

HE SOWED OTHERS REAPED



EPHRAIM WALES BULL

Note: This is evidently one of those confusing situations in which succeeding generations have been known by the very same name. For this reason I have referred to the father, the grape man who himself also appears to have been a Jr., as Ephraim Wales Bull, and to his son who got his arm shot off as Ephraim Bull, Jr.


**“NARRATIVE HISTORY” AMOUNTS TO FABULATION,
THE REAL STUFF BEING MERE CHRONOLOGY**



EPHRAIM WALES BULL

EPHRAIM WALES BULL

1806

 March 4, Tuesday: [Ephraim Wales Bull](#) was born in [Boston](#).¹

NOBODY COULD GUESS WHAT WOULD HAPPEN NEXT



Ephraim Wales Bull

“Stack of the Artist of Kouroo” Project

1. Ephraim is a Hebrew, that is to say, a Biblical, name meaning “fruitful.”



EPHRAIM WALES BULL

EPHRAIM WALES BULL

1832

 [Nathaniel Hawthorne](#)'s story "Roger Malvin's Burial" relied on tales of a famous, or infamous, interracial dustup that had occurred in what would become Maine on May 9, 1725.

THE BATTLE OF PEQUAKET

The house that eventually would become [the Alcott family](#)'s "Hillside" and [the Hawthorne family](#)'s "The Wayside" was purchased by Horatio Cogswell, who would make it his home during some of the time until 1845. (In 1836, however, the house would be occupied by Albert Lawrence Bull, brother of [Ephraim Wales Bull](#).)

[Anonymous, by [Bronson Alcott](#)], "Principles and Methods of Intellectual Instruction Exhibited in the Exercises of Young Children," [Annals of Education](#), II (January, 1832), 52-56; II (November, 1832), 565-570; III (May 1833), 219-223.


DO I HAVE YOUR ATTENTION? GOOD.




EPHRAIM WALES BULL

EPHRAIM WALES BULL

1836

 Albert Lawrence Bull, brother of [Ephraim Wales Bull](#), would for this year be the occupant of the house in [Concord](#) that would become [the Alcott family](#)'s "Hillside" and then the Hawthornes' "The Wayside."

**LIFE IS LIVED FORWARD BUT UNDERSTOOD BACKWARD?
— NO, THAT'S GIVING TOO MUCH TO THE HISTORIAN'S STORIES.
LIFE ISN'T TO BE UNDERSTOOD EITHER FORWARD OR BACKWARD.**

 August: [Ephraim Wales Bull](#), who had been a maker of gold leaf in the "Cornhill" district after an apprenticeship to Louis Lauriat, the only master goldbeater in Boston, began to show the symptoms of lung trouble and on the advice of his physician moved out of Boston for his health, to [Concord](#) where his brother Albert Lawrence happened to be living on the what eventually was to become Hawthorne estate "The Wayside." He purchased from Mr. French and refurbished the tiny cottage now known as Grapevine Cottage, and moved into it in this month, giving up for the time being the business of gold-beating. This cottage was across from the Hawthornes and had 300 yards of road frontage. He would build a white lattice fence all along the front of his property "as high as a man could reach" in order to protect his grapes trellises, and presumably also to protect his privacy as although he joined Concord's "Social Circle" he was never exactly what you'd call conversational. At some point, also, he would become partly crippled in a fall from a ladder.



EPHRAIM WALES BULL

EPHRAIM WALES BULL

1841

[Ephraim Wales Bull](#) purchased the farm of Eben Dow, next to his Grapevine Cottage in [Concord](#), and began to utilize the house on that property as a shop. At some point he would taste some of the purple grapes from a young volunteer grapevine at some location on his property and notice that they had little of the wild foxy flavor characteristic of the wild fox grapes, and transplant the vine to his trellis.



CHANGE IS ETERNITY, STASIS A FIGMENT

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1843

→ October 1, day: [Ephraim Wales Bull](#) started breeding the wild fox grape:



I put these grapes whole, into the ground, skin and all, at a depth of two inches, about the first of October, after they had thoroughly ripened, and covered the row with boards.



EPHRAIM WALES BULL

EPHRAIM WALES BULL



THE FUTURE IS MOST READILY PREDICTED IN RETROSPECT





EPHRAIM WALES BULL

EPHRAIM WALES BULL

1849

September 10, Monday: A single bunch of purple grapes on the one remaining vine from the first planting of [Ephraim Wales Bull](#)'s vines, which at this point was six years old:

I nursed these seedlings for six years, and of this large number, one only proved worth the saving. On the tenth of September 1849, I was enabled to pick a bunch of grapes, and when I showed them to a neighbor, who tasted them, he at once exclaimed,

"Why, this is better than the Isabella!"



(Bull's work with seeds and seedlings spanned more than 10 years and was the result of 22,000 crossbreeding experiments on 125 vines.)

Daniel Brooks Clark of Estabrook Road noted in his diary: "September 10, went to town meeting to elect a representative."



EPHRAIM WALES BULL

EPHRAIM WALES BULL

1850

April: New-York Daily Tribune editor [Horace Greeley](#) invited the Fox sisters into the family home in Turtle Bay (like many at the time, the Greeleys were amazed and confused by the rappings).

SPIRITUALISM



Beginning work that he would continue on February 10, 11, 12, 18, 19, 1853 and on May 3, 1859 and complete in April 1860, [Henry Thoreau](#) surveyed land on Lexington Road for John B. Moore, who bought and drained swampland for farming. This was the site of the [Concord](#) home of Dr. John Prescott of Revolutionary War fame. The February 1853 survey would show land sold to [Ephraim Wales Bull](#), [Nathaniel Hawthorne](#), Bronson Alcott, and Charles B. Davis. The land stretched over the hill to Bedford Road and as far east as the Merriam land on the Old Bedford Road (the entire parcel would be sold at auction on May 10, 1860).



Sophia Dobson Collet (1822-1894) reviewed [A WEEK ON THE CONCORD AND MERRIMACK RIVERS](#) for the People's Journal:

Sincere autobiographies are always interesting, especially when they are rich in experiences that are important to many. But there is a species of literature which may be regarded as the flower of autobiography, in which the author takes some passage of his life or studies as a text, and illustrates it with all the varied life-lore that is suggested by the incidents; breathing to the ear of his fellows, not a circumstantial narrative of his every deed, but the essence of wisdom which they bequeathed in departing. While maintaining a quiet reserve upon his own inward conflicts, the author may here give free utterance to all the deep spiritual beauty which these have developed in him, and thereby communicate to those of kindred experience, all the chiefest realities of his life, without the aid of a picture alphabet.

