

CHAPTER 3 APPENDICES

Appendix 3-A

Chronology, The Long Nineteenth Century: 1750 – 1918

Context for Historic Preservation, Land Conservation
and the Beginning of Ecology

(**Boldface** = contextual event)

- 1750 Giambattista Piranesi (1720-78), *Imaginary Prisons* published
- 1751 Thomas Gray (1716-71), "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard"
- 1754 Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712-78) *Discourses on the Sciences and Arts*
- 1756 Edward Burke (1729-97), *Inquiry into the Origins of the Sublime*
- 1776-71 Journal of the Endeavour. Captain James Cook and Joseph Banks (1743-1820)**
- 1775-83 American War of Independence**
- 1776 Thomas Paine (1737-1809) *Common Sense*
- 1776 Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832) *Fragment on Government*
- 1776 *Declaration of Independence*
- 1776-88 Edward Gibbon (1737-94), *History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*
- 1778 Joseph Banks elected President of the Royal Society of London for the Improvement of Science)
- 1781 William Herschel (1738-1822) discovers Uranus
- 1781 Immanuel Kant (1724-1804), *Critique of Pure Reason*
- 1783 Treaty of Paris between Great Britain and American Colonies**
- 1784 Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826), *Notes on Virginia*
- 1787 Caroline Herschel (1758-1848), granted a salary by King George to assist her brother William Herschel in astronomy. First woman granted an official governmental position in England; and first woman to be paid as an astronomer.
- 1789 Gilbert White (1720-93), *Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne*
- 1789 William Blake (1757-1827), *Auguries of Innocence*
- 1789-99 French Revolution**
- 1791 Vermont become state of the U.S.**
- 1791 Thomas Paine, *The Rights of Man*
- 1791 William Bartram (1759-1823), *Bartram's Travels*
- 1792 Kentucky becomes state of the U.S.**
- 1792-1815 Napoleonic Wars**
- 1794 Friedrich Schiller (1759-1805), *On the Aesthetic Education of Man*
- 1796 Tennessee becomes state of the U.S.**
- 1796 Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1772-1834), *The Watchman*
- 1797-1804 Thomas Berwick (1753-1828), *A History of British Birds*
- 1797 J.M.W Turner (1775-1851), travelled to the Yorkshire Dales and the Lake District

- 1797 Joseph Banks appointed advisor to King George for the Royal Botanic Garden, Kew
 17__ Late 18th century, Kensington Gardens gradually opened to the respectfully-dressed two days per week. Early 19th century, opened daily.
- 1798 Turner exhibited *Buttermere Lake, with part of Cromack Water, Cumberland, a shower*
 1798 William Wordsworth (1770-1850) and Samuel Taylor Coleridge, *Lyrical Ballads*
 1798 Thomas Malthus (1766-1834) *An Essay on the Principle of Population*
 1798 William Herschel, *Catalogue of Nebulae and Clusters of Stars*
 1800 Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1837), *Symphony #1*
 1801 Jean-Baptiste Lamarck (1744-1829), *Systeme des animaux sans vertebrae*
- 1803 Ohio becomes state of the U.S.**
- 1804-06 Meriwether Lewis (1774-1809) and William Clark (1770-1838), Lewis and Clark Expedition
 1807 George William Friedrich Hegel (1770-1831), *Phenomenology of Spirit*
 1807 Geological Society of London
- 1810 Napoleon at his zenith**
- 1810 Alexander von Humboldt (1749-1859), *Views of the Cordilleros and Monuments of the Ancient Inhabitants of the Americas*
 1812 American Antiquarian Society founded in Worcester, Mass
- 1812 War of 1812 with Great Britain; British troops burn Washington, D.C.; Louisiana becomes state of the U.S.**
- 1815 Thomas Jefferson wrote in a letter to his property agent that the Natural Bridge, which he had purchased in 1774 should not be sold but should be protected as a public trust.
- 1816 Indiana becomes state of the U.S.**
- 1816 Philadelphia purchases Independence Hall to save it from demolition
- 1817 Mississippi becomes state of the U.S.**
- 1818 Illinois becomes state of the U.S.**
- 1819 Alabama becomes state of the U.S.**
- 1819 Charles Dickens (1812-1870), *Tale of Two Cities*.
- 1820 Maine becomes state of the U.S.**
- 1820 John Clare (1793-1864), "Nottinghamshire Peasant Poet," *Poems Descriptive of Rural Life and Scenery*
 1820 William Ferris Pell purchases Fort Ticonderoga; the Pell family operates it as a tourist attraction, gradually restoring the ruins
 1820 Chester city walls breached in 1620 and 1646 first to improve road access and then to provide railway access.
- 1821 **1821 Missouri becomes state of the U.S.; Napoleon dies**
- 1823 Monroe Doctrine declared by U.S.**
- 1823 James Fenimore Cooper (178-1851), *The Pioneers*, first of the Leatherstocking Tales
 1823 John Stuart Mill (1806-73) formed the Utilitarian Society
 1824 Association for the Protection of Ancient Footpaths in the Vicinity of New York
 1824 Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; 1840 Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
- 1825 Stockton and Darlington Railway began regular passenger service**
- 1825 Indian Springs State Park, Georgia
- 1825-43 Bunker Hill Monument – land purchased and obelisk constructed
- 1826 Zoological Society of London
 1826 Peak and Northern Footpath Society
- 1827-58 John James Audubon (1785-1855), *Birds of America*
 1828 Caroline Herschel is awarded Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society

