

EVENTS OF 1802

General Events of 1803

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



THE NEW-ENGLAND [ALMANACK](#) FOR 1803. By R. Southwick. 1803. By Isaac Bickerstaff. [Providence, Rhode Island](#): John Carter

WHEELER'S NORTH-AMERICAN CALENDAR, AND RHODE ISLAND [ALMANACK](#) FOR 1803. [Providence](#), Bennett Wheeler.

RHODE-ISLAND [ALMANAC](#) FOR 1803. By R. Southwick. [Newport](#): Oliver Farnsworth.

[ALMANACK](#) FOR 1803. By R. Thomas. [Newport](#): Oliver Farnsworth.

[Friedrich Schiller](#)'s *DIE BRAUT VON MESSINA*.

James Monroe went as Envoy to France to negotiate the purchase of the Louisiana Territory. Until 1807 he would be President Jefferson's Minister to England and Spain.

The Reverend [John Josias Conybeare](#) became prebendary of York.

EVENTS OF 1804

 The [Channing](#) family of [Newport, Rhode Island](#) relocated to [Boston](#).

 The Reverend [Samuel Hopkins](#) of [Newport, Rhode Island](#) had his best sermons printed up — this kindling was going to be warn-you-twice kindling! Has God water-boarded you yet?

TWENTYONE SERMONS

SERMONS FROM 1767

SERMONS FROM 1789

SERMONS FROM 1798

A SERMON FROM 1800

SOME MORE FROM 1800

SERMONS FROM 1801

ON HIS OWN DEATH

1803

1803

➡ [William Jones](#), the Harvard-educated son of the Concord blacksmith, had by this point removed to old Norridgewock on the Kennebec River in Maine.



➡ The [Reverend Alexander Hume](#)'s "The Day Estivall" was included in Leyden's [SCOTTISH DESCRIPTIVE POETRY](#).

➡ [Walter Savage Landor](#)'s younger brother Robert Landor helped with corrections and additions to *GEBIR*, A POEM IN SEVEN BOOKS, and a 2d edition appeared (London: Rivingtons). About the same time he republished the entire poem in Latin (anyway, large portions of it had been composed originally in Latin and then recomposed in English) as *GEBIRIUS; POEMA. SCRIPSIT SAVAGIUS LANDOR* (Oxford: Slatter and Munday). During this period the poet was traveling through England in constant debt, spending much of the year at Bath. At Bath he met Sophia Jane Swift and courted her ardently, despite the unpleasant detail that she was already engaged to her cousin Godwin Swift (whom she would indeed marry).

➡ Mary Hamilton Halkett died. [John Wedderburn Halkett](#), Governor-in-Chief of the Bahamas, was appointed Captain-General of Tobago. Documents from the period would be published at New Providence in the Bahamas as *TEN HOLOGRAPH LETTERS AND TWO ENCLOSURES FROM JOHN HALKETT, GOVERNOR OF THE BAHAMAS, TO ADMIRAL, SIR J.T. DUCKWORTH, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT JAMAICA*.

➡ [Charles Turner, Jr.](#) served as a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

➡ [William Godwin](#) remarried, with Mary Jane Clairmount.

WILLIAM GODWIN'S LIFE

1803

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→ [The Reverend Thaddeus Mason Harris](#)'s DISCOURSES IN FAVOR OF FREEMASONRY (Boston). After a severe illness he would undertake a horseback visit to the newly formed state of [Ohio](#). His record of this tour, JOURNAL OF A TOUR INTO THE TERRITORY NORTHWEST OF THE ALLEGHANY MOUNTAINS, would be published in 1805.

→ [John Farrar](#) graduated from [Harvard College](#). He would go on to study theology at Phillips Academy, Andover.

NEW "HARVARD MEN"

→ At the age of 14, [William Elliott](#) matriculated at Beaufort College.



→ Hon. [Wendell Davis](#) became clerk of the Massachusetts senate.

→ At this point the British Parliament increased the stipend of [George, Prince of Wales](#) by a further £60,000. Their attitude, obviously, was that if they needed to choose between encouraging the disgraceful antics of a monarch who was a national embarrassment, versus dealing with an ept monarch who was throwing his weight around politically, for sure they were going to choose to encourage the conduct that was merely a national embarrassment! The Prince of Wales's debts dating to 1795 and before would finally be cleared, by 1806 — although the debts he had incurred since 1795 would remain unresolved.

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➡ Publication of two volumes that would end up in the library of [Henry Thoreau](#) (bearing the autograph of [John Thoreau](#)), THE LIFE AND POSTHUMOUS WRITINGS OF [WILLIAM COWPER](#), ESQ. WITH AN INTRODUCTORY LETTER TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE EARL COWPER. BY [WILLIAM HAYLEY](#), ESQ. (Boston: W. Pelham, Manning & Loring, and E. Lincoln).



WILLIAM COWPER, I
WILLIAM COWPER, II

➡ [Marcus Porcius Cato](#)'s M. PORTIUS CATO CONCERNING AGRICULTURE. TRANS. THOMAS OWEN (London: J. White). [Henry Thoreau](#) would be able to consult this edition in the library of [Bronson Alcott](#).

[WALDEN](#): Old Cato, whose "De Re Rusticâ" is my "Cultivator," says, and the only translation I have seen makes sheer nonsense of the passage, "When you think of getting a farm, turn it thus in your mind, not to buy greedily; nor spare your pains to look at it, and do not think it enough to go round it once. The oftener you go there the more it will please you, if it is good." I think I shall not buy greedily, but go round and round it as long as I live, and be buried in it first, that it may please me the more at last.

PEOPLE OF WALDEN

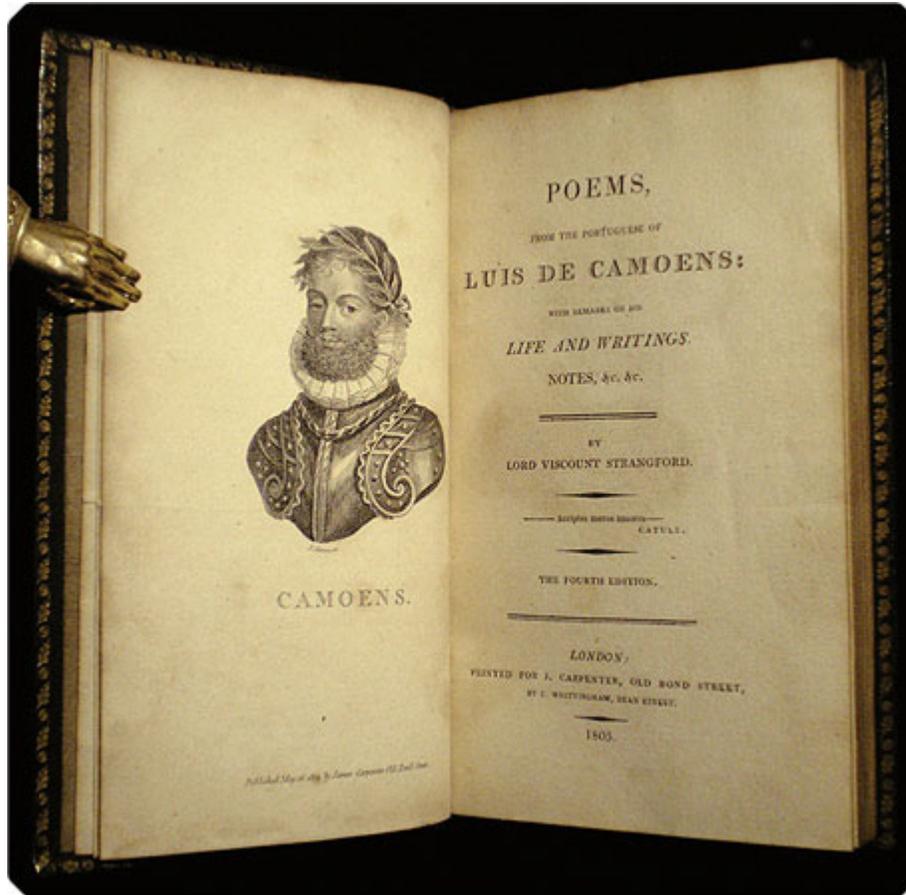
CATO

➡ [Thomas Campbell](#) got married with Matilda Sinclair, a 2d cousin, and the newlyweds settled in London, where they were accepted into Whig society (especially at Holland House).

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➡ Percy Clinton Sydney Smythe, 6th Viscount Strangford's POEMS, FROM THE PORTUGUESE OF [LUIS DE CAMOENS](#): WITH REMARKS ON HIS LIFE AND WRITINGS. NOTES, &c. &c. (London: Printed for J. Carpenter, Old Bond Street, by C. Whittingham, Dean Street).



CAMOEN'S POEMS

➡ The [Reverend George Burder](#) became a minister at Fetter Lane in London.

➡ [William Cullen Bryant](#) began to write verse at the age of 9.

1803

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[Jean-Baptiste Say](#)'s *TRAITÉ D'ÉCONOMIE POLITIQUE, OU SIMPLE EXPOSITION DE LA MANIÈRE DONT SE FORMENT, SE DISTRIBUENT, ET SE COMPOSENT LES RICHESSES* (English translation: A TREATISE ON POLITICAL ECONOMY, OR THE PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION AND CONSUMPTION OF WEALTH). He has become well known for "Say's Law of Markets," which in direct translation from the French of *TRAITÉ* would be "Inherent in supply is the wherewithal for its own consumption" but is usually rendered more trenchantly as "Aggregate supply creates its own aggregate demand," "Supply creates its own demand," "Supply constitutes its own demand," or "If you build it they will come."¹

**JEAN-BAPTISTE SAY**

1. Cf. *ECCLESIASTES* 5:11 — "As goods increase, so do those who consume them. And what benefit are they to the owner except to feast his eyes on them?"

WALDEN: If I wished a boy to know something about the arts and sciences, for instance, I would not pursue the common course, which is merely to send him into the neighborhood of some professor, where any thing is professed and practised but the art of life; -to survey the world through a telescope or a microscope, and never with his natural eye; to study chemistry, and not learn how his bread is made, or mechanics, and not learn how it is earned; to discover new satellites to Neptune, and not detect the motes in his eyes, or to what vagabond he is a satellite himself; or to be devoured by the monsters that swarm all around him, while contemplating the monsters in a drop of vinegar. Which would have advanced the most at the end of a month, -the boy who had made his own jack-knife from the ore which he had dug and smelted, reading as much as would be necessary for this, -or the boy who had attended the lectures on metallurgy at the Institute in the mean while, and had received a Rodgers' penknife from his father? Which would be most likely to cut his fingers? -To my astonishment I was informed on leaving college that I had studied navigation! -why, if I had taken one turn down the harbor I should have known more about it. Even the **poor** student studies and is taught only **political** economy, while that economy of living which is synonymous with philosophy is not even sincerely professed in our colleges. The consequence is, that while he is reading Adam Smith, Ricardo, and Say, he runs his father in debt irretrievably.

PEOPLE OF WALDEN

ADAM SMITH

DAVID RICARDO

JEAN-BAPTISTE SAY



Asher Benjamin designed the Hubbard House of Windsor, Vermont (since demolished). He relocated from Windsor, Vermont to Boston and there came under the influence of Charles Bulfinch.



He would create there the country's 1st architecture school, and is credited with teaching Robert Henry Eddy, Elias Carter, Solomon Willard, Samuel Shepherd, and Ithiel Town.

1803

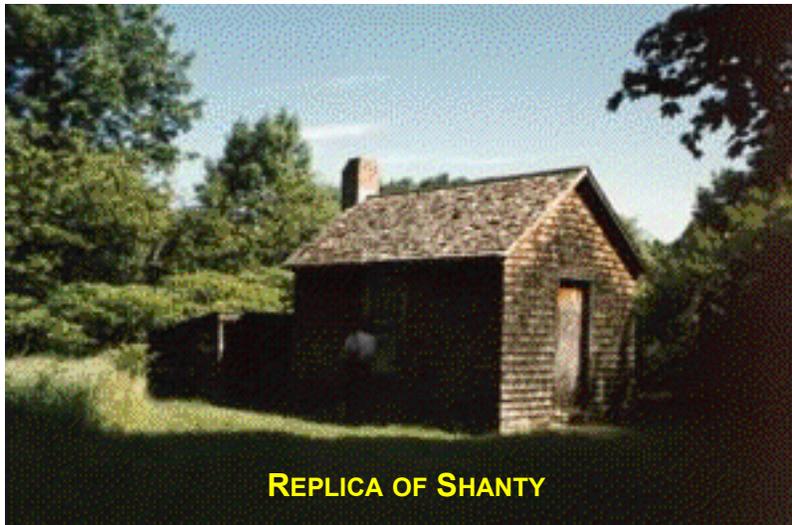
1803

→ [Dr. Erik Acharius](#)'s *METHODUS QUA OMNES DETECTOS LICHENES SECUNDUM ORGANA CARPOMORPHA AD GENERA, SPECIES ET VARIETATES REDIGERE ATQUE OBSERVATIONIBUS ILUSTRATAE* (A METHOD BY WHICH EVERYONE CAN IDENTIFY LICHENS), which would in 1852 be studied by [Henry Thoreau](#).



→ [John Abercrombie](#) was graduated at the University of Edinburgh as a medical doctor, offering as his thesis "*De fatuitate alpina*" (Edinburgi, Adamus Neill et socii); after six months in London the newly minted physician would begin a practice in Edinburgh.

→ A "villa book" was published, Richard Elsam's AN ESSAY ON RURAL ARCHITECTURE (London: E. Lawrence). 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

→ Samuel Phillips Prescott Fay was admitted to the bar. He would settle at Cambridge Port.

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➡ The American garrison of [Fort Niagara](#) did not remain isolated for long. In the early 19th Century the lands on the [New York](#) side of the [Niagara River](#) were surveyed and rapidly began to fill with settlers. By the end of the 1st decade of the century thriving villages would be being established along the frontier at Youngstown, Lewiston, Manchester, Schlosser (both Manchester and Schlosser now being within the city of Niagara Falls), Black Rock (now within Buffalo), and Buffalo, which the garrison of [Fort Niagara](#) was of course expected to protect. Work details out of the fort hacked out a military road from the top of the escarpment of the [Niagara River](#) at Lewiston to Black Rock (this road still exists as New York Route 265).

➡ Development of the steel-nib [pen](#), which would only become common around the middle of the 19th Century (the quill would still be used by some even at the end of the century).

➡ [Cotton](#) passed [tobacco](#) for the first time as the leading US export crop.

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

➡ The establishment formed on the Isle of Sable for the relief of shipwrecked mariners and £400 per annum was granted by the Nova Scotia Assembly for its support. The University of King's College, at Windsor, opened.

[CANADA](#)

➡ Friend [Elias Hicks](#) went out on the fifth of his very extensive visits to [Quaker](#) monthly meetings. On this mission, he went with Daniel Titus from the Jericho meetinghouse on Long Island (still extant, pictured below) to visit about 75 monthly meetings in New York State and in [Canada](#). Total mileage they would put on their horses during this season: 1,575 miles.



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➡ A turnpike monopoly was granted by the state of [New Hampshire](#) to a group of Portland subscribers who wanted to expand their access to the hinterlands of northern New Hampshire and Vermont by grading an all-seasons road through The Notch in the White Mountains. Soon the Crawford brothers, Thomas Jefferson Crawford and Ethan Allan Crawford, would be erecting three inns to cater to wagon drivers and lumberjacks along that route. Every once in awhile, the brothers noted, somebody with money in his pocket would show up, traveling through Crawford Notch to have himself a peak experience on Mount Washington – which at the time was reputed to be the tallest mountain on the North American continent.

Gideon Putnam moved to Saratoga Springs, New York and leased some timberland for clear-cutting. With his profits he would establish a sawmill, and with the profits from the sawmill he would establish a tavern near some newly discovered mineral springs known as the “Congress Springs.”

➡ [Edward Hicks](#) was received into the [Religious Society of Friends](#) and married his childhood playmate Sarah Worstall. They would have a total of four children. While painting signs, furniture, coaches, lettering, and floor cloths, he would prepare himself for Quaker ministry.

➡ After having purchased an estate in Pennsylvania, [John James Audubon](#)’s father sent him to the United States to both remove him from the bloody conflict in France, and look after this new possession.

Once upon this new estate, Audubon met Lucy Bakewell, a neighbor — and they became engaged.

➡ To escape persecution and in protest against the rationalism of German Lutherans, “Father” Johann Georg Rapp, an ascetic linen weaver and lay preacher who had founded a sect of Pietists living in communes, with his son, emigrated to the USA.

➡ [Erasmus Darwin](#)’s THE TEMPLE OF NATURE; OR, THE ORIGIN OF SOCIETY.²



’Ere Time began, from flaming chaos hurled
 Rose the bright spheres, which from the circling world;
 Earths from each sun with quick explosions burst,
 And second planets issued from the first.
 Then whilst the sea at their coeval birth
 Surge over surge involved the shoreless earth;
 Nursed by warm sun-beams in primeval caves
 Organic life began beneath the waves.....
 Hence without parent by spontaneous birth
 Rise the first specks of animated earth;
 From nature’s womb the plant or insect swims,
 And buds or breathes with microscopic limbs.

2. The frontispiece from Erasmus Darwin’s THE TEMPLE OF NATURE (depicted on a following screen) was drawn by Henry Fuseli to indicate the goddess of poetry pulling aside the veil of the Artemis of Ephesus, goddess of wild nature whose statues were being presumed incorrectly at that time to have been many-breasted. According to Frazer’s THE GOLDEN BOUGH—one of those magisterial works out of the dark ages of scholarship upon which we rely far too much—“I am the Mother without spouse, the Original Mother; all are my children, and therefore none has ever dared to approach me.”

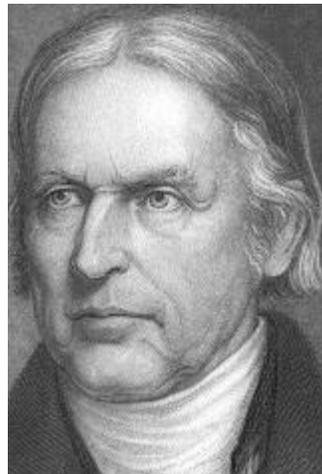
Organic life beneath the shoreless waves
Was born and nurs'd in ocean's pearly caves
First forms minute unseen by spheric glass
Move on the mud, or pierce the watery mass;
These, as successive generations bloom,
New powers acquire and larger limbs assume;
whence countless groups of vegetation spring
And breathing realms of fin and feet and wing.



The Winchester Convention. At this point began the strange trajectory of the Reverend Abner Kneeland, an evangelist who for a generation would be a persistent, if inconsistent, advocate of Universalism (ultimately he would venture beyond Christianity and offer himself to history as the last person to be convicted of blasphemy in America).



For the first time he met the Reverend Hosea Ballou, whose theology he would shortly adopt.



This discipleship would be solidified by a personal friendship with Ballou that would endure, with many vicissitudes, for three decades. Soon he would be an itinerant Universalist preacher in New Hampshire.



[Abigail McIntire Patch](#) gave birth to a son, [Isaac Patch](#). Although not one of her previous children had been baptized, Isaac was baptized at the 2d Congregational Church in Marblehead, Massachusetts, a church of which neither the mother nor the father [Mayo Greenleaf Patch](#) was a member.

HDT

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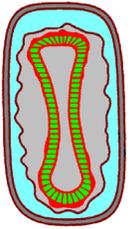


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➡ The king of Spain organized a technique for transfer of Dr. Edward Jenner's anti-[small pox](#) vaccine material across the Atlantic Ocean, for the benefit of his subjects in the Caribbean. The manner in which this transfer was effected was inventive: a consignment of unvaccinated orphans was sent out, and each week the crew vaccinated two more of these orphans with fresh pus from the sores of orphans who had been previously vaccinated, until the vessel reached its destination.



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➡ The United States naval officer Stephen Decatur offered this advice to another naval officer before a pistol [duel](#): "Aim lower if you wish to live."

➡ The word amateur entered the English language. At first it would refer solely to literary dilettantes. Then, during the 1860s, the meaning of the word would drift and it would come to refer to rules designed to keep working-class athletes from competing with middle-class athletes. The elitism in the definition becomes obvious when reading strict definitions, such as this one taken from the constitution of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association: "An amateur is any person who has never competed in any open competition, or for a stake, or for public money, or for admission money, or under a false name, or with a professional, for a prize or where gate money is charged; and who has never at any period of his life taught or assisted in the pursuit of athletic exercises as a means of livelihood."

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



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➡ In Philadelphia, America's first handbook of [botany](#), [Professor Benjamin Smith Barton](#)'s ELEMENTS OF BOTANY, OR OUTLINES OF THE NATURAL HISTORY OF VEGETABLES, illustrated profusely by his friend [William Bartram](#). It was perhaps not in this specific year, but it was at about this point, in his mid-60s, that Bartram was sitting for his portrait by Charles Willson Peale.



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

➡ The town of [Ipswich](#) voted, for sufferers by fire at Portsmouth, the sum of \$100 in relief (again in 1814 they would vote to send relief for the same town, in the amount of \$250).