Of this Literature of Individuality, New England has recently produced several remarkable specimens. [There follows a lengthy discourse on the merits of Waldo Emerson, John S. Dwight, Mrs. Child, J.R. Lowell, and Margaret Fuller.] Readers of Emerson's quondam Quarterly, the Dial, will recognise in Mr. Thoreau the H.D.T. who contributed so many valuable articles to that periodical, and who is introduced by Emerson (in No. 9) as 'a near neighbour and friend of ours, dear also to the Muses – a native and an inhabitant of the town of Concord.' THE 'Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers,' is the record of an excursion made by Mr. Thoreau and his brother in 1839. The writer describes the scenery of his voyage with the vividness of a painter, and the scrutiny of a naturalist. He seems quite at home among birds, beasts, fishes, and plants, whose forms and movements he follows with the eye of a friend; and he possesses the art of conveying the peculiar spirit of a landscape, which he frequently does with much grace and power – an art which a mere observer of details often lacks. But Mr. Thoreau has a gift beyond this.





EPHRAIM WALES BULL

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Every object seen is, with him, and element in a higher vision. The infinity of meaning that dwells in everything existent, is visible to him. In the forest he beholds 'the uprightness of the pines and maples asserting the ancient rectitude and vigour of nature.' The clear morning atmosphere, beautifying the landscape, suggests to him the inquiry, 'Why should not our whole life and its scenery be thus fair and distinct?' Ant these thoughts fall from him not as moral lessons, tacked on, fringe-like, but as the natural hints which ever arise in those souls to whom nothing is profane, but to whom the whole universe perpetually chants sublime utterances of the divinest ethics. To such souls, Life and Thought continually inter-act. Their thoughts are ever giving birth to free deeds, and their deeds are ever receiving impulse and sustainment from matured thought. To them, joy and sorrow, life and death, are equally welcome and sacred: they are, in truth, our 'representative men,' the elect of human kind.

An additional element of interest, in t his work, is afforded by the occasional digressions, which are, in fact, essays, not unworthy to stand beside those of Emerson himself. Those on Eastern Literature, on Christianity, on Poetry, and especially the exquisite Essay on Friendship, would of themselves make the book valuable. Among these essays, and also among the poems scattered profusely through the volume will be found some reprints from Mr. Thoreau's writings in the Dial.

It should be mentioned that our author's ideas on theology are ultra-heretical. The essay on Christianity is an expression of the freest Pantheism. It is very original, sarcastic, pathetic, and reverential. If any one marvel how these qualities may be combined, let him read the essay. Mr. Thoreau's language on this and other topics is sometimes rather random, a defect unworthy of one who usually displays such keen justness of thought. This random manner is especially visible in some expressions which show our author to be tinged with that contempt of politics which Emerson describes, in his Lectures on the Times, as characterising the Transcendentalists. These persons forget that if honest men will persist in abandoning political action to knaves and fools, they may not be held wholly guiltless of the bravery and folly perpetrated in consequence. Philosophers and artists, *may*, doubtless, be worthily occupied to a degree which precludes them from political action; but it is not therefore necessary that they should despise such action. Indifference to that which so largely influences the fates of so many of our fellow-beings, always bears a tinge of selfishness. We are, therefore especially, pleased to see Mr. Thoreau's Lecture on 'Resistance to Civil Government,' delivered in 1847, and published in Miss Peabody's interesting volume of 'Æsthetic Papers.' The manly tone of this lecture rings on the ear. As it is not likely to be much known in England, we give the following extracts, premising that it ought to be read as a whole to be thoroughly appreciated. ["Resistance to Civil Government," 67:3-31, 71.9-18, 74.32-75.24, 76.4-77.9] It



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should be added that Mr. Thoreau carries out his own principle in action. He says he 'has paid no poll-tax for six years;' and he gives a graceful and genial account (appended to this lecture) of the imprisonment which once followed his non-payment.

Now let us follow our hero to his home, and dismiss him in the calm light of a Concord sunset. ["Friday," 389.32-391.4]

[TIMELINE OF A WEEK](#)

THE FUTURE CAN BE EASILY PREDICTED IN RETROSPECT

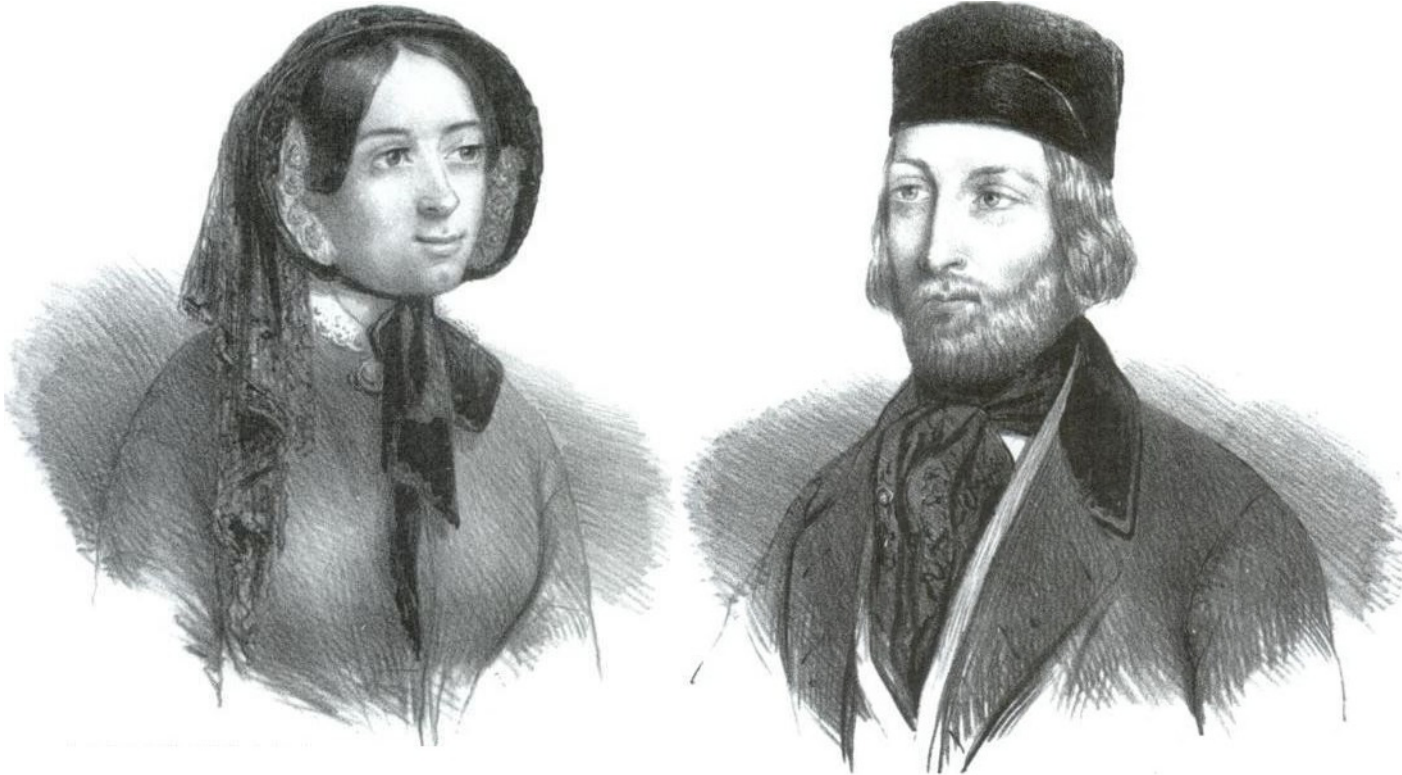


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November 20, Wednesday: In order to obtain urgently needed money, Belgian count Hippolyte Visart de Bocarmé invited his one-legged young brother-in-law Gustave Fougnyes to dinner at his château of Bury, Belgium and, with the help of his wife Lydie Victoire Joséphe Fougnyes, countess of Bocarmé, poisoned him (previously, using a false name, he had consulted a professor of chemistry and had conducted experiments on cats and ducks to verify that the sort of alkaloids present in *Nicotiana tabacum* would indeed induce death, and had prepared two wine bottles containing concentrated nicotine). The husband would be guillotined but the wife would be spared because evidently under duress from her husband.



