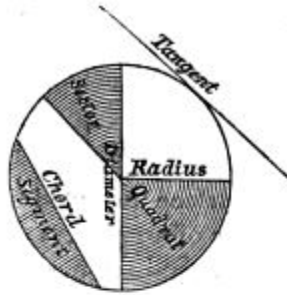


FRANCIS JOSEPH GRUND



The curve line itself is called the *circumference*. Any part of it is called an *arc*. A straight line drawn from the centre of a circle, to any point of the circumference, is called a *radius*. A straight line, drawn from one point of the circumference to the other, passing through the centre, is called a *diameter*. A straight line joining any two points of the circumference, without passing through the centre, is called a *chord*.

The plane surface included within an arc of a circle and the chord on which it stands, it is called a *segment*.

"In Europe, a man of genius is almost privileged. If he be a poet or an artist, allowances are made for the extravagance of his fancy, or the peculiarity of his appetites. If he be a statesman, his individual wanderings are forgotten for the general good he bestows on the nation; if he be a soldier, the wounds he may inflict on virtue and unguarded innocence are pardoned for the sake of those he may have received in defending his country; and even the clergy have their offenses excused, in consideration of the morals which they promote by their spiritual functions. No such compensation takes place in the United States. Private virtue overtops the highest qualifications of the mind, and is indispensable to the progress even of the most acknowledged talents. This, in many instances, clips the wings of genius, by substituting a decent mediocrity in the place of brilliant but vicious talents."

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



FRANCIS J. GRUND

FRANCIS JOSEPH GRUND

1798

[Baron Joseph-Marie de Gérando](#) was again inducted into the military, finding himself this time with a regiment of *chasseurs à cheval* garrisoned at Colmar. The *Institut National* announced the offer of a prize for the best essay on “The influence of signs on the formation of ideas.” This would be his ticket out of the military, as his submission would receive 1st honours.

SIGNS AND IDEAS

[Franz Josef Grund](#) was born in Klosterneuburg, immediately north of Vienna in Austria.¹ He would be the recipient of the very best education, at the polytechnic university in Vienna.

NOBODY COULD GUESS WHAT WOULD HAPPEN NEXT



1. Here is a conundrum. One can imagine an Austrian Jew being named after *Kaiser* Franz Josef — because that Gentile political leader became for the Austrian Jews a champion. This would be a sign of great respect for a *Kaiser* who declared “I won’t tolerate any hate campaigns against Jews in my empire. All anti-Semitism must immediately be nipped in her bud.” However, later events have no influence on earlier ones! *Kaiser* Franz Josef did indeed make such a declaration, but he would not make that declaration until 1882 –and would not even become *Kaiser*, until 1848 –and would not even be born, until 1830 –and here we see that this Jewish child is being named “Franz Josef” as of 1798! What are we missing here, doesn’t this seem chronologically *just exactly backward*?


AUSTRIAN JEWS



FRANCIS JOSEPH GRUND

FRANCIS J. GRUND

1825

 [Simón Bolívar](#) carved an area out of Peru and founded a new state named after himself, Bolivia. Uruguay also became an independent nation, carved out of Brazil. (Brazil's independence was recognized by Portugal on August 29th.)

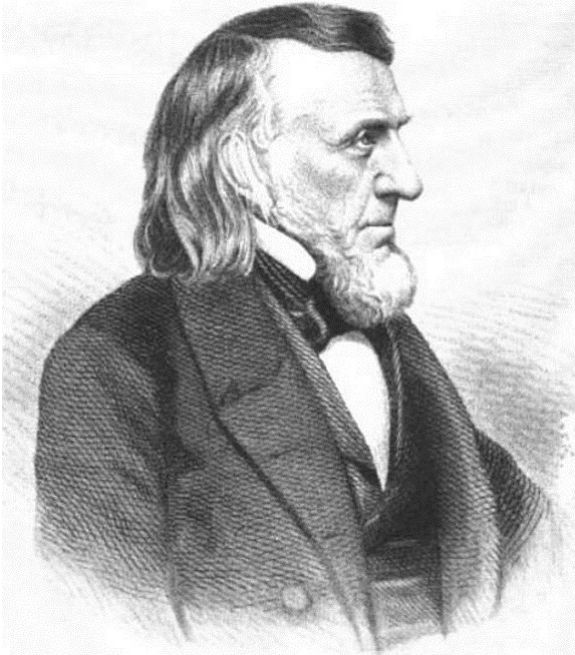
For a year [Francis Joseph Grund](#) taught mathematics in the military school at Rio Janeiro, Brazil.

**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.**

[HDT](#)[WHAT?](#)[INDEX](#)**FRANCIS J. GRUND****FRANCIS JOSEPH GRUND****1826**

For reasons of health the personal physician of the Reverend [James Freeman](#) urged him to retire. He would reside in Newton, and be often visited by parishioners and friends.

The Reverend Lyman Beecher relocated from Litchfield, Connecticut to [Boston](#) in order to provide leadership in the struggle against [Unitarianism](#). He converted [Richard Henry Dana, Sr.](#) to Congregationalism.



Henry Ward Beecher graduated from the Boston Latin School.

[Francis Joseph Grund](#) relocated from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil to [Boston](#).

The Quincy Market opened across from Faneuil Hall. Three long market buildings were constructed in downtown [Boston](#) by order of Mayor Josiah Quincy, on the basis of a design by Alexander Parris. (These three buildings now constitute what is referred to as the “Marketplace.” While you are there be sure to dine in style, upstairs at the Durgan Park restaurant.)

The doors of the Union Oyster House in [Boston](#) were opened for customers for the first time.²

In order to create a supply of cheap teachers for the burgeoning school systems of New England, the Girls High School opened its doors in [Boston](#). At this point, about 55% of the school-age children of [Boston](#) were enrolled in a school, while the other 45% had to work for a living and pick up whatever fragments of education they could pick up, as part of this work. By the year 1838, as males were driven out of the profession by falling wages, all the primary school teachers and $\frac{2}{3}$ ds of the grammar school teachers of [Boston](#) would be female.

2. And these doors’ve evidently been open ever since, for the place now lays claim to being the oldest continuously operating restaurant in the US of A.



FRANCIS JOSEPH GRUND

FRANCIS J. GRUND

THE FUTURE IS MOST READILY PREDICTED IN RETROSPECT




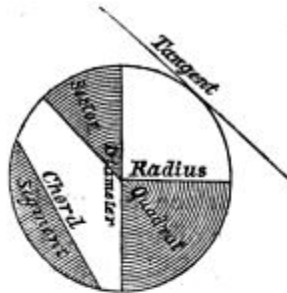


FRANCIS J. GRUND

FRANCIS JOSEPH GRUND

1830

 [Francis Joseph Grund](#)'s FIRST LESSONS IN PLANE GEOMETRY. TOGETHER WITH AN APPLICATION OF THEM TO THE SOLUTION OF PROBLEMS. SIMPLIFIED FOR BOYS NOT VERSED IN ALGEBRA. BY FRANCIS J. GRUND, TEACHER OF MATHEMATICS, AT CHAUNCY HALL-SCHOOL (Boston: Published by Carter and Hendee).



The curve line itself is called the *circumference*. Any part of it is called an *arc*. A straight line drawn from the centre of a circle, to any point of the circumference, is called a *radius*. A straight line, drawn from one point of the circumference to the other, passing through the centre, is called a *diameter*. A straight line joining any two points of the circumference, without passing through the centre, is called a *chord*.

The plane surface included within an arc of a circle and the chord on which it stands, it is called a *segment*.

