining faithful to the Peace Testimony, Barnard would organize a Peace Society, and attendance at the meetings of this society would soon become greater than attendance at the Hudson Friends Meeting. The situation in Hudson was famous among the Quakers of her time and there would be a spate of pamphlets and books produced, arguing the merits pro and con.

QUAKER DISOWNMENT THE QUAKER PEACE TESTIMONY

JULY

July: Thomas De Quincey had run away from the Manchester Grammar School with the intention of seeking out the author of LYRICAL BALLADS. He had discovered himself unable to actually complete such an act, and instead had turned up in Chester where his family was staying, trying to make secret contact with a sister. He was caught during this attempt by older members of the family. An uncle, Colonel Penson, defused the situation by promising to provide him with a guinea a week so he could go off on a solitary walk through the Wales countryside.



Our national birthday, Sunday the 4th of July: The first class of cadets matriculated at a new U.S. Military Academy at West Point (in those early years this military school was, basically, an engineering school).

CELEBRATING OUR B-DAY



July 4, Sunday: The French on Saint-Domingue issued a supposedly secret order for the arrest of Colonel Jean-Baptiste Sans Souci, who had once been a Bossali slave, presumably from the Congo.<sup>25</sup>

Carl Theodor, Baron von Dalberg replaced Friedrich Karl Joseph Baron von Erthal as Archbishop of Mainz.

25. Which is to say that, in contradistinction to the local Creoles, Sans Souci was a very black man.

- July 7, Wednesday: Learning that the French forces on *Saint-Domingue* had issued a secret order for his arrest, Colonel Jean-Baptiste Sans Souci went on the attack.
- July 9, Friday: Thomas Davenport, who would invent the 1st commercially successful electric motor, was born.
- July 12, Monday: [Timothy Flint](#) got married with [Abigail Hubbard](#), daughter of the Reverend Ebenezer Hubbard, who was about five years his junior.
- July 20, Tuesday: Services began in the new chapel created by First Consul [Napoléon](#) Bonaparte in the Tuileries. The musical director was Giovanni Paisiello.
- July 24, Saturday: Alexandre Dumas, novelist and dramatist, author of THE THREE MUSKETEERS, was born.
- July 25, Sunday: Friedrich Karl Josef, Baron Erthal, Elector-Archbishop of Mainz, died.
- July 26, Monday: Karl Theodor, Baron Dalberg became Elector-Archbishop of Mainz and Prince-Bishop of Worms.  
  
Winthrop Mackworth Praed was born in [London](#).
- July 29, Thursday: Etienne-Nicolas Méhul's opéra comique *Le trésor supposé, ou Le danger d'écouter aux portes* of Hoffman was performed for the initial time, at the Théâtre Feydeau, Paris. It was a moderate success.
- July 30, Friday: The Principality of Hildesheim was annexed by Prussia.

In a lengthy letter, Sir Joseph Banks, President of the Royal Society, informed Lord Glenbervie of the present state of [hemp](#) cultivation in Russia, British North America, and in India, and the costs of obtaining a supply for Great Britain from these locations. Banks referred to papers sent to him from the India House and the Board of Control which described the variety of plants grown in India that produce fibres similar to hemp and flax, noting in passing that there was a recreational aspect as well as a practical one:

[A] kind of Hemp similar to that of Europe is cultivated in the Gardens of the Natives in most parts of India, for the sake of its intoxicating Qualities which are described to be very analogous to those of the Nephthes of the Ancients, and that altho' it does not thrive well in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, there is no doubt that it may be cultivated to advantage in the interior Country of Bengal and Bahar.



1802

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## AUGUST

 August: [Napoléon Bonaparte](#)'s title of First Consul (granted in 1799) was extended for life.

[George Annesley, Viscount Valentia](#) and [Henry Salt](#) visited [St. Helena](#), where they joined up with the [botanist](#) Henry Porteous (Porteous would be noted for having as guests in his boarding house both the [Duke of Wellington](#) and [Napoléon Bonaparte](#), albeit at different times).

### ST. HELENA THE HISTORIC

 August: The [Wordsworths](#) visited Annette Vallon and Caroline in Calais, France. On this trip and immediately after, [William Wordsworth](#) writes a sequence of political sonnets about England and France (later included in the section of his collected poems titled at various times “Sonnets Dedicated to Liberty” and “Poems Dedicated to National Independence and Liberty.”) Also from this trip: “Composed Upon Westminster Bridge.”

### Poems, in Chronological Sequence

- Composed upon Westminster Bridge, Sept. 3, 1802
- Composed by the Sea-side, near Calais, August 1802
- Calais, August 1802
- Composed near Calais, on the Road leading to Ardres, August 7, 1802
- Calais, August 15, 1802
- It is a beauteous evening, calm and free
- On the Extinction of the Venetian Republic
- The King of Sweden
- To Toussaint L'Ouverture
- Composed in the Valley near Dover, on the day of landing
- September 1, 1802
- Near Dover, September 1802
- Written in London, September 1802
- London, 1802
- Great men have been among us
- It is not to be thought of
- When I have borne in memory
- Composed after a Journey across the Hambleton Hills, Yorkshire
- Stanzas written in my Pocket-copy of Thomson's "Castle of Indolence"
- To H. C. Six years old
- To the Daisy (first poem)
- To the same Flower (second poem)
- To the Daisy (third poem)
- The Green Linnet
- Yew-trees
- Who fancied what a pretty sight
- It is no Spirit who from heaven hath flown

1802

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➡ August-October: Most of the black soldiers who had submitted under orders by General Toussaint Louverture to the new French army of occupation of *Saint-Domingue* became alarmed at a general disarmament which was being ordered, and began to constitute themselves into a resistance movement.



➡ August 2, Monday: French voters approved a new “Constitution of the Year X” designating [Napoléon Bonaparte](#) as First Consul for Life with the right to appoint his own successor.

➡ August 3, Tuesday: The Bishopric of Paderborn was annexed by Prussia.