[Henry Thoreau](#) was written to again by Josiah Pierce, Jr. of the Portland Lyceum, to confirm change of the date of his lecture from December 11th to January 15th per Thoreau's request.

Portland. Nov. 20th 1850.

Dear Sir,

You may perhaps believe that I am writing to you from Ireland and not from Portland, making [a] blunder even in the date of the letter, when you read that this is for the purpose of apologizing for and correcting another error— I [intended] and ought to have designated the evening of January. 15th and not of January 8th or 10th, as that on which we hoped to hear a lecture from you[.]
With the wish that this newly appointed time, the fifteenth of January next, may be equally acceptable to you,



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*I am
with great respect [.]
Yours truly
J. Pierce [.] Jr*

Here occurs the only mention we have in Thoreau's JOURNAL of the fellow who would make so many comments about him and his dealings in Concord after his death, Horace Rice Hosmer. Hosmer had picked "a different and better kind of cranberry." Thoreau explores this without mentioning any relationship with this former pupil of the Thoreau brothers at the Concord Lyceum and former meal-mate at the Thoreau boardinghouse, as one "of those instances in which the farmer detects a new species and makes use of the knowledge from year to year in his profession, while the botanist devoted to such investigation has failed to observe it." This well bears out what Hosmer himself said about their relationship, that "Henry never spoke to me out of school till I was nearly 20 [which would indeed have been in about this year of 1850, so it is very likely that this is the precise conversation to which Hosmer was referring], that I remember." Other instances of such a cultivation phenomenon within Thoreau's cultural context might include the Baldwin apple discovered and developed by John Ball of Woburn MA and publicized by Loammi Baldwin, and the Concord fox grape discovered and developed by [Ephraim Wales Bull](#). I do not know that the Hosmer cranberry ever became a select variety:



November 20: It is a common saying among country people that if you eat much fried hasty pudding it will make your hair curl –my experience which was considerable did not confirm this assertion. Horace Hosmer was picking out today half a bushel or more of a different & better kind of cranberry as he thought, separating them from the rest– They are very dark red shaded with lighter –harder & more oblong



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somewhat like the fruit of the sweetbriar, or a canada red plum though I have no common cranbery to compare with them. He says that they grow apart from the others. I must see him about it. It may prove to be one more of those instances in which the farmer detects a new species –and makes use of the knowledge from year to year in his profession while the botanist expressly devoted to such investigations has failed to observe it.

The farmer in picking over many bushels of cranberries year after year finds at length or has forced upon his observation a new species of that berry, and avails himself thereafter of his discovery for many years before the naturalist is aware of the fact.

[Desor](#) who has been among the Indians at Lake Superior this summer told me the other day that they had a particular name for each species of tree, as of the maple –but they had but one word for flowers– They did not distinguish the species of the last.

It is often the unscientific man who discovers the new species– It would be strange if it were not so. But we are accustomed properly to call that only a scientific discovery which knows the relative value of the thing discovered –uncovers a fact to mankind.

PIERRE JEAN ÉDOUARD DESOR



1853

February 10, Thursday: Beginning on this day and continuing on the 11th, the 12th, the 18th, and the 19th, [Henry Thoreau](#) was [surveying](#) for John B. Moore. A survey shows land on Lexington Road that had been surveyed and divided by Thoreau in April 1850 and February 1853 for John B. Moore (who made a business of buying and draining swampland for farming), which had previously been the home of Willoughby Prescott (who was storing musket balls and cartridges, etc. for the militia on April 19, 1775), was resold to [Ephraim Wales Bull](#), [Nathaniel Hawthorne](#), Bronson Alcott, and Charles Davis. The land stretched over the hill to Bedford Road and as far east as the Merriam land on the Old Bedford Road. At the end of the month Thoreau noted that, the ground having been bare of snow and he having a need to pay off his debt of \$275 for self-publication of [A WEEK ON THE CONCORD AND MERRIMACK RIVERS](#), he had earned one dollar per day, surveying, for the past 76 days.



View [Henry Thoreau](#)'s personal working drafts of his surveys courtesy of AT&T and the Concord Free Public Library:

http://www.concordlibrary.org/scollect/Thoreau_Surveys/Thoreau_Surveys.htm

(The official copy of this survey of course had become the property of the person or persons who had hired this Concord town surveyor to do their surveying work during the 19th Century. Such materials have yet to be recovered.)

View this particular personal working draft of a survey in fine detail:

http://www.concordlibrary.org/scollect/Thoreau_Surveys/94a.htm

(This survey plot paper is now at the American Antiquarian Society in Worcester, Massachusetts.)

As part of Draft E of [WALDEN; OR, LIFE IN THE WOODS](#), in addition to his surveying, Thoreau had added the troublingly unprecedented challenge "Nature is hard to be overcome, but she must be overcome. What avails it that you are Christian, if you are not purer than the heathen, if you deny yourself no more, if you are not more religious?", publishing the news that he had become more than a simple nature-worshiper, and probing the wisdom of the old idea that although our way is through nature, the pole star we follow is in the heavens. This passage has always worried a certain class of interpreter, who has been hung up on [Waldo Emerson](#)'s advice that we are to "do our thing," and thus unprepared to follow Thoreau's development past the potential Pan-theism of remarks like his September 8, 1841 remark "in proportion as our love of Nature is deep and pure we are independent upon her." Although Thoreau recognizes that the "new Adam" is going to fall, after Thoreau's fall he is going to rise and "reach the skies" (February 9, 1851). He had definitely left behind the unreflective "Egyptian slime of health" in which he had been merely fatuous "nature looking into nature with such easy sympathy as the blue-eyed grass in the meadow looks in the face of the sky" (July 21, 1841), and had definitely as of the beginning of 1853 moved into a more complex and more reflective, doubled period of mature life.

TIMELINE OF WALDEN



EPHRAIM WALES BULL

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(In fact [Thoreau](#) had begun to be troubled on this point before 1851, for in an undated journal entry from 1850 he commented: “What is peculiar in the life of a man consists not in his obedience, but his opposition, to his instincts. In one direction or another he strives to live a supernatural life.” But the fullness of this conversion can not have come until sometime after this February 1843 period in his life, for we have a record by Lidian Emerson of a formal conversational debate at the Emersons in February 1843, with Charles Lane and Bronson Alcott, in which he forthrightly, pushingly, almost rudely maintained quite the contrary – as if he were intent on preventing his self-doubts about nature from coming forward in his mind.)