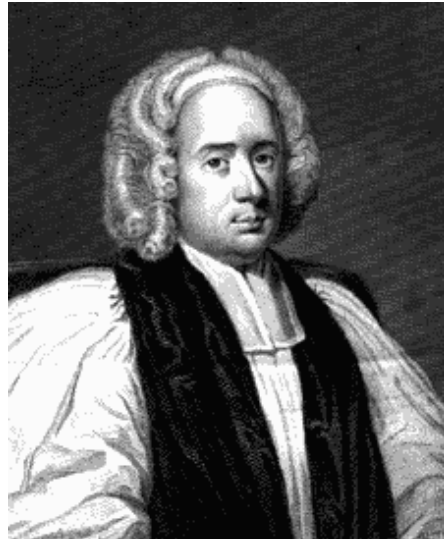
FIRST PLANE GEOMETRY



FRANCIS JOSEPH GRUND

FRANCIS J. GRUND

[Henry Thoreau](#) would be found to have in his personal library a volume published in this year by the Boston firm of Hilliard and Brown, THE ANALOGY OF RELIGION, NATURAL AND REVEALED, TO THE CONSTITUTION AND COURSE OF NATURE (evidently this had been required reading at Harvard College). What I can offer you, courtesy of Google Books, is an edition of [Bishop Joseph Butler](#)'s works as one volume, that would be published in England in 1850.



BISHOP JOSEPH BUTLER

THE FUTURE CAN BE EASILY PREDICTED IN RETROSPECT





FRANCIS J. GRUND

FRANCIS JOSEPH GRUND

1833

→ The Female Anti-Slavery Society was founded at [Boston](#) by [Friend Lucretia Mott](#) and others.

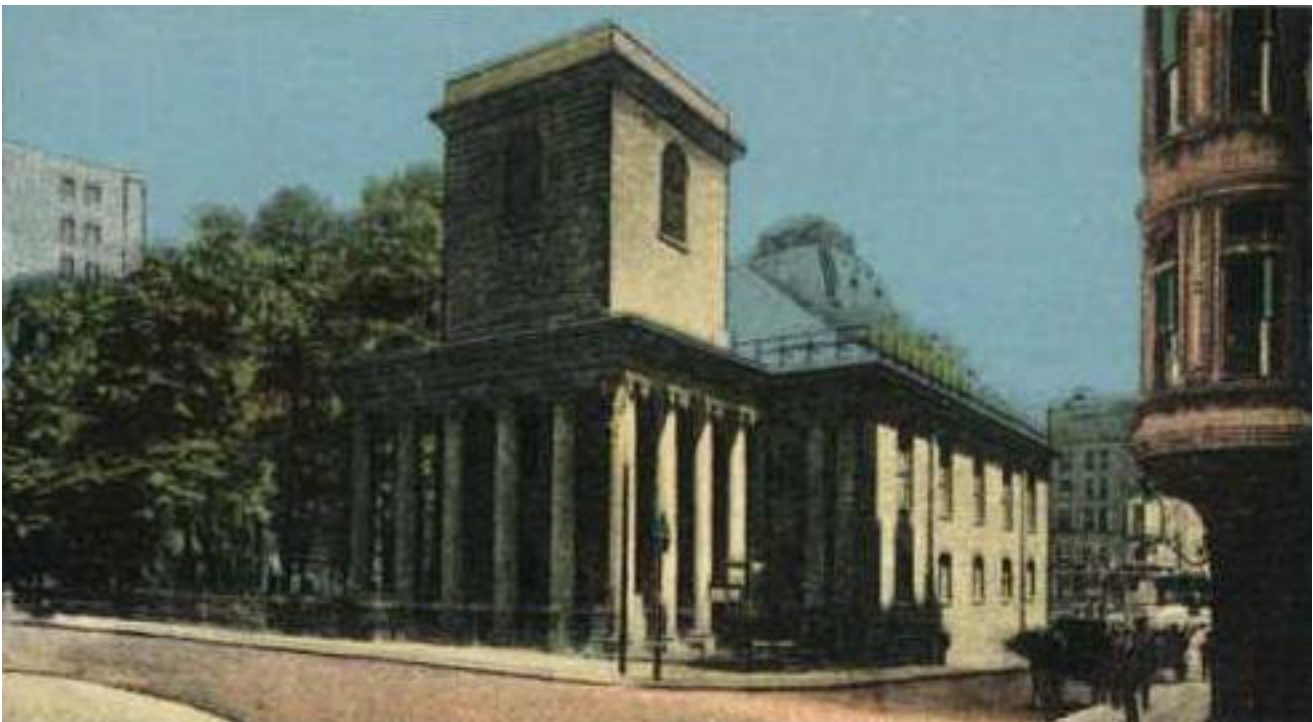
From this year until about 1838, Frederick Goddard Tuckerman would be attending the Boston Latin School.

[Charles Henry Appleton Dall](#) graduated from the Boston Latin School at the head of his class with honors in Latin, Greek, and mathematics.

S V M M V S P R I M I

While a student at [Harvard College](#) and divinity school, he would be directing the Sunday School at the Hollis Street Church in [Boston](#).

F.W.P. Greenwood's A HISTORY OF [KING'S CHAPEL](#) IN [BOSTON](#).



[Francis Joseph Grund](#)'s EXERCISES IN ARITHMETIC ([Boston](#)).

EXERCISES IN ARITHMETIC

[Grund](#)'s POPULAR LESSONS IN ASTRONOMY ON A NEW PLAN: IN WHICH SOME OF THE LEADING PRINCIPLES



FRANCIS JOSEPH GRUND

FRANCIS J. GRUND

OF THE SCIENCE ARE ILLUSTRATED BY ACTUAL COMPARISONS, INDEPENDENT OF THE USE OF NUMBERS
([Boston](#): Carter, Hendee & Co. 33 pages).

LESSONS IN ASTRONOMY

[Grund](#)'s ELEMENTS OF CHEMISTRY, WITH PRACTICAL EXERCISES, ILLUSTRATED BY ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD. FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS ([Boston](#): Carter, Hendee and Co.).

ELEMENTS OF CHEMISTRY

(The above volume would be in the personal library of [Henry Thoreau](#).)

DO I HAVE YOUR ATTENTION? GOOD.

FRANCIS J. GRUND

FRANCIS JOSEPH GRUND

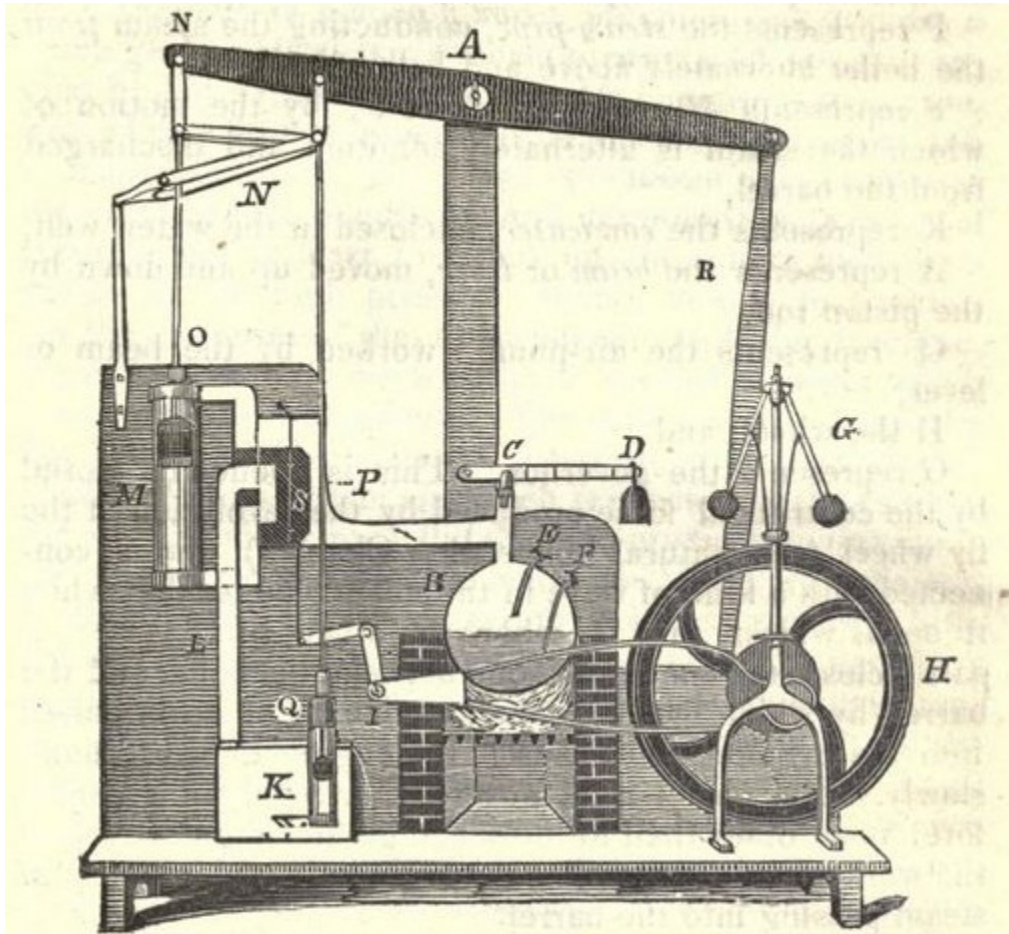


Fig. CXLI represents the connexion between the different parts of the engine we have just described.

