

INTRODUCTION TO TIMELINE 1700 · 1900

None of us is completely happy with the world as it is. But to change the present and the future, we have to know the past. What actually happened? What ideas drove those events?

Some people consider it old-fashioned to believe ideas drive history, or even to believe we can know what actually happened in the past. If you're among them, consider this your trigger warning. This series of posts is going to challenge those assumptions.

I write on the premise that if, for example, we want rising prosperity, it's not enough to know that the Dow Jones Industrial Average sometimes goes up. We have to know what principles businesses are operating by when that happens, and what economic policies the government is promoting. Those principles and policies will, in turn, depend on the ideas prevalent in philosophy, economics, and other fields. The same is true for any political, financial, scientific, artistic, or moral issue you can name. The *Timeline* aims to help reveal that type of connection.

The *Timeline* is unique in several ways. First, it includes categories ranging from politics to painting, economics to poetry, science to philosophy. Second, it includes a multitude of cross-references between categories and decades—a reminder that no entry occurs in a vacuum. Third: at the end of each decade is a selection of illustrations and excerpts that help bring the spirit of that decade vividly to life.

Regarding content: I was born and I live in the United States. For that reason, two categories in each decade are devoted to the United States, or the colonies preceding its formation. Entries in the Worldwide category are chosen because they affect the United States in significant ways. A timeline written by a South Korean would be very different. (And I'd absolutely want to read it.)

I hope you'll think of this work as a scaffolding on which you can build a

better understanding of the past and the present, and increase your ability to change the future—whatever you want that future to be. If you're not out to change the world, the *Timeline* will give you a new perspective when you read (for example) Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*, Voltaire's *Candide*, or any book on the American Civil War.

TIMELINE 1700 · 1900 ON SUBSTACK

The *Timeline* is a work in progress that will eventually appear in book and ebook form. My goal in publishing it decade by decade on Substack is to give it a wider exposure, and to allow input on the entries from those of you who are experts in fields such as engineering, painting, economics, history, and literature. That said, although I will gratefully acknowledge help in the *Timeline*, I retain final say on the content. This is not a Wikipedia-type collaboration.

I plan to publish a decade a month on Substack, beginning with an introduction ("The World in 1700"), then continuing monthly with 1700-1709, 1710-1719, and so on. Since I've already drafted all the entries from 1700-1900, I could in theory issue posts more frequently. But I want to allow time for discussion, and time for me to incorporate suggestions before moving on to the next decade.

SAMPLE: 1830S

The sample decade for this project is the 1830s. I chose that one because most people couldn't name a specific event in that decade ... yet many fascinating events occur. The United States is chugging full steam ahead to the Industrial Revolution, even as Americans are having heated debates over Indian relocation, slavery, and the use of gold coins vs. banknotes. Faraday publishes a major work on electricity. Lyell publishes ground-breaking (hah!) work on geology. Schwann proposes that cells are the building blocks of life in both plants and animals. Smith publishes the *Book of Mormon*, Toc-

queville publishes *Democracy in America*, and Hugo publishes *Hunchback of Notre Dame*. Donizetti's *Lucia di Lammermoor* premieres.

Those are all noteworthy. But I could write a teaser for the other 19 decades between 1700 and 1900 that would be just as interesting. Don't believe me? Subscribe and find out.

CATEGORIES

Entries in the *Timeline* are divided into the following categories, not all of which appear in every decade.

- Major Events
- Worldwide (abbreviation: World)
- POTUS
- US Politics & Culture (abbr.: US)
- Economics (abbr.: Econ)
- Science & Tech (abbr.: Sci). Subcategories: Math & Physics, Earth & Space, Animals & Plants, Technology (abbrs.: Math, Earth, Anim, Tech)
- Philosophy & Religion (abbr.: Phil)
- Education (abbr.: Educ)
- Nonfiction (abbr.: Nonfic)
- Esthetics (abbr.: Esth)
- Architecture (abbr.: Arch)
- Painting (abbr.: Paint)
- Sculpture (abbr.: Sc)
- Fiction (abbr.: Fic)
- Poetry
- Drama
- Opera
- Music

SYMBOLS

{ } = cross-reference

§ before entry = illustration

¶ before entry = excerpt

Illustrations and excerpts appear in chronological order following the final entry for the decade.

ABBREVIATIONS

- a.k.a. = also known as
- c. = century
- ca. = circa
- esp. = especially
- incl. = includes, including
- orig. = originally
- POTUS = President of the US
- r. = ruled (of a king)
- sic = thus; the source spells it this way
- vol(s). = volume(s)

1830-1839

MAJOR EVENTS & TRENDS

- Rapid industrialization begins in Britain and France, with the middle class gaining power at the expense of the former aristocracy and upper classes.
- Europeans extend commercial empires to China and the Far East.
- Major issues in the US: Indians, slavery, financial Panic of 1837. Debate over hard currency (gold and silver) vs. paper notes issued by banks.

- Science: increased understanding of electricity, geology, cells. Railroads, screw-propelled ships, and pedal bicycles revolutionize transportation. Telegraph and earliest photographs revolutionize communication. Reapers and other machines revolutionize agriculture.
- Nonfiction: Clausewitz on war, Tocqueville on democracy in America, Strauss on the historical Jesus.
- Arts: Neoclassicism and Romanticism continue. Major works by Ingres, Hugo, Dickens, Poe, Longfellow, Schumann, Bellini.

WORLDWIDE

- Major wars continuing from previous decade: none.
- §1830 (Jul. 26-29): July Revolution (a.k.a. French Revolution of 1830 or the Three Glorious Days). Fighting breaks out in the streets of Paris after Charles X publishes yet more restrictive ordinances {9/16/1824 World}. Charles abdicates and is replaced by Louis-Philippe, a.k.a. the “Citizen King”. The “July Monarchy” (1830-1848) is a period of rapid industrialization, during which the propertied middle class (bourgeoisie) gains political power.
- 1832 (Jun. 4): Reform Bill in Britain. After decades of debate and violence {incl. Peterloo Massacre, 8/16/1819 Econ}, Parliament passes a bill to ensure representation in the House of Commons for growing industrial and urban regions such as Birmingham, Manchester, and London. Power passes from the hands of large landowners to the middle classes. Working classes are not represented until 1867, agricultural workers not until 1884-1885.
- §1837 (Jun. 20)-1901 (Jan. 22): Queen Victoria rules Great Britain and Ireland, and from 1876-1901 is Empress of India. She has the longest

reign of any monarch in British history until Elizabeth II. The Victorian Era sees enormous industrial, political, and scientific progress. The Royal Navy controls key trade routes {Pax Britannica, 1815-1880s World}, and the British Empire reaches its widest extent. During Victoria’s reign (but not by her intent), the British monarchy takes on a ceremonial character.

- 1839 (Sept. 4)-1842 (Aug. 29): First Opium War. Since the late 1700s, the British East India Company has been illegally selling Bengalese opium to Chinese smugglers. Provoked by the growing number of Chinese addicts, the Chinese government confiscates and destroys about 1,400 tons of opium held in British warehouses in Canton (Guangzhou). A British military expedition sent to retaliate decisively defeats the Chinese. By the Peace of Nanking, Hong Kong is ceded to Britain and foreigners are permitted to trade at 5 more Chinese ports.
- 1839-1949: China’s “Century of Humiliation” begins with the defeat of the Qing Dynasty in the First and Second Opium Wars {1839-1842, 1856-1860 World}. It continues throughout the 19th c. with a series of one-sided treaties granting major concessions

to Europeans and Russians {1898 World}, the loss of Vietnam to France in the 1880s {1787 World}, and the loss of Taiwan and Korea after the First Sino-Japanese War {7/25/1894 World}. The Century of Humiliation ends with the founding of the People’s Republic of China {1949 World}.