➡ August 4, Wednesday: In France, the Constitution of the Year X went into effect. [Napoléon Bonaparte](#) became First Consul for Life with the right to appoint his own successor.

The [Philadelphia Gazette](#) reprinted a letter which had appeared in the [American Daily Advertiser](#), containing a prescient conjecture that the [yellow fever](#) might be being caused by an insect:

Mr. Poulson,  
Reading your extract from “Recollections relative to Egypt,” published this morning, has induced me to communicate the result of some enquiries I made some time since concerning the yellow fever, plague, &c. I have long been of the opinion those diseases were





produced by minute insects depositing their eggs in the pores of the human body, and that the critical days were occasioned by the changes of the insect from the egg to the maggot, from the maggot to the torpid crisalis, and from thence to the fly, at which time it deserts the body leaving its shell, which must be thrown out by perfuse perspiration or death will ensue; warm baths are known to be of great service by (perhaps) assisting nature in discharging the cause of the disease: As I am but an observer of nature it is not necessary to enter further into the subject – neither is it at this critical moment necessary to dispute upon the cause from whence springs this evil so justly dreaded by our citizens – whether from gases or the “living cloud of pestilence,” already have I said enough to bring upon me a living cloud of diplomatic gentlemen.

FACTS.

Not a butcher or butcher’s boy has had a louse in their heads, or any other species of insects on their bodies since they attended the markets regularly!

During the last fever, not one butcher died who attended market constant!

The lamplighters have not been infected with any kind of vermin, since they commenced that oily occupation!

Not a single lamplighter died during the last fever, although exposed to the night air, and particularly to the disease! whereas, nearly all the silent watch were taken off.

I believe it is currently known, that none of the oil or colour men died in London during the plague. What are we to infer from the foregoing? that oil is a preventative, and perhaps a cure. Insects breath through their sides, consequently a small quantity of oil destroys them.

In the holy scriptures we notice the practice of anointing with oils, and those countries were subject to malignant diseases, occasioned by a superabundance of animal life. “Oils were poured into the wounds of the afflicted” witness the Samaritan; religious customs were established by a wise administration, for useful purposes, and I have not the least doubt but this was one. What is the principle ingredient in all our salves? is it not oil? Butter will immediately remove warts.

I therefore would recommend constant use of olive oil at our tables, bathe frequently and anointing with this inoffensive substance, the superabundance may be wiped off with a coarse towel, this mode will not be disagreeable or expensive, cannot do any injury, may prevent and possibly even cure the disease. Is it not worthy of some trials?

ANIMALCULE

1802

1802

➡ August 11, Wednesday: A Convention between His Catholic Majesty the monarch of Spain and the United States of America for the indemnification of those who had sustain'd Losses, Damages or Injuries in consequences of the excesses of Individuals of either Nation during the late war, contrary to the existing Treaty or the Laws of Nations, was signed in Madrid.

**READ THE FULL TEXT**

➡ August 14, Saturday: Publication of the piano sonata op.28 by [Ludwig van Beethoven](#) was announced.

➡ August 15, Sunday: Jan Ladislav Dussek returned to his home town of Cáslav, Bohemia for the initial time, to visit his parents.

Six composers, Luigi Cherubini, Etienne-Nicolas Méhul, Adrien Boieldieu, Rodolphe Kreutzer, Pierre Rode, and Nicolò Isouard, created their own publishing business in Paris. They were inspired to do so by the large commissions being obtained by the established publishing houses.

➡ August 19, Thursday: The name of the Théâtre de la République et des Arts (Paris Opéra) was changed to the Théâtre de l'Opéra.

➡ August 20, Friday: Britain ended its occupation of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

**SEPTEMBER**

➡ September: [Samuel Taylor Coleridge](#) was again writing for the Morning Post of London (for a couple of months).

➡ September: [Samuel B. Comstock](#) was born on [Nantucket Island](#). His father was Friend Nathan Comstock, who had been born during 1776 in Burrillville near [Providence](#), a birthright [Quaker](#) ([Smithfield](#) Monthly Meeting in what is now [Woonsocket, Rhode Island](#)). The father had gotten married with Friend Elizabeth Emmett, a daughter of Friend Edward T. Emmett who had been born during 1782. He became a teacher in Nantucket Island and also a cashier at the local bank. In 1811, while their firstborn Samuel was about 9, the family would relocate to New-York where for 40 years the father would be doing a business in whaling products in a firm at 191 Front Street. Friend Nathan must have been remarkably successful, since after losing \$75,000 –an extraordinary sum– in the failure of the business of Jacob Barker, he would manage to continue. This firstborn, birthright Friend Samuel, however, after having been a troublesome teenager, would on January 25, 1824, aboard the whaler *Globe*, disgrace himself by making himself the leader of a mutiny and by becoming a murderer. He would wind up being killed by another of the mutineers, with his body thrown into the ocean.

This couple, Friend Nathan and Friend Elizabeth Comstock, would produce seven other children in addition to their woebegone firstling Samuel:



2. William Comstock, born on April 24, 1804 on Nantucket Island, who would get married with Mary M. Davenport. At the age of 14 he would go along with his troublesome brother Samuel on the ill-fated voyage of the *Globe*, would refuse to take part in his older brother's mutiny, and after return would twice write the story of the mutiny (THE LIFE OF SAMUEL COMSTOCK, THE TERRIBLE WHALEMAN: CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF THE MUTINY, AND MASSACRE OF THE OFFICERS OF THE SHIP GLOBE, OF NANTUCKET: WITH HIS SUBSEQUENT ADVENTURES, AND HIS BEING SHOT AT THE MULGRAVE ISLANDS... / BY HIS BROTHER, WILLIAM COMSTOCK, published in Boston by James Fisher in 1840, and in addition an unpublished manuscript on the same events). He would produce a son, Augustus Comstock, who would become an author in his own right, and would die on November 20, 1882.
3. George Comstock, probably born in 1808, would also sign aboard the *Globe*, would refuse to take part in his older brother's mutiny, and would be killed by the natives of the atoll on which they landed.
4. Thomas Comstock, born during 1810, who did not marry and who would die in Brooklyn during 1855.
5. Phebe Comstock, born during 1812, who would die during 1820.
6. Martha Comstock, born during 1814, would marry first with Dr. Josiah Hopper and then with Robert Haviland, the widower of her sister Lucy Comstock, and would die in about 1892.
7. Lucy Comstock, who married Robert B. Haviland of New-York, and would die at the age of 33.
8. Elizabeth Ann Comstock, who married Joseph Comstock, son of a Dr. Comstock of Lebanon, Connecticut. The couple would have no children and she would die in 1860.