B represents the *boiler*.

C represents the *safety valve*.

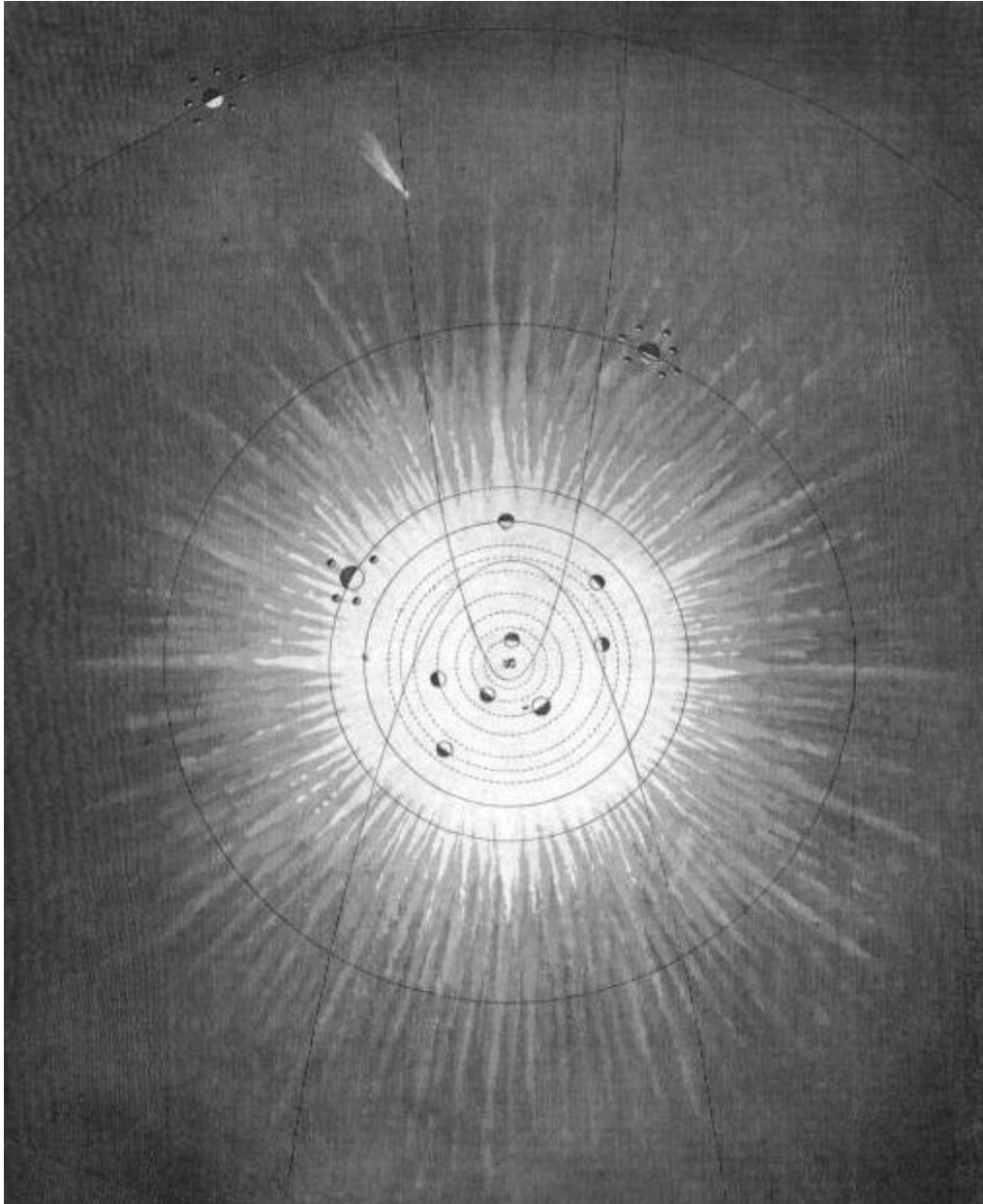
F, E are what mechanics call *steam* and *water gauges* respectively. They consist of hollow tubes provided with stop-cocks. The gauge F, as may be seen from the figure, has its lower end immersed in the water; but the gauge E, does not communicate with the surface of the liquid. When the stop-cock of the gauge E is opened, nothing but steam must rush forth, otherwise it is a sign that there is too much water in the boiler; but when the stop-cock of the gauge F is opened, no steam must pass, else it is a sign that the water is too high.

M represents the *cylinder* or *barrel*.



FRANCIS JOSEPH GRUND

FRANCIS J. GRUND






FRANCIS J. GRUND

FRANCIS JOSEPH GRUND

1834

 [William Galbraith, M.A.](#)'s MATHEMATICAL AND ASTRONOMICAL TABLES: FOR THE USE OF STUDENTS IN MATHEMATICS, PRACTICAL ASTRONOMERS, SURVEYORS, ENGINEERS, AND NAVIGATORS; PRECEDED BY AN INTRODUCTION, CONTAINING THE CONSTRUCTION OF LOGARITHMIC AND TRIGONOMETRICAL TABLES, PLANE AND SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY, THEIR APPLICATION TO NAVIGATION, ASTRONOMY, SURVEYING, AND GEODETICAL OPERATIONS, WITH AN EXPLANATION OF THE TABLES, ILLUSTRATED BY NUMEROUS PROBLEMS AND EXAMPLES ... (2d Edition, greatly enlarged and improved; Edinburgh: Published by Oliver & Boyd, Tweeddale Court; Simpkin & Marshall, and J.W. Norie & Co., London. 1834).

WM. GALBRAITH'S TABLES

[Francis Joseph Grund](#) edited THE MERCHANT'S ASSISTANT AND MERCANTILE INSTRUCTOR. CONTAINING A FULL ACCOUNT OF THE MONEYS, COINS, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF THE PRINCIPAL TRADING NATIONS AND THEIR COLONIES; TOGETHER WITH THEIR VALUES IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. TRANSLATED FROM THE SEVENTH EDITION OF [GEORG THOMAS] FLÜGEL; WITH ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS FROM THE WORKS OF KELLY, NELCENERECHTER, KRUSE, Mc'CULLOCH, AND OTHERS (Boston: Hilliard, Gray & Co.).

MERCANTILE INSTRUCTOR

In India, 19th century, a nominal unit of mass used for the trade in pearls, which were priced per chow.

In Madras, the real weight was measured in mangelins (about 0.389 gram). To calculate the number of chows, square the weight in mangelins of a group of pearls. Take $\frac{3}{4}$ of the result, and divide by the number of pearls. Multiply the result by the price per chow (Grund suggests 96 shillings sterling per chow). In Madras the chow was divided into 16 parts.