- 1829 Massachusetts Horticultural Society founded
- 1830 Royal Geographic Society, London
- 1830-33 Charles Lyell (1797-1822), *Principles of Geology*
- 1831 British Association for the Advancement of Science
- 1831 Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, founded
- 1832 English Reform Act (including Wales), enfranchised upper middle class; Scottish and Irish Reform Acts**
- 1833 Entomological Society of London
- 1833 Berkhamsted Castle, first historic property to be protected by law (the London and Birmingham Railway Acts of 1825-37)
- 1834 Commodore Uriah P. Levy purchased Monticello because of his admiration of Jefferson; his son Jefferson Monroe Levy bought it from Uriah's other heirs in 1879. The two did much to preserve the property for nearly 100 years.
- 1835 Regent's Park opened to the public two days/week
- 1836 English Chartists demand universal suffrage; Arkansas becomes state of the U.S.**
- 1836 Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803-82), *Nature*
- 1836 Botanical Association of London
- 1837 Michigan becomes state of the U.S.**
- 1837 Yorkshire Geological Society
- 1837-39 Charles Dickens, *Oliver Twist*
- 1838 Queen Victoria crowned**
- 1839 Trustees of the Public Garden, Boston, founded
- 1839 Public Garden, Boston, set aside as public open space next to Boston Common
- 1839-42 Louis Agassiz (1807-73), *History of the Freshwater Fishes of Central Europe*
- 1840 Charles Darwin (1809-82), *Zoology of the Voyage of the Beagle*
- 1841 Andrew Jackson Downing (1815-1852) *A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening Adapted to North America*
- 1842 Riots and strikes in north of England**
- 1843 Maine Institute of Natural History, first such in the U.S. Became the Portland (Maine) Natural History Society, later joined with the Maine Audubon Society
- 1843-60 John Ruskin (1819-1900), *Modern Painters*
- 1845 Regent's Park, London, opened to the public.
- 1845 Victoria Park, 2,000 acres, opened in East London
- 1845-52 Irish Potato Famine (the "Great Hunger"; Florida and Texas become states of the U.S.)**
- 1846 U.S. War with Mexico; Iowa becomes state of the U.S.**
- 1847 Francis Parkman (1823-1893), *The Oregon Trail*
- 1847 Berwick Castle, Great Hall and much of the Castle demolished to make way for the Berwick-upon-Tweed railway station.
- 1847 Birkenhead Park, Merseyside. Joseph Paxton (1803-1865), architect and garden designer
- 1848 Failed European Revolutions of 1848; Wisconsin becomes state of the U.S.; Seneca Falls, N.Y. women's convention; Karl Marx (1818-1883) and Friedrich Engels (1820-1895), *The Communist Manifesto***
- 1848 Trinity College, Edinburgh, church and hospital (16th century Gothic) demolished to make way for the Waverly railway station
- 1848 American Association for the Advancement of Science
- 1849 Henry David Thoreau (1817-62), *A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers*
- 1850 California becomes state of the U.S.**
- 1850 Hasbrouck House, Washington's Headquarters, purchased by State of New York