POTUS

- 1829-1837 Andrew Jackson.
- ¶1837 (Mar. 4)-1841 (Mar. 4): Martin Van Buren (Democrat) is 8th POTUS. The 1st POTUS born after the Revolutionary War and the 1st to be a native of New York, he is also the 1st professional party politician, commanding a group of officials and journalists who spread his party’s doctrines. He rewards such supporters with political appointments (the “spoils system”, as in, “to the victor go the spoils”). Van Buren was vice president during Jackson’s second term. Major issues: Indians, slavery {5/26/1836, 7/1/1839 US}, and Panic of 1837 {1837-1841 Econ}. Van Buren fails to be re-elected, largely because he procrastinates on admitting Texas to the Union {12/29/1845 US} and fails to resolve the Panic of 1837.

US POLITICS & CULTURE

- 1830: US slave population per the census is 2,009,043, or 15.6% of the population. That is higher in actual numbers than 3 decades earlier, but by percentage of population, about the same {1790 & 1800 US}.
- §1830 (May 28): Indian Removal Act. After significant gold deposits are found on Cherokee land in 1829, Georgia seizes that land, despite Supreme Court rulings in favor of the Cherokee. The Indian Removal Act authorizes all Indians living east of the Mississippi to be relocated (with or without their consent) to the unsettled western prairies. By the end of Jackson’s 2nd term, 40-50,000 Indians from 18 or so tribes have been relo-

cated. In 1838, 15,000 Cherokees are marched about 1,000 miles to Indian Territory (Oklahoma). Nearly a quarter of them die on the “Trail of Tears”.

- ¶1831 (Jan. 1): *The Liberator* first appears, a weekly newspaper edited by crusading journalist William Lloyd Garrison. By this time it is obvious that relocation of former slaves to Liberia is a failure {1/7/1822 US}. Garrison and other abolitionists advocate that slaves be emancipated immediately and that freedmen be incorporated into American society. For 35 years, *The Liberator* is the most influential antislavery periodical in the US.

- 1831 (Aug. 21-23): Nat Turner’s rebellion in Virginia. In the most effective slave revolt in US history {vs. 4/6/1712, 9/9/1739, 1/7/1822 US}, slaves murder at least 58 whites. Whites retaliate by killing about 100 blacks, many of whom were not involved in the rebellion. Terrified Southerners pass legislation limiting the education, movement, and assembly of slaves and free blacks. The uprising ends the myth that slaves are contented with their lot and/or incapable of rebelling.

- §1832 (Apr. 6-Aug. 27): Black Hawk War. Led by Black Hawk, the Sauk tribe and its allies attempt to recover 50 million acres of land in Illinois, claiming it was seized via an illegal treaty in 1804. After their defeat by the US army (incl. a massacre at Bad Axe River), the Sauk move to Iowa, then Kansas, and, at the end of the 19th c., to Oklahoma. By the late 1830s, most Indians in the Northwest Territory {1787 US} have fled to the West.

- 1832 (Nov. 24)-1833 (Mar. 2): Nullification Crisis. After the Tariff of 1832 only slightly lowers import duties from earlier tariffs {4/27/1816 & May 1828 Econ}, South Carolina asserts that the tariffs of 1828 and 1832 are both null and void,

and threatens to secede if they are enforced. The Ordinance of Nullification is secretly drafted by John C. Calhoun, Jackson’s first-term vice president. Jackson responds by pushing through the Force Bill, which lowers tariffs but also allows the POTUS to send US troops to collect tariffs—a significant expansion of presidential power.

- 1834-1854: Whig Party is a major force in US politics. Formed following the Nullification Crisis, the Whigs are unified only by antipathy to “King Andrew” Jackson. Members incl. businessmen, professionals, planters, devout Protestants, fiscal conservatives, and the urban middle class. As opposed to the Jacksonian Democrats {1825ish US}, Whigs criticize Manifest Destiny and expansion into Texas and the Southwest {1845 & 10/2/1835 US}. They favor modernization, protective tariffs, meritocracy {vs. the spoils system, Van Buren 1837 POTUS}, and congressional power {vs. presidential, Jackson 1829 POTUS}. In the 1840s-1850s, 4 presidents are affiliated with the Whigs: Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, and Fillmore. The Whigs fade away after the formation of the Republican Party {May 1854 US}.

- §1835 (Oct. 2)-1836 (Apr. 21): Texas Revolution (a.k.a. War of Texas Independence). After years of skirmishes with the Mexican government, Texians [*sic*] and Tejanos (Anglo-American and Mexican-Indian residents of Mexico, all living north of the Rio Grande) rebel. Mexican General Lopez de Santa Anna treats brutally those who surrender or are defeated (incl. the Alamo 2/23-3/6/1836 and Goliad 3/27/1836), which drives more residents to side with the rebels. By the treaty ending the war, Lopez de Santa Anna’s government recognizes the independent Republic of Texas, which exists until Texas becomes a US state {12/29/1845 US}.

- 1835 (Dec. 23)-1842 (Aug. 14): Second Seminole War (a.k.a. Florida War) is the US’s longest and costliest Indian conflict. The US attempts to force Seminoles from a reservation in central Florida, where they live on 4 million acres per a treaty of 1823, to land west of the Mississippi. In 1835 Seminoles, led by Osceola, murder 100 soldiers in the “Dade Massacre”. By 1842, 3,000-4,000 Seminoles have been forced west, and the Armed Occupation Act encourages white settlement in Florida. After the Third Seminole War (1855-1858), the remaining Seminoles either move to the Indian Territory or retreat into the Everglades.

- §1836: Oregon Trail is passable for wagon trains from Missouri to Fort Hall, Idaho. Soon it extends to the Willamette Valley in Oregon. In the 1840s-1860s, some 400,000 settlers make the 2,000-mile journey, usually taking 4-5 months. The mortality rate of 5-10% is largely due to accidents and disease. The Oregon and (to the south) Santa Fe Trails replace a year-long ocean voyage from East to West coast, allowing faster settlement of the West.

- ¶1836 (May 26)-1844 (Dec. 3): Pinckney Resolutions (a.k.a. “gag rule”). Following the establishment of the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1833, the House of Representatives is inundated with petitions for slavery’s abolition. Southerners led by Rep. Henry L. Pinckney of South Carolina manage to pass resolutions (renewed annually) stating that Congress has no authority to interfere with slavery. Rep. John Quincy Adams {1825 POTUS} leads an 8-year battle to revoke the resolution, calling it a violation of the First Amendment right to petition the government. The dispute contributes to growing polarization over slavery.

- 1836 (Jun. 15): Arkansas becomes the 25th state, with slavery.

- 1837 (Jan. 26): Michigan becomes

the 26th state, without slavery. There are now 13 slave and 13 free states.