In Bombay, the real weight was the tank. To calculate the number of chows, square the number of tanks, multiply by 330, and divide by the number of pearls. There the chow was divided as follows:

			chow
		quarter	4
	docra	25	100
buddam	16	400	1600



FRANCIS JOSEPH GRUND

FRANCIS J. GRUND

[Grund](#)'s AN ELEMENTARY TREATISE ON GEOMETRY: SIMPLIFIED FOR BEGINNERS NOT VERSED IN ALGEBRA, PART I, CONTAINING PLANE GEOMETRY, WITH ITS APPLICATION TO THE SOLUTION OF PROBLEMS (Boston: Charles J. Hendee, and G.W. Palmer and Company)

TREATISE ON GEOMETRY

(Evidently we do not know for sure, which volume or volumes of this geometry text [Henry Thoreau](#) owned.)

CHANGE IS ETERNITY, STASIS A FIGMENT

FRANCIS J. GRUND

FRANCIS JOSEPH GRUND

DEMON. The area of the triangle BCD (Fig. I. and II.) is equal to the area of the triangle BDE; because these two triangles are upon the same basis, BD, and between the same parallels, BD, CE (page 90, 3dly); consequently (Fig. I.), the *sum* of the areas of the two triangles ABD and BDC, is equal to the sum of the areas of the two triangles ABD, BDE; that is, the area of the quadrilateral ABCD is equal to the sum of the areas of the two triangles ABD, BDE, which is the area of the triangle ABE.

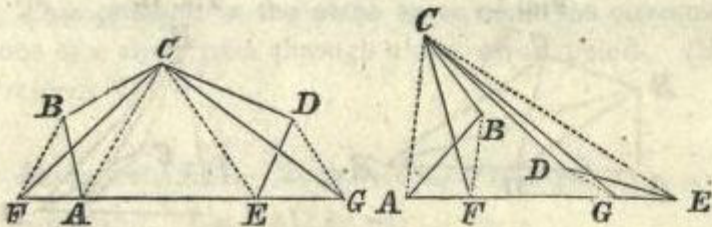
And in figure II. the *difference* between the areas of the two triangles ABD, BCD, that is, the quadrilateral ABCD, is equal to the difference between the triangles ABD, EBD, which is the triangle ABE.

PROBLEM XXIV. To transform a given pentagon into a triangle, whose vertex shall be in a given angle of the pentagon, and whose base upon one of its sides.

SOLUTION. Let ABCDE (Fig. I. and II.), be the given pentagon; let the vertex of the triangle, which is to be equal to it, be in C.

FIG. I.

FIG. II.



1. From C draw the diagonals CA, CE.

2. From B draw BF parallel to CA, and from D draw DG parallel to CE.

3. From F and G, where these parallels cut AE or its further extension, draw the lines CF, CG; CFG is the triangle required.

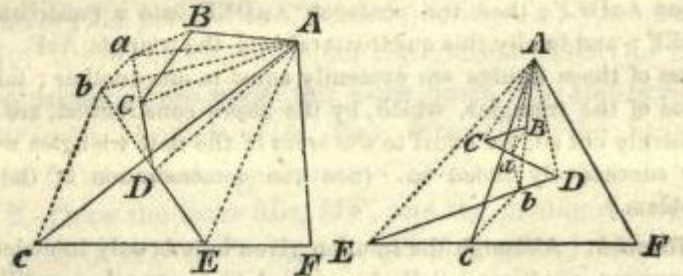
DEMON. In both figures, we have the area of the triangle CBA equal to the area of the triangle CFA; because these two triangles are upon the same basis, CA, and between the same par-

allels, AC, FB; and for the same reason is the area of the triangle CDE equal to the area of the triangle CGE; therefore in figure I. the *sum* of the areas of the three triangles CAE, CBA, CDE, is equal to the sum of the areas of the triangles CAE, CFA, CGE; that is, the area of the pentagon ABCDE is equal to the area of the triangle CFG; and in figure II. the *difference* between the area of the triangle CAE and the areas of the two triangles CBA, CDE, is equal to the difference between the area of the same triangle CAE, and the areas of the two triangles CFA, CGE; that is, the area of the pentagon ABCDE is equal to the area of the triangle CFG.

PROBLEM XXV. To convert any given figure into a triangle, whose vertex shall be in a given angle of the figure, and whose basis shall fall upon one of its sides.

FIG. I.

FIG. II.



Let ABCDEF (Fig. I. and II.) be the given figure (in this case a hexagon), and A the angle in which the vertex of the required triangle shall be situated. For the sake of perspicuity, I shall enumerate the angles and sides of the figure from A, and call the first angle A, the second B, the third C, and so on; further, AB the first side, BC the second, DE the third, and so on. We shall then have the following general solution.

1. From A to all the angles of the figure, draw the diagonals AC, AD, AE, which, according to the order in which they stand here, call the first, second, and third diagonal.



FRANCIS JOSEPH GRUND

FRANCIS J. GRUND

1837



The Old School Party of the Presbyterian Church met in Philadelphia and proposed a severance of all local churches not following strict Presbyterian doctrine. When the whole Assembly of the church took place later in the year, the Old School faction, having a small majority, proceeded to abrogate the Plan of Union between the Presbyterian and Congregationalist Churches, and to declare that the Synods of Utica, Geneva, Genesee, and Western Reserve, were not to be consistent parts of the Presbyterian church.

In Philadelphia, [Francis Joseph Grund](#) was chosen to be the chair of a national assembly of 31 German-American leaders. After having resided for a decade in Boston, for a brief period he would serve as American consul at Antwerp, Belgium. Upon his return, he would establish himself in Philadelphia as editor of the Whig newspaper Daily Standard, and of Grund's Pennsylvanischer Deutscher (most of his time, however, would be spent digging up national political paydirt, on location at our nation's idea palace in Washington DC). His THE AMERICANS IN THEIR MORAL, RELIGIOUS, AND SOCIAL RELATIONS (London: Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, Green, & Longman; Boston: Marsh, Capen and Lyon).

THE AMERICANS IN THEIR ...

THE AMERICANS IN THEIR ...

"In Europe, a man of genius is almost privileged. If he be a poet or an artist, allowances are made for the extravagance of his fancy, or the peculiarity of his appetites. If he be a statesman, his individual wanderings are forgotten for the general good he bestows on the nation; if he be a soldier, the wounds he may inflict on virtue and unguarded innocence are pardoned for the sake of those he may have received in defending his country; and even the clergy have their offenses excused, in consideration of the morals which they promote by their spiritual functions. No such compensation takes place in the United States. Private virtue overtops the highest qualifications of the mind, and is indispensable to the progress even of the most acknowledged talents. This, in many instances, clips the wings of genius, by substituting a decent mediocrity in the place of brilliant but vicious talents."

The Settling of the West

Labour is as essential to their well-being as food and raiment to an European. This national characteristic of Americans, together with their love of independence, is a complete commentary on the history of all their settlements, and the progress of manufactures and commerce. Thousands of persons who, as servants, or in other inferior walks of life, might be able to provide for themselves in the large cities, emigrate to the western woods to procure for themselves a larger field of enterprise and useful occupation. There is no hardship or privation incident to the lives of new



FRANCIS J. GRUND

FRANCIS JOSEPH GRUND

settlers which their robust and athletic constitutions would not willingly suffer to gratify their insatiable desire after active and independent labour; there is no pleasure within the range of all a city can afford equal to the proud satisfaction of beholding the daily results of their indefatigable exertions. These phenomena it would be in vain to explain by the mere spirit of adventure.

There are no gold mines in the western states; no active commerce equal to that from which they emigrate; no accumulated wealth to allure their covetousness. The riches of the soil can only be explored by active labour and a series of harassing details, connected with the sacrifice of every convenience of life; the commerce of the explored region is to be created by new roads and lines of communication, which call for new and increased exertion on the part of the settlers; and it is only after a period of many years their sturdy industry can hope for an adequate reward of ease and prosperity. Such prospects are not apt to allure the weak either in body or mind, and require in determination and steadiness of purpose totally incompatible with the vague and loose spirit of adventure. Neither is there any thing in the character of the western people which could give the least foundation to such a suspicion. They are a hardy persevering race, inured to every toil to which human nature can be subjected, and always ready to encounter danger and hardships with a degree of cheerfulness which it is easily perceived is the effect of moral courage and consciousness of power. They are distinguished from the rest of the Americans, and, perhaps, the rest of mankind, by huge athletic frames of body, a peculiar naivete in their manners, and a certain grotesqueness of humour, which, as far as I am acquainted, is not to be found in any other part of the United States.