Therefore a warning: If your morality consists of an impression that people ought to “live naturally,” be aware that after 1853 Thoreau would never more be of your ilk. **After that point, the reason Thoreau wanted to be natural was so he could then rise above this as above a baseline.**

**WHAT I’M WRITING IS TRUE BUT NEVER MIND
YOU CAN ALWAYS LIE TO YOURSELF**

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September: There was the 1st display of [Ephraim Wales Bull](#)'s purple Concord grape, in the hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at 300 Massachusetts Avenue in [Boston](#) (536-9280):

The grape is large, frequently an inch in diameter, and the bunches handsomely shouldered, and sometimes weigh a pound. In color it is a ruddy black, covered with a dense blue bloom, the skin very thin, the juice abundant, with a sweet, aromatic flavor. It has very little pulp. The wood is strong, the foliage large, thick, strongly nerved, with a wooly under surface, and does not mildew or rust. It ripens the 10th of September.

[PLANTS](#)

EPHRAIM WALES BULL

EPHRAIM WALES BULL





EPHRAIM WALES BULL

EPHRAIM WALES BULL

Spring [Ephraim Wales Bull](#) sold each and every one of his purple Concord grape vines for a flat \$5.⁰⁰ each. His total return from having developed the Concord strain of purple grapes was thus only \$3,200, minus his eleven years (Spring 1843-Spring 1854) of development expenses of course — which fully explains the mean-spirited remark on his tombstone: “He Sowed Others Reaped.”²



2. In later years he would develop other strains of the Concord grape which he would name the Rockwood, the Cottage, the August Rose, and the Esther, but his suspiciousness of others would have grown by that period to the point at which it had become a paralyzing mental illness — and he would be simply unable to negotiate to release these strains to the nurseries.



EPHRAIM WALES BULL

EPHRAIM WALES BULL

1855

[Ephraim Wales Bull](#) was elected to the Massachusetts State Legislature, where he would become chair of the Committee on Agriculture.





EPHRAIM WALES BULL

EPHRAIM WALES BULL

Winter: [Waldo Emerson](#) offered his journal another of his weary captious self-justifying paradoxes, by alleging in effect that all [Henry Thoreau](#) wants to do in a conversation is to dominate the other person with biting argument while he, Emerson, is attempting in a loving spirit to turn the encounter toward the pursuit of Truth and Beauty and Joy.

If I knew only Thoreau, I should think cooperation of good men impossible. Must we always talk for victory, & never once for truth, for comfort, & joy? Centrality he has, & penetration, strong understanding, & the higher gifts – the insight of the real or from the real, & the moral rectitude that belongs to it; but all this & all his resources of wit & invention are lost to me in every experiment, year after year, that I make, to hold intercourse with his mind. Always some weary captious paradox to fight you with, & the time & temper wasted.

All his life Emerson would be capable of projecting his own faults onto other people in this blatant manner, in order to unselfconsciously and contemptuously condemn these faults in that external projection.

[Waldo Emerson](#) to his journal:

A.B.A. saw the Midsummers Night's dream played, & said, it was a phallus to which fathers could carry their daughters, & each had their own thoughts, without suspecting that the other had the same.

A few eyes of a Concord grapevine were sent to George Husmann of Hermann, Missouri by Mr. Jas. G. Soulard of Galena, Illinois. Husmann would graft them upon old Catawba vines and one graft would grow. The next year he would distribute some of the scions to various vine-growers, who would also graft them. The Concord Grape would be on its way to becoming freely available.



EPHRAIM WALES BULL

EPHRAIM WALES BULL

1856

[Ephraim Wales Bull](#) was elected to the Massachusetts senate, where he would become chair of its Committee on Agriculture.





EPHRAIM WALES BULL

EPHRAIM WALES BULL

1859

The Boston Stereotype Foundry issued an engraving “The Concord Grape,” engraver unknown, at the order of [Ephraim Wales Bull](#) of Concord. The illustration it used of a grape cluster was printed from a copperplate which is now at the Concord Antiquarian Museum, a gift of Adams Tolman.



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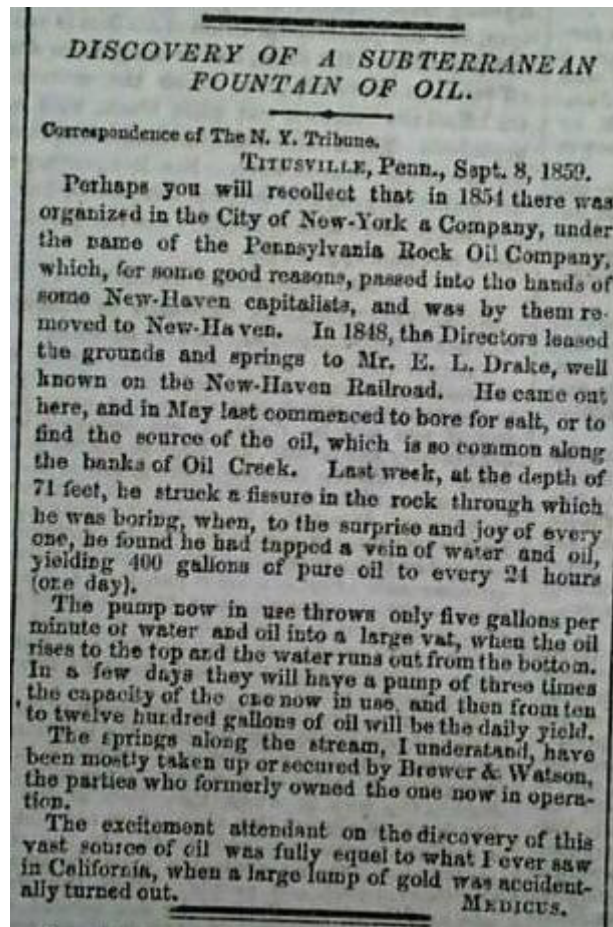
EPHRAIM WALES BULL

EPHRAIM WALES BULL

September 13, Tuesday: In what would be one of the last American duels, there was a shootout between Senator David C. Broderick and Judge David S. Terry near Lake Merced, California. The two gentlemen, both of them Democrats although disagreeing in their politics in regard to [human enslavement](#), discharged a matched set of Belgian pistols at one another, and the senator, a champion of the white working class, fell mortally wounded. The judge, it seemed, a member of the “Chivalry” wing of their party,³ had been most assiduously practicing his pistol marksmanship prior to issuing the challenge to the [duel](#). Also, the single-shot pistol of the pair which had been handed to the senator had been carefully prepared by filing of the sear, so that it was on such a hair trigger that it would discharge at the lightest touch of the trigger mechanism.