Friend Elizabeth Emmett Comstock would die during 1818 after creating the above eight children. Friend Nathan Comstock would remarry with Anne Merritt, a daughter of John Merritt of New-York, and the couple would add the following five children to the previous eight:

9. Nathan Comstock, born during January 1822 in New-York, who would be a lawyer in Brooklyn. He would get married on December 24, 1853 with Charlotte H. Cromwell, a daughter of Oliver Cromwell and Sarah Titus Cromwell. Charlotte had been born on March 31, 1832 in Canterbury, New York and would die on March 6, 1912 in Brooklyn. He would die on January 18, 1897 in New-York.
10. John Merritt Comstock, born in 1824. He would get married with Elsie W. Hoxie, daughter of Joseph Hoxie of New York, and would serve in the US Naval Office and also at the Treasury Department in [Washington DC](#).
11. Louisa Comstock, who got married with Thomas W. Piggot of Manchester, England, would die in about 1891.
12. Mary Comstock, who got married with Dr. J. O'Brien of New-York — the couple would have no children.
13. Sarah Comstock, who got married with Theodore Moelling; in 1894 the couple would be residing in Germantown, Pennsylvania.

1802

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 September 1, Wednesday: Upon the invitation of [Thomas Jefferson](#), [Thomas Paine](#) sailed aboard an American warship from Europe for the United States of America.



1802

1802



September 1, Wednesday: James Thomson Callender, in a gazette known as the Richmond Recorder (the Drunge Report of that era), outed the sexual relationship between Thomas Jefferson and Sally Hemings, one of his lighter-skinned young house slaves in his Monticello plantation house, who, although fully enslaved, was actually, through the misbehavior of the preceding generation, a half-sister of Jefferson's dead wife, sired upon one of the black women there (by Jefferson's father-in-law John Wayles).



Callender, it seems, was disgruntled at not receiving federal employment after having done some pamphlets for the Jeffersonians, and had switched to the opposite political camp, taking with him some privileged

information as to private affairs and accommodations.



In defense of the widower Jefferson for thus sexually using a dependent person, it has been offered by suckup historians that “Dashing Sally” must have looked quite a bit like his dead wife, causing him to adore her, and, that since this widower had promised his wife that he would never remarry, it was understandable that the man would need to seek sexual gratification through one or another illicit liaison.



As Joseph J. Ellis recently pointed out, “Our heroes –and especially Presidents– are not gods or saints, but flesh-and-blood humans, with all of the frailties and imperfections that this entails.” (And yes, since you ask, Professor Ellis was speaking of President Jefferson rather than of President William Jefferson Clinton!)



The president would never need to make any public response to these accusations, which he was well aware were widespread, since no Special Prosecutor would ever be appointed by his Department of Justice. Also, what the hey, it wasn't like slavery was against the law or anything. (Under the law of the time it was even impossible to commit rape upon a woman of color, whether she belonged to you or to some other white man or, for that matter, even if she was a free black person possessing manumission papers. A black woman simply had no right to bodily privacy which any white man was bound to respect.)

1802

1802

→ September 8, Wednesday: Die Harmoniemesse by Franz Joseph Haydn was performed for the initial time, at Eisenstadt for the nameday of Princess Maria Hermenegild.

→ September 10, Friday: A Federalist partisan signing himself pseudonymously “A Buckskin” commented bitterly in the Virginia Gazette that Republican partisans were using the Declaration of Independence “as a weapon in favor of the election of a man to the first office under our government.”



By this point, other commentators were taking it for granted that it was accurate to say that Thomas Jefferson had drafted the document, but “A Buckskin” asserted that Jefferson had not been “the draftsman of the declaration of American independence.” Instead, this politician had merely been one member of a committee and was now blowing himself up like a balloon. According to the reconstruction of events offered by “A Buckskin,” a reconstruction which he claimed he had obtained “from the mouths of two of the venerable sages and patriots who composed that congress,” after “an instrument to that effect had been drawn by the committee, not by Mr. Jefferson,” Congress made “essential alterations.”

→ September 11, Saturday: France annexed Piedmont.

The publication of Muzio Clementi’s three piano sonatas op.40 was entered at Stationer’s Hall, London.

→ September 14, Tuesday: Jan Ladislav Dussek gave a concert with horn player Giovanni Punto in Caslav. This would be repeated on the following day.

→ September 15, Wednesday: The French on *Saint-Domingue* counterattacked against the Congo forces of Colonel Jean-Baptiste Sans Souci.

→ September 18, Saturday: Faced with an armed uprising by rural Swiss, and the absence of French troops, the central government of the Helvetic Republic collapsed.

→ September 19, Sunday: In Monok, in northeastern Hungary, Lajos (Louis) Kossuth was born. His father was a Slovak and his mother of local German stock, but he would become a radical advocate of freedom, that is, of national independence from Austria, that is, of chauvinistic Magyar hegemony over Hungary, and –it goes without saying– of the ethnic cleansing of this homeland of the Magyars. No more Croats, let them make their own homeland.

→ September 20, Monday: Lydia Jackson was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts.

Count Alyeksandr Romanovich Vorontsov replaced Prince Alyeksandr Borisovich Kurakin as State Chancellor of Russia.

September 21, Tuesday: The Reverend Gideon Hawley again wrote to his friend the Reverend Timothy Dwight. This letter also would be included in the Reverend Dwight's TRAVELS IN NEW ENGLAND AND NEW YORK, published in 1823 in London.