Their amphibious nature—being obliged to make themselves, at an early period of their lives, familiar with the navigation of the western waters— together with the boldness of their disposition, has won for them the characteristic appellation of "half horse and half alligator;" which, in the language of the western Americans, is full as honourable a term as the preux chevaliers, applied to the chivalry of the middle ages; though they prefer the rifle and the somewhat barbarous amusement of "gouging" to the more knightly combat with spears and lances.

It appears, then, that the universal disposition of Americans to emigrate to the western wilderness, in order to enlarge their dominion over inanimate nature, is the actual result of an expansive power, which is inherent in them, and which, by continually agitating all classes of society, is constantly throwing a large portion of the whole population on the extreme confines of the state, in order to gain space for its development. Hardly is a new state or territory formed before the same principle manifests itself again, and gives rise to a further emigration; and so is it destined to go on until a physical barrier must finally obstruct its progress. The Americans, who do not pretend to account for this principle at



FRANCIS JOSEPH GRUND

FRANCIS J. GRUND

all, are nevertheless aware of its existence, and act and legislate on all occasions as if they were to enjoy the benefits of the next century.

Money and property is accumulated for no other visible purpose than being left to the next generation, which is brought up in the same industrious habits, in order to leave their children a still greater inheritance. The labouring classes of Europe, the merchants, and even the professional men, are striving to obtain a certain competency, with which they are always willing to retire: the Americans pursue business with unabated vigour till the very hour of death, with no other benefits for themselves than the satisfaction of having enriched their country and their children. Fortunes, which on the continent of Europe, and even in England, would be amply sufficient for an independent existence, are in America increased with an assiduity which is hardly equalled by the industrious zeal of a poor beginner, and the term of "rentier" is entirely unknown. The luxurious enjoyments which riches alone can procure are neither known nor coveted in the United States; and the possession of property, far from rendering them indolent, seems to be only an additional stimulus to unremitting exertion....

Every new settlement requires labourers for the construction of roads, canals, &c., to facilitate its communication with the Atlantic states, and every new road and canal increases the commerce of the seaports. But it is not the general prosperity of the people -though of course this must be counted among its happiest results,- it is their useful occupation, and the creation of new and powerful interests, which are of the greatest advantage to the government. Every new colony of settlers contains within itself a nucleus of republican institutions, and revives in a measure the history of the first settlers. Its relation to the Atlantic states is similar to the situation of the early colonies with regard to the mother country, and contains the elements of freedom. Every society which is thus formed must weaken the fury of parties by diminishing the points of contact; while the growing power of the western states becomes a salutary check on the spreading of certain doctrines, which are continually importing from Europe, and to the evil influence of which the Atlantic states are more particularly exposed.

The western states, from their peculiar positions, are supposed to develop all the resources and peculiarities of democratic governments, without being driven to excesses by the opposition of contrary principles. Their number, too, augments the intensity of republican life by increasing the number of rallying points, without which the principle of liberty would be too much weakened by expansion. It is a peculiarly happy feature of the constitution of the United States, that every state has itself an independent government, and becomes thus the repository of its own liberties.

The inhabitant of Arkansas, Illinois, or Indiana, living on the confines of the state and the very skirts of civilization,



FRANCIS J. GRUND

FRANCIS JOSEPH GRUND

would, in all probability, be less of a patriot if his attachment to the country were only to be measured by his adherence to the general government. He would be too remote from the centre of action to feel its immediate influence, and not sufficiently affected by the political proceedings of the state to consider them paramount to the local interests of his neighbourhood. Political life would grow fainter in proportion to its remoteness from the seat of legislation, and the energies of the people, instead of being roused by the necessity of action, would degenerate into a passive acknowledgment of the protection offered by the government. This is more or less the case in every country, except England and America, and perhaps the principal reason of their little progress in freedom. Hence the feverish excitement in their capitals and large towns, and the comparative inertness and palsy of the country. Every town and village in America has its peculiar republican government, based on the principle of election, and is, within its own sphere, as free and independent as a sovereign state. On this broad basis rests the whole edifice of American liberty. Freedom takes its root at home, in the native village or town of an American. The county, representing the aggregate of the towns and villages, is but an enlargement of the same principle; the state itself represents the different counties; and the Congress of the United States represents the different states.

In every place, in every walk of life, an American finds some rallying point or centre of political attachment. His sympathies are, first, enlisted by the government of his native village; then, by that of the county; then, by the state itself; and finally, by that of the Union. If he is ambitious, he is obliged to make an humble beginning at home, and figure in his native town or county; thence he is promoted to the dignity of representative or senator of his state; and it is only after he has held these preparatory stations that he can hope to enjoy the honour of representative or senator in the Congress of the nation. Thus the county is the preparatory school for the politician of the state, and the state furnishes him with a proper introduction to national politics.

The advantages of this system are manifold. It creates political action where otherwise all would be passiveness and stupor; it begets attachment to the institutions of the country by multiplying the objects of their political affection, and bringing them within the sphere of every individual; it cools the passions of political parties by offering them frequent opportunities of spending themselves on various subjects and in various directions; it establishes a stronghold of liberty in every village and town, and accustoms all classes of society to a republican government; it enforces submission to laws and institutions which are the type of those of the nation; and it furnishes numerous schools for young politicians, obliging them to remain sufficiently long in each not to enter the university of congress without age and proper experience.

This system, while it lasts –and there are no symptoms of its



FRANCIS JOSEPH GRUND

FRANCIS J. GRUND

being speedily abolished- will prevent novices in politics from entering the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States, and reserve the dignity of president for the wisdom of sexagenarians. In France, where no similar freedom and independence exist in the provinces, where the system of centralization is constantly forcing the whole political power into the capital and a few of the large towns, leaving the country without life, motion, or means of defence, all attempts to establish a rational system of liberty were confined to its superstructure, without enlarging its foundation. The most awful lessons of history have been taught to her people in vain; and it seems as if they were the only nation who never profit by experience.

The western states of America are each a nursery of freedom; every new settlement is already a republic in embryo. They extend political life in every direction, and establish so many new fortified points, that the principle of liberty has nothing to dread from a partial invasion of its territory.

Every new state, therefore, is a fresh guarantee for the continuance of the American constitution, and directs the attention of the people to new sources of happiness and wealth. It increases the interest of all in upholding the general government, and makes individual success dependent on national prosperity. But every year which is added to its existence increases its strength and cohesion, by reducing obedience to a habit, and adding to the respect which is due to age....

In the settlements of new districts it is seldom that Europeans are found to be actively engaged. This honour belongs almost exclusively to emigrants from New England, who may most emphatically be called the pioneers of the United States, and to whose enterprising spirit and recklessness of danger may be ascribed most of the valuable improvements of the country. They are, however, satisfied with tracing the road which the others are to follow, and occupying the most important stations: the intervals are afterwards filled up with settlers from other states and from Europe. The character of the New England emigrants has been too well described by Washington Irving for me to attempt to add to it more than is necessary to understand a certain political type, which may be observed in all states to which they have emigrated in large numbers.