- ¶1839 (Jul. 1)-1841 (Mar. 9): Amistad incident. Fifty-three enslaved Africans capture a Spanish ship bound for Cuba, hoping to return to Africa. They are captured off the coast of New Jersey. Hoping to gain proslavery votes in the upcoming election, POTUS Van Buren insists the captives be returned to the Spaniards. Before the Supreme Court, John Quincy Adams {1825 POTUS} argues in favor of the Africans' freedom on grounds that the slave trade is no longer legal {3/2/1807 US}. Five days after Van Buren leaves office, the Supreme Court rules in favor of the Africans.

ECONOMICS

- ¶1832-1836: Bank War. In 1832 Congress votes to renew the charter of the 2nd Bank of the US {4/10/1816 Econ}. The bill is vetoed by Jackson, who believes the bank concentrates too much power in the hands of a wealthy elite. In the 1832 presidential election, the Bank of the US is the central issue. After he wins a 2nd term, POTUS Jackson orders all federal government funds transferred from the BUS to 89 state-chartered banks, soon known as "pet banks".
- 1833: Factory Act (one of a series of 19th-c. acts regulating working conditions in British factories) limits child labor in textile mills to 8 hours per day for ages 9-12, and 12 hours for ages 13-17. Government inspectors check compliance and impose penalties.
- ¶1833: William M. Gouge, *A Short History of Paper Money and Banking in the United States*. Gouge argues that paper money (notes issued by banks) will lead to national ruin, and should be abolished in favor of gold and silver. His work is the most widely read book on economics in the US until Henry George's {1879 Econ}. It earns Gouge a place in the administrations of Jackson and Van Buren, where he

advocates an independent treasury {8/6/1846 Econ}.

- §1834: Poor Law aims to reduce the cost to British taxpayers of supporting the poor, which had ballooned with the Speenhamland system {5/6/1795 Econ}. The Poor Law establishes a centralized system in which no able-bodied person can receive assistance except when in a workhouse. To deter the poor from applying for aid, conditions in workhouses are harsh: near-starvation rations, uniforms, segregation of men from women. Charles Dickens {1837-1839 Fic} and others document abuses, but the Poor Law remains in effect until public welfare services are instituted after World War 2 {1939-1945 World}.
- 1834 (Jun. 28): Coinage Act sets the mint price for silver (used in US for small change) to a level lower than its price on the international market. Silver is quickly sold abroad, reducing money in circulation in the US. This exacerbates the effects of Jackson's removal of all federal deposits from the Second BUS {1832-1836 Econ}, which curtails credit on a national scale and leads a thousand or so state-sponsored banks to begin issuing large quantities of paper money. Hence, although the Act is intended to favor hard money (gold and silver) over paper, it has the opposite effect. In 1835, a US crop failure leads to an unfavorable balance of trade, which leads foreign creditors to require payments in gold and silver—reducing money in circulation even more.
- 1835 (Jan.): National debt is paid off under Jackson, who considers it a triumph of republican and constitutional government. The US has been in debt since the Revolutionary War; setting up payments was one of Hamilton's first tasks as Secretary of the Treasury {8/1790 US}. No other president ever eradicates the debt.
- 1836 (Jul. 11): Specie Circular. POTUS Jackson cannot limit the amount of paper money in circula-

tion, but via executive order while Congress is not in session, he requires that anyone purchasing government land do so with gold and silver.

Jackson argues this will protect government revenue, since many of the paper bills used for land purchases are turning out to be worthless; and it will reduce speculation in land, which Jackson hates. Results: further reduction in money in circulation {6/28/1834 Econ}, and numerous failures of banks that cannot meet the demand for specie. The Specie Circular is repealed by a joint Congressional resolution in 1838.

- §1837-1844: Panic of 1837 is the greatest financial crisis in US history to that time. Although it begins under Van Buren, it is triggered in large part by POTUS Jackson's policies {7/11/1836 Econ}. By May 1837, every bank in the country has suspended payments in specie. Profits, prices, and wages drop. Unemployment rises. Nearly half of all banks fail. Land sales, which have been helping fund the national government's operations, grind to a halt. With that source of revenue gone, the national debt, recently paid off {Jan. 1835 Econ}, once more begins to grow. The US economy does not boom again until the California Gold Rush {1848 US}.

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Math & Physics

- §1831-1838: Michael Faraday, *Experimental Researches in Electricity*, 3 vols. In 1821, Faraday reported that electrical forces can produce motion. In this work he explains how to generate electricity via an electromagnet (a.k.a. Faraday disk), a wire coiled around a magnet. Faraday proves that all forms of electricity are identical, whether from lightning, static electricity, voltaic piles, or electric eels. He is one of the 19th-century's greatest physicists, and one of the greatest experimenters of all time. His work is

the predecessor of electric generators, transformers, and dynamos {1866-1867 Sci/Tech}.

Earth & space

- 1830-1833: Charles Lyell, *Principles of Geology*, 3 vols. Lyell demonstrates via extensive research that geological formations are created over millions of years, not by supernatural forces but by physical, chemical, and biological processes {see Hutton's "uniformitarianism", 1785 Sci/Earth}. His work suggests a new time frame for the creation of the earth, and lays the foundations for Darwin's theory of evolution. Darwin draws heavily on *Principles of Geology* for style, method, and content when writing *Origin of the Species* {1859 Sci/Anim}.
- 1838: Friedrich Bessel measures the parallax of 61 Cygni, allowing the 1st accurate estimate of interstellar distance.

Animals & Plants

- 1838: Matthias Schleiden, *Contributions to Phytogenesis*. The cell theory of plant life had been proposed in the 1670s by Grew and Malpighi, but was not developed until Brown's work {1828 Sci/Anim}. Although Schleiden makes some errors in proposing how plants grow, he correctly emphasizes that cells are the basic units of plants.
- 1838: Theodor Schwann, *On the Similarity between the Structure and Growth of Animals and Plants*. Schwann declares that the cell is the universal building block of life for both animals and plants. His work is the basis for histology.
- §1839: Charles Darwin, *The Voyage of the Beagle*. Darwin's account offers biological, geological, and anthropological observations that he gathered on an 1831-1836 round-the-world voyage whose goal was to map nautical routes, particularly in South America. Darwin uses his findings (recorded in a 770-page diary, 1,750 pp. of notes, and notes on 5,436 specimens) as the basis of his theory of evolution {1859 Sci/Anim}.