(In 1889 the surviving California judge, David S. Terry, would be shot dead in a train station at Lathrop CA by the bodyguard of US Supreme Court Justice Stephen Field who was passing through, when it seemed to them that he was attacking that Justice.)

Newspapers were reporting the discovery of oil by Edwin Laurentine Drake in Titusville, Pennsylvania:



3. In this context “Chivalry” does not mean “truth, justice, and the American way” but means, instead, “let’s force someone else to do the work while we relax and enjoy our privileges.” In 1998 the cased set of .58 pistols used in that 1859 set-to, along with their copper powder flask, loading rod, and mallet, was sold at auction. “Used only once.” The winning bid for the weapons of death was \$34,500. A golf course now honors the spot at which the champion of the white working class fell.



EPHRAIM WALES BULL

EPHRAIM WALES BULL



September 13: P.M.—Up Assabet.

The *Bidens chrysanthemoides*, now apparently in its prime by the river, now almost dazzles you with its great sunny disk. I feast my eyes on it annually. It grows but sparingly near the village, but those few never fail to make their appearance at last. The yellow lily's is a cool yellow in comparison, but in this is seen the concentrated heat of autumn.


Now, while other fruits are ripe or ripening, I see the great peduncle of the peltandra, eighteen or twenty-four inches long, curving downward, with its globular mass of green fruit, often two inches in diameter, at the end, looking like slung shot. This mass of viscid seeds or nuts must be the food of many creatures. Also the *pontederia* spike is now generally turned downward beneath the water and increased in size, though some have flowers still at their tips. So, too, probably (for I do not see them) the yellow and white lilies are ripening their seeds in the water and mud beneath the surface. [Yes. I see them,—the former urn-shaped. Vide 14th.]

The bloom and freshness of the river was gone as soon as the pickerel-weed began to be imbrowned, in the latter part of August. It is fall and harvest there now.

I remember my earliest going a-graping. (It was a wonder that we ever hit upon the ripe season.) There was more fun in finding and eying the big purple clusters high on the trees and climbing to them than in eating them. We used to take care not to chew the skins long lest they should make our mouths sore.

Some haws of the scarlet thorn are really a splendid fruit to look at now and far from inedible. They are not only large, but their beauty is enhanced by the persistent calyx relieving the clear scarlet of the fruit.

There are various degrees of living out-of-doors. You must be outdoors long, early and late, and travel far and earnestly, in order to perceive the phenomena of the day. Even then much will escape you. Few live so far outdoors as to hear the first geese go over.

I see some shrub oak acorns turned dark on the bushes and showing their meridian lines, but generally acorns of all kinds are green yet. The great red oak acorns have not fallen. It is a wonder how pigeons [**American Passenger Pigeon**,  *Ectopistes migratorius*] can swallow acorns whole, but they do.

Many hemlock leaves which had prematurely ripened and withered in the dry weather have fallen in the late winds and washed up along the side of the river,—already red there.



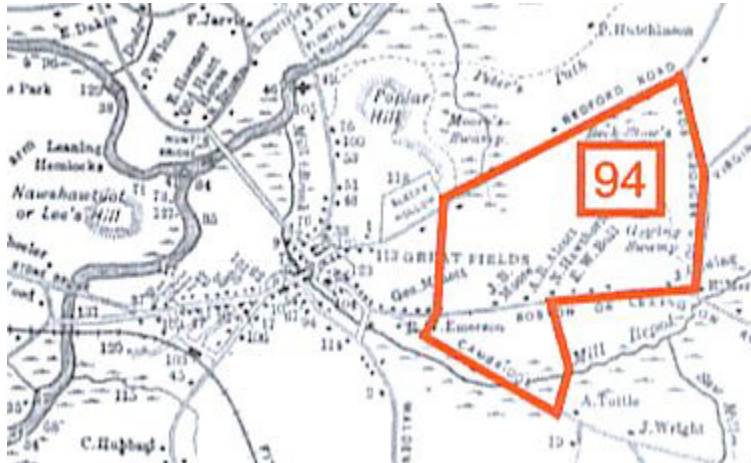
EPHRAIM WALES BULL

EPHRAIM WALES BULL

1860

April: Early in this month, [Lydia Maria Child's](#) tract THE PATRIARCHAL INSTITUTION, AS DESCRIBED BY MEMBERS OF ITS OWN FAMILY and THE RIGHT WAY, THE SAFE WAY, PROVED BY EMANCIPATION IN THE BRITISH WEST INDIES was printed and ready for distribution. She mailed off the first 1,000 copies to every Southerner whose name and address she could ascertain, as well as all the members of the US Congress, and to every governor and judge listed in the AMERICAN ALMANAC.

Completing work that began in April 1850, [Henry Thoreau](#) surveyed land on Lexington Road for John B. Moore. This was the site of the home of Dr. Prescott of Revolutionary War fame. Moore was purchasing and draining swampland for farming. The February 1853 survey shows land sold to [Ephraim Wales Bull](#), [Nathaniel Hawthorne](#), Bronson Alcott, and Charles B. Davis. The land stretched over the hill to Bedford Road and as far east as the Merriam land on the Old Bedford Road. (The entire parcel would be sold at auction on May 10th.)



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View this particular personal working draft of a survey in fine detail:

http://www.concordlibrary.org/scollect/Thoreau_Surveys/94b.htm

Thoreau testified for one last day in court in Boston, during this month, in the continuing case of his aunts [Aunt Maria Thoreau](#) and [Aunt Jane Thoreau](#) vs. the spite fence that had been erected by Eliza Pallies.⁴

**HENRY'S
RELATIVES**



EPHRAIM WALES BULL

EPHRAIM WALES BULL

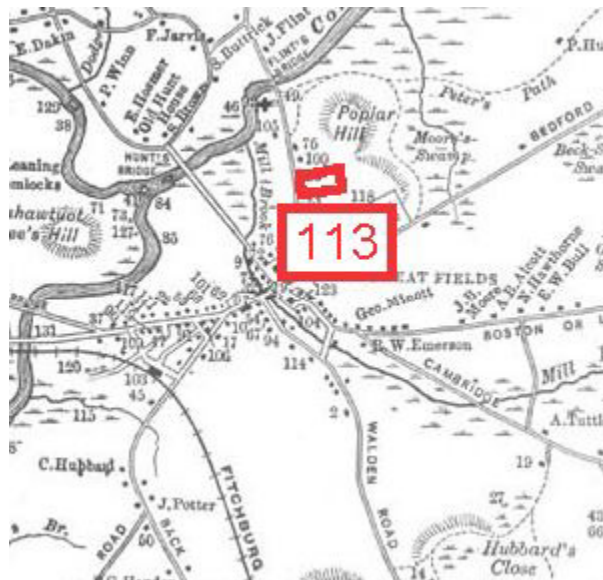
4. This case had been before the court since June 1858.