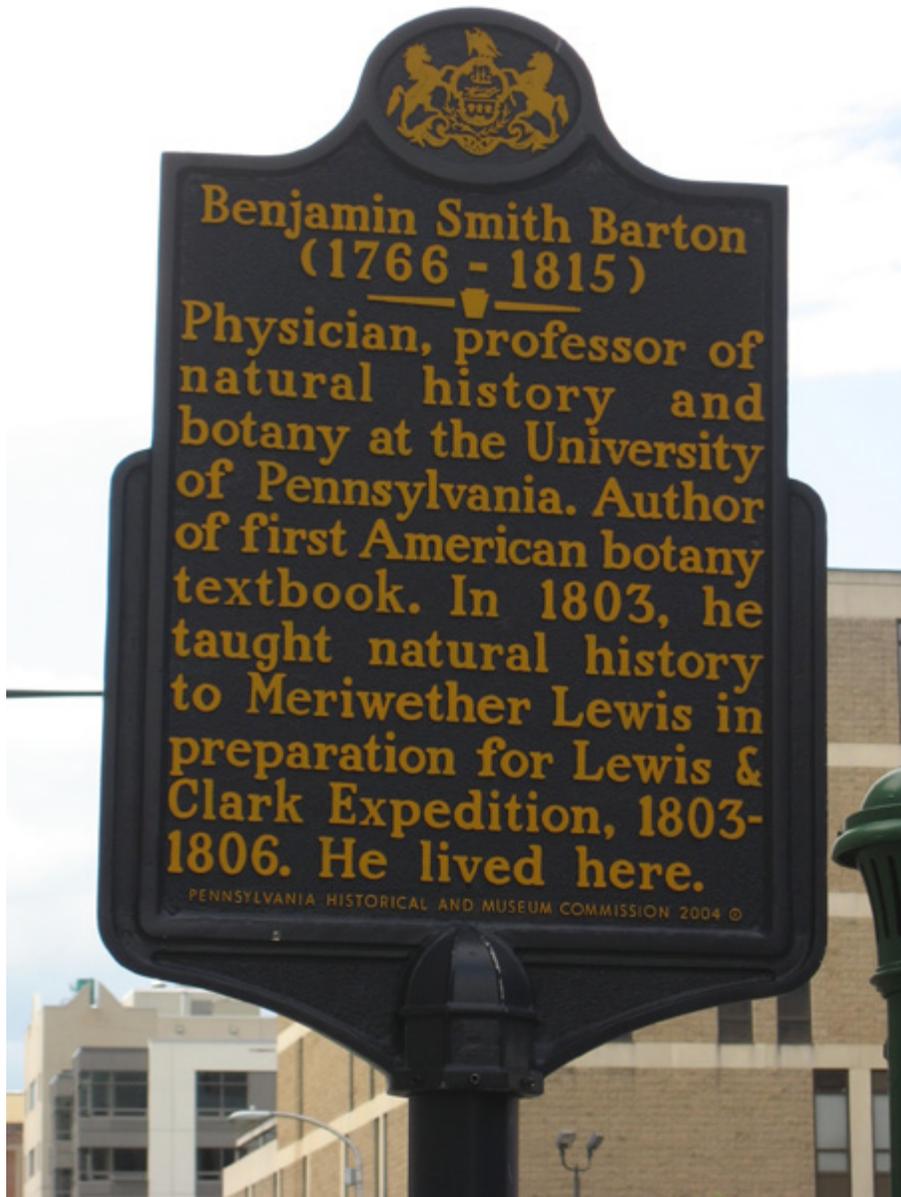
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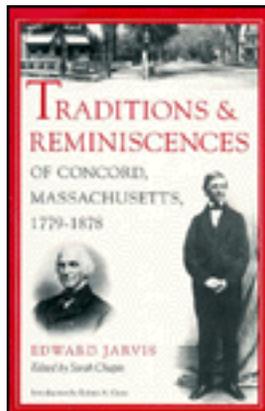
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[Edward Jarvis](#) was born to Deacon Francis Jarvis the [Concord](#) baker and Millicent (Milicent?) Hosmer Jarvis. It would soon be noted that this baby had a speech impediment. According to Dr. Jarvis's TRADITIONS AND REMINISCENCES OF CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS 1779-1878 (as edited by Sarah Chapin and published in 1993 by the U of Massachusetts P):

[My father, Deacon Francis Jarvis kept up the bake house which was in the building that was the Wright tavern in the Revolutionary War, opposite the Middlesex House, adjoining the tavern] until 1824 and lived in the house until 1832.... My mother was Millicent Hosmer, daughter of James H[osmer], granddaughter of Stephen and great-granddaughter of Stephen, who were the descendants of James [James Hosmer], one of the first settlers in [Concord](#) in 1635. James Hosmer settled on the farm which Abel Hosmer now (1877) owns and cultivates near the Assabet River and [which is] opposite the site of the state prison. This farm has been in the family from 1835 and has always descended from father to son.... I was born in 1803 and I lived at home until I was 16 years old, and went to the town school until 1819, when I went away. After leaving college in 1826, I kept the town school for one year, and then for one year I studied medicine in Concord with [Dr. Josiah Bartlett](#). While finishing my professional preparation in Boston, I spent some time in Concord and was in frequent communication with its people. From September 1832 to March 1837 I practiced my profession in Concord. In nearly the whole of this period I was on the school committee and its secretary. I was superintendent of the Sunday school of [Dr. Ezra Ripley](#)'s church, member of the [Social] club, [and] curator of the Lyceum. After returning from Kentucky in 1842, I spent seven months in Concord, and since coming to Dorchester in March 1849, I have been much in [Concord](#)....



 For four years, Silas Warren, 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	THOMAS WHITING	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	EDWARD JARVIS	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	

 This was the state of [Concord](#)'s finances:

In consequence of having to maintain *eight* bridges, and the liberal appropriations for schools and other objects, the taxes in [Concord](#) are supposed to be higher, in proportion to its wealth, than in many towns, amounting to about \$3 on every inhabitant. In 1803, the roads and bridges, independent of a highway tax of \$1000, cost \$1,244; in 1805, \$967; in 1807, \$1,290; and on an average, for the last 40 years, about one eighth of all the town expenses. The following table will



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exhibit the appropriations for several periods since.

Year.	State Tax.	County Tax.	Minister.	Incidental.	Total.
1785	£711. 6s. 4d.	£25. 3s. 3d.	£100. 10s. 9d.	£748. 8s. 1d.	£1,585. 8s. 5d.
1790	£128. 9s. 4d.	£32. 16s. 6d.	£113. 19s. 6d.	£596. 2s. 11d.	£871. 18s. 3d.
1795	\$613.33	\$233.16	\$646.66	\$2,327.15	\$3,820.31
1800	\$611.33	\$161.56	\$567.26	\$2,763.52	\$4,103.78
1810	\$662.14	\$398.92	\$633.05	\$3,010.47	\$4,704.58
1820	\$568.94	\$331.13	\$794.17	\$4,243.92	\$5,938.16
1830	\$222.00	\$417.17	\$709.00	\$4,072.01	\$4,781.01

The amount of debts due from the town, in 1825, was \$3,284.04,



1803

1803

and in 1831, \$5,288.65.³

Representatives of Lincoln⁴

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

Town Clerks of Carlisle

Zebulon Spaulding	1780-1784
Asa Parlin	1785-1802; 1806-1808
John Jacobs	1803, 1809-1812, 1826
Jonathan Heald	1804-1805
Jonathan Heald, Jr.	1813-1814, 1818-1820
John Heald	1815-1817, 1821-1825, 1827-1829
Cyrus Heald	1829—

 Rufus Hosmer was admitted to the bar in Essex. He would soon remove to Stow, Massachusetts, where he would establish a legal practice.

 Joseph Chandler was Concord's deputy and representative to the General Court.

 Francis Abbott was born in England.

HERMITS

3. 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.)
4. Ibid

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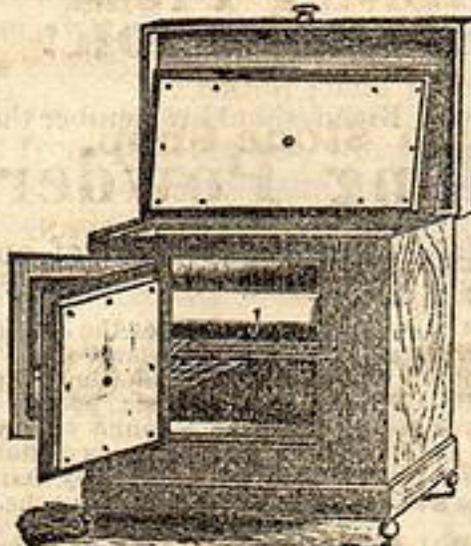
The 1st icebox, by [Thomas Moore](#), as described in AN ESSAY ON THE MOST ELIGIBLE CONSTRUCTION OF ICE-HOUSES; ALSO, A DESCRIPTION OF THE NEWLY INVENTED MACHINE CALLED THE REFRIGERATOR.

This Thomas Moore was a [Maryland](#) farmer and his “refrigerator” apparatus consisted of a tin tub inside a cedar tub, with the space in between the boards packed with charcoal or ashes, and additionally insulated with rabbit skins. Winter ice from his pond was kept in a tin box at the top of the inner box. Moore’s goal was to be able to bring butter from his farm to the town market fresh, firm, and chilled. This device would be in general use until 1938 (we were so poor that my mom had to use one during my childhood in Lincolnville, Indiana in 1948, and I remember that there had to be the most strict rules about opening the icebox because every time you opened it, it lost some of its coolness — and that one chunk of ice needed to last out the whole week before the iceman came again with his enormous tongs and his dripping canvas-backed shirt).

COOLNESS

Here is the icebox as of 1853 — its presentation somewhat improved in two human generations but its technology substantially unaltered:

LYMAN DRURY,
 Manufacturer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Premium Refrigerators,
65 Front Street.



This REFRIGERATOR received the first Premium, of a Silver Medal, at the late Fair of the Worcester County Mechanics Association, and having now been in use three years, its merits as being superior to every other pattern in use are fully settled.

He is prepared to furnish them, put up in a thorough and substantial manner, with any style of finish and material desired, and warranted perfect and satisfactory.



At the plant in Soho, Birmingham, England the foundry interior was entirely illuminated by gas. Other places nearby, such as the Phillips and Lee [cotton](#) mill, began to use gas lighting. Soon afterwards Boulton & Watt began to sell lighting and heating equipment and [William Murdock](#) became a partner in the business. It would not be long before all large factories used such gas lighting.

JAMES WATT

MATTHEW BOULTON

➡ Construction began on Scotland's Caledonian [Canal](#).

➡ The [canal](#) engineer William Gooding was born in Bristol, New York.

➡ The Susquehanna [Canal](#) was completed.

➡ Gouverneur Morris wrote to New York State Surveyor-General Simeon DeWitt, suggesting the possibility of an artificial river across the state.

[ERIE CANAL](#)

➡ At the age of 24, trained in the law, [Myron Holley](#) moved to Canandaigua, New York. His legal career would end with his first case, in which he found it repulsive to provide a defense for a man whom, he was persuaded, had been guilty of murder. Rather than engage in the practice of the law, he purchased the stock of a merchant of Canandaigua and became the region's bookseller.

➡ Rembrandt Peale took issue with [Thomas Jefferson](#) –who believed for purely theological reasons⁵ that biological extinction was an impossibility– in regard to the undisputed existence of gigantic fossilized bones:

We are forced to submit to concurring facts as the voice of God – the bones exist – the animals do not.



June 15, Sunday, 1851: Darwin still ... It is said that hydrophobia was first known in S. America in 1803 ...



➡ [André Michaux](#)'s *FLORA BOREALI-AMERICANA*, in Latin, was the first synthesis of information on North American plants. Benjamin Smith Barton wrote the first [botanical](#) textbook in the United States and launched a "Flora of North America" project. He would support Pursh and Nuttall for field excursions west to the Great Lakes, and beyond.

➡ Dr. B.S. Barton's *ELEMENTS OF BOTANY*, the first elementary textbook of [botany](#), was published in Philadelphia. (Early in the 19th century, Philadelphia was recognized as the chief American locale for scientific advances. Dr. Barton presided there over a wide and active circle of researchers, some of whose members, such as Dr. Schoepf and Dr. Muhlenberg, were busy writing their own *materia medica* of this country.)

➡ Jean-Baptiste de Monet de Lamarck's *RECHERCHES SUR L'ORGANISATION DES CORPS VIVANTS*.

THE SCIENCE OF 1803

[PALEONTOLOGY](#)

5. God wouldn't create something merely to destroy it; the godhead wasn't sardonic.

1803

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An experiment in magnetism and electricity was performed upon the corpse of George Foster, who had murdered his wife and child by drowning them in the Paddington Canal. This experiment was performed by Professor Giovanni Aldini. The purpose of Professor Aldini's experiment was to determine whether by galvanic stimulation the "vital powers" of a person recently deceased might be restored. When conductors were applied to the fresh corpse's ear and rectum, muscular contractions were to be noted, movements giving "almost an appearance of reanimation." These galvanic experiments continued for seven hours.



CAPITAL PUNISHMENT
THE MARKET FOR HUMAN BODY PARTS

WOMEN HANGED IN ENGLAND DURING 1803

Date	Name	Age	Place of execution	Crime
15/04	Mary Lappidge		Warwick	Uttering forgery
01/08	Martha Chapple		York Castle	Murder
11/08	Sarah Jones	27	Shrewsbury	Murder



Henry and Sealy Fourdrinier improved on Robert's paper making machine. The continuous belt of wire mesh that layers the pulp is today called a Fourdrinier Screen.



While [Henry C. Wright](#) was still 5 years of age, almost 6, his mother Miriam Clarke Wright, seated with the family around the supper table, suddenly and unexpectedly, while protesting mildly that everything would be all right, died of apoplexy. His father Seth would marry again and his new stepmother would bear the name Polly Wright.

The death of my mother was an event that deeply affected the happiness of the family, and the first to give me an idea of death as applying to human beings. I was five years old. It was evening. My father had just come home from his labor abroad. We were all seated around the supper table. The scene is fresh in my mind. One of my sisters anxiously cried out, "Mother, what is the matter?" She answered, sweetly and calmly, "Don't be alarmed about me; all is well." This called the attention of my father and all to her. She was carried to her bed, and never spoke again. In a few hours she was dead. She died of apoplexy. I stood by her bedside, frightened to see her so pale, silent and motionless.... My mother was buried at the foot of a high hill, or cliff, amidst some beech and pine trees, in a solitary spot, which, in after life, was often visited by me.

After some months, my father married again, and brought another woman into the house, whom I was told to call mother; but it was long before I could call her so.

The child Henry would grow up to exemplify a form of Christian aggression released by the idea of reform.⁶



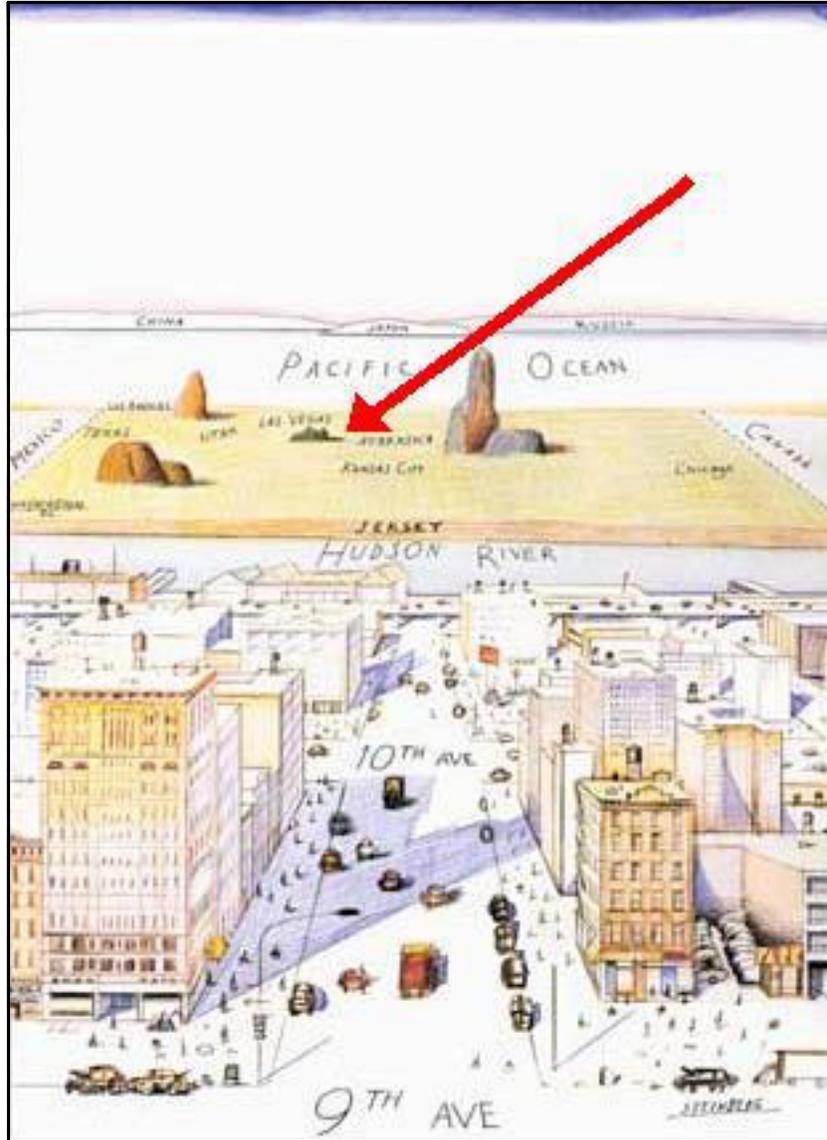
An American factory was established at Guangzhou (Canton) in [China](#).

6. Are such things connected to each other? –Is the head bone connected to the neck bone?

1803

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➡ Russia began collecting furs along the coast of **California**, by leasing ships out of Boston and manning these ships with Aleut islanders. This arrangement between Russia, the Aleuts, and Boston would continue until 1821, at which point the Russians would be able to discontinue their involvement with these Boston shipowners.



➡ The USS *Constitution* would be serving from this year into 1806, during what you might refer to as our “Tripolitan War,” as the flagship of the US Mediterranean squadron. The frigate USS *Constellation*, a sister ship, also participated in the campaigns against the Barbary states and against Caribbean pirates.

BARBARY PIRATES
PIRACY

➡ In East Brookfield, Charles Thurber, who would grow up to invent something more or less resembling a typewriter, was born.

1803



"If you wish to make an apple pie from scratch,
you must first invent the universe."

– [Carl Sagan](#)

1803

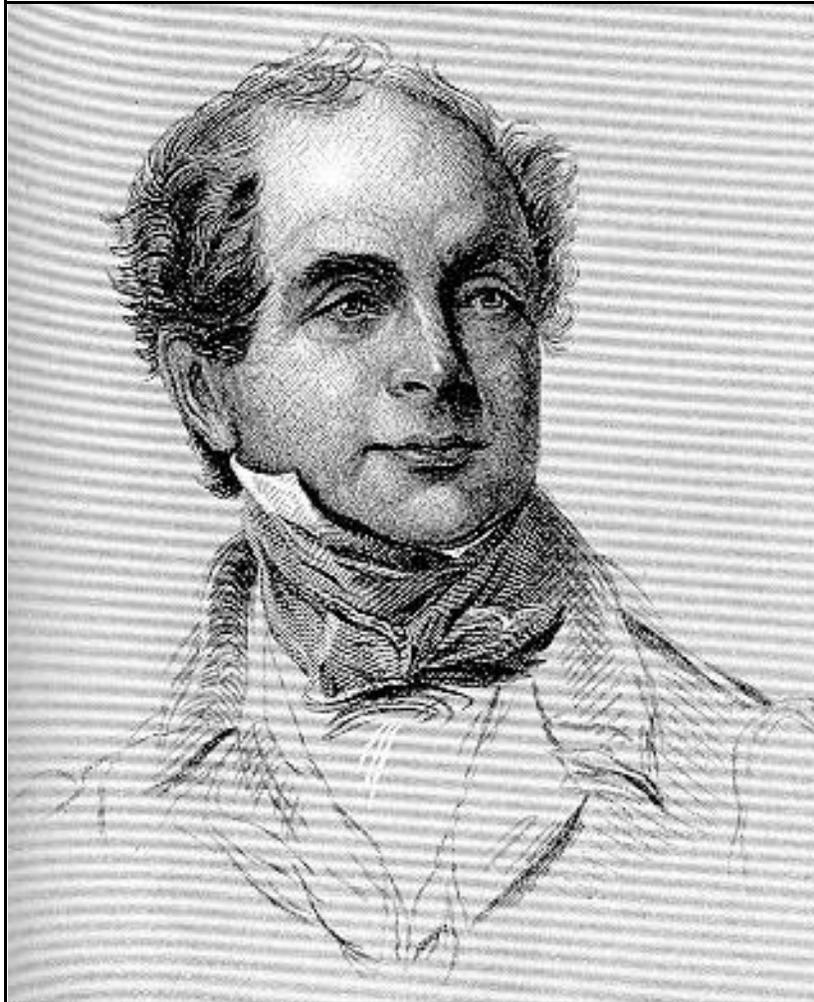


1803

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The Irish bard [Thomas Moore](#), visiting a swampy region near Norfolk, Virginia around Lake Drummond near the North Carolina line, began the romance of the Great Dismal Swamp with his “A Ballad: The Lake of the Dismal Swamp,” which would be 1st published in 1806.



In the ballad, swampiness becomes progressively an image of loss and longing and melancholy, an image of death, and an image of deception and madness. Also, in this year, William Wirt in his *LETTERS OF A BRITISH SPY* described the effort Colonel William E. Byrd II had made in earlier times, to survey a dividing line through this region. In all probability, when a youthful [Robert Frost](#) went down from Massachusetts into the Great Dismal in the 1890s to commit suicide after an unrequited love affair, what he was seeking to do was to

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retrace the steps of the young lover in the ballad by Moore.



Entering the swamp by moonlight, Frost would have had enough of exposure and danger by midnight, and would be attracted to the lights of a [canal](#) boat which would convey him back out of the swamp and into literary immortality.

They made her a grave, too cold and damp
For a soul so warm and true;
And she's gone to the Lake of the Dismal Swamp,
Where, all night long, by a fire-fly lamp,
She paddles her white canoe.

And her fire-fly lamp I soon shall see,
And her paddle I soon shall hear;
Long and loving our life shall be,
And I'll hide the maid in a cypress tree,
When the footstep of death is near.

Away to the Dismal Swamp he speeds—
His path was rugged and sore,
Through tangled juniper, beds of reeds,
Through many a fen where the serpent feeds,
And man never trod before.

And when on the earth he sunk to sleep,
If slumber his eyelids knew,
He lay where the deadly vine doth weep
Its venomous tear and nightly steep
The flesh with blistering dew!

And near him the she-wolf stirr'd the brake,
And the copper-snake breath'd in his ear,
Till he starting cried, from his dream awake,
"Oh! when shall I see the dusky Lake,
And the white canoe of my dear?"

He saw the Lake, and a meteor bright
Quick over its surface play'd—
"Welcome," he said, "my dear one's light!"
And the dim shore echoed for many a night
The name of the death-cold maid.

Till he hollow'd a boat of the birchen bark,
Which carried him off from shore;
Far, far he follow'd the meteor spark,
The wind was high and the clouds were dark,
And the boat return'd no more.

But oft, from the Indian hunter's camp,
This lover and maid so true
Are seen at the hour of midnight damp
To cross the Lake by a fire-fly lamp,



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And paddle their white canoe!

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

 In [Ohio](#), where persons of color were not to be enslaved but also were not to be allowed to vote, hold public office, or testify against a white person in court, it was decided that — oh yes, also, black men were to be denied any and all opportunity to serve with the state's militia units.⁷

Thomas P. Cope of Philadelphia noted in his diary that “Not a day passes but free blacks are stolen by force or decoyed by the most wicked artifices from the Northern and Middle States and sold for slaves in the Southern” (Elizabeth Cope Harrison, ed., *PHILADELPHIA MERCHANT: THE DIARY OF THOMAS P. COPE, 1800-1851*. South Bend, Indiana: Gateway Editions, 1978, page 137).

REVERSE UNDERGROUND RR

 An addition was made to [Kingston, Rhode Island](#)'s stone jail.

In this year or in the following one, the mulatto [Robert Voorhis](#) went to work in the packet trade, on ships sailing up and down Long Island Sound between [Providence](#) and [New-York](#).

HERMITS

 [Enoch Pratt](#) graduated from the [College of Rhode Island](#). He would study theology with Dr. Kirkland in Boston.

Friends on [Nantucket Island](#) began sending off their children for a guarded education in their faith, at the [Quaker](#) school of Friend Elisha Thornton in [Providence, Rhode Island](#). —Except for the ten-or-eleven-year-old who would become Friend [Lucretia Mott](#), for her family in the following year would be relocating from [Nantucket Island](#) to Boston:

In 1804 my father's family removed to Boston, and in the public and private schools of that city I mingled with all classes without distinction. My parents were of the Religious Society of Friends, and endeavored to preserve in their children the peculiarities of that sect, as well as to instill its more important principles. My father had a desire to make his daughters useful.

7. This exclusion of free blacks from the Ohio militia in 1803 is actually a pretty late example of legislative action constructing a society privileging the white color of skin. Even before free blacks were specifically excluded from militia duty, Colonial militia statutes often treated blacks (both free and slave) quite differently. The 1639/1640 Virginia militia statute was the first to specifically exclude blacks from the requirement that all men be armed by themselves or their master, and the 1723 Virginia militia statute prohibited gun ownership by free blacks unless they were householders or militia members. The 1738 statute required free black militia members to serve in the militia, but unarmed. There are many other examples from the 18th Century of racial divides appearing in both racially discriminatory militia laws and disfranchisement of free blacks (which often happen in the same year — such as Virginia's 1723 statute prohibiting non-whites from voting).