Technology

- §1830: Thaddeus Fairbanks patents the platform scale, which can weigh large objects accurately. It revolutionizes trade in bulky goods such as agricultural produce and industrial parts.
- §1830 (May 24): Baltimore and Ohio Railroad offers the 1st passenger rail service in the US. By the 1850s, railroads supersede canals for freight transport and for carrying immigrants to the frontier {1825 & 1851 Sci/Tech}.
- 1830 (Sept. 15): The Liverpool and Manchester Railway, designed and built by George Stephenson {1814 & 1825 Sci/Tech}, begins service as the 1st railroad connecting 2 cities. Trains run at 36 mph. The L&M becomes the 1st railroad to prohibit horse-drawn traffic at any time, the 1st to be double-track for its whole length, and the 1st to have true signals and a timetable.
- §1833 or 1834: Charles Babbage invents the "analytic engine", an automatic digital computing device programmed by punch cards, as was the Jacquard loom {1804 Sci/Tech}. Babbage's machine is never completed, and his design remains unknown until 1937.
- §1834: Cyrus McCormick patents a reaper for harvesting grain. Labor shortages are still a problem in the US due to low population density. The McCormick reaper can harvest faster than 5 manual laborers, allowing farmers to plant crops without worrying whether they will be able to harvest them. In 1847 McCormick opens a factory in Chicago and builds sales of the reaper via innovations such as advertising, public demonstrations, warranties, and purchase on credit. By 1856, McCormick is selling more than 4,000 machines annually. The reaper wins the Grand Prize at the Great Exhibition {1851 Arch} and makes US grain cheaper than European, except when import duties are imposed.
- 1834: Henry Blair patents a machine for planting corn that is similar to the seed drill {1701 Sci/Tech}. Two years later, Blair patents a machine for planting cotton.
- 1835: Francis Pettit Smith and John Ericsson separately patent the screw propeller. As opposed to the paddle-wheels then in use {8/17/1807 Sci/Tech}, the device moves boats more efficiently, via the power of rotational motion in a fluid. In 1838, the 1st screw-propelled ship crosses the Atlantic. In 1843, Ericsson designs the 1st screw-propelled warship (*USS Princeton*), which sails at 8 mph.
- 1835: Hiram Moore patents the combine harvester (a.k.a. combine), another important labor-saving agricultural invention {see 1834 & 1834 Sci/Tech}. Pulled by a team of 20 horses, it reaps, threshes, gathers, and winnows in swathes 15 feet wide.
- §1835: Samuel Colt patents the Colt Revolver, the 1st practical repeating handgun. It can fire 5 rounds without manual reloading and without manual alignment of cylinder and barrel.
- 1835 (Dec. 16): Great Fire of New York is set off by a burst gas pipe. It rapidly spreads to engulf 17 city blocks, because the nation's largest city has no reliable source of water and only a woefully inadequate fire department. Only 2 die, but 500-700 buildings (mostly wood) are lost. Result: construction of the Croton Aqueduct {1842 Sci/Tech}.
- §1837: John Deere invents a steel plow durable enough to work the heavy soil and matted grasses of the American Midwest. It replaces hand-made plows of wood or iron. Rather than producing plows to order, Deere manufactures them in advance: 1,000 annually by 1846, 10,000 by 1857.
- §1837: Samuel Morse patents the telegraph, a device to transmit and record electrical signals over a single wire between stations, via the use of electromagnets {1825 & 1831-1838 Sci/Math}. In 1838, he and Alfred Vail

invent Morse Code, which represents letters of the alphabet with dots, dashes, and spaces. The telegraph is the 1st reliable and near-instantaneous long-distance method of communication. By 1844, its 1st line is in operation. News services rapidly follow, incl. Associated Press in 1848 and Reuters in 1849. By 1854, 23,000 miles of telegraph wires stretch across the US. In 1861, Western Union completes a transcontinental line. The 1st transatlantic line is completed in 1866. A side-effect of the telegraph: regional stock markets become obsolete, and New York City becomes the nation's financial capital.

- §1837-1858: Isambard Kingdom Brunel's *Great Western* launches. The wooden paddlewheel vessel {8/17/1807 Sci/Tech} is the largest ship in the world at the time, and the 1st steamship to provide regular transatlantic service. In 1843, Brunel's *Great Britain* (the world's largest ship when launched) is the 1st ocean-going ship with a double-iron hull and screw propeller (1835 Sci/Tech). Sailing ships typically take 40 days to cross the Atlantic; the *Great Britain* makes the crossing in 14 days. In 1858, Brunel's *Great Eastern* (yet again the world's largest ship when launched, and remains so for 49 years) lays the 1st transatlantic telegraph cable {1837 & 1866 Sci/Tech}. Brunel, one of the greatest civil and mechanical engineers of the 19th c., also designs the Clifton Suspension Bridge in Bristol (1831-1864), the longest in the world at the time. He designs and/or supervises the construction of more than 1,200 miles of railroad track in Britain.

- §1839: Daguerreotype (an image on silver-plated copper) is the 1st type of photography to be publicly available. Reports on the method are published almost simultaneously by Louis Daguerre, Niépce {1822 Sci/Tech}, and Fox Talbot (the only one of the 3

to use the negative/positive process). By 1860, daguerreotypes are superseded by prints on paper.

- § ca. 1839: Kirkpatrick Macmillan invents a bicycle that is pedalled rather than pushed {vs. 1817 Sci/Tech}, allowing people to travel easily and speedily.

PHILOSOPHY & RELIGION

- ¶1830-1842: Auguste Comte, *Course in Positive Philosophy*, 6 vols. Comte outlines Positivism, which holds that all genuine knowledge is either true by definition, or derived by reason and logic from sensory experience (as opposed to the pseudo-explanations of theology or metaphysics). Comte coins the term "sociology" and argues that the social sciences should start with observations and proceed to general laws, as the hard sciences do. He is notable for his attempt to link science to the progress of society, and to devise a way to improve humanity without a supernatural being.

- §¶1830: Joseph Smith publishes *The Book of Mormon*, the founding document of the Church of the Latter Day Saints. Smith says he translated it from a set of golden plates inscribed by the prophets Mormon and Moroni, which set out events in the Americas from 600 BC to 400 AD. Members of LDS believe that faithful members will live eternally as gods; that the dead can be saved by retroactive baptism; and that polygamy is acceptable. The creation of the Church is part of the Second Great Awakening {1790s-1830s Phil}.

- ¶1835-1836: D.F. Strauss, *Life of Jesus Critically Examined*, 2 vols. Working from the argument of Hegel {1807 Phil} that religion is a halfway house on the road to a mature philosophy, Strauss makes the 1st attempt to distinguish a historical (non-divine) Jesus from the Jesus of the New Testament, via a search for inconsistencies within the Gospels. The work causes a

sensation and influences Renan {1863 Phil}.

EDUCATION

- 1837: Horace Mann is appointed 1st secretary of the newly est. Massachusetts Board of Education. He becomes the 1st US advocate of universal public education that is free, democratic, and non-sectarian, and that is provided by professional teachers. Massachusetts schools become a model for education nationwide. In Congress, Mann leads a movement to give every American child an education at public expense.

NONFICTION

- 1832: Carl von Clausewitz, *On the Art of War*. A Prussian general writes on the philosophy of war and the interdependence of politics and warfare. Rather than setting out rigid rules, he advocates a critical approach based on evaluation of historical conditions, moral choices, leaders of genius, and chance. Profoundly influential.

- §¶1832: Fanny Trollope, *Domestic Manners of the Americans*, 2 vols. Based on her travels in the US in 1827-1831, Trollope condemns Americans as ill-bred, rude, pushy, and humorless. She disapproves (among much else) of slavery, the middle class, tobacco chewing, and the evangelistic fervor roused by the Second Great Awakening {1790s-1830s Phil}. Her travelogue is an immediate bestseller in Europe and the US.

- ¶1834-1874: George Bancroft, *History of the United States*, 10 vols. Earlier historians of the US had for the most part simply noted events. Bancroft is the 1st to write a comprehensive history, from the US's colonial origins to 1789. He relies heavily on primary sources and emphasizes politics and military, rather than individuals. His thesis: US politics and society are the highest point yet reached by humanity. Recurring theme: progress

will come via reform and education. By 1850, Bancroft is recognized as the leading American historian.