The talent of a New Englander is universal. He is a good farmer, an excellent schoolmaster, a very respectable preacher, a capital lawyer, a sagacious physician, an able editor, a thriving merchant, a shrewd pedlar, and a most industrious tradesman. Being thus able to fill all the important posts of society, only a few emigrants from New England are required to imprint a lasting character on a new state, even if their number should be much inferior to that of the other settlers. The states of Ohio and Michigan, and even a large part of the state of New York, offer striking instances of this moral superiority acquired by the people of New England; but it would be wrong thence to conclude that their own habits do not undergo an



FRANCIS J. GRUND

FRANCIS JOSEPH GRUND

important metamorphosis, or that, in their new relations in the western states, they merely act as reformers, without being, in turn, influenced by the character of their fellow settlers. The change, however, is altogether for the better. Their patriotism, instead of being confined to the narrow limits of New England, —a fault with which they have been reproached as early as the commencement of the revolutionary war,— partakes there more of a national character. The continued inter-course with strangers from all parts of the world, but more particularly from the different states of the union, serve in no small degree to eradicate from their minds certain prejudices and illiberalities with which they have but too commonly been reproached by their brethren of the south.

Tolerance, the last and most humane offspring of civilization, is, perhaps, the only virtue of which the New Englander is usually parsimonious; but even this seems to improve and to thrive in the western states; and I have no hesitation to say, that, in this respect, the inhabitants of those districts are by far more emancipated than those of the Atlantic states, whatever advantages the latter may possess with regard to refinement of manners. I know of no better specimen of human character than a New Englander transferred to the western states.

To form a correct idea of the rapid increase of cultivated territory in the western states it is only necessary to cast a glance at the unparalleled increase of population. The state of Pennsylvania, which in 1810 contained but 810,091 inhabitants, had in 1830, 1,347,672; increase, 537,581: the population of the state of New York, which in 1810 was but 413,763, had in 1830 already increased to 1,913,508; increase, 1,499,745: the population of Alabama was less than 10,000, but in 1830 already 308,997; increase 298,997, or nearly 2,990 per cent in twenty years: that of Mississippi, which in 1810 amounted to 40,352, was in 1830, 136,800; increase in twenty years 96,448, equivalent to 239 per cent: Tennessee contained in 1810 but 261,727 inhabitants, but in 1830, 684,822; increase 162 per cent nearly: in Kentucky the population increased, in the same time, from 406,511 to 688,844, or by about 70 per cent: that of Ohio advanced, in the same space of time, from 230,760 to 937,637; increase more than 300 per cent: the population of the same state was in 1790 but 3,000; increase in 40 years, 31,154 per cent: Indiana contained in 1810 but 24,520 inhabitants; but in 1830 already 341,582; increase more than 1,293 per cent: but the population of Indiana consisted in 1800 only of 5,641; consequently the total increase in 30 years, or less than a whole generation, is more than 5,955 per cent. Illinois contained in 1810 only 12,282 inhabitants, which number was in 1830 increased to 157,575; equal to about 1,183 per cent: Missouri had in the same space increased to seven times her original population; that of 1810 being 19,833, and that of 1830, 140,074. The population of the eastern and the southern states I have here omitted, because, though on the increase, they present nothing so striking as the rapid growth of the west.



FRANCIS JOSEPH GRUND

FRANCIS J. GRUND

1839

[Francis Joseph Grund](#)'s ARISTOCRACY IN AMERICA. FROM THE SKETCH-BOOK OF A GERMAN NOBLEMAN.
EDITED BY FRANCIS J. GRUND (London: Richard Bentley, New Burlington Street. Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty).

ARISTOCRACY IN AMERICA

ARISTOCRACY IN AMERICA



FRANCIS J. GRUND

FRANCIS JOSEPH GRUND

1840

Normally, [Francis Joseph Grund](#), a Democrat and a believer in human slavery, would have been a Democrat, but in this year he authored a campaign life of the Whig candidate, General William Henry Harrison, written in the German language (Philadelphia).

This Whig candidate defeated Democrat Martin Van Buren and became the 9th President of the United States. His campaign slogan, “Tippecanoe and Tyler, too” was tremendously successful (when Harrison would succumb to pneumonia the following year, only a month after his inauguration, his Vice-President John Tyler would become President).

As part of the US presidential campaign, New-York’s Second Ward Tippecanoe Club (known as the “Saucy Second”) erected the first Harrison log cabin in Rochester, New York, at Platt and State Streets, and threw a dedication ceremony. This included a parade that was two miles long and a delegation from Greece (that’s Greece, New York) in a wheeled canoe 60 foot long, drawn by eight horses — which proved to be too lengthy to march around corners. Over 7,000 participated. The city would by a small margin go for the candidate of the Whigs.

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



FRANCIS JOSEPH GRUND

FRANCIS J. GRUND

1841

When the Whigs came to power, [Henry Rowe Schoolcraft](#) lost his Indian agency and moved to the East, where he continued the Native American studies he had begun in 1839 with ALGIC RESEARCHES.



For this year and the following one [Francis Joseph Grund](#), who had by authoring a campaign biography supported the winning Whig party in the general election, would be chosen for the cushy job of serving as US consul at Bremen, Germany. A political plum.



FRANCIS J. GRUND

FRANCIS JOSEPH GRUND

1842

October 26, Wednesday: [Waldo Emerson](#) to his [JOURNAL](#):

Boston is not quite a mean place since in walking yesterday in the street I met [George Bancroft](#), [Horatio Greenough](#), Samson Reed, [Theodore Parker](#) Sam Ward, George Bradford, & had a little talk with each of them.

SAMUEL GRAY WARD
GEORGE PARTRIDGE BRADFORD



The [Spirit of the Times](#) (page 2, column 1) reported that [Francis Joseph Grund](#) had been appointed “weigh master” at the Philadelphia Custom House. Yet another political plum, courtesy of the Whig party!³



Oct 26th, 1842: The maples stripped of their leaves so early, stand like a wreath of smoke along the edge of the meadow.

Kindness which has so good a reputation elsewhere, can least of all consist with friendship— No such affront can be offered as a conscious good will — a friendliness which is not a necessity of the friends’ character. Its foundations must be surer than those of the globe itself — secure from whim or passion, and the laws of truth

3. Since Edgar Allan Poe and Grund knew one another, it seems plausible that when Poe sought an appointment in the Philadelphia Custom House, he would of course have solicited a recommendation by Grund.



FRANCIS JOSEPH GRUND

FRANCIS J. GRUND

and magnanimity have their root and abiding place in our friend. He seeking a friend walks on and on through the crowds of men as if in a straight line without stopping.





FRANCIS J. GRUND

FRANCIS JOSEPH GRUND

1844

From this year into 1846, [Francis Joseph Grund](#) would serve as US consul at Antwerp, Belgium.



FRANCIS JOSEPH GRUND

FRANCIS J. GRUND

1846

[Francis Joseph Grund](#)'s *HANDBUCH UND WEGWEISER FÜR AUSWANDERER NACH DEN VEREINIGTEN STAATEN VON NORDAMERIKA UND TEXAS* (Stuttgart und Tübingen. J.G. Cotta'scher Verlag).

NORDAMERIKA UND TEXAS



FRANCIS J. GRUND

FRANCIS JOSEPH GRUND

1850

September 9, Sunday: The other of the two installments of Richard Wagner's "Das Judenthum in Musik" appeared in Neue Zeitschrift für Musik.

The "Compromise of 1850" legislation was enacted in the United States federal Congress. California was admitted as the 31st state, and as a free state; Utah and New Mexico were created territories without a decision on slavery. Slavery was abolished in the District of Columbia (which of course did not mandate that any of the slaves there become free). The idea of allowing a fugitive slave to have a trial by jury was no longer to be tolerated. The compromise was endorsed by the [Reverend Professor Francis Bowen](#).