On this evening, above the Volunteer Ground in North Audley Street, Grosvenor Square, London, André-Jacques Garnerin made the world's 1st actual parachute leap (previous parachute descents had been inside a balloon gondola rather than with the parachute strapped to the jumper's body). The leap was from the gondola of a hydrogen balloon and he landed in a field near St Pancras. Garnerin's wife Jeanne-Geneviève was his balloon pilot, and his niece Elisa would often fly and jump with him.

"One Captain Learned took his own life by Lodnum at Mr Williams's Tavern."

LAUDANUM

September 24, Friday: John Barnes of Georgetown wrote to Thomas Jefferson at Monticello that the "uprising of Negroes in Washington has subsided."

SERVILE INSURRECTION

September 25, Saturday: Napoléon ordered Giovanni Paisiello to direct the music of the mass in the First Consul's chapel every Sunday.

September 26, Sunday: Marshall Tufts was born in Lexington, the son of Thomas and Rebecca Adams Tufts. (Rebecca Adams had grown up near Walden Pond in Lincoln.)

September 29, Wednesday: The Richmond VA Recorder reprinted the article from Virginia Gazette of September 10th, according to which Thomas Jefferson had not been "the draftsman of the declaration of American independence," but had been merely been one member of a committee. According to the reconstruction of events offered by the pseudonymous "A Buckskin," a reconstruction which he claimed he had obtained "from the mouths of two of the venerable sages and patriots who composed that congress," after "an instrument to that effect had been drawn by the committee, not by Mr. Jefferson," Congress made "essential alterations."

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

FALL 1802

Fall: For partisan reasons, President Thomas Jefferson deposed Arthur St. Clair as governor of the Ohio Territory.

Fall: By this point President Thomas Jefferson had become aware that the army the French had sent to subdue the island of Haiti had succumbed to the yellow fever, and that the army the French had intended for the Louisiana territory had been redirected toward that island.



Fall: By this point Meriwether Lewis had been made aware, by President Thomas Jefferson, that he was to be sent on an expedition to the Pacific Ocean.

→ Fall: [Joseph Smith, Sr.](#), who would be the father of [Joseph Smith, Jr.](#), was beginning a business in the crystallization of [ginseng](#) (considered a remedy for the plague) and its exportation through the port of New-York to [China](#). His shipment would not succeed and by the late spring of the following year the family would have lost not only this venture but also its farm in Tunbridge, Vermont.

OCTOBER

→ October: The French reoccupied [Switzerland](#).

→ October: The Reverend [James Freeman](#), recording secretary for the Massachusetts Historical Society, presented "A Description of the Coast of the County of Barnstable from [Cape Cod](#), or Race Point, in latitude 42°. 5'. to Cape Malebarre, or Sandy Point of Chatham, in latitude 41°. 33'. Pointing out the spots, on which the Trustees of the Humane Society have erected huts, and other places where shipwrecked seamen may look for shelter" (pages 110-119 of [Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society](#), Volume VIII (first series). Boston: Printed by Munroe and Francis).

THE HUMANE SOCIETY

[CAPE COD](#): The sea is not gaining on the Cape everywhere, for one man told me of a vessel wrecked long ago on the north of Provincetown whose "bones" (this was his word) are still visible many rods within the present line of the beach, half buried in sand. Perchance they lie alongside the *timbers* of a whale. The general statement of the inhabitants is, that the Cape is wasting on both sides, but extending itself on particular points on the south and west, as at Chatham and Monomoy Beaches, and at Billingsgate, Long, and Race Points. James Freeman stated in his day that above three miles had been added to Monomoy Beach during the previous fifty years, and it is said to be still extending as fast as ever. A writer in the Massachusetts Magazine, in the last century, tells us that "when the English first settled upon the Cape, there was an island off Chatham, at three leagues' distance, called Webb's Island, containing twenty acres, covered with red-cedar or savin. The inhabitants of Nantucket used to carry wood from it"; but he adds that in his day a large rock alone marked the spot, and the water was six fathoms deep there. The entrance to Nauset Harbor, which was once in Eastham, has now travelled south into Orleans. The islands in Wellfleet Harbor once formed a continuous beach, though now small vessels pass between them. And so of many other parts of this coast.

PEOPLE OF CAPE COD

JAMES FREEMAN

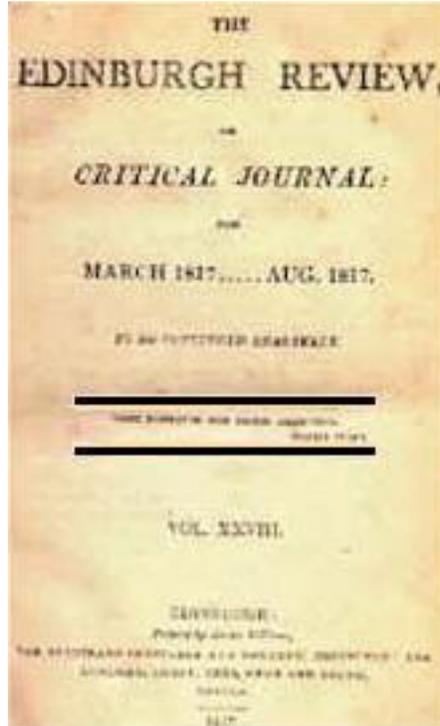


1802

1802



October: The Edinburgh Review, a quarterly magazine, was founded by Francis Jeffrey, Sydney Smith and Henry Peter Brougham. The owners of the journal favoured the Whigs in Parliament and most of the writers selected for this journal, such as William Hazlitt and Thomas Babington Macaulay, would be those who would tend to favor political reform. Although Walter Scott would be an early contributor, he would eventually decline to contribute further articles because the journal would come to be in such general conflict with his Toryism. The Review would become the most influential magazine of its day.