EPHRAIM WALES BULL

EPHRAIM WALES BULL

September 29, Saturday: [Henry Thoreau](#) surveyed, for [Daniel Shattuck](#), on a portion of the estate which would eventuate in the Colonial Inn on Concord Common near Monument Street. His sketch shows as neighbors Joseph Reynolds, [Aunt Maria Thoreau](#), [John Shepard Keyes](#), and Mrs. Charles W. Goodnow.



View [Henry Thoreau](#)'s personal working drafts of his surveys courtesy of AT&T and the Concord Free Public Library:

http://www.concordlibrary.org/scollect/Thoreau_Surveys/Thoreau_Surveys.htm

(The official copy of this survey of course had become the property of the person or persons who had hired this Concord town surveyor to do their surveying work during the 19th Century. Such materials have yet to be recovered.)



EPHRAIM WALES BULL

EPHRAIM WALES BULL

View this particular personal working draft of a survey in fine detail:

http://www.concordlibrary.org/scollect/Thoreau_Surveys/113.htm

Also, [Thoreau](#) was working on his natural history materials. He posted to editor [Horace Greeley](#) his "SUCCESSION OF FOREST TREES" for publication in the [New-York Weekly Tribune](#).

Concord Sep 29th 1860

Friend Greeley,

Knowing your interest in whatever relates to Agriculture, I send you with this a short Address delivered by me before "The Middlesex Agricultural Society", in this town, Sep. 20th; on The Succession of Forest Trees. It is part of a chapter on the Dispersion of Seeds. If you would like to print it, please accept it. If you do not wish to print it entire, return it to me at once, for it is due to the Societys "Report" a month or 6 weeks hence

Yrs truly

Henry D. Thoreau



September 29, Saturday: Another hard frost and a very cold day.



EPHRAIM WALES BULL

EPHRAIM WALES BULL

In the hard frost of September 29th and 30th and October 1st the thermometer would go all the way down to 20° and all [Ephraim Wales Bull](#)'s Concord grapes, some fifty bushels of them, would be frozen.



[Theodore Henry Hittell](#)'s THE ADVENTURES OF [JAMES CAPEN ADAMS](#),⁵ MOUNTAINEER AND GRIZZLY BEAR HUNTER, OF CALIFORNIA (Boston: Crosby, Nichols, Lee and Company. 117 Washington Street. San Francisco: Towne and Bacon). The book contained a dozen woodcuts by Charles Nahl.

JAMES CAPEN ADAMS

5. Hittell had completely bought into Grizzly Adams's story that his real name was James Capen Adams rather than John Adams.



EPHRAIM WALES BULL

EPHRAIM WALES BULL

1861

Massachusetts Board of Education, TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT, together with the TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT of the Secretary of the Board, Boston, William White. (The General Statutes of Massachusetts regarding public education are included in this report, with explanations by the Secretary of the Board.)

REPORTS OF THE SELECTMEN AND OTHER OFFICERS OF THE TOWN OF CONCORD, FROM MARCH 5, 1860, TO MARCH 4, 1861. INCLUDING THE MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN TOWN IN 1860. ALSO, THE REPORT OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 1, 1861. Bound with REPORTS OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE AND THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SCHOOLS, OF THE TOWN OF CONCORD, MASS., WITH A NOTICE OF AN EXHIBITION OF THE SCHOOLS, IN THE TOWN HALL, ON SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1861. Concord: Printed by Benjamin Tolman, 78 pages. One thousand copies were printed for distribution and one of these copies wound up of course in the personal library of [H.D. Thoreau](#), who was listed in the town's expenses as having been paid \$1.00 before the onset of his illness for "surveying on turnpike."

SCHOOL REPORT 1860-61

(We note with interest that the electronic copy hiding behind the above hypertext button turns out to have been



EPHRAIM WALES BULL

EPHRAIM WALES BULL

donated from the library of sometimes-Thoreau-scholar “Dr.” Samuel Arthur Jones,⁶ and that the postage the town of [Concord](#) had needed to mail this book to him at an Ann Arbor, Michigan address had been four newly issued serrated-edge penny stamps featuring [Benjamin Franklin](#) in a greenish ink.⁷)



Superintendent of Schools A. Bronson Alcott’s report instanced that [Mr. Emerson](#) had given the school a conversation on persons and books, Mr. Pratt had read a paper on Flowers and Flower Culture, and [Mr. Sanborn](#) had read a paper on the History of Numbers, but that [Mr. Bull](#)’s engagements had prevented him from delivering his “partly promised” account of the discovery and culture of the Concord grape (since he had lost his entire crop due to an early frost, he may have been disheartened), and that due to health issues [Mr. Thoreau](#) had unfortunately proved unable to deliver a promised discourse upon his favorite theme of Nature as the friend and preceptor of man (a topic on which everyone hoped he was still writing).

Thirty-two persons were reported to have gotten married in Concord during the previous year, 22 of them Concord inhabitants “and 10 from other places,” and this official report took explicit note of the fact that although one of the bridegrooms had been getting married for the 2d time, and another for the 3d time, “Of the females, all were first marriages.” (Count their legs and divide by two, sixteen lovely brides!)

Forty-three births were reported to have occurred in Concord during 1860, and this official report noted that less than a third of those infants were Irish whereas in 1859, fully half had been Irish — and therefore “America will have cause to be hopeful.” (Hopeful that Irish immigrants might not actually be able to swamp America with their relentless fecundity?)

The following persons were officially reported to have succumbed in Concord during 1860:

- George Atcheson, who had lived 1 year, 1 month, 8 days.
- Nehemiah Ball, who had lived 69 years, 2 months, 11 days.
- Martha Tilden Bartlett, who died at the age of 61 years.
- Ruth J. Clark, who died at the age of 75 years.
- Julia Collins, who died at the age of 1 year, 9 months, 16 days.
- Mary Collins, who died at the age of 8 months, 16 days.
- Ephraim Dakin, who had lived 86 years, 1 month, 24 days.
- Mary B. Dakin, who died at the age of 55 years.

6. We note that in this very year “Dr.” Jones, having been awarded a diploma by the Missouri Homoeopathic Medical College in St. Louis, Missouri — although this was an institution of medical education and training at which in fact he had never studied — was attempting to utilize that new document, piling piece of paper atop piece of paper, to build credentials for himself as a physician. (Heaven protect his patients!)

7. Originally so honored had been 1st President George Washington, in black with straight edges at X cents, and 1st Postmaster Franklin, worth precisely one-half X cents, as of 1847.