Phineas Taylor Barnum generated enormous publicity for [Jenny Lind](#)'s tour by auctioning off the best seats to her initial concert at [Castle Garden](#) in New-York. The Herald had it that:

The report of the auction on Saturday of tickets to Jenny Lind's first concert, published in yesterday's Herald, has excited a good deal of interest in the city and the auction is the subject of conversation everywhere, particularly in reference to the first ticket, purchased by Genin, the hatter, whose establishment is next door to Barnum's Museum, in Broadway. Some say it is a juggle and that there has been an understanding between him and Barnum. But that does not account for the "bids" made by five others, who all seemed anxious to get it. There is a better solution of the mystery than to charge it to Peter Funk. It was not that the first choice was one iota better than the second, which sold for twenty five dollars, or than another, which long afterwards was purchased adjoining the two hundred and twenty five dollar seats, for ten dollars, for, in point of fact, the seat selected by Mr. Genin, right under where Jenny Lind will stand when she sings, is by no means the best seat, and the choice shows that Mr. Genin is a far greater adept in hat-making than in music; and we may add that but very few showed a good judgment in the selection of the choice seats for which they paid so high, the best seats being yet to be sold. But Genin would not, probably, give three dollars even for a seat on the stage to hear the Nightingale sing, if he had not some other object in view than the pleasure it would give him. We will be asked what can that object be? We answer - Genin has found out a secret by which a few men in this city have realized large fortunes. He has begun to study the philosophy of advertising, and being an enterprising fellow, he calculated that he would test the truth of the philosophy by a practical application, and resolved to give five hundred dollars for the choice seat in the whole house to Jenny Lind's first concert, rather than lose so fine a chance of advancing his interests. One gentleman asked him why he gave so much for a ticket, and if he was not a fool for doing so? "No," said he, "I will make it pay." Another came up, immediately after the sale, and offered him \$50 premium on it if he would transfer it, and allow his name to go forth to



FRANCIS JOSEPH GRUND

FRANCIS J. GRUND

the public as the purchaser. Genin said he would not give it for \$500. We have the secret of the value of the ticket, in the fact of the kind of men who were his chief competitors for it. They were three patent medicine doctors, who have made fortunes by advertising, and regarded this as a trump card, knowing that the name of Jenny Lind would attract attention all over the country, and that their advertisements, being connected therewith, would be sure to be read. Genin calculated that this auction would be attended by a reporter from the Herald, and that if he bought the first choice ticket, his name and establishment would be recorded, and would come before a hundred times as many readers as it could by any other means. We understand he is about to follow up this idea on the night of the concert, and that he will sit in the front of the audience with an immense hat suspended over his head. Truly it is a Yankee notion. The ticket is worth \$1000 to him. We think we have now explained the secret of Genin's determination to have the first ticket. But why did the people cheer him so vehemently? For two reasons. First, for his ingenuity in advertising, by paying for a ticket to a concert, a sum that was never paid before, even in England; and secondly, because the first choice was taken from the upper ten by a tradesman. And here was a capital idea of Barnum's for putting the people against the aristocracy in a rivalry of dollars. He is a brick in his way and deserves to make money.

The federal legislature enacted the payment of "creditors of the late Republic of Texas." Speculators who had bought up huge amounts of Republic-of-Texas notes bribed certain legislators to vote against this payment initially (in order to scare out the weaker holders of the notes so they would not profit), and then to subsequently vote for this payment. By knowing how the corrupt deal was going to go down, these insiders would gain enormously. One of those who profited from this insider trading was [Francis Joseph Grund](#), who as a Washington DC insider had gotten wind of this corruption in time to get aboard for the ultimate payoff.

A compromise enabled California to enter the Union as our 31st state with [slavery](#) forbidden, by making Utah and New Mexico territories without any decision pro or con as to slavery.

"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



September 9, 1850: There is a little grove in a swampy place in Conantum where some rare things grow –several Bass trees –two kinds of ash –Sassafras –Maidenhair fern –the white-berried plant –ivory? –&c



FRANCIS J. GRUND

FRANCIS JOSEPH GRUND

&c and the Sweet viburnum? in the hedge nearby.

This will be called the wet year of 1850 The river is as high now Sep. 9th as in the spring— And hence the prospects and the reflections seen from the village are something novel.

Roman wormwood, Pigweed Amaranth, Polygonum and one or two coarse kinds of grass reign now in the cultivated fields

Though the potatoes have man with all his implements on their side, these rowdy & rampant weeds completely bury them between the last hoeing & the digging.— The potatoes hardly succeed with the utmost care. These weeds only ask to be let alone a little while. I judge that they have not got the rot. I sympathize with all this luxuriant growth of weeds such is the year. The weeds grow as if in sport & frolic

You might say Green as Green briar

I do not know whether the practice of putting Indigo Weed about horses' tackling to keep off flies is well founded but I hope it is, for I have been pleased to notice that wherever I have occasion to tie a horse I am sure to find Indigo weed not far off — and therefore this which is so universally dispersed would be the fittest weed for this purpose.

The thistle is now in bloom —which every child is eager to clutch once —just a child's handful.

—I sympathize with the berries now *{MS torn}* found anybody. *{Four-fifths page missing}*

The Prunella — Self-heal Small purplish flowered plant of low grounds

Fragrant Life Everlasting.

{Four-fifths page missing} street & the village & the state in which he lived A voice seemed to say to him Why do you stay here and live this mean dusty moiling life when a worthy & glorious existence is possible for you?" But how to come out of this and actually migrate thither— All that he could think of was to practice some new austerity. To let his mind descend into his body & redeem it. To treat himself with ever increasing respect. He had been abusing himself— Those same stars twinkle over other fields than this

CHARLES DUNBAR

Charles grew up to be a remarkably eccentric man He was of large frame athletic and celebrated for his feats of strength. His lungs were proportionably strong— There was a man who heard him named once, and asked it was the same Charles Dunbar — whom he remembered when he was a little boy to have heard hail a vessel from the shore of maine as she was sailing by. He should never forget that man's name.

It was well grassed and delicate flowers grew in the middle of the road—

I saw a delicate flower had grown up 2 feet high

Between the horse's path & the wheel track

Which *Dakin's* & Maynards wagons had

Passed over many a time

An inch more to right or left had sealed its fate.

Or an inch higher. And yet it lived & flourished

As much as if it had a thousand acres of untrodden space around it —and never knew the danger it incurred.

It did not borrow trouble nor invite an Evil fate by apprehending it.

For though the distant market wagon

Every other day — inevitably rolled

This way — it just as inevitably rolled

In those ruts— And the same

Charioteer who steered the flower

Upward — guided the horse & cart aside from it.

There were other flowers which you would say

Incurred less danger grew more out of the way

Which no cart rattled near no walker daily passed

But at length one rambling deviously

For no rut restrained plucked them

And then it appeared that they stood

directly in his way though he had come

from farther than the market wagon—

And then it appeared that this brave flower — which grew between the wheel & horse — did actually stand farther out of the way than that which stood in the wide prairie where the man of science plucked it.

To day I climbed a handsome rounded hill

Covered with hickory trees wishing to see



FRANCIS JOSEPH GRUND

FRANCIS J. GRUND

The country from its top – for low hills
show unexpected prospects– I looked
many miles over a woody low-land
Toward Marlborough Framingham & Sudbury
And as I sat amid the hickory trees
and the young sumacks enjoying the prospect– A neat herd of cows approached – of unusually fair proportions
and smooth clean skins, evidently petted by their owner – who had carefully selected them– One more
confiding heifer the fairest of the herd did by degrees approach as if to take some morsel from our hands – while
our hearts leaped to our mouths with expectation & delight She by degrees drew near with her fair limbs
progressive making pretence of browsing – nearer & nearer till there was wafted toward us the cowy fragrance
cream of all the daries, that ever were or will be – and then she raised her gentle muzzle toward us – and snuffed
an honest recognition within hand's reach– I saw 'twas possible for his herd to inspire with love the herdsman.
She was as delicately featured as a hind– Her hide was mingled white and fawn color – and on her muzzles tip
there was a white spot not bigger than a daisy And on her side toward me the map of Asia plain to see.
Farewell Dear Heifer though thou forgettest me, my prayer to Heaven shall be that thou may'st not forget
thyself. There was a whole bucolic in her snuff I saw her name was sumack– And by the kindred spots I knew
her mother More sedate & matronly – with full grown bag – and on her sides was Asia great & small– The
plains of Tartary even to the pole – while on her daughter it was Asia Minor.– She not disposed to wanton with
the herdsman. And as I walked she followed me & took an apple from my hand and seemed to care more for
the hand than apple. So innocent a face as I have rarely seen on any creature And I have looked in face of many
heifers And as she took the apple from my hand I caught the apple from her eye. She smelled as sweet as the
clethra blossom. There was no sinister expression And for horns though she had them they were so well
disposed in the right place bent neither up nor down I do not now remember she had any – no horn was held
toward me–



FRANCIS J. GRUND

FRANCIS JOSEPH GRUND

1858

June: According to a report in the Cincinnati Press, on the floor of a Democratic political convention in Illinois there was some sort of physical confrontation between [Francis Joseph Grund](#) and Louis Schade, one that involved not only namecalling and a “twist of the conch” but also blows with a cane, and another heavy object — serious enough to need to be stopped by onlookers.