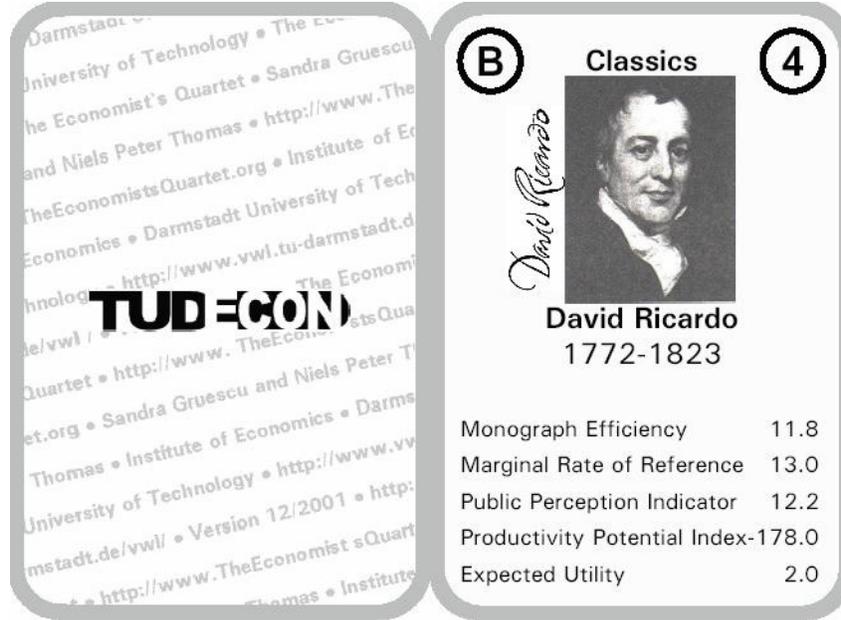


1802

1802



October: The Reverend James Mill left the Church, moved to London, and began writing articles for the Edinburgh Review and the St. James Chronicle. In London he would become an advocate of utilitarianism. He would be a prominent member of the Philosophical Radicals, a group which included his friend Jeremy Bentham, as well as David Ricardo, George Grote, and John Austin.



[back and front of a card from a card game based upon famous economists]



October 3, Sunday: George Ripley was born in Greenfield, Massachusetts.

John Gorrie was born.

1802

1802



October 4, Monday: [William Wordsworth](#) got married with [Mary Hutchinson](#) at Gallow Hill. [Dorothy Wordsworth](#), in a famous episode recorded in her journals, did not attend the church ceremony but waited in the house. On the seventh anniversary of his loveless union with Sara Fricker Coleridge, [Samuel Taylor Coleridge](#) published a compacted and rearranged and dignified version of the verse letter he had originally written in April of that year to another Sara – [Sara Hutchinson](#) – while he was dejected about his marriage and hopeless of obtaining this other Sara. The title the poet gave this piece of work was “Dejection: An Ode.”<sup>26</sup>



In this poem Coleridge’s narrator insists not only that human beings are superior to the rest of nature but also that only human subjectivity gives nature meaning and value:

“O Lady! we receive but what we give  
And in our life alone does Nature live.”

26. What is it that [Coleridge](#) is lamenting, in his lament? Imagination, for Coleridge, is a principle of interconnection, a joining together, a rendering inseparable of the various areas of human experience. It is Coleridge’s mechanism for joining back together, the way they are together, the way they belong together, of all the various connections which our impoverishment by our everyday preoccupations has torn asunder. Perception, for Coleridge, is an act or process which does not merely bring into juxtaposition two separate and fixed entities, an inside thing known as the subject and a thing of the external world known as the object. It is rather a process of continual dialectical synthesis in which subject and object are continually fusing and dissolving the boundary between themselves or altering each other. True perception is transformation. What Coleridge is lamenting, in “Dejection: An Ode,” is a failure of perception in which such transformation is not achieved.

HDT

WHAT?

INDEX

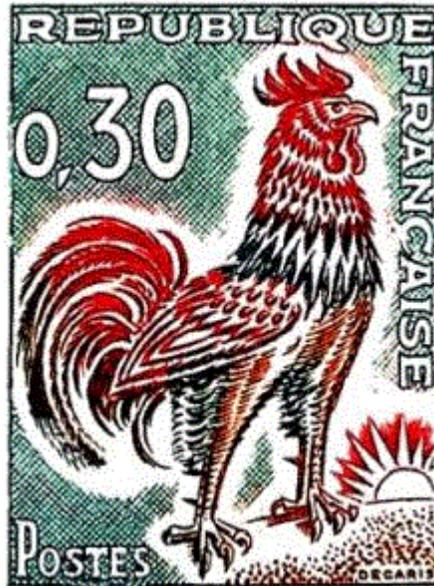
1802

1802

It has been suggested that it was this piece of work to which [Henry Thoreau](#) would be referring, on the title page of [WALDEN; OR, LIFE IN THE WOODS](#), when in Draft **G** of 1854 he would set down that he did not “PROPOSE TO WRITE AN ODE TO DEJECTION.”

[WALDEN](#): I do not propose to write an ode to dejection, but to brag as lustily as chanticleer in the morning, standing on his roost, if only to wake my neighbors up.

PEOPLE OF  
WALDEN



GEOFFREY CHAUCER

CHANTICLEER

WALDEN: The present was my next experiment of this kind which I purpose to describe more at length; for convenience, putting the experience of two years into one. As I have said, I do not propose to write an ode to dejection, but to brag as lustily as chanticleer in the morning, standing on his roost, if only to wake my neighbors up.

PEOPLE OF WALDEN



GEOFFREY CHAUCER

CHANTICLEER

We should be clear that such propositions as the above would be determinedly repudiated by Thoreau. By making this reference to Coleridge’s famous poem at the start of his book, it has been suggested by various scholars, perhaps what our Henry was trying to do was to point up, on the one hand, a covert connection between despair and alienation, while pointing up, on the other hand, a covert connection between despair and this human exceptionalism so favored by Coleridge.