- ¶1835: Rebecca Reed, *Six Months in a Convent*. Reed, a student at an Ursuline convent in Charlestown, MA, describes it as a prison where young women are forced to take religious vows, facing gruesome punishments if they refuse. The book's pre-publication circulation in manuscript form probably contributes to the 1834 Protestant riots that destroy the Ursuline convent. This is the 1st in a series of anti-Catholic books published in the US, in response to a flood of Catholic immigrants from Ireland and elsewhere in Europe {1846-1860s World}.
- ¶1835-1840: Alexis de Tocqueville, *Democracy in America*, 2 vols. This famous analysis of US politics and society is based on the author's travels from Boston to New Orleans in 1831-1832. Tocqueville focuses on the vitality and great potential of the US, contrasting the remarkable equality in American society with France's current situation {7/26/1830 World}.
- ¶1837: Thomas Carlyle, *The French Revolution*, 3 vols. Carlyle offers a very unorthodox history of France from 1774 to 1795, told not in a neutral, detached way but as if the reader is directly observing and involved in the French Revolution {7/14/1789 World}. Relying heavily on metaphor and personification, he incorporates dramatic set pieces and imaginative character studies of important figures. Carlyle considers the Revolution to be the result of the selfishness and folly of the French king and aristocracy. His views shape perception of the Revolution in Europe and the US, incl. Emerson and Ruskin {1841 Phil, 1843-1860 Esth}. Carlyle's style influences writers as diverse as Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Walt Whitman, Charles Dickens, and George Bernard Shaw {1844 & 1855 Poetry, 1859 Fic, 1894 Drama},

and help set the stage for the Aesthetic Movement {1871 Paint}.

ARCHITECTURE

- §1838: Alexander Jackson Davis designs Lyndhurst, one of America's most notable mansions in the Gothic Revival style {Pugin, 1821-1823 Arch}.

PAINTING

- §1832: Jean-Auguste Dominique Ingres, *Monsieur Bertin*. Ingres, a master of portraiture, creates a meticulously detailed portrait of a member of the bourgeoisie that rose to power under the July Monarchy {7/26/1830 World}.
- §1833: Samuel F.B. Morse, *The Gallery of the Louvre* (6 x 9 feet), incl. miniature reproductions of 38 paintings in the Louvre. It is the 1st painting of this sort by an American artist. Morse is one of the first American painters to travel extensively in Europe. He later invents the telegraph {1837 Sci/Tech}.
- § ca. 1834: Edward Hicks, *Peaceable Kingdom*. Hicks, a Quaker preacher, was a folk artist (one who had no formal training). He painted more than 60 versions of this work, meant to symbolize the Quaker belief that Pennsylvania was the site for the fulfillment of the Biblical prophecy about harmony between men and beasts.
- §1836: Thomas Cole, *The Oxbow* (a.k.a. *View from Mount Holyoke, Northampton, Massachusetts, after a Thunderstorm*). Cole was one of the 1st painters to show the US landscape as picturesque, sublime, and widely varied. His paintings combine grandeur with minute detail. In *Oxbow* as in other landscapes, Cole shows man in harmony with nature but never dominating it. He is one of the earliest and most influential members of the Hudson River School, which lasts ca. 1825-1875 and is a sub-category of Romanticism {1798 Esth}. Cole paints *Oxbow* when he needs a break from

his Course of Empire series (1832-1836), 5 large canvases that are allegories for the progress of mankind from savagery to a pastoral state (Cole's ideal), and on to the height of empire, destruction, and desolation.

SCULPTURE

- §1832: Antoine-Louis Barye, *Lion Crushing a Serpent*. Barye is the leading figure in the animalier movement, a variety of Romanticism {1798 Esth}. Animaliers specialize in realistic portrayals of animals. Critic Théophile Gautier calls Barye "the Michelangelo of the menagerie".
- §1833-1836: François Rude, *The Marseillaise* (a.k.a. *The Departure of the Volunteers of 1792*), on the Arc de Triomphe, Paris. Rude is trained as a Neoclassicist {1755 Esth, 1784 Paint} but rejects calm dignity in favor of Romanticism {1798 Esth}. The strong emotion and dramatic forward movement of Rude's work are reminiscent of Delacroix's *Liberty Leading the People* {7/26/1830 World; cf. 1824 Paint}.
- §1833: Jean-Jacques Feuchère, *Satan*. Satan sulks after his expulsion from heaven, resting his head on his hand, holding a broken sword, and almost hiding behind monstrous wings. Feuchère's work is Romantic in its emphasis on emotion and the grotesquely imaginative {1798 Esth}.

FICTION

- ¶1830: Stendhal (pen-name of Marie-Henri Beyle), *The Red and the Black*. Stendhal's novel is partly a psychological portrait of a young man who uses seduction to further his ambitions and is eventually executed for attempted murder; and partly a condemnation of the French social order under the Bourbon Restoration {3/3/1813 World}. Stendhal, one of the earliest novelists of the Romantic school {1798 Esth}, is obsessed with modernity, passion, spontaneity, and the pursuit of happiness.
- §¶1831: Victor Hugo, *Notre-Dame*

de Paris (a.k.a. *The Hunchback of Notre Dame*). Hugo's 1st full-length novel recreates the life of 15th-c. Paris in characters ranging from the king to beggars. Themes include the role of necessity and society's tendency to judge by class. (Is the monster Quasimodo, Esmeralda, Phoebus, or Archdeacon Claude Frollo?) The book transforms Notre Dame Cathedral, which had fallen into ruin after the French Revolution {7/14/1789 World}, into a national icon, and helps popularize the Gothic Revival movement in architecture {1749 Arch, 1802 Nonfic, 1821-1823 Arch}. *Notre Dame*, another early example of a Romantic novel, brings Hugo international fame as a novelist. He is already well known as a dramatist {1827 & 1830 Drama}.

- ¶1832: George Sand (pseudonym of Amantine-Lucile-Aurore Dudevant, née Dupin), *Indiana*. Sand's 1st novel centers on a beautiful young woman unhappily married to a much older man; she has a failed affair and finally finds happiness with a third man. It explores the constraints of class and society on women's desires. Sand becomes one of the Europe's most popular Romantic authors, writing 70 novels as well as plays and political essays. She is notorious for her lovers, among them Chopin and Mérimée {1829 Music, 1875 Opera}.
- ¶1835-1837: Hans Christian Andersen, *Fairy Tales Related for Children*, 2 vols. Andersen's stories have moral and symbolic meanings, but are much less didactic than most children's literature of the time. Among the tales that earn Andersen an international reputation are "The Ugly Duckling" and "The Little Mermaid".
- §¶1837-1839: Charles Dickens, *Oliver Twist*. In a tale combining gritty realism with satire, an impoverished orphan runs away from a workhouse, becomes involved in the underworld of London, and is eventually reunited with his family. Dickens, who spent

2 years of his youth in a workhouse, believes that poverty leads to crime. *Twist* was inspired by that belief plus the recent Poor Law {1834 Econ}. Like Dickens's first novel, *Pickwick Papers*, 1836, this one is published serially over several years, each installment ending in a cliff-hanger. It is then issued as a 3-vol. set (a "triple-decker"). Dickens pioneers this as a way to publish for narrative fiction; most Victorian novelists adopt it. He is the most popular English novelist of the 19th c., an international celebrity.