FRANCIS JOSEPH GRUND

FRANCIS J. GRUND

1859

From this year into 1861, [Francis Joseph Grund](#) served as US consul at Havre, France. In the intervals between visits abroad, he would serve as the Washington DC correspondent for several newspapers.



FRANCIS J. GRUND

FRANCIS JOSEPH GRUND

1860

[Francis Joseph Grund](#) was transferred to Havre and made diplomatic agent to the south German states.



FRANCIS JOSEPH GRUND

FRANCIS J. GRUND

1863

April: [Francis Joseph Grund](#) was chosen editor of the Philadelphia “Age,” a Democratic newspaper (a lifelong Democrat and emphatic supporter of human slavery, he would shortly resign this post and join the Republican Party).

September 29, Tuesday: [Francis Joseph Grund](#) died in Philadelphia.

There was fighting at Stirling’s Plantation / Fordoche Bridge.

October 2, Friday: Helen Fiske Hunt (Jackson)’s first husband, Major Edward Bissell Hunt, was killed in New-York harbor while testing an experimental underwater chamber.



The following editorial appeared in the New-York Times:

Death of [Francis J. Grund](#)

The death of FRANCIS J. GRUND, which was mentioned in the TIMES of yesterday, is an event of considerable political as well as personal interest. He was a man of very great ability, and for many years exerted through the newspaper Press a very marked influence on the course of current events. He was a man of learning – not only speaking several languages with facility, but familiar with their literature and master of their philosophy. He was an able mathematician, having filled for some years the Professorship in that Department in one of our leading classical schools, and having punished text books on several of its branches. Many years ago, however, he left science and letters for the more congenial field of political discussion, and although his labors were mainly exerted through the unobtrusive channels of anonymous journalism, they were always zealous, persevering and effective. He was always connected with the Democratic party, though not unfrequently, as at the very last, he had left its service in disgust at some flagrant departure from its principles or some suicidal surrender of the patriotic



FRANCIS J. GRUND

FRANCIS JOSEPH GRUND

sentiments which have always animated the mass of its members. By his political opponents, whether of his own party or not, he has always been denounced as unreliable and as serving the side that would pay him best; but we know nothing in his character or his public conduct which should separate him, for special censure in this respect, from the class of journalists to which he belonged. He always wrote with great clearness and force, and his access to the best sources of information gave special value and interest to his political correspondence. His knowledge of European politics was full, precise and comprehensive, and his judgment of current events abroad as well as at home was marked by a just and impartial appreciation of men and measures. During the Italian war in 1859, he wrote a view of European Politics as related to that event and to the policy of the French Emperor, which was by far the ablest and most instructive treatise on that subject published on either side the Atlantic. He was a genial companion, excellent and interesting in conversation in spite of a slight tendency to dogmatism, and full of fresh and valuable knowledge upon almost every subject. As one of the ablest and most vigorous and influential of the contributors to the newspaper Press, his death is a substantial loss to the profession of journalism.



FRANCIS JOSEPH GRUND

FRANCIS J. GRUND

1907

Pages 73-74 of Volume I of Ellis Paxson Oberholtzer's JAY COOKE: FINANCIER OF THE CIVIL WAR (New York: Burt Franklin) reported that according to Cooke, [Francis J. Grund](#) had in 1850 participated in insider trading in the debt certificates of [Texas](#), and profited enormously:

[Francis J.] Grund purchased, through [Clark's banking house], large amounts of the various kinds of Texas debt certificates and bonds and many of the government officials of the time did likewise ... Some of this debt, owing to the peculiar conditions of issue, was paid in full; other portions were scaled down and a correct knowledge of what all this legislation was to be was always in the possession of Mr. Grund, and he and his friends availed themselves of it in making their investments. This arrangement failed at the first session and the bonds and scrip declined in value very rapidly; but at the next session of Congress the bill was passed and large sums were realized by those who were directly and indirectly interested in obtaining the legislation for final settlement.



FRANCIS J. GRUND

FRANCIS JOSEPH GRUND

1912

According to Theodore Dreiser's *THE FINANCIER*,⁴ [Francis J. Grund](#), a famous newspaper correspondent and lobbyist at Washington DC, had possessed the faculty of unearthing secrets of every kind, especially those relating to financial legislation, and because of this privy access to business information and political schemes, had in 1850 been able to profit greatly from insider trading:

The secrets of the President and the Cabinet, as well as of the Senate and the House of Representatives, seemed to be open to him. Grund had been about, years before, purchasing through one or two brokers large amounts of the various kinds of Texas debt certificates and bonds. The [Republic of Texas](#), in its struggle for independence from [Mexico](#), had issued bonds and certificates in great variety, amounting in value to ten or fifteen million dollars. Later, in connection with the scheme to make Texas a State of the Union, a bill was passed providing a contribution on the part of the United States of five million dollars, to be applied to the extinguishment of this old debt. Grund knew of this, and also of the fact that some of this debt, owing to the peculiar conditions of issue, was to be paid in full, while other portions were to be scaled down, and there was to be a false or pre-arranged failure to pass the bill at one session in order to frighten off the outsiders who might have heard and begun to buy the old certificates for profit. ... Grund, ... and possibly three or four others, had made over a hundred thousand dollars apiece.

4. Although this was a work of fiction, it was carefully detailed in its background factual information.



FRANCIS JOSEPH GRUND

FRANCIS J. GRUND

1918

“[Francis Joseph Grund](#),” in Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society (No. 26, pp. 234-35).



FRANCIS J. GRUND

FRANCIS JOSEPH GRUND

1950

Harry L. Golden's and Martin Rywell's *JEWS IN AMERICAN HISTORY. THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA* (Charlotte NC: M.A. Stalls Printing Co.) includes, on pages 378-79, information in regard to the career of [Francis Joseph Grund](#).

JUDAISM



FRANCIS JOSEPH GRUND

FRANCIS J. GRUND

1973

October: Holman Hamilton's and James L. Crouthamel's "A Man for Both Parties: [Francis J. Grund](#) as Political Chameleon" appeared in [The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography](#) (Vol. 97, No. 4, pp. 465-484).

"MAGISTERIAL HISTORY" IS FANTASIZING: HISTORY IS CHRONOLOGY



FRANCIS J. GRUND

FRANCIS JOSEPH GRUND



COPYRIGHT NOTICE: In addition to the property of others, such as extensive quotations and reproductions of images, this "read-only" computer file contains a great deal of special work product of Austin Meredith, copyright ©2014. Access to these interim materials will eventually be offered for a fee in order to recoup some of the costs of preparation. My hypercontext button invention which, instead of creating a hypertext leap through hyperspace –resulting in navigation problems– allows for an utter alteration of the context within which one is experiencing a specific content already being viewed, is claimed as proprietary to Austin Meredith – and therefore freely available for use by all. Limited permission to copy such files, or any material from such files, must be obtained in advance in writing from the "Stack of the Artist of Kouroo" Project, 833 Berkeley St., Durham NC 27705. Please contact the project at <Kouroo@kouroo.info>.

"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: January 3, 2015



FRANCIS J. GRUND

FRANCIS JOSEPH GRUND

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.



FRANCIS J. GRUND

FRANCIS JOSEPH GRUND

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.