October 6, Wednesday: Timothy Flint was ordained at the Congregational Church in the Lunenburg portion of Fitchburg, Massachusetts. There would be a considerable amount of difficulty in collecting from the town his promised salary, in part because the health of the Reverend would prevent him from delivering more than one sermon of a Sunday.<sup>27</sup>

Ludwig van Beethoven wrote to his brother from Heiligenstadt, a town in the country to which he has gone on the advice of his doctor. The composer mentioned his growing deafness and the emotion he felt inside at its onset, even amounting to thoughts of suicide. The letter apparently would never be sent, and would be found among his effects after his death.

The opening of a new singing school led by Andrew Law was advertised in the Boston Columbian Centinel.



October 9, Saturday: A 3-person regency was set up to rule Parma and Piacenza.

27. Perhaps I am being too critical but –in reviewing this life trajectory– have arrived at a suspicion that the health of this person was always too delicate to allow him to do anything he wasn’t inclined to do but seldom so delicate as to make it impossible for him to do anything he really wanted to do.

- October 11, Monday: The initial patent for a parachute was awarded, to [Andrè-Jacques Garnerin](#) of France.
- October 16, Saturday: Spain announced the closure of the port of New Orleans to US ships.
- October 18, Monday: [Georg Heinrich Bode](#) was born in Northeim.
- October 23, Saturday: The army of Jeshwant Rao Holkar of Indore defeated the forces of Bajji Rao II, the last of the Peshwas, at Hadapshar. The Peshwa would seek support from the British.
- October 30, Saturday: [Thomas Paine](#) arrived back in America, landing aboard an American warship in the port of [Baltimore](#). His friends had taken good care of his property and he was still considered very wealthy. People had forgotten his work as a revolutionist and because of his AGE OF REASON he came to be regarded as an atheist, and nevertheless President [Thomas Jefferson](#) (who had personally arranged the free passage aboard that warship) would invite Paine to the White House. Paine would live in seclusion in his cottage in New Rochelle NY,<sup>28</sup> concentrating on his writings against the Federalists (such as several attacks upon the deceased [George Washington](#)) and against religious superstitions.

## NOVEMBER

- November: Touring Wales with Tom and Sally Wedgwood, [Samuel Taylor Coleridge](#) made another unsuccessful attempt to break the grip that [opium](#) had on him.<sup>29</sup>
- November: Provided with a guinea a week for his expenses, [Thomas De Quincey](#) had gone off on a solitary summer walk through the Wales countryside. However, because he neglected to keep the family informed of his whereabouts, the guinea per week stopped arriving. He borrowed some money to get to [London](#), and there for five months he lived in the streets.
- November: Cato Haskell, a person of color at [Ipswich](#), had an M branded on his forehead and was sentenced to a year in prison for having killed another person of color from Virginia, Charles Lewis, on October 12th, with a scythe.



Cato broke jail and was not recovered.

28. The cottage is now occupied by the Huguenot and New Rochelle Historical Association, and the Thomas Paine National Historical Association has a museum nearby at which if you should for some reason want to, you can view Paine's wallets, his glasses, his watch, and his gloves.

29. You need to understand here, that it is the easiest thing in the world to break the grip of [opium](#), if one has a plentiful cheap supply and ample time. All one need do is decrease the daily amount in a regular manner, to the point of discontinuance. There are no withdrawal symptoms and no complications. All the stuff you see in movies such as "Man With a Golden Arm" have to do with the high costs associated with a legally interdicted supply, and an unplanned and sharp withdrawal of the "addictive" substance. (Here "addictive" is placed inside scarequotes because in this period the concept of addiction had not yet been extended to include chemical dependency. The term had originated in ancient Rome to indicate the legal status of a citizen enslaved due to unpaid debt. From the 2d Century until well into the 19th, this was a behavioral term implying weakness of character or moral failing, but not until late in the century would it enter the medical lexicon as a descriptor of the difficulty of withdrawal from opium and morphine abuse, and not until considerably later than that would it be used in regard to ethanol and nicotine.)

1802

1802



November: The *Creoles* of Saint-Domingue united against the French, and Jean-Jacques Dessalines became the commander of their resistance. Since Colonel Jean-Baptiste Sans Souci refused to lead his *Congos* into unity with these *Creoles*, General Henri Christophe had him bayoneted during the negotiations. Later, King Henry I would name his palace "*Sans Souci*" — in all probability not at all after the palace in Bavaria of that name but, rather, after this too-black soul whom he had caused to be casually murdered.



November 1, Monday: The Duchies of Parma and Piacenza came under French rule. Jean Victor Moreau de Saint Méry was named commissioner.



November 9, Tuesday: [Elijah Parish Lovejoy](#) was born.



1802

1802



November 10, Wednesday: The Bishopric of Osnabrück was annexed to Hannover.



November 13, Saturday: Per the Mercantile Advertiser, an African lion was being exhibited in New-York: “the person who has the care of him can comb his mane, and make him lie down and get up at pleasure.”<sup>30</sup>



November 18, Thursday: Jan Ladislav Dussek made his first performance in Leipzig.

Der Fassbinder, a singspiel by Johann Baptist Schenk to words after Audinot, was performed for the initial time, in the Kärntnertortheater, Vienna.



November 22, Monday: France annexed most of Speyer.



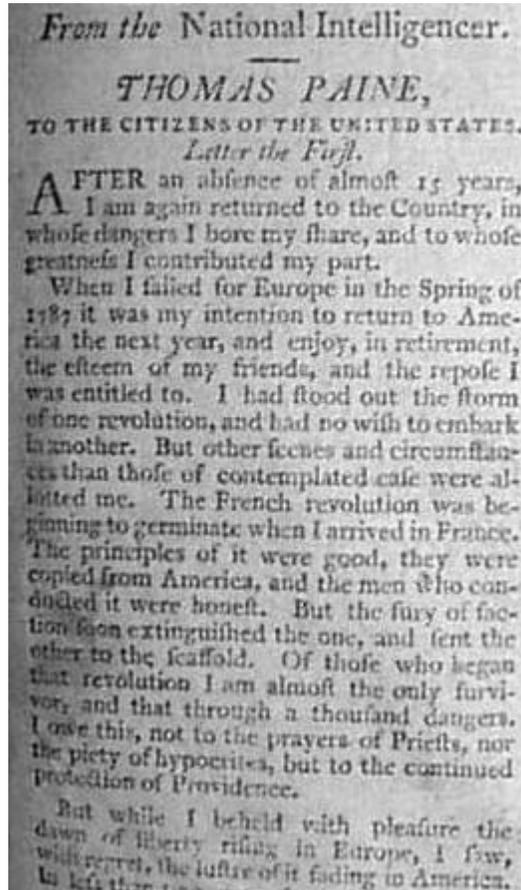
November 23, Tuesday: Joanna, an opéra by Etienne-Nicolas Méhul to words of Marsollier des Vivetières, was performed for the initial time, at the Théâtre Feydeau, Paris. It was not well received and would be performed only eight times.