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According to JOURNAL OF THE LIFE OF JOSEPH HOAG, CONTAINING HIS REMARKABLE VISION,⁸ Friend Joseph Hoag (1762-1846) of Charlotte, Vermont during this year experienced a prevision of a US Civil War that would be fought over the issue of human [slavery](#).

In this timeframe [North Carolina](#) was acquiring an undeserved rep as the “Rip Van Winkle” state — it was making so little progress (the appearance was from other states) that it seemed to be asleep.

Near Little Meadow Creek where 12-year-old Conrad Reed had in 1799 discovered his 17-pound doorstep of gold ore, on his father’s farm in Cabarrus County, [North Carolina](#), the [slave](#) Peter dug up a 28-pound nugget that turned out to flux into a gold bar worth more than \$6,600 — the money would enable the wide-awake farmer to purchase a number of [slaves](#) like Peter.



The [Quaker Yearly Meeting](#) of [North Carolina](#) coped with the illegality of [manumission](#) by continually petitioning the state legislature, while formally transferring ownership of slaves from the individual [Friend](#) to the monthly meeting and appointing the former enslaver meanwhile as the former slave’s “guardian”:

Though Friends in other states also resettled, the experience of [North Carolina](#) Friends was perhaps the most profound. From an early point, the yearly meeting had argued against enslavement. In a 1779 petition to the state assembly protesting legislation that curbed the rights of people of African descent, the yearly meeting declared not only that such acts violated the nation’s founding documents but called into question the assembly’s authority to govern. “Being fully persuaded that freedom is the natural right of all mankind,” the petition stated, “we fully believe [them] to be a contradiction of the Declaration and Bill of Rights on which depends your authority to make laws.” North Carolinians generally accused the Quakers of inciting ill feeling and action: in 1791 a grand jury declared that the “great peril and danger” of insurrection was a consequence of Quakers” who “corrupt” the enslaved, turn them against the enslavers, and protect fugitives. Once North Carolina Friends began to manumit those they enslaved, they

8. This autobiography and journal of the years of the life of a Conservative Quaker minister until 1830 would in 1845 be entrusted to Friends Hannah H. and Ezra Battey, whose daughter Narcissa Battey would transcribe it, and in 1860 after considerable editing by Friend William Hodgson it would be published. It would be republished in 1861 under direction of the “Kingite” monthly meeting of the New England Yearly Meeting and then reprinted in London in 1862 by A.W. Bennett “from the authorised American edition.” The materials are now in box RG5 at the Friends Historical Library of Swarthmore College.



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encountered several significant impediments. First, until 1830 anyone freed could be seized legally and resold. Second, enslavers who manumitted people were required to post a high bond: in 1830 it stood at one thousand dollars, and only the wealthier enslavers could afford such action. As a consequence of these restrictions, William Gaston, a sympathetic Catholic European American judge, suggested that Friends begin to record ownership of the people they wanted to free in the name of the yearly meeting. Thus, enslaved people could be protected from kidnapping, and the need to post a bond was obviated. The idea of the meeting assuming ownership for this purpose was well received; even some non-Quakers asked Friends to act similarly on their behalf. In 1803 the yearly meeting appointed the former enslavers as guardians, while North Carolina Friends continued to petition the legislature to allow manumission. When granted, those people the yearly meeting held would legally be free. Even as it followed this course, North Carolina Yearly Meeting became convinced that manumitted people had to be moved from the southern states. In 1808 it established a committee of seven to act as its agents in managing the care of the newly freed and an "African Fund" to help with resettlement costs. By 1814 North Carolina Yearly Meeting technically held 350 enslaved people, almost all of those whom its members then enslaved. To counter the Friends actions, the state's courts offered a reward to anyone bringing in a "Quaker Free Negro," the description for those who had been turned over to the yearly meeting. The meeting hired lawyers to defend those who had been seized. This "cat and mouse game" continued for years. In 1827 North Carolina's Supreme Court declared the Friends tactic illegal on the grounds that because wages were being paid to people of African descent held by the meeting, they must have been freed; therefore Friends had acted illegally. In the meantime the yearly meeting committee had studied the laws of the new territories to find potential resettlement locations. Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois were deemed to be the most suitable. Meeting members devoted most of their time to writing letters, consulting with agents of the various meetings, negotiating with Friends who lived in potential destinations, and appearing in court. Even before the 1827 court ruling, the committee had removed some African Americans to the Midwest, but afterward the committee moved more speedily. By 1828, the Africa Fund contained \$13,500. The yearly meeting sent 1,700 formerly enslaved people to various locations in the 1820s and early 1830s; by 1836, the meeting held only 18 people. Not all of the enslaved people held by North Carolina Yearly Meeting wished to emigrate. In 1826, when 600 were technically the meeting's property, 99 wished to remain in North Carolina, 316 stated another state, and 101 said they were willing to go to the West. When some decided not to leave, at least some Friends stayed behind to protect them, as did about twenty families of Core Sound Meeting in 1825. Stephen Grellet, a French Quaker who traveled widely in North America as a missionary, wrote:

I felt tenderly for the few members of our Society who continue in this corner. Some of them think it is their religious duty to remain, to protect many of the people of colour, who formerly belonged to those Friends who moved away; and who, unprotected by them, might be reduced again to slavery.



The task of resettlement was a formidable one for North Carolina Quakers; European American Friend Nathan Mendenhall described it as "expensive, troublesome and hard." Friends had to identify and enroll those who wished to move, raise money, make certain that each had the proper documents, find means of transport, outfit them with appropriate equipment, utensils, and clothing (often made by Quaker women) and ultimately move them. They also provided religious tracts, Bibles, and school books. In the move of 135 African Americans to the Midwest in 1835, Friends paid most of the costs for 13 wagons and carts and for warm clothing. That trip alone cost \$2,490 (about \$60,000 in 2007 dollars). By 1830 the yearly meeting had helped 652 African Americans resettle in the free states, and its expenses grew from between one and two thousand to \$13,000. Friends from Rhode Island, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, Ohio, Indiana, and London responded to requests for financial assistance, and Philadelphia Yearly Meeting was especially supportive, sending some \$7,500 in 1826 and 1827. The settlers received mixed receptions in their new Midwestern homes. In 1826 Friends in North Carolina learned that some Friends of European ancestry in Indiana "were resentful toward North Caroline Friends for sending so many blacks there." European American William Parker, who had moved to Indiana from North Carolina, wrote in 1826 that African Americans "are not wanted here. Friends do not want them and they fear they will be brought into difficulties whereby the ... people do threaten to have it a slave state if blacks do continue to flood in." Persons who had brought African Americans into the state, Parker held, should be willing to move them out. Parker stated that another Friend in the area declared that "he would give \$20 to get them out of Wayne County." The clerk of the meeting for sufferings in Indiana wondered privately if, "in view of the attitudes" of European Americans in Indiana, it might perhaps be better to start "a colony for blacks somewhere in the Southwest." Yet European American Friend David White "mete with no opposition" when he arrived in Ohio and Indiana from the South with fifty-three African Americans in 1835. Farmers there, he found, were quite willing "to have the coloured people settle on their lands." Drawn by the prospect of lands free of enslavement, southern Quakers themselves also moved to the Midwest. The trek for Virginians and North Carolinians usually ran over the Appalachians and could last seven weeks or more. If Friends were traveling with people of African descent they were compelled to take more difficult routes to avoid the slave state of Tennessee. A "fringe" of this westward migration spread into Upper Canada. Southerners arriving in the Midwest joined Friends who had already moved there from New England and Pennsylvania. By 1835 Quakers had moved in such numbers that more Friends lived west of the Alleghenies than east. The new settlers had created a yearly meeting in Ohio in 1813 and in Indiana by 1821. By 1843 Ohio Yearly Meeting had 18,000 members and Indiana, 30,000; the two made up 57 percent of all Quakers in the United States. By 1850 the Orthodox Indiana Yearly Meeting was the largest Quaker meeting in the world. African Americans relocated to the Midwest, probably aware of Friends' efforts to resettle those they had enslaved, often chose to settle near Quaker communities in the belief that doing so would enhance their chances of comfortable existence on the frontier. Nearly all the early



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settlers of Calvin Township in Cass County in southwestern Michigan were Friends who had migrated from the South in the 1820s and 1830s, and their presence attracted African American settlement there. In the 1840s North Carolina Friends helped freed people settle near Newport, Now Fountain City, Indiana, home at that time to well-known abolitionist Friend Levi Coffin. As many as one hundred African American families lived just over the border in Ohio, not far from the Greenville Settlement and its integrated school in Indiana, the Union Literary Institute. Family groups, many of whom were racially mixed, settled by 1830 in Rush County, Indiana, near the Quaker villages of Carthage and Ripley, in what became known as the Beech settlement. By 1835 a group of these settlers moved again to the Roberts settlement in Jackson, Hamilton County, Indiana. Formerly enslaved people threatened with recapture also sought refuge with Friends in Salem, Iowa. A recent study of these African American communities found that the settlers were drawn by the presence of Quakers because of Friends "well-deserved reputation among free blacks as a people who were far more empathetic and tolerant than most other whites."⁹

9. Pages 114-118 in Donna McDaniel's and Vanessa Juley's FIT FOR FREEDOM, NOT FOR FRIENDSHIP: QUAKERS, AFRICAN AMERICANS, AND THE MYTH OF RACIAL JUSTICE (Philadelphia: Quaker Press of Friends General Conference, 2009).

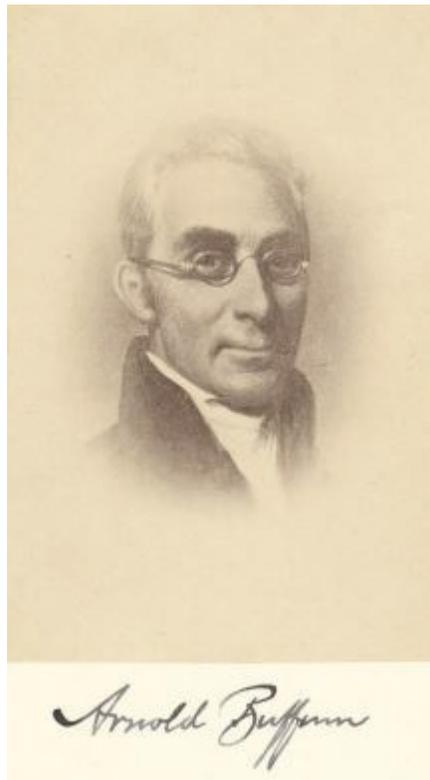
1803

1803



Friends [Arnold Buffum](#) and Sarah Gould were wed. In [Smithfield](#) and Fall River, [Rhode Island](#), this [Quaker](#) couple would produce ten children seven of whom would survive, and like their parents be actively involved in the antislavery movement. The daughters Elizabeth, Lydia, Rebecca, and Lucy would become writers. Elizabeth in particular would be prolific under her married name [Elizabeth Buffum Chace](#), championing causes such as women's suffrage, temperance and working conditions in the New England mills. Elizabeth also would produce a daughter who would become an author, Lillie Buffum Chace Wyman (refer to VIRTUOUS LIVES — FOUR QUAKER SISTERS REMEMBER FAMILY LIFE, [ABOLITIONISM](#), AND WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE, by Lucille Salitan and Eve Lewis Perera. NY: Continuum Publishing Company, 370 Lexington Avenue).

FEMINISM



"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

1803

1803

→ Per a federal study of militias, of adult white male American citizens in the 17 states and 3 territories who were available to turn out for the annual musters, actually fewer than one in four owned a personal firearm. This worked out in total to an availability of about one gun per each 20 persons — what were we gonna do? A decent rifle,¹⁰ in that era, could set a man back an entire month's wages! By way of invidious contrast, today's ratio in the USA is that there is about one privately possessed firearm for every adult white male American citizen — plus one privately possessed firearm for every other man, plus one privately possessed firearm for each female. (This contemporary 1-for-1 statistic includes infants and toddlers, and includes persons institutionalized, such as in elder hostels and in penitentiaries. Bang, you're entitled.)

→ British civil law outlawed abortion of a “quickened” fetus, that is, during the second half of the nine months of pregnancy. (This was their first legislation attempting to regulate abortion practices.)

→ In 1800 the US Congress had enacted a Bankruptcy Act to standardize the treatment of bankrupts in all states of the USA, granting to this new law a 5-year term. This federal standardization of bankruptcy law had proved so unpopular that at this point it was repealed. (There would be again no federal bankruptcy law, each state adhering to its own practices, until 1841, and that new federal standardization would be again unpopular — and would be repealed in 1843.)

→ Sugar prices begin to rise again.

→ Sydney Owenson (Lady Morgan) issued her first novel, ST. CLAIR.

→ Mary Hays's FEMALE BIOGRAPHY: MEMOIRS OF ILLUSTRIOUS AND CELEBRATED WOMEN OF ALL AGES AND COUNTRIES.

→ Between 1770 and 1830 some 3,280 special enclosure bills were being enacted by the British legislature as the landed aristocracy fed at the trough of the public welfare. More than 6,000,000 acres of community land were being legally transferred in the name of economy into their favored private hands. However, in addition to this, it seems likely that nearly as many acres were meanwhile being appropriated without the benefit of such parliamentary polishing. In this year Sir John Sinclair clearly enunciated the privatization agenda to his co-conspirators:

Let us not be satisfied with the liberation of Egypt, or the subjugation of Malta, but let us subdue Finchley Common; let us conquer Hounslow Heath; let us compel Epping Forest to submit to the yoke of improvement.

All in all, more than half the arable land of the English nation would during this period disappear into the pockets of the lords of the land.

10. For purposes of illustration, here's what would have been regarded as a decent rifle, during the period from the turn of the century until 1838. It is the Baker, in use in the British Army:



At the breech end of the Baker was a chamber of smaller diameter than the bore, in which one placed the charge of powder. This would not prove satisfactory in practice. The first improvement of any consequence would be devised by Delvigne, a French officer, in 1826. Delvigne also pointed out that bullets should be cylindro-conical, but this would not initially be accepted.

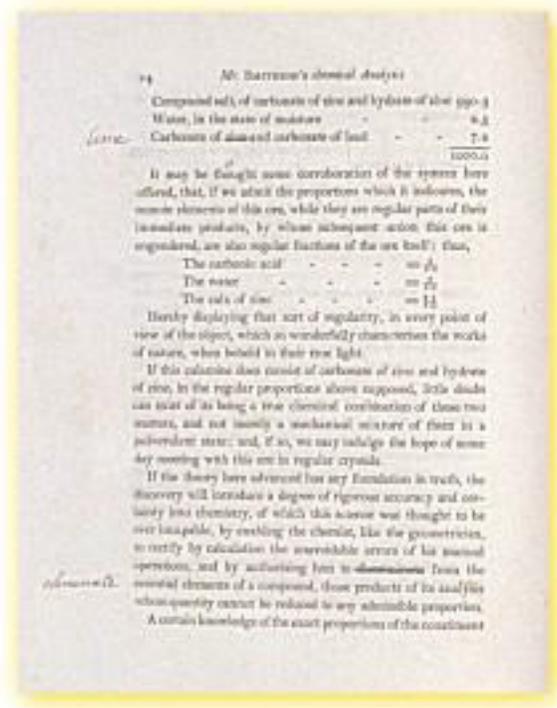
1803

1803

 At the behest of King George III a “Court Circular” was instituted by which the official word could be put out of happenings in the royal court of England.

George III	1760	1820
The Prince Regency	1811	1820
George IV	1820	1830
William IV	1830	1837
Victoria	1837	1901

 James Louis Macie Smithson made his will and belatedly the Smithsonian Institution would be on its way:



 From this year into 1805 the 2d Maratha War would be disrupting central [India](#).

1803

1803



Publication of the 3d volume of [Walter Scott](#)'s MINSTRELSY OF THE [SCOTTISH](#) BORDER.
The 3d child, Anne, was born.

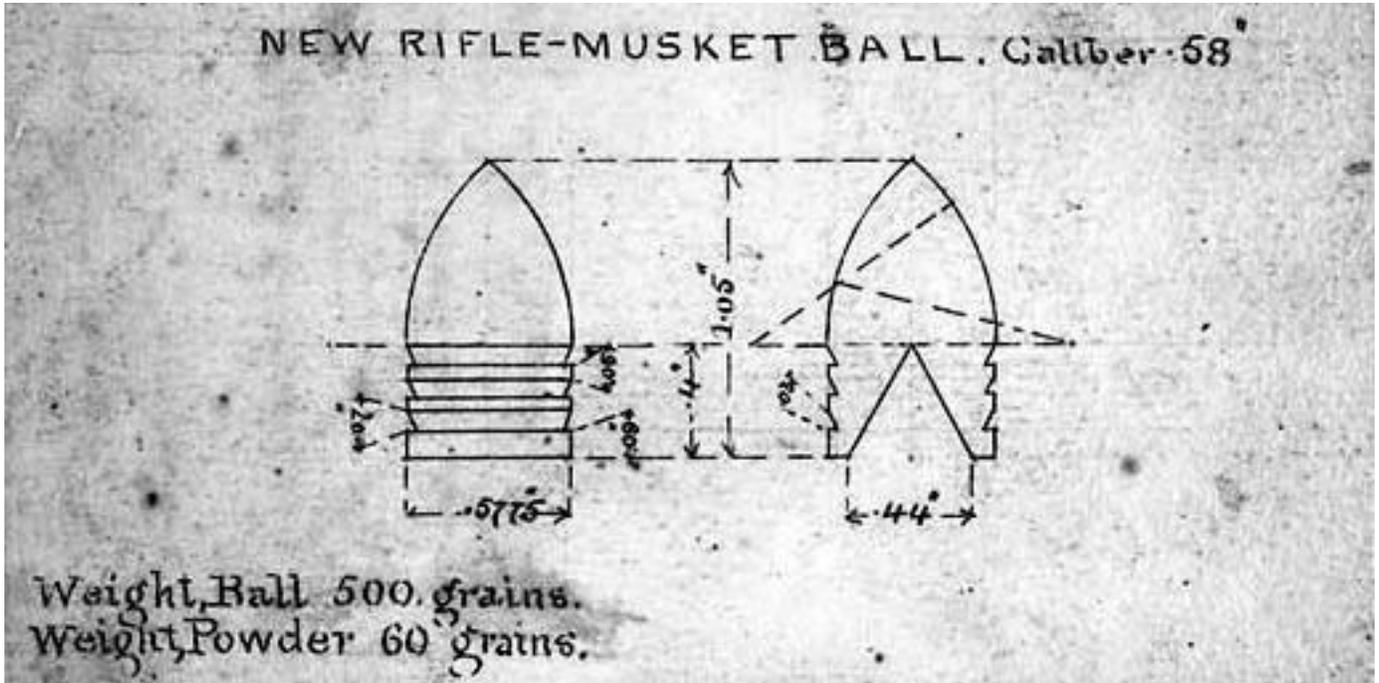
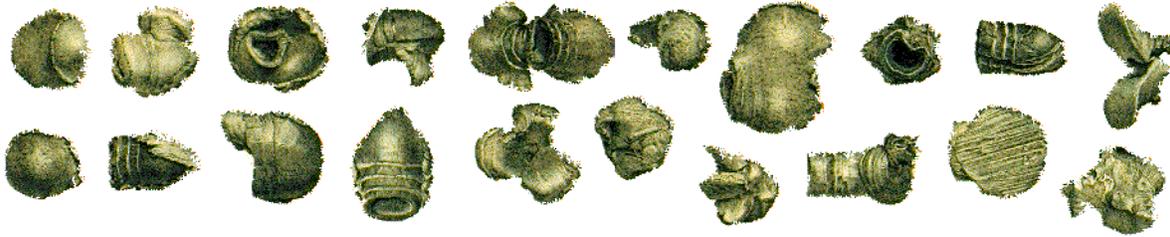


In Quincy, Massachusetts, a technique was discovered by which the hard local syenitic granite could be neatly split with wedges. This granite is quite similar to the syenite which the ancient Egyptians had quarried at Aswan for their own high-culture creations. It would eventually be delivered by gravity railroad and coastal barge to be used in the Bunker Hill Monument.

1803

1803

→ Colonel Henry Shrapnel invented a hollow case shot for use in warfare against savages. Here are some photos of fragments of hollow, expanding bullets extracted from human bodies during the US Civil War.



“What like a bullet can undeceive . . .”

→ The most important of the [Boston](#) magazines before 1815 began its existence under the curious title [The Monthly Anthology and Magazine of Polite Literature](#). This was established by Phineas Adams, but after six months it passed into the control of The Anthology Club, founded by the Reverend William Emerson in 1804, which would continue the project until it would be abandoned in 1811. The Anthology Club would consist from time to time of between 7 and 16 Boston gentlemen of literary interests, plus a few honorary nonresident members. Each member was expected to contribute to the magazine. Books were assigned for review, manuscripts were accepted or rejected, and the policy of the magazine was determined by vote at the weekly meetings of the Club. The magazine, under its new name [Monthly Anthology](#), and then [The Massachusetts Magazine](#), and then [The Boston Review](#), became notable for the high quality of some of its articles, and as the best example of a magazine actually edited “by a society of gentlemen.” It is remembered as a forerunner of [The North American Review](#).

1803

1803

→ It was perhaps in 1803 that Sarah Alden Bradford (Sarah Alden Bradford Ripley) went:

"Father, may I study Latin?"

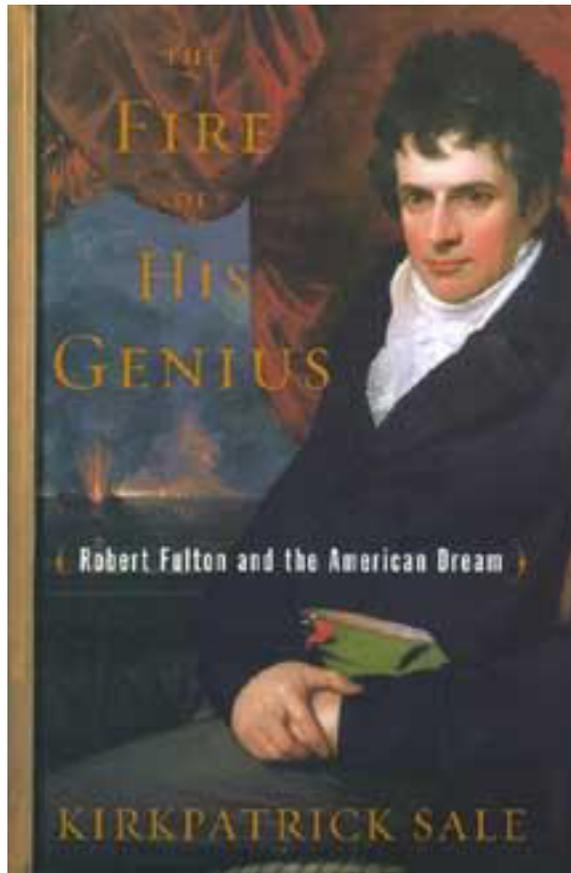


and her father, a scholarly sea captain, replied:

"A girl study Latin! Yes, study Latin if you want to. You may study anything you like."

(She would, therefore, spend at least one quarter in the Medford MA academy of Dr. Luther Stearns, who had been a Latin tutor in Cambridge, Massachusetts.)

→ Robert Fulton began to experiment, on the Seine, with a boat propelled by a steam engine.