- ¶1839: Edgar Allan Poe, "The Fall of the House of Usher". "Usher" is a masterpiece of Gothic horror involving madness, death, and decay. It has no redeeming moral message, since its author advocates art for art's sake {1871 Paint}. Poe, a Romantic writer {1798 Esth}, helps raise the short story to the level of serious literature. His work influences Baudelaire, Swinburne, and the French Symbolists {1846 & 1866 Poetry, 9/18/1886 Esth}, as well as Dostoevsky, A. Conan Doyle, H.G. Wells {1866, 1887 & 1895 Fic}, and more.

POETRY

- ¶1833: Alexander Pushkin, *Eugene Onegin*, a novel in verse. Onegin, a descendant of the Byronic hero {1812-1818 Poetry}, is the model of Russian literature's "superfluous man": a talented but disillusioned aristocrat, cynical and bored, who does not fit society's norms and ends up in a tragic situation. Pushkin, the leading Romantic poet in Russia, is often considered the founder of modern Russian literature. *Onegin* is the first of a series of Russian realistic novels {Turgenev and Tolstoi, 1862 & 1868-1869 Fic}.
- ¶1838: Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, "A Psalm of Life". Longfellow composes one of his earliest and most popular poems as he grieves for his first wife. It is meant to inspire readers

to live actively, not lamenting the past and not taking the future for granted. Longfellow is one of the most popular and quotable American poets of the mid-19th c. His best-known works incl. "The Wreck of the Hesperus", 1842; *The Song of Hiawatha*, 1855 (with details from a legendary Indian chief ca. 1450 and influences from Finnish folklore); and "Paul Revere's Ride", 1863.

DRAMA

- §1830: Victor Hugo's *Hernani* premieres in Paris, the tale of a doomed romance between a heroic bandit and a noblewoman in 16th-c. Spain. Because *Hernani* ignores the unities of time and place {1753 & 1827 Drama}, violence breaks out at the premiere between those who favor conventional drama and Hugo's supporters. Hugo becomes internationally famous as a Romantic poet, dramatist, and novelist {1831 Fic}. This play inspires Verdi's opera *Ernani* {1844 Opera}.

MUSIC

- 1830 (Mar. 17): Frederic Chopin's Piano Concerto No. 2 in F Minor premieres in Warsaw, with 20-year-old Chopin as soloist. The third movement is the famous "Funeral March". Chopin is among the earliest to exploit the piano's ability to express passionate emotion. He supports himself by concerts at private homes, by giving piano lessons, and by publishing his compositions, many of which are based on folk music of his native Poland. Chopin's works become the most widely played in the piano repertoire. Among them are études to enable others to master the technical difficulties of playing the piano in Chopin's style. Chopin is an important composer in the Romantic style {1805 Music}.
- Louis-Hector Berlioz's *Symphonie Fantastique* (subtitled *Episode in the Life of an Artist*) premieres in Paris.

In this quasi-autobiographical piece, Berlioz attempts to portray a man driven by unrequited love to take an overdose of opium. The *Symphonie* is example of program music {1718 Music}, notable for its innovative use of a recurring theme (an *idée fixe*), for its length, and for the large orchestra it requires. Berlioz is an important composer in the Romantic style {1805 Music}.

- Robert Schumann, *Kreisleriana* (*Fantasy for Pianoforte*), in 8 movements, dedicated to Chopin {1829 Music}. Schumann is best known for songs and short piano pieces, many of which are written for his wife, virtuoso pianist Clara Schumann. His comments on music past and present are widely influential: he praises Mozart, Beethoven, Chopin and Berlioz, but disparages Liszt and Wagner {1777, 1805, 1830, 1830, 1846, 1865 Music}. Schumann is an important composer in the Romantic style {ca. 1805 Music}.

OPERA

- §1831 (Mar. 6): Vincenzo Bellini's *The Sleepwalker* (*La sonnambula*) premieres in Milan. *La sonnambula* is an opera semiseria (serious but with a happy ending) about a woman who sleepwalks into a strange man's bedroom. Bellini's other famous work also premieres in Milan in 1831: *Norma*, a tragedy set in ancient Gaul. Both have elegant melodies sung in the *bel canto* ("beautiful singing") style. Descended from *opera seria* {1724 Opera}, *bel canto* requires vocal agility and clear articulation. It dominates opera until Wagner's compositions replace it with a heavier, more dramatic style {1865 Opera}.
- 1831 (Nov. 21): Giacomo Meyerbeer's *Robert the Devil* premieres in Paris. The story, loosely based on a medieval legend, involves magic, hellish spirits, and dead dancing nuns. *Robert* is an early example of "grand opera" {1828 Opera} by the man who becomes the leading composer in the genre. During his lifetime, Meyerbeer's works are performed more than any others in the world's leading

opera houses, influencing Berlioz, Verdi, and Puccini {1830 Music, 1844 & 1893 Opera}. After his death in 1864, however, Meyerbeer's works are attacked by supporters of Wagner {1865 Opera} and his popularity declines sharply.

- §1832 (May 12): Gaetano Donizetti's *The Elixir of Love*, his 37th opera, premieres in Milan. *Elixir* is one of the most frequently performed of Donizetti's operas, and one of the most popular examples of opera buffa {1752-1754 Opera}. From 1818 to 1845 Donizetti, one of the masters of the *bel canto* style {1831 Opera}, writes almost 70 operas.
- 1835 (Sept. 26): Gaetano Donizetti's *Lucia di Lammermoor* premieres in Naples, based loosely on Scott's tragic tale *The Bride of Lammermoor* {1814 Fic}. Other popular works by Donizetti incl. *The Daughter of the Regiment*, 1840, and *Don Pasquale*, 1843. By this time Rossini has retired and Bellini has died, leaving Donizetti the reigning master of Italian opera until the rise of Verdi {1844 Opera}.



Fairbanks platform scale, {1830 Sci/Tech}.

Comte, *Course in Positive Philosophy* {1830-1842 Phil}: The Positive Philosophy offers the only solid basis for that Social Reorganization which must succeed the critical condition in which the most civilized nations are now living. ...

The positive philosophy is the first that has ascertained the true point of view of social morality. The metaphysical philosophy sanctioned egotism; and the theological subordinated real life to an imaginary one; while the new philosophy takes social morality for the basis of its whole system. ... We have yet to witness the moral superiority of a philosophy which connects each of us with the whole of human existence, in all times and places.



Title page of the 1st edition of the Book of Mormon {1830 Phil}.

Smith, *Book of Mormon* {1830 Phil}: Thou fool, that shall say: A Bible, we have got a Bible, and we need no more Bible. Have ye obtained a Bible save it were by the Jews? Know ye not that there are more nations than one?

Know ye not that I, the Lord your God, have created all men, and that I remember those who are upon the isles of the sea; and that I rule in the heavens above and in the earth beneath; and I bring forth my word unto the children of men, yea, even upon all the nations of the earth? Wherefore murmur ye, because that ye shall receive more of my word?

Stendhal, *The Red and the Black* {1830 Fic}: A novel is a mirror carried along a high road. At one moment it reflects to your vision the azure skies at another the mire of the puddles at your feet. And the man who carries this mirror in his pack will be accused by you of being immoral! His mirror shews the mire, and you blame the mirror! Rather blame that high road upon which the puddle lies, still more the inspector of roads who allows the water to gather and the puddle to form.



Contemporary illustration of the Battle of Hernani {1830 Drama}.