- 1850 Frederick Law Olmsted (1822-1903) travels in England, visits Birkenhead Park; 1851, publishes *Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England*
- 1850-52 F.O. Morris, *A History of British Birds; A History of Butterflies*
- 1850-54 Alexander von Humboldt (1769-1859), *Views of Nature; or Contemplations of the Sublime Phenomena of Creation with Scientific Illustrations*
- 1851 Crown Lands Act opened most London Royal Parks to the public
- 1851-53 John Ruskin, *Stones of Venice*
- 1853 Mount Vernon Ladies Association formed to preserve George Washington's home
- 1853 Laurel Hill Association, Stockbridge, Massachusetts; first Village Improvement Society
- 1854 War of Bleeding Kansas**
- 1854 Henry David Thoreau, *Walden*
- 1854 Royal Scottish Forestry Group founded
- 1855 Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, established
- 1856 Andrew Jackson's home, The Hermitage, purchased by State of Tennessee
- 1857 Emancipation of Russian serfs begins**
- 1858 Frederic Law Olmsted, (1822-1903), With Calvin Vaux, won competition to design Central Park
- 1858 British Ornithologists' Union; 1892 British Ornithologists' Club
- 1859 Oregon become state of the U.S.**
- 1859 Charles Darwin, *Origin of the Species*
- 1859 October 15. Thoreau in his private *Journal* urges each town to set aside a primitive forest; and e landowners to make gifts of pastures and forests to be set aside for conservation
- 1861-65 American Civil War**
- 1861 Frederic Law Olmsted, *Journeys and Explorations in the Cotton Kingdom*
- 1862 British Naturalists' Society
- 1862 John Ruskin, *Unto this Last*
- 1863 Alpine Club, first organized hiking and nature study club in U.S. founded by Prof Albert Hopkins of Williams College.
- 1864 Yosemite and Mariposa Grove protected by President Lincoln; ceded to State of California as parkland
- 1864 Pennsylvania chartered the Soldiers' National Cemetery to protect the Gettysburg battlefield
- 1864 George Perkins Marsh (1801-1882), *Man and Nature*
- 1865 Abraham Lincoln assassinated; slavery abolished by 13th Amendment to the Constitution**
- 1865 Ruskin loans Olivia Hill money to buy two blocks of slum properties
- 1865 Commons Preservation Society formed by George Shav-Lefevre
- 1865-73 Frederic Law Olmsted and Calvin Vaux, designed Prospect Park, Brooklyn
- 1865 William Stanley Jevons (1835-1882), *The Coal Question: An Inquiry Concerning the Progress of the Nation and the Probable Exhaustion of Our Coal Mines*
- 1866 Louis Agassiz, *Geological Sketches*
- 1866 Battle of Berkhamstead Common
- 1867 Russia sells Alaska to U.S. for \$7,200,000**
- 1867 Cardiff Naturalists' Society
- 1869 Boston's Emerald Necklace proposed (adopted by voters in 1875)
- 1870 Ernst Haeckel, German biologist, coined the term "ecology"
- 1870 Congress authorized President (Grant) to accept transfers of land at Gettysburg and Antietam cemeteries
- 1871 Paris Commune, radical socialist government in the wake of Napoleon II, defeated**
- 1871 John Muir meets Ralph Waldo Emerson at Yosemite
- 1871 John Lubbock (1834-1915) purchased the Avebury estate to protect the Stone Circle