1803

1803

 [Giovanni Battista Belzoni](#) went from [Italy](#) to England to join a religious order and wound up as a circus strong man (close, but no cee-gar). While working for this circus, and giving demonstrations of holding aloft up to a dozen individuals at once by means of a steel platform suspended from his waist, he would also demonstrate hydraulic engines.



Table of Altitudes

	Yoda	2' 0"
	Lavinia Warren	2' 8"
	Tom Thumb, Jr.	3' 4"
	Lucy (Australopithecus Afarensis)	3' 8"
	Hervé Villechaize ("Fantasy Island")	3' 11"
	Charles Proteus Steinmetz	4' 0"
	Mary Moody Emerson per FBS (1)	4' 3"
	Alexander Pope	4' 6"
	Benjamin Lay	4' 7"
	Dr. Ruth Westheimer	4' 7"
	Gary Coleman ("Arnold Jackson")	4' 8"
	Edith Piaf	4' 8"
	Queen Victoria with osteoporosis	4' 8"
	Linda Hunt	4' 9"
	Queen Victoria as adult	4' 10"
	Mother Teresa	4' 10"
	Margaret Mitchell	4' 10"
	length of newer military musket	4' 10"
	Charlotte Brontë	4' 10-11"
	Tammy Faye Bakker	4' 11"
	Soviet gymnast Olga Korbut	4' 11"
	jockey Willie Shoemaker	4' 11"
	Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec	4' 11"
	Joan of Arc	4' 11"
	Bonnie Parker of "Bonnie & Clyde"	4' 11"
	Harriet Beecher Stowe	4' 11"
	Laura Ingalls Wilder	4' 11"
	a rather tall adult Pygmy male	4' 11"
	Gloria Swanson	4' 11"1/2
	Clara Barton	5' 0"
	Isambard Kingdom Brunel	5' 0"
	Andrew Carnegie	5' 0"
	Thomas de Quincey	5' 0"
	Stephen A. Douglas	5' 0"
	Danny DeVito	5' 0"
	Immanuel Kant	5' 0"
	William Wilberforce	5' 0"
	Dollie Parton	5' 0"
	Mae West	5' 0"
	Pia Zadora	5' 0"
	Deng Xiaoping	5' 0"



Dred Scott	5' 0" (±)
Captain William Bligh of HMS <i>Bounty</i>	5' 0" (±)
Harriet Tubman	5' 0" (±)
Mary Moody Emerson per FBS (2)	5' 0" (±)
John Brown of Providence, Rhode Island	5' 0" (+)
John Keats	5' 3/4"
Debbie Reynolds (Carrie Fisher's mother)	5' 1"
Princess Leia (Carrie Fisher)	5' 1"
Bette Midler	5' 1"
Dudley Moore	5' 2"
Paul Simon (of Simon & Garfunkel)	5' 2"
Honore de Balzac	5' 2"
Sally Field	5' 2"
Jemmy Button	5' 2"
Margaret Mead	5' 2"
R. Buckminster "Bucky" Fuller	5' 2"
Yuri Gagarin the astronaut	5' 2"
William Walker	5' 2"
Horatio Alger, Jr.	5' 2"
length of older military musket	5' 2"
the artist formerly known as Prince	5' 2 1/2"
typical female of Thoreau's period	5' 2 1/2"
Francis of Assisi	5' 3"
Voltaire	5' 3"
Mohandas Gandhi	5' 3"
Sammy Davis, Jr.	5' 3"
Kahlil Gibran	5' 3"
Friend Daniel Ricketson	5' 3"
The Reverend Gilbert White	5' 3"
Nikita Khrushchev	5' 3"
Sammy Davis, Jr.	5' 3"
Truman Capote	5' 3"
Kim Jong Il (North Korea)	5' 3"
Stephen A. "Little Giant" Douglas	5' 4"
Francisco Franco	5' 4"
President James Madison	5' 4"
Iosef Vissarionovich Dzugashvili "Stalin"	5' 4"
Alan Ladd	5' 4"
Pablo Picasso	5' 4"
Truman Capote	5' 4"
Queen Elizabeth	5' 4"
Ludwig van Beethoven	5' 4"



Typical Homo Erectus	5' 4 "
typical Neanderthal adult male	5' 4 ¹ / ₂ "
Alan Ladd	5' 4 ¹ / ₂ "
<i>comte de Buffon</i>	5' 5 " (-)
Captain Nathaniel Gordon	5' 5 "
Charles Manson	5' 5 "
Audie Murphy	5' 5 "
Harry Houdini	5' 5 "
Hung Hsiu-ch'üan 洪秀全	5' 5 "
Marilyn Monroe	5' 5 ¹ / ₂ "
T.E. Lawrence "of Arabia"	5' 5 ¹ / ₂ "
average runaway male American slave	5' 5-6 "
Charles Dickens	5' 6? "
President Benjamin Harrison	5' 6 "
President Martin Van Buren	5' 6 "
James Smithson	5' 6 "
Louisa May Alcott	5' 6 "
Johann Wolfgang von Goethe	5' 6 ¹ / ₂ "
Napoleon Bonaparte	5' 6 ¹ / ₂ "
Emily Brontë	5' 6-7 "
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow	5' ? "
average height, seaman of 1812	5' 6.85 "
Oliver Reed Smoot, Jr.	5' 7 "
minimum height, British soldier	5' 7 "
President John Adams	5' 7 "
President John Quincy Adams	5' 7 "
President William McKinley	5' 7 "
"Charley" Parkhurst (a female)	5' 7 "
Ulysses S. Grant	5' 7 "
Henry Thoreau	5' 7 "
the average male of Thoreau's period	5' 7 ¹ / ₂ "
Edgar Allan Poe	5' 8 "
President Ulysses S. Grant	5' 8 "
President William H. Harrison	5' 8 "
President James Polk	5' 8 "
President Zachary Taylor	5' 8 "
average height, soldier of 1812	5' 8.35 "
President Rutherford B. Hayes	5' 8 ¹ / ₂ "
President Millard Fillmore	5' 9 "
President Harry S. Truman	5' 9 "
President Jimmy Carter	5' 9 ¹ / ₂ "
Herman Melville	5' 9 ³ / ₄ "





1803

1803

Calvin Coolidge	5 ' 10"
Andrew Johnson	5 ' 10"
Theodore Roosevelt	5 ' 10"
Thomas Paine	5 ' 10"
Franklin Pierce	5 ' 10"
Abby May Alcott	5 ' 10"
Reverend Henry C. Wright	5 ' 10"
Nathaniel Hawthorne	5 ' 10 ¹ / ₂ "
Louis "Deerfoot" Bennett	5 ' 10 ¹ / ₂ "
Friend John Greenleaf Whittier	5 ' 10 ¹ / ₂ "
President Dwight D. Eisenhower	5 ' 10 ¹ / ₂ "
Sojourner Truth	5 ' 11"
President Grover Cleveland	5 ' 11"
President Herbert Hoover	5 ' 11"
President Woodrow Wilson	5 ' 11"
President Jefferson Davis	5 ' 11"
President Richard M. Nixon	5 ' 11 ¹ / ₂ "
Robert Voorhis the hermit of Rhode Island	< 6'
Frederick Douglass	6' (-)
Anthony Burns	6' 0"
Waldo Emerson	6' 0"
Joseph Smith, Jr.	6' 0"
David Walker	6' 0"
Sarah F. Wakefield	6' 0"
Thomas Wentworth Higginson	6' 0"
President James Buchanan	6' 0"
President Gerald R. Ford	6' 0"
President James Garfield	6' 0"
President Warren Harding	6' 0"
President John F. Kennedy	6' 0"
President James Monroe	6' 0"
President William H. Taft	6' 0"
President John Tyler	6' 0"
John Brown	6' 0 (+)"
President Andrew Jackson	6' 1"
Alfred Russel Wallace	6' 1"
President Ronald Reagan	6' 1"
Venture Smith	6' 1 ¹ / ₂ "
John Camel Heenan	6' 2"
Crispus Attucks	6' 2"
President Chester A. Arthur	6' 2"
President George Bush, Senior	6' 2"

President Franklin D. Roosevelt	6' 2"
President George Washington	6' 2"
Gabriel Prosser	6' 2"
Dangerfield Newby	6' 2"
Charles Augustus Lindbergh	6' 2"
President Bill Clinton	6' 2 ¹ / ₂ "
President Thomas Jefferson	6' 2 ¹ / ₂ "
President Lyndon B. Johnson	6' 3"
Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.	6' 3"
Richard "King Dick" Seaver	6' 3 ¹ / ₄ "
President Abraham Lincoln	6' 4"
Marion Morrison (AKA John Wayne)	6' 4"
Elisha Reynolds Potter, Senior	6' 4"
Thomas Cholmondeley	6' 4" (?)
Franklin Benjamin Sanborn	6' 5"
Peter the Great of Russia	6' 7"
Giovanni Battista Belzoni	6' 7"
Thomas Jefferson (the statue)	7' 6"
Jefferson Davis (the statue)	7' 7"
Martin Van Buren Bates	7' 11 ¹ / ₂ "
M. Bihin, a Belgian exhibited in Boston in 1840	8'
Anna Haining Swan	8' 1"

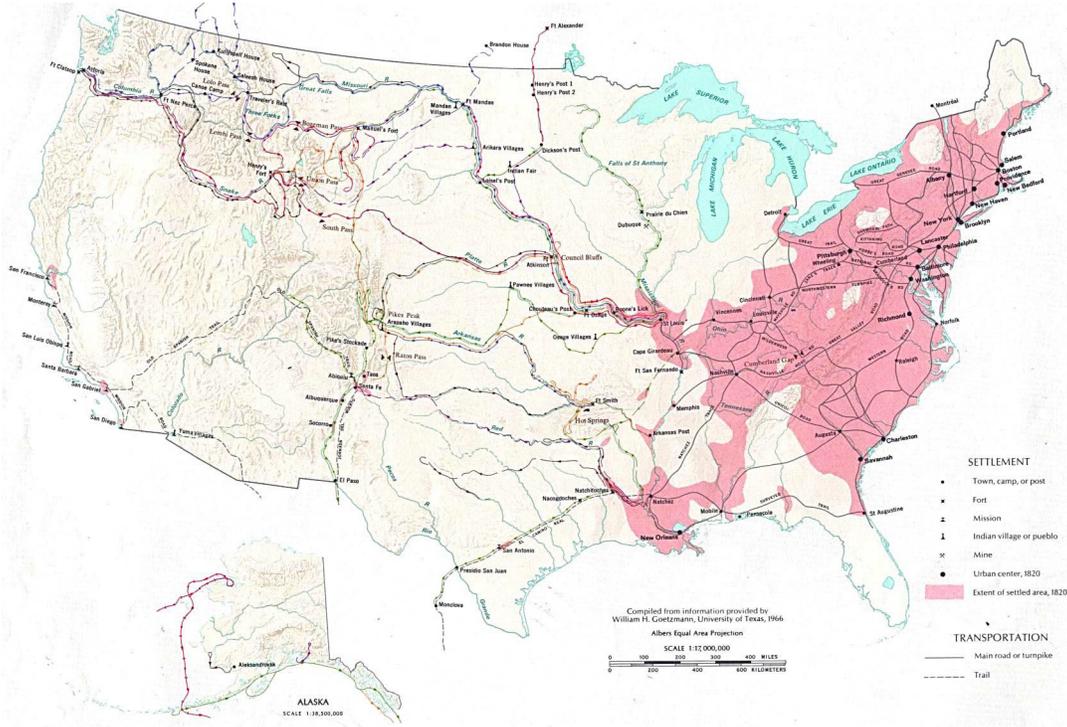


 John Kidd was [Oxford](#)'s first professor of Chemistry.



➡ Ongoing White Exploration and Expropriation of the American “Wilderness”:

➡ Sibley, J., 1803 (Natchez–Red R. and return)



➡ Article XII of the amendments to [the Constitution](#) was prepared by the 8th Congress.

➡ In *Marbury v. Madison* the Supreme Court ruled that the US Congress exceeded its power in the Judiciary Act of 1789; thus, the Court established its power to review acts of Congress and declare invalid those it found in conflict with [the Constitution](#).

➡ The westernmost of the three original peaks of [Boston](#), known as Mount Whoredom but renamed Mount Vernon for niceness, was leveled for convenience. The first gravity railway in America was constructed to carry this fill dirt to the construction work along Charles Street.

➡ There was a spectacular shower of stones at L’Aigle in Normandy, after which evidence of some 3,000 separate strikes was obtained. But by this time the hypothesis of Ernst F.F. Chladni ON THE ORIGIN OF IRON-MASSSES, published in 1795, was receiving general acceptance among natural philosophers.

METEOR
FALL OF STONES

➡ In [London](#), Commercial Road, from Whitechapel to Limehouse, was built. Astley’s Amphitheatre burned down. [Thomas De Quincey](#) was discovered by chance by friends, living in the streets, and taken home.



Henry Peter Brougham's AN INQUIRY INTO THE COLONIAL POLICY OF THE EUROPEAN POWERS, an argument against [international slave trade](#). Although the book would not sell well, he would be able to relocate from Edinburgh to [London](#) and become a bencher at Lincoln's Inn.



In about this year, according to Robert Sutcliff's TRAVELS IN NORTH AMERICA (page 219) two [negreros](#) were seized and brought to Philadelphia, where the vessels were condemned and the [slaves](#) from their cargoes were put out to work as apprentices.

An invention important to the development of the cloth industry occurred during this year and the following one. Radcliffe and Johnson developed a dressing-machine. Because this development would have an impact on the demand for bales of [cotton](#) as a raw material for cloth, it would have an impact on the demand for field labor to grow this cotton, and therefore would have consequences in terms of human [slavery](#) — and in terms of the [international slave trade](#).

[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."¹¹ 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.¹² 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 1860.¹³ Very early, therefore, came the query

11. Beer, *GESCHICHTE DES WELTHANDELS IM 19^{TE}N JAHRHUNDERT*, II. 67.

12. 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; *ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA*, 9th ed., article "Cotton."



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 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, 8½d. 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 1860.¹⁴ 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 1860.¹⁵

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.

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

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

15. From United States census reports.

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 1861-1865.¹⁶

➡ A French expedition of some 60,000 soldiers commanded by a brother-in-law of [Napoléon](#) was defeated by the former [slaves](#) of the island of Santo Domingo in the Caribbean, who had already in quick succession overwhelmed their local white overlords and the soldiers of the French monarchy, a Spanish invasion, and a British expedition of approximately that size. The eventual result would be the nation of Haiti, famous for its unofficial motto “We oppress ourselves, quite eliminating the middleman.” Here is a map of the island, created in this year by Jean-Baptiste Poirson:



JANUARY

➡ January: At the High House, Paddington, another examination of the prophecies of [Joanna Southcott](#).

➡ January: [Thomas Brown](#), one of the initial contributors to the [Edinburgh Review](#), in the 2d number of that publication provided a criticism of the philosophy of [Herr Professor Immanuel Kant](#). This criticism was based, unfortunately, not upon study of Kant's writings in the original but merely upon a translation by Charles Villers.

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

1803

1803

➔ January: [John Walter II](#), the son of [John Walter](#), took over as proprietor of [The Times](#) of [London](#). The son decided he wanted to free the newspaper from government control, and turned away from the government ministry's secret handouts to begin to develop his own news-getting organization. He hired some young journalists who supported political reform, such as Henry Crabbe Robinson, Charles Lamb, [Thomas Barnes](#), and [William Hazlitt](#):



"The modern man's daily prayer is reading the daily newspaper."

— [G.W.F. Hegel](#)



➔ Early in the year: The [Patch](#) family moved on, from Danvers, Massachusetts to Marblehead.



 January 1, Saturday: The Free City of Regensburg was assigned to the domains of Karl Theodor Anton Maria Baron von Dalberg, Prince-Archbishop and Elector of Regensburg.

 January 6, Thursday: [Heinrich Herz](#) was born in Vienna. He would become better known under his French name, Henri.

 January 12, Wednesday: Abel Barrett, merchant brother of Humphrey Barrett of [Concord](#), died in Liverpool, England.

Another class of donations has been made to the town for the relief of the *silent* poor, – those individuals who are needy, but do not wish to throw themselves on the town for support. They are as follows; from

Peter Wright ¹⁷	\$277.42	Abel Barrett	\$500.00
John Cuming	833.33	Jonathan Wheeler ¹⁸	500.00 ¹⁹

 January 13, Thursday: Ma tante Aurore, ou Le roman impromptu, an opéra comique by Adrien Boieldieu to words of Longchamps was performed for the initial time, at the Théâtre Feydeau, Paris.

 January 14, Friday: The ballet Daphnis et Pandrose, including music by Dalvimare, Devienne, Duvernoy, Gluck, Haydn, Himmel, R. Kreutzer, Martini, Méhul, Miller, and Winter, to a scenario by Gardel, was performed for the initial time, at the Paris Opéra.

17. PETER WRIGHT was a weaver, son of Captain Edward Wright, and died January 15, 1718, aged 53. He bequeathed all his real estate, after the death of his wife and Cousin Elizabeth Hartwell, to the poor of Concord, to be under the direction of the selectmen, and of the minister, who is “to have a double vote to any of the selectmen.” What belonged to the town was sold, in 1731, for £500 currency.

18. JONATHAN WHEELER was the son of Ephraim Wheeler, and was successively a merchant in Concord, Boston, Baltimore, and England. He died, September 4, 1811, in the city of New York, ten days after his arrival from Europe.

19. [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 David 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.)

1803

1803



January 18, Tuesday: In a secret communication to the Congress, [Thomas Jefferson](#) sought authorization for an expedition of exploration, the 1st official exploration of unknown spaces undertaken by United States government. He predicted the sum of \$2,500 (the total cost of the expedition would be \$38,000, way over an order of magnitude higher).



January 19, Wednesday: [Sarah Helen Power](#) was born in a [Quaker](#) family of [Rhode Island](#). Her father, a well-connected and prosperous merchant (there's a street in the la-de-da district of the East Side of [Providence](#) named "Power Street"), would on a trip to the West Indies during the [War of 1812](#) be briefly incarcerated by the British, would declare bankruptcy, and after release from custody, would for one reason or another elect to remain away from his home for a period of nineteen years. During this period, Sarah would be receiving a Quaker education and then the typical education for a white girl of property of the period, amounting to posture and etiquette, with a smattering of French, German, and Italian literature.

[SARAH HELEN POWER WHITMAN](#)



January 22, Saturday: [Ludwig van Beethoven](#) placed an announcement in the *Wiener Zeitung* denouncing the publishing firm of Artaria and Mollo. They had published his String Quartet op.29 in Vienna after Beethoven's authorized publication by Breitkopf and Härtel in Leipzig (Artaria had received the manuscript from the dedicatee, Count Moritz von Fries).



January 28, Friday: The French Republic formally established the Grand Prix de [Rome](#) in Musical Composition. The annual winners were to receive a stipend for 4 years, the initial 2 to be spent at the Villa Medici, [Rome](#), the 3d in Germany or Austria, the 4th in [Rome](#) or Paris. They would be expected to compose various works during this time. Illustrious composers who would win the Prix de [Rome](#) would include Berlioz, Gounod, Bizet, Massenet, Debussy, Schmitt, and Ibert.



January 29, Saturday: *Ercole in Lidia*, a *dramma per musica* by Simon Mayr to words of de Gamerra, was performed for the initial time, in the Burgtheater, Vienna.

1803

1803

FEBRUARY

 February: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) returned to Harrow School, leasing the ruin known as Newstead



Abbey for an annual pittance to 23-year-old Henry Edward Yelverton, 19th Baron Grey de Ruthyn.



 February 11, Friday: The Church lands of the Archbishop of Salzburg were created the Duchy of Salzburg.

 February 12, Saturday: Publication of a Symphony in C B.154 by Ignaz Pleyel was announced in the *Correspondance des professeurs et amateurs de musique*, Paris.



1803

1803

 February 14, Monday: Vienna publishers Artaria and Co. filed a petition in the High Police Court, Vienna in an effort to force a retraction from [Ludwig van Beethoven](#) of his published statement of January 22d.

 February 15, Tuesday: [Johann Augustus Sutter](#) was born.

Delphis et Mopsa, a comédie lyrique by André-Ernest-Modeste Grétry to words of Guy, was performed for the initial time, at the Paris Opéra.

 February 16, Wednesday: The remaining lands of the Prince-Bishop of Strasbourg (Ettenheim) were annexed by Baden.

 February 17, Thursday: In the case against [Ludwig van Beethoven](#), Artaria filed a subjoined declaration, signed by Count Moritz von Fries, that he had allowed them to publish the String Quartet op.29 if they held off until after the Breitkopf and Härtel edition appeared in Vienna.

 February 19, Saturday: [Napoléon Bonaparte](#) issued the Act of Mediation abolishing the Helvetic Republic and creating the Swiss Confederation.

 February 21, Monday: The Cape Colony returned from British to Dutch (Batavian Republic) rule.

 February 22, Tuesday: The Bishopric of Passau was annexed to Salzburg.

 February 24, Thursday: In sitting in judgment on the case of Marbury v. Madison, the United States Supreme Court asserted a right of Judicial Review, which is to say, the right to overturn a law passed by the federal Congress and signed by the federal President. For the 1st time an act of the federal Congress was declared unconstitutional.

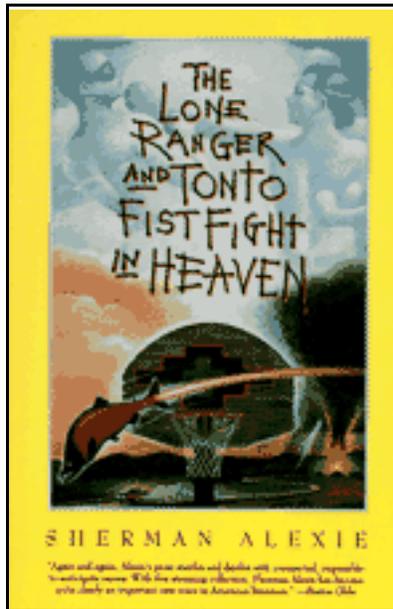
 February 25, Friday: The Diet of Ratisbon reorganized the Holy Roman Empire, the Reichsdeputationshauptschluss. Most ecclesiastical states and independent cities were abolished. Four new electorates were created. Duke Friedrich II of Wurtemberg became Elector.

1803

1803

February 27, Sunday: [Thomas Jefferson](#) wrote confidentially to William Henry Harrison very differently from the manner in which he had in the previous year officially addressed Miami, Powtewatamie, and Weeauk leaders,

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.



exposing his own public utterance as utterly hypocritical while explaining how the “Northwest Ordinance” (1787, ratified in 1789), which seemed ostensibly to be for the protection of native tribalists,

The utmost good faith shall always be observed towards Indians; their land and property shall never be taken from them without their consent.

actually was to do its work for their political control and for their economic exploitation by white people:

...but this letter being unofficial and private, I may with safety give you a more extensive view of our policy respecting the Indians, that you may better comprehend the parts dealt to you in detail through the official channel, and observing the system of which they make a part, conduct yourself in unison with it in cases where you are obliged to act without instruction.... When they withdraw themselves to the culture of a small piece of land, they will perceive how useless to them are their extensive forests, and will be willing to pare them off from time to time in exchange for necessaries for their farms and families. To promote this disposition to exchange lands, which they have to spare and we want, for necessaries which we have to spare and they want, we shall push our trading houses, and be glad to see the good and influential individuals among them run in debt, because we observe that when these debts get beyond what the individuals can pay, they become willing to lop them off by cession of lands.... In this way our settlements will gradually circumscribe and approach the Indians, and they will in time either incorporate with us as citizens of the United States, or remove beyond the Mississippi. The former is certainly the termination of their history most happy for themselves; but, in the whole course of this, it is essential to cultivate their love. As to their fear, we presume that our strength and their weakness is now so visible that they must see we have only to shut our hand to crush them...