Hugo, *Hernani* {1830 Drama}: Oh, for pity's sake Until tomorrow wait! If thou has heart Or soul, if thou are not a spectre just Escaped from flame, if thou art not a soul

Accursed, forever lost; if on thy brow Not yet has God inscribed His "never."

Oh,
If thou hast ever known the bliss supreme
Of loving, and at twenty years of age
Of wedding the beloved; if ever thou
Hast clasped the one thou lovedest
in thine arms,
Wait till tomorrow. Then thou canst
come back!



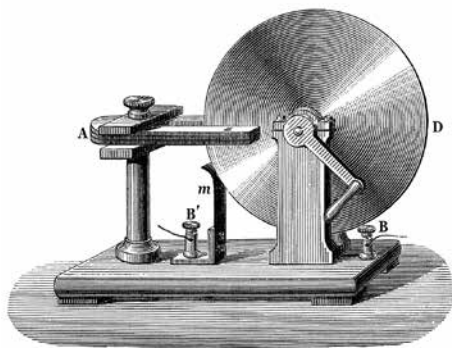
Locomotive of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad {1830 Sci/Tech}.



Trail of Tears {Indian Removal Act, 5/28/1830 US}.



Delacroix, *Liberty Leading the People* {7/26/1830 World}.



Faraday disk {1831-1838 Sci/Math}.

monsieur the king,” nor even a pretty hanging of male and female thieves by the courts of Paris. Neither was it the arrival, so frequent in the fifteenth century, of some plumed and bedizened embassy. . . .

What put the “whole population of Paris in commotion,” as Jehan de Troyes expresses it, on the sixth of January, was the double solemnity, united from time immemorial, of the Epiphany and the Feast of Fools.

and that would be my sin! You are a den of vipers and thieves. I intend to rout you out!

Clausewitz, *Art of War* {1832 Nonfic}: We see, therefore, that war is not merely an act of policy but a true political instrument, a continuation of political intercourse carried on with other means. What remains peculiar to war is simply the peculiar nature of its means.

Garrison, *The Liberator*, {1/1/1831 US}: I do not wish to think, or speak, or write, with moderation. . . . I am in earnest—I will not equivocate—I will not excuse—I will not retreat a single inch—AND I WILL BE HEARD.



Trollope, *Domestic Manners of the Americans* {1832 Nonfic}: log cabins in the wilderness.

Trollope, *Domestic Manners of the Americans* {1832 Nonfic}: A single word indicative of doubt, that any thing, or every thing, in that country, is not the very best in the world, produces an effect which must be seen and felt to be understood. If the citizens of the United States were indeed the devoted patriots they call themselves, they would surely not thus encrust themselves in the hard, dry, stubborn persuasion, that they are the first and best of the human race, that nothing is to be learnt, but what they are able to teach, and that nothing is worth having, which they do not possess.



Hugo, *Hunchback* {1831 Fic}: frontispiece of an 1844 edition.

Hugo, *Notre-Dame de Paris* {1831 Fic} begins: Three hundred and forty-eight years, six months, and nineteen days ago to-day, the Parisians awoke to the sound of all the bells in the triple circuit of the city, the university, and the town ringing a full peal.

The sixth of January, 1482, is not, however, a day of which history has preserved the memory. There was nothing notable in the event which thus set the bells and the bourgeois of Paris in a ferment from early morning. It was neither an assault by the Picards nor the Burgundians, nor a hunt led along in procession, nor a revolt of scholars in the town of Laas, nor an entry of “our much dread lord,



Jenny Lind in Bellini's *La Sonnambula* {1831 Opera}.

Andrew Jackson on the Second Bank of the US, Feb. 1832 {1832-1836 US}: Gentlemen, I have had men watching you for a long time, and I am convinced that you have used the funds of the bank to speculate in the bread-stuffs of the country. When you won, you divided the profits amongst you, and when you lost, you charged it to the bank. You tell me that if I take the deposits from the bank and annul its charter, I shall ruin ten thousand families. That may be true, gentlemen, but that is your sin! Should I let you go on, you will ruin fifty thousand,



Ingres, M. Bertin, {1832 Paint}.

more she will have deserved at the hands of the man she loves. It is like the fanaticism that places the dagger in the hand of the religious enthusiast.

She took from her neck a gold chain which came to her from her mother and which she had always worn; she gently placed it around Ralph's neck, as the last pledge of an everlasting friendship, then lowered the lamp so that she could see her old husband's face once more, and make sure that he was no longer ill. He was dreaming at that moment and said in a faint, sad voice:

"Beware of that man, he will ruin you."

Indiana shuddered from head to foot and fled to her room.

Gouge, *History of Paper Money* {1833 Econ}: The practices of trade in the United States, have debased the standard of commercial honesty ...

They see wealth passing continually out of the hands of those whose labor produced it, or whose economy saved it, into the hands of those who neither work nor save. They do not clearly perceive *how* the transfer takes place: but they are certain of the fact. In the general scramble they think themselves entitled to some portion of the spoil, and if they cannot obtain it by fair means, they take it by foul.



Babbage's analytic engine {1833 or 1834 Sci/Tech}.



Barye, Lion Crushing a Serpent {1832 Sc}.

Sand, *Indiana* {1832 Fic}: She longed to wake him, to confess everything to him, to implore him to save her from herself; and then she thought of Raymon.

"One more sacrifice," she said to herself, "and the most cruel of all—the sacrifice of my duty."

Love is woman's virtue; it is for love that she glories in her sins, it is from love that she acquires the heroism to defy her remorse. The more dearly it costs her to commit the crime, the



Catlin, Black Hawk {4/6/1832 US}.



Donizetti, *The Elixir of Love* {1832 Opera}.



Morse, *Gallery of the Louvre* {1833 Paint}.



Rude, Marseillaise, on the Arc de Triomphe {1833-1836 Sc}.

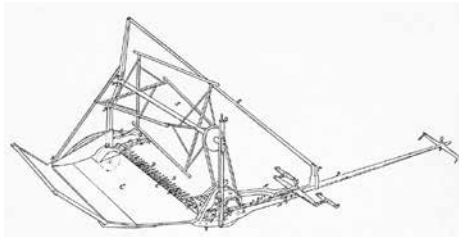


1843 cartoon criticizing the Poor Law {1834 Econ} for ripping children away from parents.



Colt revolver, 5th model {1835 Sci/Tech}.

Strauss, *Life of Jesus* {1835-1836 Phil}: Wherever a religion, resting upon written records, prolongs and extends the sphere of its dominion, accompanying its votaries through the varied and progressive stages of mental cultivation, a discrepancy between the representations of those ancient records, referred to as sacred, and the notions of more advanced periods of mental development, will inevitably sooner or later arise.



McCormick reaper {1834 Sci/Tech}.

Bancroft, *History of the US* {1834-1874 Nonfic}: The fears of one class of men are not the measure of the rights of another. ...

Institutions may crumble and governments fall, but it is only that they may renew a better youth, and mount upwards like the eagle.

Andersen, "The Little Mermaid" {1835-1837 Fic}: When the sisters rose, arm-in-arm, through the water in this way, their youngest sister would stand quite alone, looking after them, ready to cry, only that the mermaids have no tears, and therefore they suffer more. "Oh, were I but fifteen years old," said she: "I know that I shall love the world up there, and all the people who live in it."