EPHRAIM WALES BULL

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- James W. Dean, who died at the age of 2 months, 6 days.
- Margaret Fahan, who died at the age of 32 years.
- Roxanna Flint, who died at the age of 55 years.
- John Garrison, who died at the age of 91 years.
- Mary Gleason, who died at the age of 9 months, 6 days.
- Annie W. Goodnow, who died at the age of 4 years.
- John M. Goodwin, who died at the age of 58 years.
- Charles Gordon, who had lived 76 years, 9 months.
- Milly Holden, who died at the age of 86 years.
- Tilly Holden, who died at the age of 76 years.
- Rufus Hosmer, who died at the age of 51 years.
- Sarah L. Hutchinson, who died at the age of 18 years.
- Edward Lamson Kent, who died at the age of 3 months.
- David Murphy, who died at the age of 3 months, 8 days.
- Catherine Murray, who died at the age of 2 years, 3 months.
- Mary Newcomb, who had lived 81 years, 2 months.
- Thomas Nolan, who died at the age of 1 day.
- Jane T. Prichard, who had lived 69 years, 8 months, 27 days.
- Lucia Simmons, who had lived 5 years, 5 months, 24 days.
- Edward Hurd Skinner, who died at the age of 10 months, 2 days.
- Martha W. Smith, who died at the age of 32 years.
- Elizabeth A. Starkey, who had lived 35 years, 2 months, 1 day, with her unnamed day-old infant.
- Evangeline Surette, who died at the age of 3 months, 13 days.
- An unnamed infant, Waldron, who died at the age of 4 days.
- Isaac Watts, who died at the age of 61 years.
- Susan P. Weston, who had lived 27 years, 7 months.
- Frank Wetherbee, who died at the age of 2 months.
- Charles Wheeler, who had lived 49 years, 4 months, 15 days.

In addition the record for 1859 was expanded to include a missed report:

- Theodore Parker Pratt, who had lived 16 years, 8 months, 18 days.

The average length of life was thus computable at thirty-three and three quarters years. Most of the deaths had been due to Cholera Infantum or other infant ailments, to Apoplexy, and to Consumption (TB), and there had been but one suicide in the town.



EPHRAIM WALES BULL

EPHRAIM WALES BULL

1866

**THE CULTIVATION OF THE NATIVE GRAPE,
AND
MANUFACTURE OF AMERICAN WINES.**

**By
GEORGE HUSMANN,
OF HERMANN, MISSOURI.**

**Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1866,
by GEO. E. & F. W. WOODWARD,
In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States,
for the Southern District of New York.**

... The Concord had as small a beginning with us. In the winter of 1855 a few eyes of its wood were sent me by Mr. Jas. G. Soulard, of Galena, Ill. I grafted them upon old Catawba vines, and one of them grew. The next year I distributed some of the scions to our vine-growers, who grafted them also. When my vine commenced to bear I was astonished, after what I had heard of the poor quality of the fruit from the East, to find it so fine, and so luxurious and healthy; and we propagated it as fast as possible. Now, scarcely nine years from the time when I received the first scions, hundreds of acres are being planted with it here, and one-third of an acre of it, planted five years ago, has produced for me, in fruit, wine, layers, cuttings, and plants, the round sum of ten thousand dollars during that time. Its wine, if pressed as soon as the grapes are mashed, is eminently one of those which "maketh glad the heart of man," and is evidently destined to become one of the common drinks of our laboring classes. It is light, agreeable to the palate, has a very enlivening and invigorating effect, and can be grown as cheap as good cider. I am satisfied that an acre will, with good cultivation, produce from 1,000 to 1,500 gallons per year. My vines produced this season at the rate of 2,500 gallons to the acre, but this may be called an extra-large crop....

CONCORD.

... Originated with Mr. E. Bull, of Concord, Mass. This variety seems to be the choice of the majority throughout the country, and however much opinions may differ about its quality, nobody



EPHRAIM WALES BULL

EPHRAIM WALES BULL

seems to question its hardiness, productiveness, health and value as a market fruit. Here it is of very good quality—and our Eastern brethren have no idea what a really well ripened Missouri grown Concord grape is. It seems to become better the further it is grown West and South; an observation which I think applies with equal force to the Hartford Prolific, Norton's Virginia, Herbemont and others.

Bunch large, heavy shouldered—somewhat compact; berries large, round, black, with blue bloom; buttery, sweet and rich here, when well ripened; with very thin skin and tender pulp. A strong and vigorous grower; with healthy, hardy foliage; free from mildew, and but slightly subject to rot; succeeds well in almost any soil; and is, so far, the most profitable grape we grow.

A fine market fruit, and also makes a fine, light red wine, which is generally preferred to the Catawba. Can be easily grown from cuttings....



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1869

A physician and dentist, Dr. Thomas Bramwell Welch, was communion steward at the Methodist church in Vineland, New Jersey. He and his wife, and their 17-year-old son Charles, aiming at a temperance substitute for wine at their Methodist church's Communion, gathered 40 pounds of Concord grapes from the trellis in front of their house and cooked them for a few minutes in their kitchen before squeezing the juice through cloth bags and pouring the world's first processed fresh fruit juice drink into a dozen quart bottles on their kitchen table. To prevent later yeast contamination of the pasteurized fluid, Dr. Welch stoppered the bottles with cork and wax and boiled them in water. Dr. Welch's novel process was a success and his application of Louis Pasteur's theory of pasteurization to preserve fresh grape juice would pioneer an entire industry of canned and bottled fruit juices in America. In 1896 the Welches would transfer the juice operations to Watkins Glen NY, and in 1897 to Westfield NY (in that year they would be processing some 300 tons of Concord grapes).



EPHRAIM WALES BULL

EPHRAIM WALES BULL

1872

July 24, Wednesday: From the roof of the burning Emerson home, [Ephraim Bull, Jr.](#), the son of [Ephraim Wales Bull](#) who had lost an arm in the Civil War, directed the firefighting as a number of volunteers pitched books and belongings out of windows into the yard where the Emersons were standing in their nightgowns, and carried them off to safety. Although the house would be lost, almost all possessions including the books and papers would be salvaged. (Among the items which would appear to have been lost, however, was the 1862 photograph of [Mary Moody Emerson](#), the only one that had ever been taken.)
[Waldo Emerson](#) to his journal:

House burned.



(One of the maids of the household had been rooting around in a trunk in the attic at 2AM, using a candle for light.)





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1876

Thomas Bramwell Welch began experimenting with the unfermented juice of grapes, such as the [Concord grape](#).



EPHRAIM WALES BULL

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1880

[George Bradford Bartlett's CONCORD](#): HISTORIC, LITERARY AND PICTURESQUE.

VIEW THE PAGE IMAGES

At some point during this decade Alfred Winslow Hosmer would snap a photograph of [Ephraim Wales Bull](#) in his vineyard (it would be discovered in the "Grape Vine Cottage" on Lexington Road).





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1893

At the [Cadbury](#) factory in England working women voted to no longer begin the work day at 6AM, but instead to continue later in the evening.

[Halls Brothers](#), a British company, was formed.

CHOCOLATE

[Grape juice](#) became a national favorite when thousands sample it at the Chicago World's Fair. Dr. Charles E. Welch, son of Welch's founder Thomas Bramwell Welch, would discontinue his practice of dentistry to give full attention to the marketing of grape juice. A new label would be adopted, omitting the "Dr." before the name Welch's.

HDT

WHAT?

INDEX

EPHRAIM WALES BULL

EPHRAIM WALES BULL

1895

September 26, Thursday: [Ephraim Wales Bull](#) died in the Concord Home for the Aged.

The body would be placed in his family lot in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery under a tombstone that would spell his name wrong but would speak eloquently of what had become his major preoccupation:



He sowed others reaped.