In other words, just between you and me as white guys, we can take it for granted that these native leaders are smart enough to figure out what the meaning of "is" is: we can count on it that they do understand full well that when we have spoken to them in this pleasant manner, we were lying through our teeth and are entirely to be feared and not at all to be trusted. Understanding this so well, they will behave themselves as good little client leaders of ours, and not overreact to the various provocations which from time to time we shall create.



1803

1803



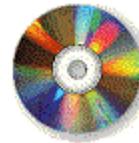
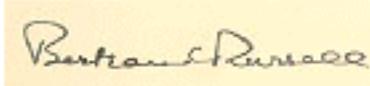
"...the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions."

– Declaration of Independence



"...The conflicts of Europeans with American-Indians, Maoris and other aborigines in temperate regions ... if we judge by the results we cannot regret that such wars have taken place ... the process by which the American continent has been acquired for European civilization [was entirely justified because] there is a very great and undeniable difference between the civilization of the colonizers and that of the dispossessed natives...."

– Bertrand Russell,
THE ETHICS OF WAR, January 1915



February 28, Monday: The United States House of Representatives and Senate approved An Act to Prevent the Importation of Certain Persons into Certain States, Where, by the Laws Thereof, Their Admission is Prohibited.

"An Act to prevent the importation of certain persons into certain states, where, by the laws thereof, their admission is prohibited." STATUTES AT LARGE, II. 205. For copy of the proposed bill which this replaced, see ANNALS OF CONGRESS, 7th Congress, 2d session, page 467. For proceedings in Congress, see HOUSE JOURNAL (reprint of 1826), 7th Congress, 2d session, IV 304, 324, 347; SENATE JOURNAL (reprint of 1821), 7th Congress, 2d session, III. 267, 268, 269-70, 273, 275, 276, 279.

SLAVERY

INTERNATIONAL SLAVE TRADE

W.E. Burghardt Du Bois: The Haytian revolt, having been among the main causes of two laws, soon was the direct instigation to a third. The frightened feeling in the South, when freedmen from the West Indies began to arrive in various ports, may well be imagined. On January 17, 1803, the town of Wilmington, North Carolina, hastily memorialized Congress, stating the arrival of certain freed Negroes from Guadeloupe, and apprehending "much danger to the peace and safety of the people of the Southern States of the Union" from the "admission of persons of that description into the United States."²⁰ The House committee which

20. ANNALS OF CONGRESS, 7th Congress, 2d Session, pages 385-6.



considered this petition hastened to agree "That the system of policy stated in the said memorial to exist, and to be now pursued in the French colonial government, of the West Indies, is fraught with danger to the peace and safety of the United States. That the fact stated to have occurred in the prosecution of that system of policy, demands the prompt interference of the Government of the United States, as well Legislative as Executive."²¹ The result was a bill providing for the forfeiture of any ship which should bring into States prohibiting the same "any negro, mulatto, or other person of color;" the captain of the ship was also to be punished. After some opposition²² the bill became a law, February 28, 1803.²³

Incorporation of the new "Western Society of Middlesex Husbandmen," to promote "useful improvements in agriculture."

Agricultural Society. – This, though properly a county society, is so connected with Concord, as to deserve to be noticed in its history. The members of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, living in the western parts of the county, met at Chelmsford, January 6, 1794, and formed a society for the "promotion of useful improvements in agriculture," and were incorporated, February 28, 1803, as "The Western Society of Middlesex Husbandmen." It did not include Concord, nor other towns in the easterly part of the county. Meetings were held semi-annually, alternately at Westford and Littleton, but no public exhibitions took place. The following gentlemen were successively elected Presidents; the Rev. Jonathan Newell of Stow, the Rev. Phineas Whitney of Shirley, the Rev. Edmund Foster of Littleton, Ebenezer Bridge of Chelmsford, Dr. Oliver Prescott of Groton, Colonel Benjamin Osgood of Westford, Wallis Tuttle, Esq., of Littleton, and the Hon. Samuel Dana of Groton.

An act was passed, February 20, 1819, authorizing any agricultural society, possessing \$1,000 in funds, to draw \$200 from the state treasury, and in the same proportion for a larger sum. This society accordingly voted, in the following September, to extend its operation throughout the county, and to raise funds that it might avail itself of the grant of the state. An act passed, January 24, 1824, incorporating it as "The Society of Middlesex Husbandmen and Manufacturers"; and it was agreed to have annual shows at Concord. The first was held here October 11, 1820; and they have since been annually repeated. The subjoined table exhibits the names of the presidents, orators, and amounts of premiums awarded. The names of those orators, whose addresses have been published, are printed in *italics*.²⁴

21. ANNALS OF CONGRESS, page 424.

22. See House Bills Nos. 89 and 101; ANNALS OF CONGRESS, 7th Congress, 2d Session, pages 424, 459-67. For the debate, see ANNALS OF CONGRESS, pages 459-72.

23. STATUTES AT LARGE, II. 205.

24. [Lemuel Shattuck's 1835 A HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF CONCORD:....](#) Boston: Russell, Odiorne, and Company; Concord MA: [John Stacy](#)

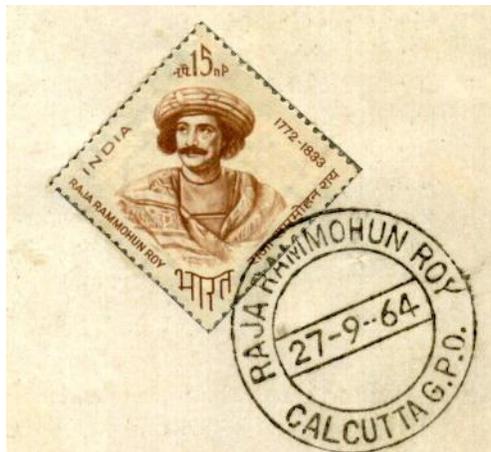
(On or about November 11, 1837 [Henry Thoreau](#) would indicate a familiarity with the contents of at least pages 2-3 and 6-9 of this historical study. On July 16, 1859 he would correct a date mistake buried in the body of the text.)

MARCH

➡ March: Alexander von Humboldt sailed from the northern coast of South America to Acapulco in Central America and then journeyed through Mexico City to Vera Cruz.



➡ March: For the brief period from March into June, Rammohan Roy would be employed as diwan or government revenue officer.



➡ March 1, Tuesday: Ohio was admitted to the Union as the 17th state.²⁵ Chillicothe was named as its state capital.

Héléna, an opéra by Etienne-Nicolas Méhul to words of Bouilly, was performed for the initial time, at the Théâtre Feydeau, Paris. It was fairly successful.

25. Or, at least, it then supposed that it did! In the far later timeframe of 1953, the federal Congress would need to revisit this done deal — dotting all the i's and crossing all the t's.

 March 4, Friday: The Reverend Nathan Davis died at the age of 65.

[William Basset](#) was born, a birthright [Friend](#).

ABOLITIONISM

 March 6, Sunday: The Bishopric of Brixen was annexed by Austria.

 March 8, Tuesday: Mary King, daughter of Samuel King and Mary King, was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

 March 10, Thursday: The Helvetic Republic was abolished and the Swiss Confederation was restored. Virtual sovereignty was given back to the cantons.

 March 20, Sunday: Joseph Arnold replaced Wilhelm Joseph Alexander Duke von Looz-Corswarem as Prince of Rheina-Wolbeck.

British forces occupied St. Pierre and Miquelon.

 March 22, Tuesday: German explorer Alexander von Humboldt and French botanist Aimé Bonpland arrived in Acapulco from Peru and Ecuador, aboard the *Pizarro*.

 March 27, Sunday: [Napoléon](#) instituted a single currency for France, the Franc Germinal.

Berg was annexed by Bavaria.

 March 29, Tuesday: Proserpine, a tragédie lyrique by Giovanni Paisiello to words of Guillard after Quinault, was performed for the initial time, at the Paris Opéra. It was not well received.

Upon the death of the Reverend John Eyre of Hackney –or perhaps earlier due to the Reverend’s protracted illness– the [Reverend George Burder](#) took up the duties of editor of his [Evangelical Magazine](#).

SPRING 1803

Spring: As the United States was in the process of purchased the Louisiana Territory from France, President Thomas Jefferson in the White House in Washington DC was preparing a plan to explore this newly acquired, uncharted western territory, territory that was expected to contain erupting volcanoes, mountains of salt, and in accordance with the biology of the time, unicorns, living mastodons and 7-foot-tall beavers (there would not be such, but there would indeed be abundant fossils of such).

THE SCIENCE OF 1803

PALEONTOLOGY

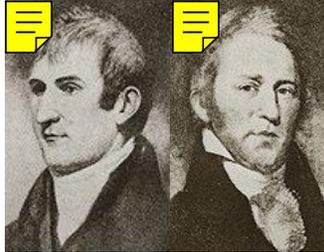
He appointed Meriwether Lewis to explore the purchase lands. Lewis went to the United States Armory and Arsenal that George Washington had caused to be established at Harpers Ferry to select weapons and hardware for his transcontinental expedition. He obtained 15 rifles hopefully adequate to stop a mastodon, a unicorn, or a 7-foot beaver in its tracks, 15 powder horns, 30 bullet molds, 30 ball screws, extra rifle and musket locks, gunsmith's repair tools, several dozen tomahawks, 24 knives large enough and sharp enough to butcher a mastodon, a unicorn, or a 7-foot beaver, and a collapsible iron-framed canoe.



The rifles he obtained may well have looked like this standard Baker, then in use in the British Army:



He also went to Philadelphia to obtain the best available instruction in botany, zoology, celestial navigation, and medicine. He wrote to a former army comrade, William Clark, inviting him to share command of expedition. Clark wrote back, accepting.



The President wanted [William Bartram](#) to go along with the explorers, as Official Naturalist. His eyes, unfortunately, not to mention his legs, would not be up to this.

BOTANIZING

For the 1st time, in this crop year, the US would find itself exporting more cotton, a [slave](#)-labor-intensive commodity, than tobacco, a [slave](#)-labor-intensive commodity. In fact, as cotton became more profitable, and as the renewal of hostilities in Europe increased demand for US commodities, and the demand for field hands to tend and pick this cotton increased — South Carolina would be resuming importation of slaves!

APRIL

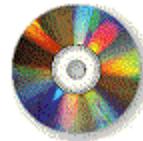
→ April 4, Monday: Bavaria annexed the Principality of Freising. The Duke of Oldenburg ruled that the Bishopric of Lübeck was henceforth a principality. Prince-Bishop Peter Friedrich Ludwig Duke of Holstein-Gottorp took on the title of Prince.

→ April 5, Tuesday: Three new works by [Ludwig van Beethoven](#) were performed for the initial time, at the Theater-an-der-Wien, Vienna: the oratorio Christ on the Mount of Olives to words of Huber, the Symphony no.2, and the Third Piano Concerto, all on a program with the composer's First Symphony. The composer was soloist in the concerto. Critics were mixed, but the concert was a great financial success.

→ April 7, Thursday: Former Haitian Governor-General François-Dominique Brèda Toussaint Louverture died in exile in the Fort de Joux in the Jura Alps, of mistreatment and malnutrition. He had been a loyal French republican to the end. Despite his origins as a slave, he had never been an antislavery activist. He had persisted in making a distinction between mulattos such as himself, and African blacks or "Congos." He considered himself a Frenchman even when he accepted a Spanish military commission. He himself had owned and sold slaves. When he had proposed freedom for the French colony's slaves, he had done so as a matter of expediency, in order to gain fighters for his ranks. He had been very much a man of that age, and very like our own Patrick Henry, the slaveholding freedom fighter of Virginia.



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





1803

1803

SLAVEHOLDING

 April 8, Friday: [James Sibbald](#) died at his lodgings in Leith Walk. The business of the Edinburgh, [Scotland](#) circulating library having flourished, his brother and executor William Sibbald, merchant in Leith, would endeavor to carry it forward under the superintendence of a Mr. Stevenson. The enterprise would not prosper, and then Mr. Stevenson would die.

 April 10, Easter Sunday

 April 14, Thursday: Three years after its founding, the Banque de France was granted its initial official charter, giving it exclusive power to issue notes in Paris.

1803

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April 19, Tuesday: Under King George III and King George IV of England, [Edward Jesse](#) would hold at Windsor Palace the sinecure post “gentleman of His Majesty’s ewry.”²⁶



[Thomas Jefferson](#) wrote to Edward Dowse, on the topic of religious liberty, that:

I never will, by any word or act, bow to the shrine of intolerance, or admit a right of enquiry into the religious opinions of others. On the contrary, we are bound, you, I, and every one, to make common cause even with error itself, to maintain the common right of freedom of conscience.

SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE



April 21, Thursday: [Thomas Jefferson](#) wrote to Benjamin Rush, on the topic of religious liberty, that:

It behoves every man who values liberty of conscience for himself, to resist invasions of it in the case of others; or their case may, by change of circumstances, become his own.

SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE

26. This gentleman supervised the serjeant and assistant and mistress who were responsible for serving up water in the silver ewers after dinner (hence the name “ewry”), and in addition for providing and storing linen for the royal tables. The post had been established in 1660 and Edward Jesse would be the final one as the post would be discontinued in 1832.

1803

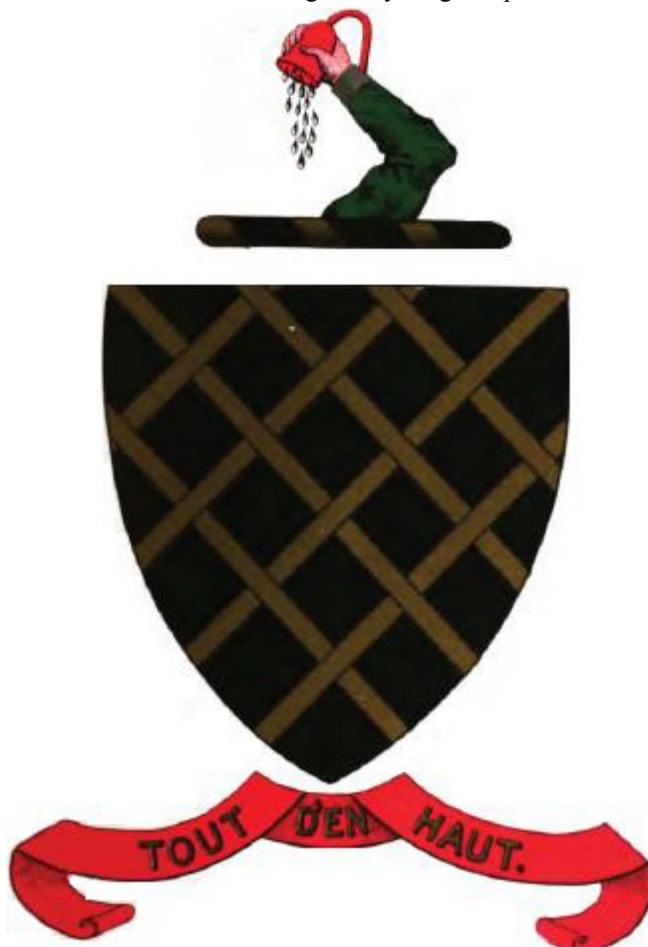
1803

➡ April 23, Saturday: In France, [Napoléon Bonaparte](#) acknowledged the legitimacy of [Huguenot](#) religious worship.



SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE

➡ April 23, Saturday: [Adin Ballou](#) was born to Ariel and Edilda Ballou on a farm in [Cumberland](#) on the border between [Rhode Island](#) and Massachusetts, descendant in the 5th generation of one Maturin Ballou who had come to America about 1640 and had involved himself in the founding of [Providence](#) (the family has even preserved a scrap of paper that was a signed receipt given to them, for something, by the Reverend [Roger Williams](#)). Ballou was instructed that his ancestor Maturin had been the descendant of a French family of [Huguenots](#) that had been driven into exile in England by religious persecution.²⁷



WIKIPEDIA'S LIST OF HUGUENOTS



1803

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 April 27, Wednesday: Emperor Franz II gave assent to the *Reichsdeputationshauptschluss*, a massive reorganization of the [German](#) Empire. The number of imperial cities was reduced to six; only three church states remained; the Duke of Salzburg became an elector of the Empire; the Rhineland Palatinate was made part of Bavaria (this was all fueled of course by the gains that larger states were making at the expense of smaller ones).

 April 29, Friday: The Duchy of Württemberg was created an electorate. Duke Friedrich II added the title of Prince-Elector.

27. Later in life he would be forced to the conclusion that this family tradition was probably inaccurate, but the main thing in such influences is that an impressionable age he believed it and was thereby impressed with a putative tradition of suppression. While the Reverend [Adin Ballou](#) was creating his communitarian movement in New England, of Christian non-resistance to evil, and was lecturing on this topic before an audience including [Henry Thoreau](#) –an authentic descendant of persecuted Huguenots– in January 1841  at the Concord Lyceum, he was believing himself to be the inheritor of this sort of religious tradition. Those of us who interest ourselves in this sort of thing would be interested to learn whether Ballou recognized [John Thoreau, Sr.](#), upon his visit to [Concord](#), to be specifically of [Huguenot](#) as well as of French extraction.

1803

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April 30, Saturday: The United States, under President [Thomas Jefferson](#), paid to France \$12,000,000.⁰⁰ to abandon whatever claim the French might have upon the Louisiana Territory. “Rights” to a general territory of 828,000 square miles²⁸ which was still going under the name “Louisiana,” that is, “Land of Louis XV, King of France” despite the fact that whatever paltry “rights of ownership” Louis XV had had to this real estate, which had always been debatable, had passed to his erstwhile heir Bonaparte, were sold to the national government of the United States of America for the paltry sum of \$0.⁰⁴ per acre.²⁹ Once that government had procured that land from the peoples who actually lived on it, such as the Dakota nation, that land would belong to them!³⁰



[READ THE FULL TEXT](#)

28. It sounds better to say 828,000 square miles than 914 miles square, since in the conversion from square miles to miles square—as in the conversion from a red nation to our human nation—the relationship is of a power.

29. This was actually a better price per acre than that obtained by the Long Island Canarsie native who had “sold” his nonexistent rights to Manhattan Island to Peter Minuit in 1626 for some cloth, some beads, some hatchets, and some other trade goods worth in total some 60 Dutch guilders, or the equivalent of about a pound and a half of silver. In the case of Manhattan Island, the Dutch would still need to negotiate with the tribespeople who were actually living on the island and in possession of it, whose villages were in the vicinity of what is now Washington Heights, and in the case of Louisiana, the European-Americans would still need to negotiate with the tribespeople who were actually living in this territory and in possession of it.

30. However, when the national government of the United States of America subsequently went about purchasing rights to such territories from weaker people, they weren’t in the habit of paying nearly as much as this per acre, even when the rights to the real estate were far more real than whatever rights had devolved from King Louis of France.

1803

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This was the Louisiana Territory:



This purchase more than doubled the sphere of influence of the USA. More land for [slavery](#), much more!

[Thomas Jefferson](#) would draft a special amendment to [the federal Constitution](#) intended to legitimate his purchase.

[READ THE FULL TEXT](#)

Upon the occasion of the Louisiana Purchase, the government of Mexico made an interesting immigration solicitation to certain disenfranchised citizens of its new northern neighbor: any person whom the *Norteamericanos* considered a “slave,” who could make it as far as the border of Mexico, would be free.



1803

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MAY

 May 2, Monday: The initial meeting of stockholders of the Chesapeake and Delaware [Canal](#) Company was held.

France sold its rights to Louisiana (the western drainage basin of the Mississippi River) to the United States of America for a price of \$11,250,000 in bonds, and \$3,750,000 in indemnities to American citizens with claims against France. The Louisiana Purchase Treaty was antedated to April 30th.

[READ THE FULL TEXT](#)

An [Irish](#) servant in the household of Judge Dana in Cambridge, named Samuel (family name not indicated on the record), of about 83 years, succumbed to “old age.”³¹

 May 8, Sunday: Karl Friedrich of Baden-Durlach was named Elector of Baden-Durlach.

31. Here is something that will remind us of Noel Ignatiev’s HOW THE IRISH BECAME WHITE: the death of this Irishman with no family name on record would be recorded by the town of Cambridge under the end/other category they had entitled “NEGROES”:

NEGROES

———, negro child of Jethro Gardner, July —, 1798.
———, Mary, bur. Feb. 23, 1843, a. 60 y. [Consumption](#).
Anningdine, negro of Mr. Stedman’s, Aug. —, 1798, a. 70 y. Fever. CR1.
Belinda, negro of T. Mason, May 13, 1799. (a. 40 y., CR1).
Catro, formerly servant of Bosinger Foster, Aug. 10, 1815, a. 51 y. Elipepsy. CR1.
Cesar, negro man servant of Pres. Willard, —, 1789, a. abt. 40 y. CR1.
Cissley, negro serv. of Rev. William Brattle, Apr. 8, 1714 (a. 15 y., GR1).
Dinah, negro servant of Thomas Brattle, Esq., Jan. 8, 1798, "at a very advanced age."
Dinah, Oct. 24, 1802, a. 56 y. Cancer. Negro at Judge Dana’s, CR1.
Emerson, an apprentice, May —, 1788, a. 20 y. CR1.
Jack, Mar. 17, 1807. Negro.
Jane, servant to Andrew Bordman, Mar. 11, 1740, a. 22 y. 7 m. GR1.
Mark, negro man of Judge Lee, Oct. — 1789, a. 22 y. CR1.
Mark, Aug. —, 1798, a. 20 y. [Consumption](#). Negro. A stanger. CR1.
Peter, July 13, 1798, a. 25 y. [Consumption](#). Negro. CR1.
Prudence, a negro, Nov. 9, 1797, a. 23 y. CR1.
Samuel, negro, ch. of J. Gardner, July 21, 1798, a. 2 y. [Consumption](#). CR1.
Samuel, an Irish domestic in Judge Dana’s family, May 2, 1803, a. 83 y. Old age. CR1.
Scipio, Sept. 15, 1802, a. abt. 80 y. Negro. CR1.
Sylvia, Oct. 23, 1798, a. 33 y. Scirrous liver, Negro. Lived with Mrs. Lee. CR1.
Tobe, negro servant of Spencer Phipps, Oct. 8, 1714.

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→ May 12, Thursday: The Peace of Amiens ended and war was renewed between Britain and France. The period known as “the Napoleonic Wars” began. It was a carefully guarded military secret that munitions makers were using graphite as a mold lining for the casting of cannonballs, and in addition the British government would take the exceptional step of embargoing the sale to France of bulk [graphite](#) — and in addition, of [pencils](#).



→ May 15, Sunday: Landgrave Wilhelm IX of Hesse-Kassel was created a Prince-Elector of the Empire. Hesse-Kassel became the Electorate of Hesse.

→ May 16, Monday: Great Britain imposed an embargo on all French and Dutch ships in her ports.

→ May 18, Wednesday: Hostilities were renewed between Great Britain and France because of French influence in Switzerland and Italy, and Britain’s refusal to part with Malta.

→ May 20, Friday: The Charleston [Courier](#) carried an article on the “Intoxicating Quality of [Hemp](#)”:

HEMP is cultivated in the plains of upper Egypt, but it is not spun into thread as in Europe, although it might probably answer for that purpose. It is, nevertheless, a plant very much in use.