At last she reached her fifteenth year. "Well, now, you are grown up," said the old dowager, her grandmother; "so you must let me adorn you like your other sisters;" and she placed a wreath of white lilies in her hair, and every flower leaf was half a pearl. Then the old lady ordered eight great oysters to attach themselves to the tail of the princess to show her high rank.

"But they hurt me so," said the little mermaid.

"Pride must suffer pain," replied the old lady.



Feuchere, Satan {1833 Sc}.

Pushkin, *Eugene Onegin* {1833 Fic}:
Sad that our finest aspiration
Our freshest dreams and
meditations,
In swift succession should decay,
Like Autumn leaves that rot away.



Hicks, Peaceable Kingdom {ca. 1834 Paint}.

Reed, *Six Months in a Convent* {1835 **Nonfic**}: The Superior, as a test of my humility, kept me reading; that is, made no signal for me to stop, until the diet was over, when a plate of apple parings, the remnant of her dessert, was brought from the Superior's table, and the signal given for me to lay down my book and eat them. [Note: This was the second time I had been presented with apple parings by the Superior.] I ate a *few* of them *only*, hoping they might think my abstaining from the remainder self-denial in me, and not suspect me of discontent or disobedience.



The Alamo {10/2/1835 US}.



Oregon Trail {1836 US}.

Tocqueville, *Democracy in America* {1835-1840 **Nonfic**}: There is in fact a manly and legitimate passion for equality that spurs all men to wish to be strong and esteemed. This passion tends to elevate the lesser to the rank of the greater. But one also finds in the human heart a depraved taste for equality, which impels the weak to want to bring the strong down to their level, and which reduces men to preferring equality in servitude to inequality in freedom. ...



Cole, Oxbow {1836 Ptg}.

The greatness of America lies not in being more enlightened than any other nation, but rather in her ability to repair her faults. ...

The pursuit of wealth generally diverts men of great talents and strong passions from the pursuit of power; and it frequently happens that a man does not undertake to direct the fortunes of the state until he has shown himself incompetent to conduct his own. ...

Pinckney Resolutions {5/26/1836 US}: All petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions, or papers, relating in any way, or to any extent whatsoever, to the subject of slavery or the abolition of slavery, shall, without being either printed or referred, be laid on the table and ... no further action whatever shall be had thereon.

Van Buren, Inaugural Address, 3/4/1837 {1837 **POTUS**}: Present excitement will at all times magnify present dangers, but true philosophy must teach us that none more threatening than the past can remain to be overcome; and we ought (for we have just reason) to entertain an abiding confidence in the stability of our

institutions and an entire conviction that if administered in the true form, character, and spirit in which they were established they are abundantly adequate to preserve to us and our children the rich blessings already derived from them, to make our beloved land for a thousand generations that chosen spot where happiness springs from a perfect equality of political rights.



Cartoon blaming POTUS Jackson for the Panic of 1837 {1837-1844 US}.



John Deere logo ca. 1876 {1837 **Sci/Tech**}.



Morse, early telegraph {1837 **Sci/Tech**}.

Morse, 1st message sent on the 1st telegraph line, 1844 {**1837 Science/Tech**}: “What hath God wrought!”

Carlyle, *French Revolution* {**1837 Nonfic**}: All eyes are on Robespierre’s Tumbril, where he, his jaw bound in dirty linen, with his half-dead Brother and half-dead Henriot, lie shattered, their “seventeen hours” of agony about to end. The Gendarmes point their swords at him, to show the people which is he. A woman springs on the Tumbril; clutching the side of it with one hand, waving the other Sibyl-like; and exclaims: “The death of thee gladdens my very heart, *mènivre de joi*”; Robespierre opened his eyes; “*Scélérat*, go down to Hell, with the curses of all wives and mothers!”—At the foot of the scaffold, they stretched him on the ground till his turn came. Lifted aloft, his eyes again opened; caught the bloody axe. Samson wrenched the coat off him; wrenched the dirty linen from his jaw: the jaw fell powerless, there burst from him a cry; —hideous to hear and see. Samson, thou canst not be too quick!

Dickens, *Oliver Twist* {**1837-1839 Fic**}: “We are very glad to see you, Oliver,—very,” said the Jew. “Dodger, take off the sausages, and draw a tub near the fire for Oliver. Ah, you’re a-staring at the pocket-hand-kerchiefs!—eh, my dear? There are a good many of ‘em, ain’t there? We’ve just looked ‘em out ready for the wash; that’s all, Oliver; that ‘s all. Ha! ha! ha!”

The latter part of this speech was hailed by a boisterous shout from all the hopeful pupils of the merry old gentleman, in the midst of which they went to supper.

Oliver ate his share; and the Jew then mixed him a glass of hot gin and

water, telling him he must drink it off directly, because another gentleman wanted the tumbler. Oliver did as he was desired. Almost instantly afterwards, he felt himself gently lifted on to one of the sacks, and then he sunk into a deep sleep.



Map of the British Empire in 1886. British-controlled territories are in pink {6/20/1837 World}.

Queen Victoria, 1892 {**6/20/1837 World**}: It seems to me a defect in our much famed Constitution, to have to part with an admirable Govt like Ld Salisbury’s for no question of any importance or any particular reason, merely on account of the number of votes.



Launch of Brunel’s Great Western {1837 Science/Tech}.



Davis, Lyndhurst {1838 Arch}.

Longfellow, “Psalm of Life” {**1838 Poetry**}:

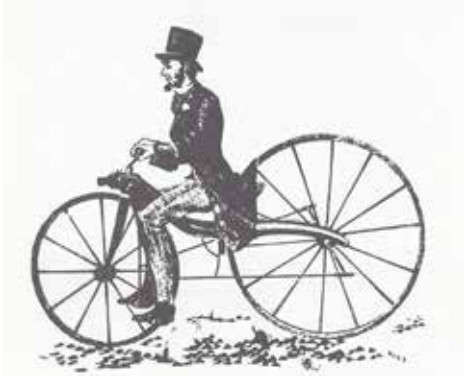
In the world’s broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of Life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle!
Be a hero in the strife! ...



Voyage of the Beagle in 1831-1836 {1839 Sci/Anim}.



Daguerreotype of Louis Daguerre, 1844 {1839 Science/Tech}.



Macmillan, pedal bicycle {1839? Sci/Tech}.

Poe, “Usher” {1839 Fic}: During the whole of a dull, dark, and soundless day in the autumn of the year, when the clouds hung oppressively low in

the heavens, I had been passing alone, on horseback, through a singularly dreary tract of country, and at length found myself, as the shades of the evening drew on, within view of the melancholy House of Usher.

J.Q. Adams to the Supreme Court re the *Amistad* case, 2/24-3/1/1841 {7/1/1839 US}: Suppose the *Amistad* had been a vessel of the United States, owned and manned by citizens of the United States, and in like circumstances. Say it was a Baltimore clipper, fitted for the African slave trade, and having performed a voyage, had come back to our shores, directly or indi-

rectly, with fifty-four African victims on board, and was thus brought into port—what would be the assistance guaranteed by our laws to American citizens, in such circumstances? The captain would be seized, tried as a pirate, and hung! And every person concerned, either as owners or on board the ship, would be severely punished. The law makes it a capital offence for the captain, and no appeal to this Court would save him from the gibbet.

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