EPHRAIM WALES BULL

EPHRAIM WALES BULL

1913

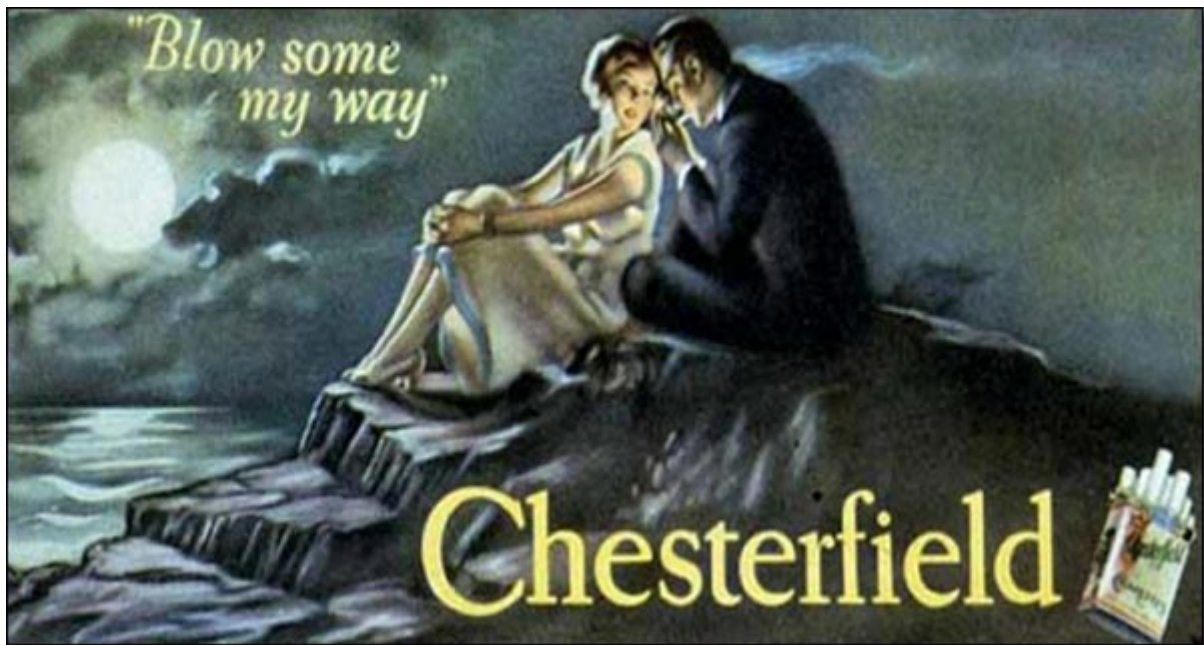
Dairy Milk had become the [Cadbury](#) company's bestselling product.



CHOCOLATE

A 2d [Cadbury](#) factory was set up in Gloucestershire. Both factories were situated next to canals, in order to ensure economical transportation. In 1910 a requirement had been made, that all young workers attend evening classes until the age of 18, but in this year such night education was allowed to become voluntary rather than remaining mandatory.

Chesterfield [cigarettes](#) were introduced by Liggett & Meyers despite the fact that it was not yet considered quite proper to market such drug delivery devices directly to the gentle sex.



[Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan](#) startled the world of diplomacy by serving [Welch's Grape Juice](#) instead of wine at a full-dress diplomatic function honoring the retiring British ambassador.



1914

[Welch's Concord grape Juice](#) has another publicity windfall when Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, forbade the use of alcoholic beverages aboard Navy ships and suggested instead Welch's Concord Grape Juice, giving rise to the term, "Daniels' Grape Juice Navy."

By this point [Cadbury's](#) Dairy Milk had become the firm's biggest line. During World War I this formerly [Quaker](#) firm would proclaim itself in support of its nation's war effort, entirely disregarding the Quaker Peace Testimony. More than 2,000 of its male employees would enlist in the British armed forces –or so it would brag– and the firm would send books, warm clothes, and of course [chocolates](#) to the front lines. The company would augment the Government's allowances to the dependants of its workers who had become warriors. At the end of the war the former employees who had become warriors would either be invited to return to their previous jobs, or be sent for education, or be looked after in convalescent homes at company expense.



(That the firm was on a morally slippery slope should have been apparent — for during World War II it would become a weapons contractor, and afterward it would brag about such warlike activity.)

[THE QUAKER PEACE TESTIMONY](#)

[Marijuana](#) smoking had been appearing in the United States, among laborers in towns along the [Mexican](#) border, and was spreading along the Gulf Coast. Between this year and 1931, 29 states, most of them west of the Mississippi, would be prohibiting its nonmedical use. However, this anti-drug legislation would initially receive only limited media attention.

US forces occupied Vera Cruz and a fleet arrived off Tampico in consequence of hostile acts by [Mexicans](#). After pressuring the [Mexican](#) President to resign, Venustiano Carranza attempted to supplant him but became engaged in a civil war with one of his former lieutenants, Pancho Villa.

In the US, 27 state and city laws prohibited the smoking of [opium](#).



EPHRAIM WALES BULL

EPHRAIM WALES BULL

The federal Harrison Act treated [cocaine](#) as more dangerous than [opium](#), classifying it (incorrectly) as a narcotic. Fears over [cocaine](#) use, particularly by blacks, had led by this point to regulatory laws in 46 states of the United States of America — whereas only 29 states had enacted such regulatory laws in regard to [opiates](#). In result of this legal situation, [cocaine](#) use would become surreptitious, and the substance would be used primarily by bohemians and musicians, and in the urban ghettos. Ostensibly a tax measure designed to control the marketing of [opium](#), this required all persons authorized to handle or manufacture narcotic drugs to register, pay a fee, and keep a record of the drugs in their possession. The act did not prohibit the supply of opiates to users by registered physicians “in the course of their professional practice.” Subsequent Supreme Court decisions and government enforcement policies would, however, restrict the right of doctors to prescribe opiates.



EPHRAIM WALES BULL

EPHRAIM WALES BULL

1918

December 22, Sunday: [Newell Convers Wyeth](#) reported that [Henry Thoreau](#) had not become important to him until after he had moved to Pennsylvania, due to an initial limited impression which had been passed on to him by his grandfather Jean Denys Zirngieble (1829-1905). His grandfather, who had worked at Harvard's Botanic Garden in association with [Louis Agassiz](#) and [Ephraim Wales Bull](#) (two gents who have become renown since their deaths for their foul attitudes), had evidently absorbed attitudes from those questionable sources — and so had informed his grandson with a shrug of the shoulders that Henry had been merely an “amateur naturalist.”

“MAGISTERIAL HISTORY” IS FANTASIZING, HISTORY IS CHRONOLOGY



EPHRAIM WALES BULL

EPHRAIM WALES BULL



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

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



Prepared: August 3, 2014



EPHRAIM WALES BULL

EPHRAIM WALES BULL

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.



EPHRAIM WALES BULL

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

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