For want of intoxicating liquors, the Arabs and [Egyptians](#) compose from it different preparations, which throw them into a sort of pleasing inebriety, a state of reverie that inspires gaiety and occasions agreeable dreams. This kind of annihilation of the faculty of thinking, this kind of slumber of the soul, bears no resemblance to the intoxication produced by wine or strong liquors, and the French language affords no terms by which it can be expressed. The Arabs give the name



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of keif to this voluptuous vacuity of mind, this sort of fascinating stupor. The preparation most in use from this hemp is made by pounding the fruits with their membranous capsules; the paste resulting therefrom is baked, with honey, pepper, and nutmeg, and this sweetmeat is then swallowed in pieces of the size of a nut. The poor, who soothe their misery by the stupefaction produced by hemp, content themselves with bruising the capsules of the seeds in water, and eating the paste. The Egyptians also eat the capsules without any preparation, and they likewise mix them with tobacco for smoking. At other times they reduce only the capsules and pistils to a fine powder, and throw away the seeds. This powder they mix with an equal quantity of tobacco, and smoke the mixture in a sort of pipe, a very simple, but coarse imitation of the Persian pipe. It is nothing more than the shell of a cocoanut hollowed and filled with water, through which a pungent and intoxicating smoke is inhaled. This manner of smoking is one of the most ordinary pastimes of the women in the southern part of Egypt.

As well these preparations, as well as the parts of the plant that serve to make them, are known under the Arabic name of haschish which properly signifies herb, or plant of plants. The haschisch, the consumption of which is very considerable, is to be met with in all the markets. When it is meant to designate the plant itself, unconnected with its virtues and its use, it is called [illegible].

Although the hemp of Egypt has much resemblance to ours, it, nevertheless, differs from it in some characters which appear to constitute a particular species. On an attentive comparison of this hemp with that of Europe, it may be remarked, that its stalk is not near so high; that it acquires in thickness what it wants in height; that the port or habit of the plant is rather that of a shrub, the stem of which is frequently more than two inches in circumference, with numerous and alternate branches adorning it down to the very root. Its leaves are also not so narrow, and less dentated or toothed. The whole plant exhales a stronger smell, and its fructification is smaller, and at the same time more numerous than in the European species.

DOPE



May 23, Monday: Pierre-Antoine Daru, spokesman for First Consul [Napoléon Bonaparte](#), advised the Tribunal of Napoléon's intention to invade Great Britain.



May 24, Tuesday: [Charles-Lucien Jules Laurent Bonaparte](#) was born, a son of Lucien Bonaparte and Alexandrine de Bleschamp and therefore a nephew of [Napoléon Bonaparte](#). He would grow up in Italy, where he would be known as "Carlo." Before being forced out of Italy by politics he would discover a warbler new to science, the "Moustached Warbler."³²

The Sonata for violin and piano op.47 dedicated to Rudolf Kreutzer by [Ludwig van Beethoven](#) was performed for the initial time, in Vienna, with the composer at the keyboard.

➡ May 25, Wednesday: [Edward George Earle Bulwer-Lytton, 1st baron Lytton](#) was born in London to General William Earle Bulwer of Heydon Hall and Wood Dalling, Norfolk and Elizabeth Barbara Lytton, daughter of Richard Warburton Lytton of Knebworth, Hertfordshire. (His name as assigned at birth was [Edward George Earle Bulwer](#).)

The Reverend [William Emerson](#), pastor of the 1st Church of Boston, attended the Election Day sermon of another reverend and then dined with the governor of Massachusetts. When he returned to his parsonage he was informed of the women’s business of that day: his wife [Ruth Haskins Emerson](#) had been giving birth in [Boston](#) and the apparently healthy infant had been a manchild. The baby would be christened Ralph, after a remote uncle, and Waldo, after a family into which the Emerson family had married in the 17th century.³³



(That family had been so named because it had originated with some Waldensians who had become London merchants — but in the current religious preoccupations of the Emerson family there was no trace remaining of the tradition of that Waldensianism.)

WALDENSES
WALDO EMERSON

WALDO’S
RELATIVES

➡ May 27, Friday: Four-year-old Carlo Ludovico II replaced Ludovico I as King of Etruria (Tuscany) under the regency of Maria Luisa.

➡ May 28, Saturday: Publication of the violin sonatas op.30 and Bagatelles op.33 by [Ludwig van Beethoven](#) was announced.

32. That’s one hell of a lot more than his more recognized uncle ever accomplished.



underachiever

33. Great-Great-Grandmother Rebecca Waldo of Chelmsford (born in 1662, married Edward Emerson of [Newbury](#), died 1752); Great-Great-Great Grandfather Deacon Cornelius Waldo (born circa 1624, died January 3?, 1700 in Chelmsford)

JUNE

→ June: A new edition of [Thomas Campbell](#)'s THE PLEASURES OF HOPE, with additional lyrics.

→ June 1, Wednesday: France invaded the Electorate of Hanover.

Having been offered his choice of the Brattle Street and Federal Street ministries in Boston, [William Ellery Channing](#) selected the relatively young church on Federal Street. He would never be much of a pastor for its flock, contenting himself with conversations that amounted to theological monologues and settling for reverence from his congregation rather than any intimacy of counsel. Nevertheless he would be highly regarded.³⁴



→ June 3, Friday: Captain Henry Shrapnel demonstrated his spherical case projectiles to a committee of artillery officers. Desiring as they did to make the world a better place by mincing their enemies into splatters of gore, they of course approved his invention for use by the British army. To provide him with recognition and honor, the invention would be awarded his name.

→ June 10, Friday: France completed its occupation of Hanover.

→ June 18, Saturday: *Le baiser et la quittance, ou Une aventure de garrison*, an opéra-comique by Adrien Boieldieu, Etienne-Nicolas Méhul, Rodolphe Kreutzer and Nicolò Isouard, to words of Picard, Dieulafoy, and Longchamps after Polier de Bottens, was performed for the initial time, at the Théâtre Feydeau, Paris. It would fail in Paris but do better elsewhere.

34. In 1825 the Reverend [William Ellery Channing](#) would lead the liberal wing of Congregationalists into a new church and they would term themselves [Unitarians](#) to distinguish themselves from the Trinitarians.



1803

1803

 June 22, Wednesday: The French garrison on St. Lucia capitulated to invading British forces.

 June 25, Saturday: The Batavian Republic (Netherlands) reluctantly agreed to the Franco-Batavian Convention. The country was forced into a full military alliance with France. They were required to provide warships and transports to ferry French troops.

 June 30, Thursday: The free city of Dortmund was annexed by Nassau.

British troops captured the French island of Tobago.

Thomas Lovell Beddoes was born in Clifton, Somerset.

SUMMER 1803

 Summer: Reconciled with his mother and guardians, the runaway [Thomas De Quincey](#) spent the season in Everton reading avidly in Gothic romances. He began to think of [Samuel Taylor Coleridge](#) as the “greatest man that has ever appeared.” He wrote a fan letter to [William Wordsworth](#), who responded, and a correspondence began. At the end of this vacation season he was allowed to enter Worcester College, Oxford on a reduced income.

Wordsworth's Poems, in Chronological Sequence

- Memorials of a Tour in Scotland, 1803
- Departure from the vale of Grasmere, August 1803
- At the Grave of Burns, 1803. Seven years after his death
- Thoughts suggested the Day following, on the Banks of Nith, near the Poet's Residence
- To the Sons of Burns, after visiting the Grave of their Father
- To a Highland Girl
- Glen Almain; or, The Narrow Glen
- Stepping Westward
- The Solitary Reaper
- Address to Kilchurn Castle, upon Loch Awe
- Rob Roy's Grave
- Sonnet. Composed at —— Castle
- Yarrow Unvisited
- The Matron of Jedborough and her Husband
- Fly, some kind Harbinger, to Grasmere-dale!
- The Blind Highland Boy
- October 1803
- There is a bondage worse, far worse, to bear
- October 1803
- England! the time is come when thou should'st wean
- October 1803
- To the Men of Kent. October 1803
- In the Pass of Killicranky, an invasion being expected, October 1803
- Anticipation. October 1803
- Lines on the expected Invasion
- The Farmer of Tilsbury Vale

- To the Cuckoo
- She was a Phantom of delight
- I wandered lonely as a cloud
- The Affliction of Margaret ———
- The Forsaken
- Repentance. A Pastoral Ballad
- The Seven Sisters; or, The Solitude of Binnorie
- Address to my Infant Daughter, Dora
- The Kitten and Falling Leaves
- To the Spade of a Friend
- The Small Celandine (third poem)

 Summer: In order to disprove [Erasmus Darwin](#)'s ideas about spontaneous generation, the [Reverend Joseph Priestley](#) experimented with the growth of algae. He also contested Erasmus Darwin's evolutionary ideas, thinking that plants and animals could arise only from pre-existing germs of the same matter. Priestley's beliefs that various kinds of animal and vegetable matter not visible to the naked eye floated in the atmosphere were later validated by Pasteur. Among Priestley's most influential friends and colleagues in America were Benjamin Rush, Thomas Cooper, [Benjamin Franklin](#), and [Thomas Jefferson](#).

JULY

 July 1, Friday: [Robert Spence Hardy](#) was born at Preston in Horsforth, Yorkshire, to John Hardy and Ann Spence Hardy (who had gotten married in York on August 18, 1802). He would become a Wesleyan Methodist reverend, would produce three children with Mary Anne Turton (1809-1846), and would make three-count-'em-three journeys as a missionary to [Buddhist](#) (which is to say, pagan, heathen, idolatrous, materialistic, atheistic, etc.) [Ceylon](#).

 July 3, Sunday: [Micah Peabody Flint](#) was baptized in Lunenburg, Massachusetts, son of the Congregational [Reverend Timothy Flint](#) and [Abigail Hubbard Flint](#). He would be educated by his father.³⁵



 Our national birthday, Monday the 4th of July: An Italian band of musicians performed for President [Thomas Jefferson](#) at the Executive Mansion.

CELEBRATING OUR B-DAY



 July 6, Wednesday: [Sophia Willard Dana](#) was born (per her tombstone).

35. You will note that we do not have a birth date for this preacher's boy. His daddy the reverend, one of whose duties was to write such stuff into a permanent church record, didn't make a record either in this case or in the case of the babies and marriages and deaths of his parishioners — he simply wasn't the type of person to be bothered with a lot of the stuff that was the recognized standard responsibility of a New England reverend.

1803

1803

→ July 10, Sunday: [Ephraim Merriam](#) the father of [Ephraim Merriam](#) died while the lad was but seven years of age, leaving Mary Brooks Merriam pregnant and with four children between the ages of 9 and 2 (the infant would be named Maria).

→ July 13, Monday: Shoja al-Molk Shah replaced Mahmud Shah as King of Afghanistan.

→ July 15, Wednesday: Incidental music to Goethe's play Clavigo by Johann Friedrich Reichardt was performed for the initial time, at the Nationaltheater, Berlin.

→ July 21, Thursday: Mrs. Byron, mother of [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#), rented Burgage Manor in Southwell.

→ July 23, Saturday: Robert Emmett led an abortive rising in Ireland. He would of course be captured and executed.

→ July 25, Monday: Margrave Karl Friedrich of Baden was created a prince-elector. The Margraviate of Baden became the Electorate of Baden.

→ July 26, Tuesday: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) left Harrow School for Southwell.



→ July 27, Wednesday: Muzio Clementi arrived in Berlin from St. Petersburg.

Concerto for piano C.187 by Jan Ladislav Dussek was entered at Stationers' Hall, London.

→ July 28, Thursday: [Timothy Dexter](#) published another notice of the availability of his house and lot in Newburyport, Massachusetts, in this notice mentioning that he was in fear for his life.

→ July 30, Saturday: First Consul [Napoléon Bonaparte](#) announced the creation of a National Flotilla to invade Britain.

AUGUST

→ August: Death of the Reverend Doctor David Tappan, Hollis Professor of Divinity at Harvard, who was the uncle of Lewis Tappan and Arthur Tappan.

 August 2, Tuesday: [John Hoole](#) died.

[George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) was with Owen Mealy, Newstead steward, at the estate's gatehouse.

 August 3, Wednesday: British forces began an offensive against the Sindhia of Gwalior in [India](#).

 August 6, Saturday, 1803 Parisian piano maker Sebastien Erard gave a new grand piano to [Ludwig van Beethoven](#) (this would arrive in Vienna sometime in October).

 August 9, Tuesday: The 1st horses arrived in the Hawaiian Islands (on a boat).

Robert Fulton exhibited the first prototype steamboat on the Seine in Paris.

 August 11, Thursday, 1803 With the resumption of hostilities, the British Parliament reintroduced an income tax.

 August 15, Monday: [William Blake](#) had evicted a drunken soldier, John Scofield, from his garden in [Felpham](#). The man went to the authorities with a tale about things that Blake had said while evicting him, and on the basis of this tainted testimony Blake was put on trial for his life at Chichester on a charge of high treason: "Blake said the French knew our strength very well, and if the French set foot on English ground that every Englishman would be put to his choice whether to have his throat cut or to join the French and that he was a strong man and would certainly begin to cut throats and the strongest man must conquer — that he damned the King of England — his country and his subjects — that his soldiers were all bound for slaves and all the poor people in general." When relieved of this preposterous accusation, Blake would move back to safer territory, [London](#).

[Sir James Douglas](#) was born.

[Samuel Taylor Coleridge](#) went on a tour of Scotland with [William and Dorothy Wordsworth](#).

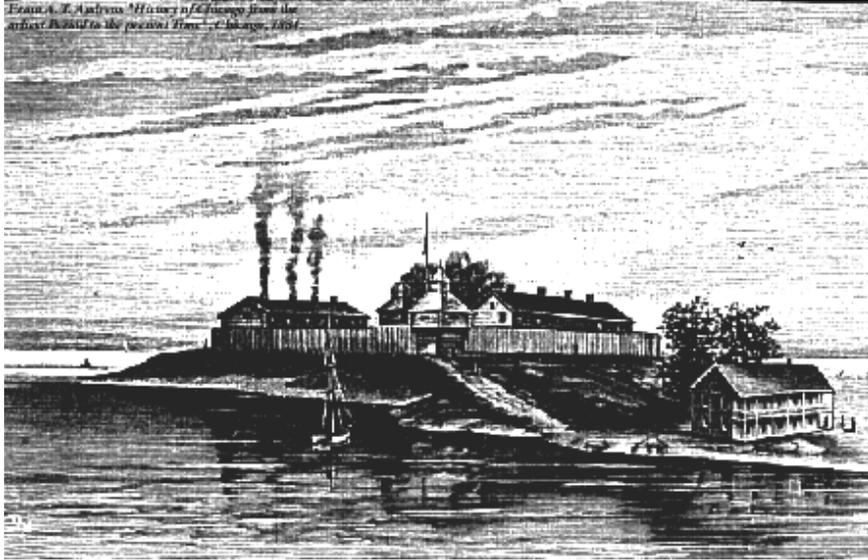
1803

1803



August 17, Wednesday: Publication of the Piano Trio op.12 by [Johann Nepomuk Hummel](#) was advertised in the *Wiener Zeitung*.

The US Department of War began construction of Fort Dearborn at the mouth of the [Chicago](#) River. This would take a year.



August 19, Friday, 1803 Sweden leased the City of Wismar to the Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin while retaining sovereignty.

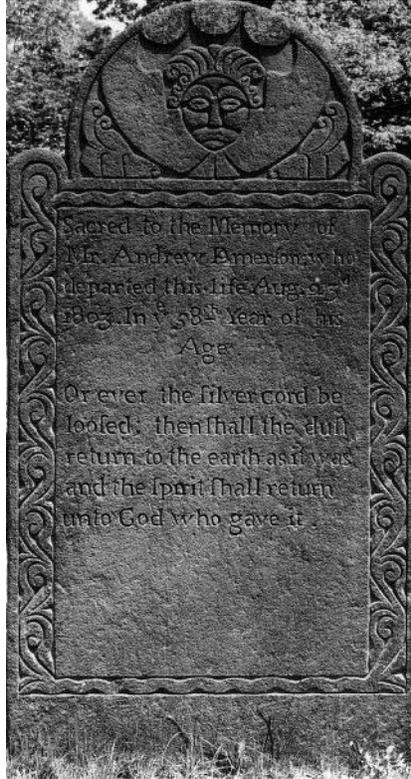


August 20, Saturday, 1803 Simon Mayr's melodramma giocoso *Le finte rivali* to words of Romanelli was performed for the initial time, in Milan.

1803

1803

 August 23, Tuesday: Andrew Emerfon gravestone in Vernon, Connecticut:



**Or ever the silver cord be
loosed: then shall the dust
return to the earth as it was
and the spirit shall return
unto God who gave it.**

 August 25, Thursday, 1803 Luís Pinto de Sousa Coutinho, visconde de Balsemão replaced João de Almeida Melo e Castro as Secretary of State (prime minister) of Portugal.

 August 30, Tuesday: [Samuel Taylor Coleridge](#) continued to tour in Scotland alone, and wrote an epitaph for himself. He would return on September 15th.

 End of August: The city of Richmond, Virginia was stormed by a number of [enslaved](#) persons seeking their freedom. They came dangerously close to actually seizing control of that city — and, had they succeeded, it goes without question that the usual casual injustice and shameless cruelty of that city would have been superseded by another, more unusual, regime of injustice and shameless cruelty.

[SERVILE INSURRECTION](#)



1803

1803

SEPTEMBER

→ September: [Samuel Taylor Coleridge](#) wrote artistically of his frightful nightmares.

→ September-November: [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) was in love with Mary Chaworth of Annesly Hall and was refusing to return to Harrow School.

→ September 3, Saturday: In Hope Valley near Hopkinton, [Rhode Island, Prudence Crandall](#) was born to Pardon Crandall and Esther Carpenter Crandall, who some allege to have been members of the [Religious Society of Friends](#).³⁶ Her father was the son of Christopher Crandall, grandson of James W. Crandall, great-grandson of Joseph Crandall, great-great-grandson of Joseph Crandall, and great-great-great-grandson of John Crandall, who had emigrated from Westerleigh in Gloucestershire, England to [Westerly](#).

→ September 16, Friday: [Orestes Augustus Brownson](#) and [Daphne Augusta Brownson](#), fraternal twins, were born in Stockbridge, Vermont. The father, Sylvester Augustus Brownson, born in about 1768, would die while these twins were yet in their infancy. We will follow this impressive manchild through Presbyterianism, Universalism, radical humanism, [Unitarianism](#), and [Transcendentalism](#) to [Catholicism](#) and then the founding of his own “Society for Christian Union and Progress,” noting along the way how the unifying thread of all the stages of his vocalization and theorization would amount to self-promotion, would be the coming up with this idea or that idea the effect of which would be to position himself where he truly belonged — at the precise center of everything.

→ September 18, Sunday: [John Beeson](#) was born in Nottinghamshire, England.

→ September 20, Tuesday: In [Dublin](#), Robert Emmett was executed for organizing another Rising.

[John Brown](#) died. Charles Rappleye, in his *SONS OF PROVIDENCE: THE BROWN BROTHERS, THE SLAVE TRADE, AND THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION* (NY: Simon & Schuster, 2006, page 336), on the one hand suggests –and on the other hand carefully refrains from suggesting– that John’s death was the reason that his brother [Friend Moses Brown](#) withdrew in approximately this timeframe from active participation in the abolitionist cause (we may remember that Rappleye’s major thesis in this recent trade press book shot through with factual errors is that all the [Rhode Island](#) hoopla had amounted to a mere case of “sibling rivalry”):

It may presume too much to say that John’s death spelled the end of Moses Brown’s campaign against slavery, but it’s hard not to see a connection. Moses remained invested in the cause of Africans in America, and continued his personal engagement in attending to their welfare. But after 1803, he did not author another piece of legislation relating to slavery or the slave trade, nor did he take any steps to orchestrate lobbying efforts by the abolition society.

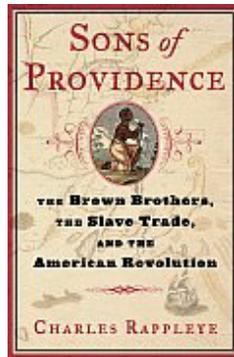
It may be that Moses was simply exhausted by twenty-five years of politics, advocacy, and agitation. It’s possible that,

36. So far I have been unable to generate any information, from the extant Quaker records stored at the New England Historical Society in Providence, [Rhode Island](#), that would suggest the involvement of any member of the extended Crandall family with the Religious Society of Friends. The records are, of course, not complete, but I find it suspicious that I am unable to generate even a single occurrence of the family name “Crandall,” especially in a circumstance in which Prudence Crandall is generally regarded as a Quaker when actually, for most of her life, she was a Baptist, and the spouse of a Baptist reverend, and when we have no positive confirmation of her ever having been present at a Quaker meeting for worship.

1803

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according to some unspoken calculus, Moses decided he had paid off the debt he incurred by his role in the voyage of the *Sally*. And it is true that the abolition movement as a whole lost momentum around the turn of the century, having achieved much of its agenda in the North and seeing little prospect of success in the South. But in Moses' case, it appears there was something else at work. It was not like him to leave off a pursuit he cared about so deeply as slavery simply because the political winds had shifted. And though he was growing old, he remained active in several fields, realizing some of his greatest successes late in his long life. His abrupt retreat on the question of slavery suggests that in this most personal and most heartfelt quest, the looming presence of his brother was a more powerful factor than Moses ever acknowledged, even to himself.... With John gone, Moses had lost his personal stake in the contest.³⁷



→ September 21, Wednesday: [Joseph Emerson](#) was called to be the pastor of the Third Congregational Church in Beverly, Massachusetts. He would deliver, in that locale, a series of lectures, ostensibly “on history” — although we have reason to suspect that the sort of “history” he would have offered would have been more ecclesiastical than factual, or of an apocalyptic genre. It appears that the Reverend Emerson insisted upon orthodoxy in doctrine to the point of interfering with growth in membership of the parish (in invidious contrast with the Reverend Abiel Abbot at the First Parish, whose more liberal approach would create a place for new members in his parish). In result, in 1816 the Reverend Emerson would be dismissed by his parishioners.

→ September 23, Friday: Bishop John Carroll came up to [Boston](#) from [Baltimore, Maryland](#) to dedicate the new Cathedral of the Holy Cross erected on Franklin Street, the design of which had been donated by Bulfinch. At the time about a thousand (order of magnitude) [Catholics](#) were living in the Boston area. Approximately a 5th of the money for this edifice had been donated by New England Protestants such as John Adams, John Quincy Adams, John Lowell, Harrison Gray Otis, Joseph Coolidge, David Sears, and Theodore Lyman. This cathedral would be for many years the only [Catholic](#) church in the region.

British and [Indian](#) troops defeated forces of Sindhia Maratha at Assaye.

British forces took Surinam.

37. Those of you who want to know the real reason why Moses discontinued his abolitionist activities should consult Rosalind Cobb Wiggins's article “Paul and Stephen, Unlikely Friends” in [Quaker History](#), Volume 90 Number 1 (Spring 2001). The real reason will surprise you.



1803

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 September 26, Tuesday: In the matter of Artaria and [Ludwig van Beethoven](#), the High Police Court of Vienna ruled for Artaria. Beethoven was ordered to publish a retraction.

FALL 1803

 Even as late as this, the consensus of opinion in Europe and the United States was that the revolt on the sugary island of *Saint-Domingue* would eventually be defeated. What had become *un fait accompli* would be ungraciously acknowledged only long after its fact.