30. Here’s a poser: might this be the same beast that had been exhibited in Massachusetts in 1795, and/or as had been exhibited in New-York in 1800?

1802

1802

→ November 25, Thursday: The gazettes were carrying the news of [Thomas Paine](#)'s return to the United States of America:



→ November 29, Monday: The Bishoprics of Eichstätt and Würzburg were annexed by Bavaria.

## WINTER 1802/1803

→ Winter: Samuel Robertson taught school in the 1st framed house in the town of Roxbury, Vermont. His 68 scholars were like "sardines in a box." He lived in the log cabin he had built three miles away and walked to and from the school.

DECEMBER

December: [Friend Luke Howard](#) presented a paper to the Askesian Society, "On the Modification<sup>31</sup> of Clouds."



In his lecture, Friend Luke announced that he had been able to generalize three basic cloud types and gave each a Latin name befitting its appearance: cirrus for fiber, cumulus for heap or pile, and stratus for layer or sheet. Other cloud forms, he believed, were mere variations or aggregations of these genera. The rain cloud nimbus (Latin for cloud), for instance, he inferred to be a combination of all three:

Cumulus:  
(Latin for heap) "Convex or conical heaps, increasing upward from a horizontal base – Wool bag clouds."

Stratus:  
(Latin for layer) "A widely extended horizontal sheet, increasing from below."

Cirrus:  
(Latin for curl of hair) "Parallel, flexuous fibres extensible by increase in any or all directions."

To denote "a cloud in the act of condensation into rain, hail or snow," he added a fourth category:

Nimbus:  
(Latin for rain) "A rain cloud – a cloud or systems of clouds from which rain is falling."

According to Friend Luke, "While any of the clouds, except the nimbus, retain their primitive forms, no rain can take place; and it is by observing the changes and transitions of cloud form that weather may be predicted." Clouds could also alter their forms, thus, Howard reasoned, when cumulus clouds bunched together so that they crowded the sky, they became:

Cumulo-stratus:  
"The cirro-stratus blended with the cumulus, and either appearing intermixed with the heaps of the latter, or super-adding a widespread structure to its base."

31. By "modification" meaning, of course, "classification."



Similarly, he defined other intermediate categories of transformation:

Cirro-cumulus:

"Small, well defined, roundish masses increasing from below."

Cirro-stratus:

"Horizontal or slightly inclined masses, attenuated towards a part or the whole of their circumference, bent downward or undulated, separate, or in groups, or consisting of small clouds having these characters."

What Friend Luke needed to disabuse his audience of was the commonsense attitude that had been prevailing for almost a century, a "vesicule" or "aura" theory according to which clouds were made up of tiny hollow spherules of water — bubbles or "vesicules" full of a rarefied atmosphere referred to as "aura." When rain occurred, according to this commonsense viewpoint, what had happened was that these vesicles had popped, with their lighter aura going upward and their water falling in drops. Alexander Tilloch, publisher of a popular science monthly Philosophical Magazine, was in the audience and insisted to Friend Luke that he expand his talk into an article.

## THE SCIENCE OF 1802

-  December 1, Wednesday: The Principality of Regensburg was created. The Prince Archbishop of Mainz would become the Prince Archbishop of Regensburg.
-  December 2, Thursday: The British Health and Morals of Apprentices Act went into effect. This outlawed night work, workdays of longer than 12 hours, and the hiring of orphans of less than 9 years of age.
-  December 3, Friday: [Charles Dexter Cleveland](#) was born in Salem, Massachusetts, a son of the Reverend Charles Cleveland of Boston.
-  December 4, Saturday: Great Britain restored Surinam to the Netherlands.
-  December 6, Monday: [Paul Émile Botta](#) was born in Torino. Since he was born in Italy and since his father Carlo Giuseppe Guglielmo Botta was a historian specializing in that region of the world he would sometimes be considered to be himself Italian — but as an adult, after a period as a naturalist in [California](#) and [Hawaii](#), he would be a diplomat not for Italy but for France.<sup>32</sup>
-  December 11, Saturday: While attending a lecture on worms by the Baron [Georges Jean-Léopold-Nicolas-Frédéric Cuvier](#), Jean-Baptiste de Monet de Lamarck achieved a realization that the pot category of worms would need to be subdivided into at least two separate categories, one for the annelid worms and the other for the parasitic internal worms, and this insight would, by 1820, caused him entirely to abandon his preposterous theology of a progressive ladder of life, in favor of a contingent bush or branching tree of life. —In other words, Stephen Jay Gould points out, Lamarck has been faulted for centuries for adhering to a theory which, when faced with evidence, **he had entirely abandoned.**