- 1871 John Burroughs (1837-1921), *Wake-Robin*
- 1872 Brooklyn Bridge opened**
- 1872 Yellowstone, first national park
- 1872 Arbor Day declared in Nebraska
- 1873-78 John Ruskin, *Love's Meine* (ornithology)
- 1874 John Muir (1838-1914), *Studies in the Sierra*
- 1874 George Perkins Marsh, *The Earth as Modified by Human Action*; revised 1885 (completely revised edition of *Man and Nature*)
- 1875 London sewer system completed; Alexander Graham Bell invents the telephone**
- 1875 Mackinack National Park, Michigan; became Mackinack Island State Park in 1895
- 1875 Octavia Hill (1838-1912) joins attempt to prevent building on Swiss Cottage Fields near Hampstead village. Met solicitor Robert Hunter (1844-1913).
- 1875-83 John Ruskin *Deucalion* (geology)
- 1875-86 John Ruskin, *Proserpina* (botany)
- 1875 Octavia Hill fought unsuccessfully to save Swiss Cottage Fields, London; coined the term "greenbelt"
- 1875 Public Health Act, Great Britain. Provided for the public purchase of open space
- 1875 American Forestry Association
- 1876 Colorado becomes state of the U.S.**
- 1876 Commons Act passed by Parliament in spite of opposition by Commons Preservation Society
- 1876-1894 Old South Church (1729), Boston, saved by philanthropist Mary Tileston Hemenway's (1820-1894) contribution of \$100,000 to a public campaign
- 1876 Minnesota Forestry Association
- 1876 Appalachian Mountain Club
- 1877 Society for Protection of Ancient Buildings formed by William Morris
- 1877 Miranda Hill (1856-1910) and her sister Octavia founded the Kyrle Society to bring "beauty to the people"
- 1877 Auguste Rodin (1840-1917), *Walking Man*
- 1878 Hardwicke Rawnsley (1851-1920) becomes vicar of Wray in Windermere; opposed construction of a reservoir at Thirlmere, unsuccessfully.
- 1879 Richard Jeffries (1848-87), nature writer, *The Amateur Poacher*
- 1879 Boston Antiquarian Club founded (later the Bostonian Society) in part to "preserving intact the monuments of past times"
- 1879 Archeological Institute of America founded
- 1880 Northampton Castle demolished, except for one wall, to make way for the Castle Station of the Great Northern and London and Northwestern Joint Railway, linking Northampton with an important coal artery.
- 1879 Sunday Tramps begun by Sir Leslie Stephen (1832-1904), avid mountaineer, father of Virginia Woolf
- 1880 Richard Jeffries, *Round About a Great Estate*
- 1881 Old State House, Boston, saved in a public-private effort
- 1882 Edison designs first hydroelectric plant, Appleton, Wisconsin**
- 1882 Ancient Monuments Protection Act. Backed by John Lubbock, 1st Baron Avebury (1834-1913); broadened and strengthened in 1900 and 1912
- 1882 James Bryce introduces Access to Scottish Mountains Bill
- 1883 Highlands Improvement Association, North Carolina; merged with the Highlands Community Club in 1934 and the Ravenal Park association in 1987, forming the Highlands-Cashiers Land Trust

- 1882 Metropolitan Public Gardens Association, London
- 1883 Hardwicke Rawnsley becomes vicar of Crosthwaite, parish church of Keswick near Derwentwater in the Lakes District
- 1883 Rawnsley founds the Lake District Defence Society
- 1883 American Society of Naturalists
- 1884 Marine Biological Association of the U.K.; Scottish Assoc. for Marine Science
- 1884 National Footpaths Preservation Society
- 1885 Plumage League
- 1885 Rawnsley opposes and protests the barring of footpaths near Keswick providing access to Skiddaw. Revives the Keswick and District Footpaths Association.
- 1885 Selborne Society for the Protection of Birds, Plants, and Pleasant Places (acquired Perivale Wood in 1902)
- 1885 Greylock Park Association (Massachusetts) Incorporated, July 20. Purchased 400 acres on the summit of Mt. Greylock.
- 1887 Queen Victoria's Jubilee**
- 1887 Theodore Roosevelt (1858-1919) founded Boone and Crocket Club
- 1888 Wild Bird Protection Society
- 1888 Breydon Society, East Anglia; purchased Breydon Water, largest protected wetland (2.7 sq. mi.) in the U.K.; declared it a bird reserve
- 1888 National Geographic Society
- 1889 N. Dakota, S. Dakota, Montana, and Washington become states of the U.S.**
- London Dock Strike**
- 1889 Fur and Feather Club, Manchester England
- 1889 Samuel Sawyer forms the Ravenswood Park Trust in Gloucester, Massachusetts to care for the Ravenswood property he had assembled and conserved over many years. It may have been the first philanthropic trust for land conservation purposes formed by a single individual
- 1890 Yosemite returned to the U.S. as a national park
- 1890 Idaho and Wyoming become states of the U.S.**
- 1890 Chickamauga and Chattanooga battlefields established as the nation's first military parks
- 1890 Alfred Marshall (1842-1924), *Principles of Economics*
- 1891 Society for the Protection of Birds; 1905 became Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
- 1891 Charles Eliot (1859-1897), landscape architect, founded The Trustees of Public Reservations founded by Charles Eliot (1869-1897); later renamed The Trustees of Reservations
- 1891 Forest Reserves Act passed by Congress
- 1892 Adirondack Park established "forever wild" by NYS legislature
- 1892 Sierra Club founded
- 1893 Henry Ford builds first automobile**
- 1893 Botanical Society of America
- 1893 Mystic Lakes Reservation, Boston Metropolitan area
- 1894 John Burroughs, *Riverby*
- 1895 John Muir, *The Mountains of California*
- 1894 Hampton Court Park opened to the public
- 1894 National Trust inaugural meeting
- 1895 National Trust officially registered
- 1895 Congress approves Gettysburg Military National Park
- 1895 Trustees of Scenic and Historic Places and Objects (became the American Scenic and Historic Society)