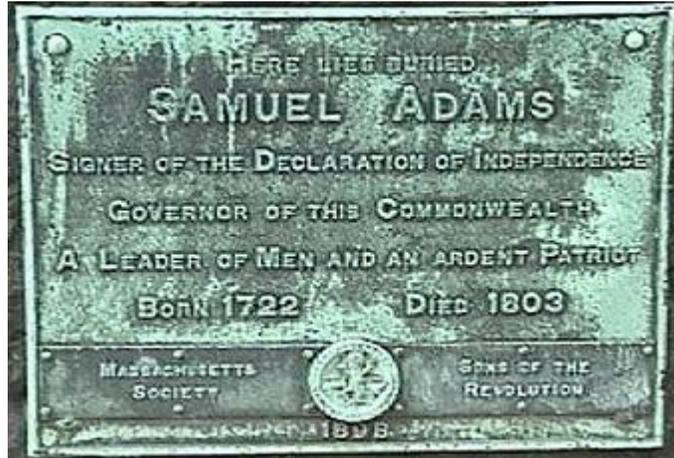
OCTOBER

 October 1, Saturday: Publication of the Variations for piano and flute op.14 by Johann Nepomuk Hummel was announced in the *Wiener Zeitung*.

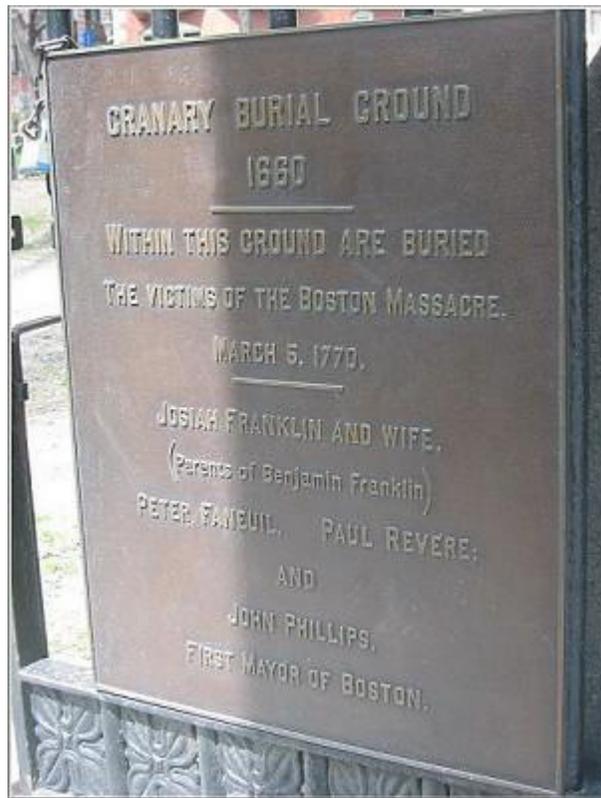
1803

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→ October 2, Sunday: Samuel Adams died. His body would be interred in the Granary Burial Ground of [Boston](#),



and I have no idea why his name wasn't considered important enough to put on the bronze plaque at the cemetery's entrance:



→ October 4, Tuesday: Three sacred works by Michael Haydn were performed for the initial time, for the Empress of Austria in the Hofburg Kapelle, Vienna: Missa subtítulo San Francesci Seraphici and settings of Cantate and Domine Deus.

Anacréon, ou L'amour fugitif, an opera-ballet by Luigi Cherubini to words of Mendouze, was performed for the initial time, at the Paris Opéra. It would receive five performances and not be performed again.

1803

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→ October 8, Saturday: [Vittorio Alfieri](#) died in Florence. His last words were “Clasp my hand, dear friend, I am dying.” His body was buried at the church of Santa Croce in Florence between the tombs of Machiavelli and Michelangelo, beneath a sculpture commissioned by Louise, Princess of Stolberg, Countess of Albany, and crafted in 1810 by Antonio Canova.



(Warning: this has become very much of a tourist attraction, and you will probably find yourself standing in lines as if you were waiting for popular rides at Disney World, in order to complete the tour of the edifice.)

→ October 13, Thursday: Andrew Twombly Foss was born in Barrington, [New Hampshire](#).³⁸

→ October 14, Friday: Duke Ercole III of Modena, Reggio and Ferrara died and was succeeded by his son-in-law Ferdinando, the son of Emperor Franz II.

→ October 16, Sunday: Ferdinand Karl Erzherzog von Österreich-Este replaced Ercole d'Este, Duke of Modena as Duke of Modena-Bresigau.

→ October 17, Monday: President [Thomas Jefferson](#)'s 3d Annual Message.

[Friend Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

17th of 10 Mo 1803 Spent part of the evening at D Rodmans shop, when my mind was in a degree humbled under divine influence, which continued till after I went to bed, I desire to be made thankful for every such season & be found in a state worthy to receive more

Renewed trials present to my view often feeling very low on account of my outward circumstances seeing no way to get along

38. Disambiguation: Not the same person as Andrew T. Foss born in 1804 in Parsonfield, Maine to Ebenezer Foss and Mary Perry Foss.



1803

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with reputation, as they have been very dull for a long time.



October 18, Tuesday: [Friend Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

18 of 10 mo 1803 I have been much instructed this morning from reading several Chapters in the Book of Judges — We find that Gideon was called to deliver Israel out of the hands of their enemies tho he was poor & the least of his fathers house, yet the Lord was with him, that he had found favor in his sight. Whereupon he was strengthened to gather an Army & go forth against their Enemies & altho their number was small, yet by blowing the Trumpets, & crying in these words "The Sword of the Lord & that of Gideon" their enemies were discomfited & fled before them, & even became their own enemies, by beating themselves.

Here is encouragement to press forward thro every difficulty, & altho' the chosen band may be but small as our faith is firmly fix't on Israels God there is no cause to fear defeat, for in him is everlasting streangth — Well I think I feel a little streanghtened to go on & endeavor to plan my sole dependance where it ought to be placed. & if faith is sometimes permitted to be weak & tried, yet as we suffer the Sword of the Lord to fight for us, in Conjunction with our own Sword, hard things will be made easy, even the Mountains & hills of opposition will be made to flee before us.

I allude not to our Carnal wepons when I speak of our own sword & fighting in conjunction with the Lord, but mean that our own edeavors must be raised to subdue the enemy when the Lord bids us fight, then his blessing added to it there is no question but the enemy will be put to flight & we come of as victors under the Holy Captain 20 of 10th Mo 1803 fifth day Much unwell with a bad cold, but may thankfully say I was able to attend our Meeting where I was favored to center my mind on that which was refreshing to it



October 19, Wednesday: A convention was signed by France and Spain calling for the neutrality of Spain.

The Reverend [Joseph Emerson](#) of the Third Congregational Church in Beverly, Massachusetts remarried with one of his pupils in Framingham, Miss Nancy Eaton — she would die in Beverly on June 15, 1804 and her gravestone would bear the inscription "A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband."

Jack Staines, free sailor husband of [Oney Judge Staines](#) and father of her three children Eliza, Will, and Nancy, died after fewer than 7 years of married life. As a widow Ona would be unable to support her children and needed to move in with the family of John Jacks, Jr. After the elder Jacks died, Rockingham County, [New Hampshire](#) would donate firewood and other supplies to Ona and the Jacks sisters, by then too old to work. Her daughters Eliza and Nancy became wards of the town of Greenland and hired out as indentured servants while her son Will, after being apprenticed as a sailor, we suppose never returned.



October 21, Friday: The initial "modern" proclamation of [atomic theory](#). A paper "On the Absorption of Gases by Water and Other Liquids" was read to the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester and, at the end, the author described his atomic theory as it then stood: that all matter must be made up of atoms, and that the atoms of different elements must differ, in mass. There was tentative identification of the atomic weights of 21 of the elements:



1803

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Why does not water admit its bulk of every kind of gas alike? This question I have duly considered, and though I am not able to satisfy myself completely I am nearly persuaded that the circumstance depends on the weight and number of the ultimate particles of the several gases.

– [Friend John Dalton](#)



October 23, Sunday: [Friend Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

First day 23rd of 10th Mo 1803 / My meeting this morning was a poor time. But in the Afternoon had a favored good time for which I was in some measure thankful. I had closely to examine my own standing, which I apprehended to be in much weakness, & more in empty profession than I could wish, which feelings are the result of unfaithfulness. But oh may all that is yet in me which stands opposed to the precious life be subdued & brought low. I desire & pray that I may do nothing whereby I may miss of Heaven, the blessed Haven of peace & rest hereafter, which ought to be while here the main bent of our lives to Obtain. And not grovel in the earth after riches of the World beyond what the Body requireth & thereby miss of immortal treasure. Near the close of Meeting E Coggershall kneeled in Solemn Supplication, imploring the Almighty to be with the distressed in foureign Lands, whose lots are cast among the calamities of war & tumult & that he would be pleaed to hasten the time when Nation should lift up sword against Nation no more, that he would be pleased to say to the destroying Angell who hath visited our land with pestilence, "It is enough", humbly imploring the remembrance & succor the babes in Jesus, that the Almighty would be pleased to reach forth his holy Septure to them that they may be encouraged to touch & live, ___ beging that the Youth who are persuing lying vanity may be touched in the heart with the fire from the Holy Alter, & become lights in the Church – All of which seemed to me to assend in sweet inscence before the throne of God



October 25, Tuesday: [Friend Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

25th of 10th M 1803 At six Oclock this evening Elisha Thornton appointed a Meeting at our Meeting House for the Inhabitants of the Town, which has been attended by a very large concorsse of people I think it nearly as large as at the Yearly Meeting time. The power of Truth I apprehended was greatly in dominion. & it seemed to me to be as evidently felt among the people as at any similar opportunity that ever I attended. He stood a long time declaring the truth to the people with life and power & concluded in a most heavenly prayer Many of the common people that attended expressed great satisfaction at the Meeting. One woman a strong Presbyterian said, while sitting in the Meeting or while Elisha was preaching she was ready to say as a Sister of hers did after reading Job Scots Journal "I am a friend"



October 26, Wednesday: [Friend Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

26 of 10 Mt 1803 Oh dear heart says me? .. There are certain trials which I meet with, which are so trying that I hardly know what to do, or which way to turn. If it was the will of my Heavenly Father to take me to himself I am sometimes ready to think that I should be willing to resign up my life unto him who gave it, but desire to be enabled to suffer all things patiently, & to conduct thro' time in such manner as to insure the blessing of peace here & happiness hereafter –

 October 28, Friday: [Friend Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

28th of 10th M 1803 Yesterday was M Meeting at [Portsmouth](#). I wished to attend but several inward & outward discouragements prevented my going. ___ I understood our friend E. Thornton was there, & largely concerned in publick Testimony to the edification & comfort of many present. Tho' deprived of any refreshment from the above mentioned shower, yet I was favored to keep my mind on the good ground, & may add that divine favor is not confined to any spot, but when rightly sought after it will in due time rise for our comfort, & we shall not be left destitute. Let our lots be cast as they may ___ Under a sense of this I desire to feel thankful & render praise where it is alone due

 October 29, Saturday: At the age of 22, [Friend Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

29th of 10th M 1803 Much after the old sort, sinning and repenting. Sorrowful it is that not a day passes but on serious retrospect I find errors meet for repentance _____³⁹

 October 31: Paris newspapers announced the arrival of Adrien Boieldieu in St. Petersburg (he'd actually already been there for perhaps as long as two months).

The *USS Philadelphia* was captured by Tripoli, and its crew imprisoned.

A still-extant document entitled “ARRANGEMENT for carrying the Mail between Washington City and Natchez, to commence October 31, 1803, and to continue three months” gives us some idea of the time lapse that needed to be allowed for, in any communication during that mail-coach era:

LEAVE Washington every	Monday	7 P.M.
Arrive at Charlottesville	121 miles	Tuesday 6 P.M. in 1 day
Leave Same	Same	8 P.M.
Arrive at Wythe c.h.	203 miles	Thursday 7 P.M. in 2 days
Leave Same	Same	8 P.M.
Arrive at Knoxville	193 miles	Saturday 6 P.M. in 2 days
Leave Same	Same	8 P.M.
Arrive at Nashville	195 miles	Monday 6 P.M. in 2 days
Leave Same	Same	8 P.M.

39. Stephen Wanton Gould Diary, 1799-1803, 1803-1804: The Gould family papers are stored under control number 2033 at the Division of Rare and Manuscript Collections of Cornell University Library, Box 5 Folder 1 for November 1799-October 16, 1803 and Folder 2 for October 17, 1803-May 4, 1804. Series 7 Microfilm Reel #1, positive, is made up of Friend Stephen Wanton Gould's Diary #1, 1799-1803 (November 1799-October 16, 1803) (Reel #10 is the negative copy of Reel #1)

1803

1803

Arrive at Natchez the next, 500 miles Tuesday week by 6 P.M.
in 8 days

Total, 15 days

RETURNING

Leave Natchez every Saturday at 8 P.M.

Arrive at Nashville the next Sunday week by 6 P.M. in 8 days

Leave Same Same 8 P.M.

Arrive at Knoxville Tuesday 6 P.M. in 2 days

Leave Same Same 8 P.M.

Arrive at Wythe c.h. Thursday 6 P.M. in 2 days

Leave Same Same 8 P.M.

Arrive at Charlottesville Saturday 6 P.M. in 2 days

Leave Same Same 8 P.M.

Arrive at Washington Sunday 6 P.M. in 1 day

Total, 15 days

NOVEMBER

➡ November-January: During the early part of the winter of 1803/1804, [George Gordon, Lord Byron](#) was at Newstead Abbey with Lord Grey.





1803

1803

 November 3, Thursday: [Friend Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

5th day, 3 of 11 Mt 1803 At Meeting Elizabeth Coggeshall was concerned to arise & sweetly commemorate her first appearance in the Ministry which she said was in that House & that very room (meaning the little meeting house, in which we were sitting)

I well remember the time, it was in the afternoon of a first day that Joseph Cloud a friend from S Carolina attended Meeting and spoke very largely.

Elizabeth intimated in her testimony that she had to believe it was necessary for her to mention her excercise in those times for the encouragement of some she apprehended that were present that had long been called upon to walk in a line different from what they had been accostomed to & encouraged them to surrender, if it was even at the eleventh hour — she intimated that as it was the will & pleasure of the Almighty to call out one hand-maid in the work & service of the Ministry into an other part of the World who was made willing to spend & be spent for the good of Souls, (meaning Abigail Robinson) & she herself being about to leave us) Yet she believed the Lord Almighty was about to rise among us & said some of the Youth would be raised up to the work & service of the Ministry (if faithful) She addressed the youth very feelingly —It was a very memorable time with me which is hardly likely will soon be forgotten —

 November 8, Monday: [Friend Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

8th of 11th Mt 1803 / 2nd day / Yesterday our Meetings were both silent, but I thought were very solid Opportunities.

I STILL feel desires to keep my dependance placed aright, but am sometimes tried allmost to an hairs breadth

Father of Mercies be pleased to remember me & thou hast remembered me, for which I desire to render unto thee thanksgiving & praise [is he beginning to think about how he earns his living?]

 November 9, Tuesday: Having lost 19 generals including the brother-in-law of [Napoléon Bonaparte](#), having lost more of their soldiers than eventually they would lose in the battle at Waterloo (Egad, talk about Vietnam!), the French acknowledged that they had been more or less at least temporarily militarily defeated at their sugary plantations of Saint-Domingue—which had before the slave revolt been considered not merely France's most important possession but the most valuable colony of any in the Western world—and General Jean-Jacques Dessalines became the head of a new government.

 November 14, Sunday: [Friend Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

14 of 11th M 1803/ There has been nothing worth inserting in my journal for some days, But may now say that I attended our Meetings of Yesterday, both were silent, & to me solid weighty seasons in which I was instructed & comforted to find that infinite kindness & goodness was still near me. In the evening called to see several friends, but the savor of meetings was so fresh upon me that I felt little inclination to join with them



in conversation

Thoughts

Charity hath many excellent qualifications. It suffereth & endureth revilings patiently, is good to the poor but above all it loveth every body

*Many misconstrue the meaning of Charity they think it consists mearly in benevolence to the poor, in vailing the faults of others & concluding there is but little for them to do with their neighbors — but let us remember the Apostolic meaning of Charity which is Love & if we cultivate it properly we shall find it will often lead us, not only to vail or cover the faults of others, but to go to them & reprove them as occasion may require either in public or private [**]*

I believe there is no use in Argument, especially with deists unless our words are delivered in best wisdom tempered with Love, for the more we depend upon human reason, the more we be perplexed & confounded.

Even if we raise our endeavors ever so much, & make use of the soundest words, if we fall short of a right quallification they will be no more to them than the sounding brass or the tincling symbol — as it is the bent of their minds to support what they call, reason & philosophy, & to stifle every degree of conviction with the utmost avidity — there is [no more rubbed out?] probability of our gaining any assendency over them by setting up our Opinion against theirs, for generally the more we oppose, the more we shall be opposed, as one extream begits another, & every thing its own likeness. In my opinion nothing will convince them of the Excellency & sublimity of the divine truths, immediately revealed & as couched in Scriptue — until they are brought to it by an high hand, untill they are met with in the way as Baalam was by the Angel of the LOrd with a flaming sword, in which way there is no turning, it is only when we may feel our minds imbued with a measure of the same spirit & Authority, with which the Angel was, that it will be likely what may be said will be effectual but then let us in the ability received faithfully Advertise them of those things which are conducive of peace here & eternal happiness hereafter, then tho' our words may be but few, yet being seasoned with that quickening power which raiseth the dead & casteth out unclean spirits, it may in time if not immediately prove as bread cast upon the Waters which after process of time when the powerful workings of the Lord's Spirit hath wrought upon the individual it will return after many days



1803

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 November 16, Tuesday: After preaching his first sermon from the pulpit of the [Reverend Thaddeus Mason Harris](#) of Dorchester, [Wilkes Allen](#) was settled as the minister at Chelmsford. His ordination sermon was preached by the Reverend Increase Sumner, under whom he had studied in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts. This ordination sermon would be printed. His ministerial salary would be merely \$500, but with the position came “ministerial lands” which during the week he would be able to farm. He would during part of the year teach a private school in his house, fitting boys for college, and he would be active on the Town School Committee. He was a Mason and would attain the highest honors of that society, becoming the society’s Chaplain in several stages of his ascension. He would deliver several Masonic discourses.

 November 18, Thursday: Haitian forces defeated the French at Vertieres and the French army, or what was left of it, withdrew from Saint-Domingue, the western third of the island of Hispaniola.⁴⁰

 November 23, Tuesday: [Theodore Dwight Weld](#) was born with a mis-shapen skull in Hampton, Connecticut.

 November 25, Thursday: [Friend Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

*25th of 11th Mt 1803 / M Meeting
Sarah Fowler was concerned to rehearse the words of Solomon "My son give me thy heart, if Sinners intice thee consent thou not, Obadiah Davis then was concerned in a weighty testimony, from these words "the wisdom of the World is at enmity with the Widom of God"
Anne Greene was concerned to mention the passage of Jacobs wrestling the God & desired that tho we might seem to wrestle in the night season & I find hard work to overcome the enemy – yet desires we might not be discouraged, but to hold out to the end & not let the beloved of souls go, untill the day had dawned & fully broke upon us, she said much more which I cannot recollect but am favored with the savor of it in my mind, & have no doubt but it was all spoken in the life & in good season – In the last meeting things went on pretty well – A weighty appointment was confereed upon me which I feel exceedingly unfit to act in, it was for nothing less than to treat with a young man who had so far deviated from our well known principals & the most excellent & strict injunction of our Saviour – as to give his attendace at a company of Militia – All I can say is that I am very poor & concious of my incompetency for such a trust but hope to be favored not dishonor the cause myself, but to speak with him in true Charity & Christian Meekness*

 November 27, Saturday: George Washington Hosmer was born in [Concord](#), son of Deacon Cyrus Hosmer.

 November 29, Monday: Christian Doppler, who would discover the Doppler Effect (frequency shift), was born.

40. They would maintain a presence on the eastern side of this island until 1809, but, basically, it was the loss of this influence on this sugar island that would end the dream of a French empire on the American mainland, and clear the ground for that bargain-basement sale of all their residual claims which is now known under the rubric, the “Louisiana Purchase.”



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WINTER 1803/1804

→ Winter: In the Illinois Territory, on the Wood River upstream from St. Louis, Lewis and Clark established an overwintering camp for their expedition toward the Pacific Ocean, and named this Camp Wood.

DECEMBER

→ December 4, Sunday: [Ludwig van Beethoven](#) was brought to court because he had not yet published his retraction, as required by the court finding of September 26th (in fact he never would).

→ December 5, Monday: João Rodrigues de Sá, visconde de Anadia replaced Luís Pinto de Sousa Coutinho, visconde de Balsemão as Secretary of State (prime minister) of Portugal.

[Friend Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

5 of 12 Mo 1803 / Last night I crossed the ferry to Connanicut on business, staid alnight & went to meeting the next day where I think we had a good solid time. Altho' there was but few that gathered, yet I think the two or three was favor'ed to feel that which will encorage them to meet again, & if there is no vocal communication to place their dependance on we have the small still voice of the great sheppherd, in which there is more efficacy then in any outward voice that can be heard.— After Meeting went to Cousin Joseph Greene's took dinner & spent a little time very agreeably then came over the ferry to town & spent the evening at C Rodmans

I can add with gladness that it seems as if my mind had been favored to feel a renewed engagement & to seek after the living sustance & a willingness in some measure wrought (at least at times) to be wholly resigned to divine disposal, & oh may all that is in me which stands opposed to the divine will, be brought low & laid in the dust, for I am confirmed that it is not for religion to florish in a mind where the stubborn will of the creature is permitted to have its full swing, but must first be [under line between brackets: reduced down to nothing & a daily watch kept to keep it so]

Being impressed with a sense of the weakness & inconstancy of Mans resolution in performing those things which are substancially good and contribute most for his peace both here & here after — I am led to reflect how greatly we stand in need of the immediate assistance of divine help, being sensible that unless our minds are kept in a right state to receive the impulse which attends us (which will more and more enlighten us as we attend to it) when we are about to do anything that concerns us either in this world or in that which is to come, I consider that without this Guide & strict attention paid to its dictates, our minds will become justly disscriptive of a Ship drove to & fro in the tempestious Ocean, having neither rudder nor compass to direct her ways — This being the case it stands us in stead



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to be upon the watch-tower & to submit & Yeald our wills to the least manifestation of this unerring Guide which is Conscience placed in us as a Compass & Reason as a rudder which will unfailingly direct our ways, & stear us safely to the Port for which we are all at times desirous to reach & gain an entrance.

 December 8, Thursday: Elbondocani, a singspiel by Johann Rudolf Zumsteeg to words of Haug, was performed for the initial time, in Stuttgart.

[Friend Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

8th of 12th Mt 1803 fifth day / Our Meeting was a most precious time as ever I witnessed. It seems as though it was a day of days for instruction. Silence ruled among us.

 December 11, Sunday: [Louis-Hector Berlioz](#) was born at La Côte-St.-André northwest of Grenoble in the Department of Isere, the 1st of 6 children born to Louis-Joseph Berlioz, a physician, and Marie-Antoinette-Joséphine Marmion, daughter of a Grenoble lawyer.

 December 13, Tuesday: Les sabots et le cerisier, an opéra by François-Joseph Gossec to words of Sedaine and Cazotte, was performed for the initial time, in Paris.