## THE SCIENCE OF 1802

PALEONTOLOGY

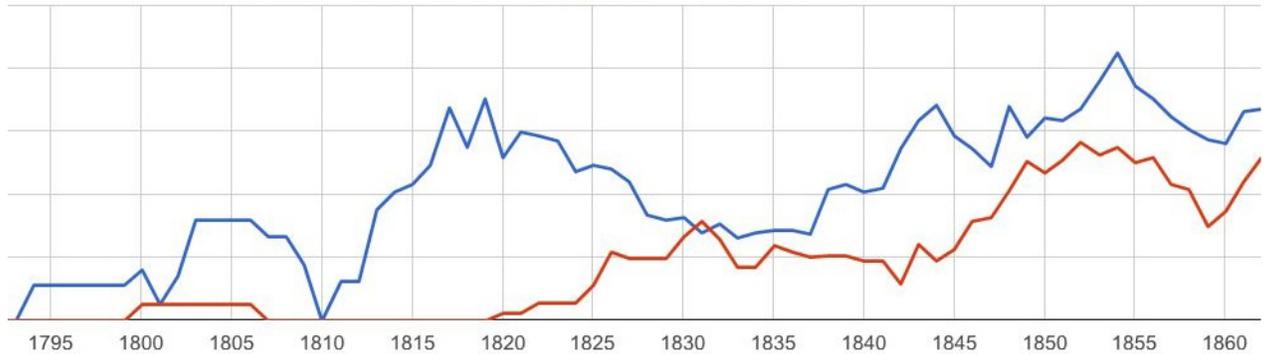
-  December 15, Wednesday: President [Thomas Jefferson](#)'s 2d Annual Message.

December 22, Wednesday: John Quincy Adams’s AN ORATION DELIVERED AT *PLYMOUTH*, DECEMBER 22, 1802, AT THE ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATION OF THE FIRST LANDING OF OUR ANCESTORS, AT THAT PLACE (Boston: Russell and Cutler, 1802, 31 pages),

**ADAMS’S ORATION**

from which [Henry Thoreau](#) maybe would derive the “Westward the Star of empire takes its way” that he would utilize in his 1851 lecture “WALKING”. Here, for instance, is an “ngram” of the relative usage of the 18th-Century expression “Westward the course of empire” originated by [Bishop George Berkeley](#) (blue line), as opposed to the expression “Westward the Star of empire” here being initiated by Adams (red line):

■ Westward the course of empire ■ Westward the star of empire



In a bare-knuckle event on Wimbledon Common in London, [Jem “The Napoleon of the Ring” Belcher](#) (who on August 20th had defended his title as English champion against Joe Berks in 13 rounds at London’s Hanover Spa), defeated Andrew Gamble.

December 23, Thursday: Sara Coleridge was born.

Christmas Holiday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) was with his mother at Bath.

32. Botta would collect mammals, birds, and insects in California, and observe the life of native Americans, during the late 1820s. A valley pocket gopher of the southwestern United States and Mexico would be designated *Thomomys bottae*:



**VALLEY POCKET GOPHER *THOMOMYS BOTTAE***

our descendants is in our hands. Preserve in all their purity, refine if possible from all their alloy, those virtues which we this day commemorate as the ornament of our forefathers—Adhere to them with inflexible resolution, as to the horns of the altar; instill them with unwearied perseverance into the minds of your children; bind your souls and theirs to the national union as the chords of life are centred in the heart, and you shall soar with rapid and steady wing to the summit of human glory. Nearly a century ago, one of those rare minds\* to whom it is given to discern future greatness in its seminal principles, upon contemplating the situation of this continent, pronounced in a vein of poetic inspiration,

“ Westward the Star of empire takes its way.”

Let us all unite in ardent supplications to the founder of nations and the builder of worlds, that what then was prophecy may continue unfolding into history—that the dearest hopes of the human race may not be extinguished in disappointment, and that the last may prove the noblest empire of time.

\* Bishop Berkeley.

*Erratum.*—In the title page, the last word of the notice, respecting the request of the Committee of the town of Plymouth, should be *delivered*, instead of “published.”





December 30, Thursday: Karl Theodor Anton Maria Baron von Dalberg became Prince-Archbishop and Elector of Regensburg.

[Friend Stephen Wanton Gould](#) would later describe a first apprenticeship:

*I stayed the whole time which was from the 15th of the 8th M 1795 to the 30th of the 12 M 1802.*

We don't know the nature of this more-than-seven-year apprenticeship (except that he saw Old Bet the elephant during her exhibition tour) — but we do know how he spent many of his evenings:

*I spent most of the evenings of the three last years of my apprenticeship at my dearest Aunt Martha Gould either in copying good peaces of writing, or reading George Foxe's Journal which I read through & trust my mind was much benefited therby. In this the chief of my evenings were passed & I am now thankful for it, as it is probable I might have spent them much worse had I have given way to a light airy mind & run unto such company. The company of my endeared Aunt I dearly love & have occasion to, for her Motherly care & religious concern over me in my infantile years. When a child I lived with her & have good reason to believe that her concern even travel of Spirit for my prosperity (under the divine Blessing) was one of the main things which preserved me from the facenating things of the world. I now remember how dearly I used to love her Company & the company of good friends who came to visit her, of which there was not a few, as she is a Woman much esteemed by all her acquaintances & particularly set by in society as a weighty & useful Member, in whose service she hath spent much of her time. & tho' a poor woman & nothing to depend upon but her daily labor for support which she hath obtained credibly & honorably in the forepart of her life by Tayloring & now in her latter days keeps a school & Chiefly maintains herself & two sisters. Yet thus poor she hath spent allmost twenty Years of her life in weighty appointment [to] office of an Overseer in Society, in which she was very useful, being careful that her conduct brought no reproach upon her standing.*





December 31, Friday: [Richard Henry Horne](#) was born in Edmonton, a northern suburb of London, as the eldest son of James Horne, a quartermaster in the 61st Regiment of Foot (South Gloucestershire).



Intended for a military career like that of his father, he would be educated at a school in Edmonton, but then in a student rebellion at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich would be found to have, sin of sins, caricatured the headmaster. He was asked to leave, and entered the Sandhurst military college but would receive no commission. Upon graduation he would fail to obtain a position with the East India Company.

By the Treaty of Bassein, the Peshwa of Poona ceded his independence and that of the Maratha Confederacy to the [British East India Company](#).

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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



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.



1802

1802

Commonly, the first output of the algorithm has obvious deficiencies and we need to go back into the modules stored in 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 1802

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 1803**