- 1896 Utah becomes state of the U.S.**
- 1896 Frederic Law Olmsted, *Report to Congress on Yosemite and Mariposa Grove*
- 1896 Massachusetts Audubon Society founded by Harriet Hemenway (1858-1960) and her cousin Minna Hall
- 1897 Maine Ornithological Society; soon became the Maine Audubon Society
- 1898 The Curies discover radium. U.S. declares war on Spain; Spain cedes Cuba, Puerto Rico, Guam and the Phillipines for \$20 million**
- 1898 Greylock State Reservation created in Massachusetts.
- 1898 John Ruskin, *Lectures on Landscape*
- 1899-1902 Philippine Rebellion and War**
- 1900 Boxer rebellion in China**
- 1901 President McKinley assassinated; Theodore Roosevelt (1858-1919) becomes President ; Queen Victoria dies**
- 1901 John Muir, *Our National Parks*
- 1902 Coal Strike in U.S.; U.S. acquires perpetual control of the Panama Canal**
- 1902 Portland Oregon Audubon Society
- 1904 – 1905 Russo-Japanese War; Theodore Roosevelt re-elected President**
- 1905 Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
- 1905 National Audubon Society founded
- 1906 Antiquities Act passed in the U.S.
- 1907 President Roosevelt bans Japanese immigration ; Oklahoma becomes 46th state of the U.S. Sun Yat-sen announces program of the Chinese Democratic Republic**
- 1907 National Trust Act passed, making National Trust properties inalienable
- 1908 Union of South Africa established; Wilbur Wright flies 30 miles in 40 minutes; Ford Motor produces the first Model T**
- 1909 Women strike at the Triangle Shirtwaist Company in NYC**
- 1909 Essex Institute opens first outdoor museum of historic buildings in Salem, Mass
- 1909 Royal Zoological Society of Scotland
- 1910 W.E.B. DuBois founds National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Mexican Revolution; China abolishes slavery**
- 1911 Chinese republic proclaimed under Sun Yat-sen; Fire at Triangle Shirtwaist Company in NYC kills 146**
- 1912 Society for the Promotion of Nature Reserves (later the Royal Society for Nature Conservation)
- 1912 Textile workers strike in Lawrence, Mass; Arizona and New Mexico become states of the U.S.**
- 1912 John Muir, *The Yosemite*
- 1913 Suffragette demonstrations in London; Lydia Pankhurst sentenced; Mahatma Gandhi arrested**
- 1913 Ancient Buildings Act (U.K.)
- 1914-1918 World War I**
- 1915 Ecological Society of America
- 1916 National Park Service created; absorbs nine previous National Monuments
- 1917 National Trust Act, making English National Trust properties inalienable

Appendix 3 - B

U.S. and U.K. Population, 1760 – 1900 Data and Sources

U.S. and U.K. Population, 1760 - 1900									
	American Colonies / U.S.	U.K. (England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland)							
1760	1.6	11							
1776	2.5	12.1							
1780	2.8	12.3							
1800	5.3	16.3							
1820	9.6	21							
1840	17.1	26.9							
1860	31.4	29.1							
1880	50.2	35							
1900	76.1	41.6							
NOTES									
*	First U.S. census, 1790. Figures for American Colonies are estimates.								
	Except for 1776, estimates and census counts are for ten even-year intervals beginning in 1770. *								
**	U.K. includes England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland. First U.K. census, 1801. Earlier figures are estimates.								
	Except for 1776, U.K figures are for the year following the respective American census.								
1771	Estimates for England and Wales plus estimates for Scotland and Ireland using average for two nearest years in census table.								
1776	Estimates using averages of two nearest years in table.								
1781	Estimates for England and Wales plus estimates for Scotland and Ireland using averages of two nearest years in census table.								
1841	Although Ireland joined U.K. in 1841, Irish population is included in U.K. the years shown on this chart.								
SOURCES									
* Estimated Population of American Colonies, 1610-1780. https://web.viu.ca/davies/h320/population.colonies.htm Retrieved 2/6/16.									
U.S. Population 1776 to Present. https://www.google.com/fusiontables/DataSource?dsrclid=225439#rows=id=1 Retrieved 2/6/16.									
** Population of the British Isles. http://tacitus.nu/historical-atlas/population/british.htm . Retrieved 2/6/16.									
The United Kingdom: historical demographical data of the whole country. Http://www.populstat.info/Europe/ukingdc.htm . Retrieved 2/6/16.									