[Friend Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

13 of 12 M 1803 / I don't seem to have much to write, nor have not for some time, but can say that I apprehend it to be a time of favor with me, tho' there are many trials within & without insomuch that I am sometimes ready to say "Who is so tried as I am" but for all this, I acknowledge it to be a favord time, having felt divine goodness to be around my mind in an unusual degree, Oh may I ever be humble & thankful forr every favor, both inwardly & outwardly

My mind hath been brought too feel its own smallness to a great degree attended with a belief that humility is a proffitable place to dwell in. Instructions have risen from reflections on several passages of Scripture

It was said to Saul wast thou not made head of the tribes of Israel when thou wert small in thine own eyes tho' for his disobedience his Kingly authority was rent from him & given to another — David tho small in statue & young in years distinguished himsmelf & gained the love of his Nation, by his corage and faithfulness to them thro' perils & dangers. And it is my desire often to remember the Querie of Sam'l to Saul "Wast thou not made head when Small" Really believing that it is by keeping little in our own Eyes & by faithfulness to the Lords requiiring that we ever experience any advancement in religious groth, But we are not to dwell too long upon the meanness of our statur when we are called forth by the Lord to slay Goliath of Sin, but remember that it is by his power that we are inabled to fight our fight, & not our own Streangth, remembering in all things carefully to hearken to what the divine voice shall utter, for no doubt that David felt it speak to him when Saul

was about to put on him, his helmet of Brass & coat of Mail, & told him his strength did not consist in those things, but in the Lord's power which had previously done wonderful things for him, even delivered him from the paw of the Lion & the Bear, now this power he had proved well, but Sauls helmet he knew naught about therefore going out divested from all human dependency he was enabled to gain a great victory & thro' the whole course of his life we may find his hope & trust was fixed in the Almighty, we find him no where that I recollect ascribing his victories to himself or taking any praise from him to whome it was alone due. So we see that Saul tho he begun well yet for his pride & unfaithfulness was rejected from the throne— And David tho' suffered to pass thro' many trials & probations, yet being generally faithful & attentive to the inspeaking word of truth in his heart was preserved to the end of his days, & that power will keep & preserve all who are desirous to be kept by it. David testifies in many places of his writing, that he never knew it to fail him, nor ever will it, those who wholly divest themselves of all human dependencies, but by resting their all in the Lord Jehovah in whom is everlasting strength they may be made instrumental in performing things that will Astonish Mans Wisdom The above reflections have chiefly originated from being appointed to some important Society Service about which I have been exceeding exercised & have felt renewed distress for the welfare of Lion,— I have clearly seen that it was high time for me to stand continually on the Watch, & prepare to fight as one of the Young Men of the princes of the provinces of Israel, under the command of the King of Kings. May I be ever careful & exemplary in my conduct, that it bring no reproach upon this Blessed truth I am fully aware that my standing is very weak, infirm & inisotule [sic], & need care on every side that my feet be drawn away by the unweired [unwearing] Adversary, from that which my soul at times craves to be established in beyond all other things — Yet my present faith is "Thy faith & grace assisting, I am willing to do anything, that thou shalt be pleased to require of me.

 December 14, Wednesday: TREASURE OF THE GOSPEL IN EARTHEN VESSELS. A SERMON PREACHED AT THE INSTALLATION OF THE REV. ABIEL ABBOT IN THE FIRST CHURCH AND CHRISTIAN SOCIETY IN BEVERLY, DECEMBER 14TH, 1803. BY [THADDEUS MASON HARRIS](#), MINISTER OF DORCHESTER (Salem: Joshua Cushing, 1804).

 December 15, Thursday: [Friend Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

*15th of 12th M, 5th of the week / To my mind our meeting was a good time.
Hannah Dennis wife of Jona Dennis & daughter of the late Saampson Sherman [see letters and testimonials] appeared in the testimony nearly in these words, (tho I think she expressed a few words more which I dont recollect) "He that will some may come & drink of the waters of life freely" — It is something remarkable that a few weeks before & since the Decease of our beloved friend & faithful Minister Isaac Lawton which is all within two years, there has been five appearances in the Ministry, all for which I know have been to the satisfaction of friends —so we may see that the Great Head of the Church designs*



no loss to be sustained by the removal of the ancients, if there is but a disposition among the people, willingly to submit to his government. The names of the friends who have appeared in the ministry are as follows

Susanna Barker of [Tiverton](#), Holder Almy, Abigail Sherman and Sarah Fish of [Portsmouth](#) & Hannah Dennis of [Newport](#)



December 17, Saturday: The foreign slave trade was resumed after a hiatus of 16 years. Over the following 4 years 40,000 [slaves](#) would be imported into the United States.

South Carolina decided to allow them to be brought in only when they were being fetched fresh from Africa rather than after they had become acclimated to the West Indies islands.

"An Act to alter and amend the several Acts respecting the importation or bringing into this State, from beyond seas, or elsewhere, Negroes and other persons of colour; and for other purposes therein mentioned."

§ 1. Acts of 1792, 1794, 1796, 1798, 1800, 1802, hereby repealed.

§ 2. Importation of Negroes from the West Indies prohibited.

§ 3. No Negro over fifteen years of age to be imported from the United States except under certificate of good character.

§ 5. Negroes illegally imported to be forfeited and sold, etc. Cooper, STATUTES, VII. 449.

INTERNATIONAL SLAVE TRADE

W.E. Burghardt Du Bois: In a few years [after the Haitian revolution began] the growing sentiment had crystallized into legislation. The Southern States took immediate measures to close their ports, first against West India Negroes, finally against all slaves. Georgia, who had had legal slavery only from 1755, and had since passed no restrictive legislation, felt compelled in 1793⁴¹ to stop the entry of free Negroes, and in 1798⁴² to prohibit, under heavy penalties, the importation of all slaves. This provision was placed in the Constitution of the State, and, although miserably enforced, was never repealed. South Carolina was the first Southern State in which the exigencies of a great staple crop rendered the rapid consumption of slaves more profitable than their proper maintenance. Alternating, therefore, between a plethora and a dearth of Negroes, she prohibited the slave-trade only for short periods. In 1788⁴³ she had forbidden the trade for five years, and in 1792,⁴⁴ being peculiarly exposed to the West Indian insurrection, she quickly found it "inexpedient" to allow Negroes "from Africa, the West India Islands, or other place beyond sea" to enter for two years. This act continued to be extended, although with lessening penalties, until 1803.⁴⁵ The

41. Prince, DIGEST OF THE LAWS OF GEORGIA, page 786; Marbury and Crawford, DIGEST OF THE LAWS OF GEORGIA, pages 440, 442. The exact text of this act appears not to be extant. Section I. is stated to have been "re-enacted by the constitution." Possibly this act prohibited slaves also, although this is not certain. Georgia passed several regulative acts between 1755 and 1793. Cf. Renne, COLONIAL ACTS OF GEORGIA, pages 73-4, 164, note.

42. Marbury and Crawford, DIGEST OF THE LAWS OF GEORGIA, page 30, § 11. The clause was penned by Peter J. Carnes of Jefferson. Cf. W.B. Stevens, HISTORY OF GEORGIA (1847), II. 501.

43. Grimké, PUBLIC LAWS, page 466.

44. Cooper and McCord, STATUTES, VII. 431.

45. Cooper and McCord, STATUTES, VII. 433-6, 444, 447.



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home demand in view of the probable stoppage of the trade in 1808, the speculative chances of the new Louisiana Territory trade, and the large already existing illicit traffic combined in that year to cause the passage of an act, December 17, reopening the African slave-trade, although still carefully excluding "West India" Negroes.⁴⁶ This action profoundly stirred the Union, aroused anti-slavery sentiment, led to a concerted movement for a constitutional amendment, and, failing in this, to an irresistible demand for a national prohibitory act at the earliest constitutional moment.

North Carolina had repealed her prohibitory duty act in 1790,⁴⁷ but in 1794 she passed an "Act to prevent further importation and bringing of slaves," etc.⁴⁸ Even the body-servants of West India immigrants and, naturally, all free Negroes, were eventually prohibited.⁴⁹

This vast and apparently irrepressible illicit traffic was one of three causes which led South Carolina, December 17, 1803, to throw aside all pretence and legalize her growing slave-trade; the other two causes were the growing certainty of total prohibition of the traffic in 1808, and the recent purchase of Louisiana by the United States, with its vast prospective demand for slave labor. Such a combination of advantages, which meant fortunes to planters and Charleston slave-merchants, could not longer be withheld from them; the prohibition was repealed, and the United States became again, for the first time in at least five years, a legal slave mart. This action shocked the nation, frightening Southern States with visions of an influx of untrained barbarians and servile insurrections, and arousing and intensifying the anti-slavery feeling of the North, which had long since come to think of the trade, so far as legal enactment went, as a thing of the past.



December 19, Monday: Great Britain and Portugal entered into a secret agreement — if Britain and France were to go to war, Portugal pledged that it would remain neutral.

46. Cooper and McCord, STATUTES, VII. 449.

47. Martin, IREDELL'S ACTS OF ASSEMBLY, I. 492.

48. Martin, IREDELL'S ACTS OF ASSEMBLY, II. 53.

49. Cf. Martin, IREDELL'S ACTS OF ASSEMBLY, II. 94; LAWS OF NORTH CAROLINA (revision of 1819), I. 786.

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December 20, Tuesday: [Samuel Hopkins](#) died in [Newport](#). He had been aware that he was dying, and preached a sermon about his own anticipated demise.

ON HIS OWN DEATH

Though he had begun as a slaveholder, he had been the 1st of the Congregational ministers of New England to renounce human enslavement. He had been one of the sponsors of the enactment of 1774 which had interdicted the importation of negro slaves into [Rhode Island](#), and of the enactment of 1784 which had declared that all children of slaves born in Rhode Island after the following March should be born free.

The obituary oration would be delivered by the Reverend Levi Hart, D.D.

OBITUARY ORATION

In a move that more than doubled the land surface of the nation, the United States of America paid France approximately \$20 per square mile to extinguish its claim to approximately 1,000,000 square miles of "Louisiana." "Rights" to a general territory of 828,000 square miles⁵⁰ which went under the name "Louisiana," that is, "Land of Louis XV, King of France" (although whatever paltry "rights of ownership" Louis XV had had to this real estate, which had always been debatable, had passed to his erstwhile heir [Napoléon Bonaparte](#)) were sold to the national government of the United States of America for the paltry sum of \$0.⁰⁴ per acre.



50. It sounds much more impressive to say 828,000 **square miles** than 914 **miles square**, since in the conversion from square miles to miles square –as in the conversion from a **red nation** to our **human nation**– the relationship is of a power.



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Once President [Thomas Jefferson](#) had procured that land doubling the size of the United States (14 new states would eventually be formed) from the peoples who actually lived on it, such as the Dakota nation, that land would belong to them! (However, when the national government of the United States of America subsequently went about purchasing rights to such territories from weaker people, they weren't in the habit of paying nearly as much as this per acre, even when the rights to the real estate were far more real than whatever rights had devolved from King Louis of France.)⁵¹

[READ THE FULL TEXT](#)

51. Since we've spoken above about "rights" to this land, we should also say something about the "rights" of the peoples who were living on this land. Joseph J. Ellis has pointed out in *AMERICAN CREATION* that President Jefferson set us up for the extension of slavery westward, and for the removal of native American tribes from east of the Mississippi River, on this day December 20, 1803, when he specified that in these new federal territories, rights were granted only to the "white" inhabitants (we're not saying that Jefferson had any real option other than to play the game out in this way, we're only saying that this one word was in fact the critical juncture, the pivot point on which the world has turned, the thingie that would set us up for a whole lot of our subsequent agony).

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December 21, Wednesday: Birth of Eliza Steele Greenleaf Webster, 6th child of Rebecca Greenleaf Webster with [Noah Webster, Jr.](#) (she would marry Henry Jones).



December 23, Friday: [Friend Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

23 of 12 m 1803 / Much discouragement is my lot of late, the lukewarmness & indifference of divers of my Brethren has affected my mind
Oh Lord God Almighty look down in mercy upon us, that we faint

not by the way. Remember us Oh thou that Inhabitest the Heavens above & rulest all things it is under a sense of our weakkness & infermity that we call upon they name, & beg that thou would condeseind afresh to animate our hearts with Thy holy presence & thereby be enabled to press forward in those important things which thou hast allotted us to perform.

➡ December 24, Saturday: Three-year-old Bernhard II replaced Georg I as Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, under regency.

The Boston Columbian Centinel advertised the publication of Andrew Law's ART OF SINGING.

➡ Christmas, Sunday: William Thornton and Francis Fitzhugh Conway, cousins, found themselves in competition for the attentions of a niece of [James Madison](#), Miss Nellie Madison, who was a guest at Chatham during this year's [Christmas](#) season. The cousins arrived at the Chatham festivities on horseback and their horses were stabled. Francis had outfitted his horse with a handsome new bridle and told the young lady in the course of the evening that he was going to "surprise" her. When it came time for him to display his horse, he found that the groom had switched the bridles. It was his cousin's horse that impressed Miss Nellie. He accused his cousin of having paid the groom to switch the bridles, which meant they needed to have a [duel](#). They met on a narrow pathway between Alum Spring Rock and a mill pond and each shot the other in the region of the bladder. The cousins died at about the same hour.



[James DeWolf](#) of [Bristol](#) gave his wife a pair of [slaves](#) as her [Christmas](#) present. "I went shopping in this boutique in Africa and brought you home a little something, Darling. It's a matched set."⁵²

INTERNATIONAL SLAVE TRADE

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

many .



The DeWolf Carriage

In [Newport, Rhode Island](#), by this point Friend [Stephen Wanton Gould](#), age 22, had reached a firm decision to “go to journey work” repairing timepieces, for his livelihood. Having just completed one apprenticeship which had been for seven years (we don’t know the nature of this), he apprenticed himself anew, to learn watch repair from Friend David Williams. While his brothers would be going into trade and traveling, he himself would be staying home and devoting himself to mundane activity — this in order to avoid any personal involvement at all in any slavery-related economic activity. He wrote in his journal of the religious anguish of his mind.

52. Clearly, there’s a terminology problem here. In an effort to resolve this terminology issue, at the Republican National Convention in New-York during August 2004 –at which the Republican Party would for four days make an effort to strip from its face its mask of hostility to the plight of the downtrodden and reveal its true countenance of benevolent conservatism and concern– these people would be sensitively referred to by a Hoosier Republican running for the US Senate as “involuntary immigrants.”

So, perhaps, this is a good point at which to insert a story about involuntary immigrants that has been passed on to us by Ram Varmha, a retired IBM engineer whose father had briefly served as Maharaja after the independence of Cochin. He relates the story as narrated to him by his paternal grandmother who lived in Thripoonithura, Cochin: “When my grandmother (born 1882) was a young girl she would go with the elder ladies of the family to the Pazhayannur Devi Temple in Fort Cochin, next to the Cochin Lantha Palace built by the Dutch (Landers = Lantha), which was an early establishment of the Cochin royal family before the administration moved to Thripoonithura. My grandmother often told us that in the basement of the Lantha Palace, in a confined area, a family of Africans had been kept locked up, as in a zoo! By my Grandmother’s time all the Africans had died. But, some of the elder ladies had narrated the story to her of ‘Kappiries’ (Africans) kept in captivity there. It seems visitors would give them fruits and bananas. They were well cared for but always kept in confinement. My grandmother did not know all the details but according to her, ‘many’ years earlier, a ship having broken its mast drifted into the old Cochin harbor. When the locals climbed aboard, they found a crewless ship, but in the hold there were some chained ‘Kappiries’ still alive; others having perished. The locals did not know what to do with them. Not understanding their language and finding the Africans in chains, the locals thought that these were dangerous to set free. So they herded the poor Africans into the basement of the Cochin Fort, and held them in captivity, for many, many years! I have no idea when the initial incident happened, but I presume it took place in the late 1700s or early 1800s. This points to the possibility that it was, in fact, a slave ship carrying human cargo from East Africa to either the USA or the West Indies. An amazing and rather bizarre story. Incidentally, this is not an ‘old woman’s tale’! Its quite reliable. My grandmother would identify some of the older ladies who had actually seen the surviving Kappiries.”

December 25, Sunday: On his way home after an extended voyage to Sumatra, Nathaniel Bowditch sailed his Putnam into the harbor of Salem and tied up at the dock in an intense snowstorm in the middle of the night, with perfect zero visibility. He had been able to make a sight of the sun some two days before and had been confident he knew where he and his ship were in the dark waters off New England. At the entrance to the harbor, there had been a few seconds in which the white curtain of falling snow had rifted and he and his officers had managed to catch one glimpse of a light which he knew could only be the one on Baker's Island. As he walked through the streets of Salem on his way to home and family, he was recognized, and the town assumed—since no ship could conceivably have come into the rock-bound and poorly mapped harbor under these conditions—that Captain Bowditch had been shipwrecked somewhere along the coast.⁵³ After this last successful voyage, Bowditch would sell the Putnam and be appointed Inspector of Journals for the East India Marine Society.

[SEE NEXT SCREEN:
WOULD THIS BE AN IMPORTANT PARADIGM
FOR THE JOURNAL OF THOREAU,
OF HIS LIFE'S VOYAGE IN CONCORD WATERS??]

December 26, Monday: At 11:00AM Franz Joseph Haydn made his final appearance as conductor, directing his The Seven Last Words in the Redoutensaal, Vienna.

Alonso e Cora, a dramma per musica by Simon Mayr to words of Bernardoni after Marmontel, was performed for the initial time, at the Teatro alla Scala, Milan.

December 27, Tuesday: Friend Stephen Wanton Gould wrote in his journal:

27 of 12 Mo 1803 / I know not what to insert except that I am weak & unfaithful



December 28, Wednesday: The Reverend Thaddeus Mason Harris delivered an address at the interment of the corpses of three persons found to have drowned in the harbor between Boston and Dorchester, and this would be printed in Boston in the following year.

53. On February 24, 1817, the Union, returning to Salem harbor with a cargo of Sumatran pepper and of tin, would attempt this same stunt in a thick snowstorm, but Captain William Osgood would vacillate and lose way and ram hard aground on the northwest point of Baker's Island — littering the beach there with his spoiled riches.



Since its formation, the East India Marine Society had been collecting journals of its voyages. The basic purpose of the society was to acquire nautical information, and to get this information the society had blank journals printed and bound for the use of members. Each member starting a voyage took along a journal to record his trip. In the volume the shipmaster was supposed to keep an account of wind and weather, note landfalls, set down the latitude and longitude of out-of-the-way places not fixed on charts, give weights and measures and exchange rates of foreign ports, and make any comments he wished on practically anything else that might be helpful to other members of the society.

The society looked on Bowditch as its most scholarly member, the one most capable of examining the journals and noting information that should be called to the attention of other shipmasters. And, in fact, his orderly, critical mind made him an ideal inspector.

These journals were considered most important, as the comprehensive directions for keeping them testified. These directions, in addition to calling on members of the society for nautical information, also stated:

There should be collected, for the Museum, specimens of various kinds of vegetable substances, earths, minerals, ores, metals, volcanic disturbances, &c. There should also be preserved such parts of birds, insects, fish &c. as serve most easily to distinguish them, and if no part can be preserved, a description of any that are remarkable may be given. Inquiry should be made of any remarkable books in use, among any of the eastern nations, with their subjects, dates and titles. Articles of the dress and ornaments of any nation, with the images and objects of religious devotion, should be procured.

This was quite a tall order, one that was never completely filled, since no shipmaster is known to have brought home a volcanic disturbance. Nevertheless, the order was filled to such a degree that war clubs and spears, ceremonial axes, feathered headdresses, armor of medieval Asiatic warriors, carved ivory, and imperial yellow robes were brought into port along with barrels, bales, and sacks of merchandise. In the course of years the shipmasters belonging to the East India Marine Society of Salem collected musical instruments from Arabia, stone images from Java, swords ornamented with human hair from Borneo, wooden bowls used at cannibal feasts in Fiji, a hideous wooden idol from sacred ground in Hawaii.

It was a grisly and fascinating collection, this array of images of heathen gods, of heathen weapons. Indian temple bells could be rung on New England shores, and drums made from human skulls could be thumped in Salem. The museum founded by the East India Marine Society grew until, years later, it had art objects long after they had disappeared from the islands on which they had originated, and figures of strange gods long after they had been forgotten by the tribes who had carved them. The curios were put on display in the society's headquarters on Essex Street in a big room arranged for the exhibit, with a painting of the landing of the Pilgrims on one chimney and on another a portrayal of the launching of the Essex. Some of the loot hung on the walls; some of it was in glass cases. The heathen idols stood.



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 December 29, Thursday: L'heureux malgré lui, an opéra-bouffon by Etienne-Nicolas Méhul to words of Saint-Just, was performed for the initial time, at the Théâtre Feydeau, Paris. This was the one and only performance.

 December 30, Friday: Sindhia Maratha of Gwalior submitted to British rule.

[Friend Stephen Wanton Gould](#) wrote in his journal:

*30th of 12 M 1803 / This day brings me 22 years of Age & instead of being a day of rejoicing, as some make it at this time, it is quite otherways, for I feel nothing but Poverty in purse & Spirit weakness langor & inability which is the result of unfaithfulness in divers duties which I ought to perform. It is also M Meeting week. I went to [Portsmouth](#) over night & lodged at Cousin L Chases; and the next day went to Meeting which was to me a pretty solid time. John Chase of [Swanzey](#) was there & bore testimony among us & affectionately addressed the Youth, —we set til quite late in the last Meeting, but were favored to keep very patient — And Ah Allass for me I was much tried with an apprehension that it was my Duty to have spoken to business more than once, but fearing the people as Saul did, like him now feel the effect of disobedience, "to withhold more than meet tends to poverty" also to exceed the line of our mission tends to poverty & and to do exactly right, it is requisite to dwell deep in the Spirit. Therefore as I said it is not a time of rejoicing, but rather a time of heaviness & trembling. I at this time feel more than I am able to express in words or writing, May the Great God who I wish to Serve be with me & give me of his good Spirit, that By & thro' him I may be enabled to serve him with acceptance & gloryyfy his name on earth, that when I am to quit this tabernacle of Clay my account may be rendered with joy & not the horror of a Misspent life
[a line blacked out]*

 December 31, Saturday: Gaspare Spontini made his debut at the Théâtre-Italien de Paris.

Straightening the Concord River and diverting its waters into the Merrimack, the new [Middlesex Canal](#) became open also to barge traffic through to the Charles River leading into Boston Harbor, with the local expectation that [Concord](#) could proceed to become something of a port for inland traffic.

 Late in the year: [Friend Luke Howard](#)'s ESSAY ON THE MODIFICATIONS OF CLOUDS was printed in London, as a flimsy offprint, after having been serialized in the July, September, and October editions of the [Philosophical Magazine](#):

Stratus, a widely extended, continuous, horizontal sheet, increasing from below upward. footn. This application of the Latin word stratus is a little forced. But the substantive stratum, did not agree in its termination with the other two [cirrus, cumulus], and is besides already used in a different sense even on this subject, e.g. a stratum of clouds; yet it was desirable to keep the derivation from the verb sterno, as its significations agree so well with the circumstances of this Cloud. It may be allowable to introduce a Methodical nomenclature,



applicable ... to the Modifications of Cloud ... Cumulus, convex or conical heaps, increasing upward from a horizontal base. It may be allowable to introduce a Methodical nomenclature, applicable ... to the Modifications of Cloud ... Cirrus, parallel, flexuous, or diverging fibres, extensible by increase in any or in all directions. Cirro-cumulus, small, well defined, roundish masses, in close horizontal arrangement or contact. 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 consisting of small clouds having these characters.

HOWARD PUBLICATIONS

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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.

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



1803

1803

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 1803

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 1804