

Historical Networks - Methodology

Author: Jonathan Pearson

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Framework

Humans, Groups

Population

Humans, Groups, Individuals

Questions

- How do I define an historical network?

Initial Conditions

Individual, Group

Self reference

Infinity and Recursion

Preamble

'Wars of Religious Belief never end. They simply change their name and location.' -

Author(**Jonathan Pearson**) Year[2025] Age(67) Keyword(War Belief Group)

'Stoicism is recognizing how fundamentally stupid you are and that you will never overcome your stupidity - but still persisting in trying anyway' - Author(**Jonathan Pearson**) Year[2025] Age(67)
Keyword(Humanism Development, Learning, Choice Individual)

'The idea of feeling good and virtuous about Equality is a **fatal flaw in humanity**. It is only because someone is better than you at being a doctor, sailor, dentist, cook, explorer, researcher, scientist, builder, etc that you can have the life you have now.' - Author(**Jonathan Pearson**) Year[2025] Age(67) Source_Document(Historical Networks - Methodology) Keyword(Equality, Equity, Virtue Development Individual)

If you do not recognize that **there is a war being waged against you, then you cannot fight it.**

As you learn and increase your knowledge you become much more aware of how ignorant you are and have always been.

The idea of Wisdom is taking difficult and complex ideas and presenting them in a way most people can understand and use it.

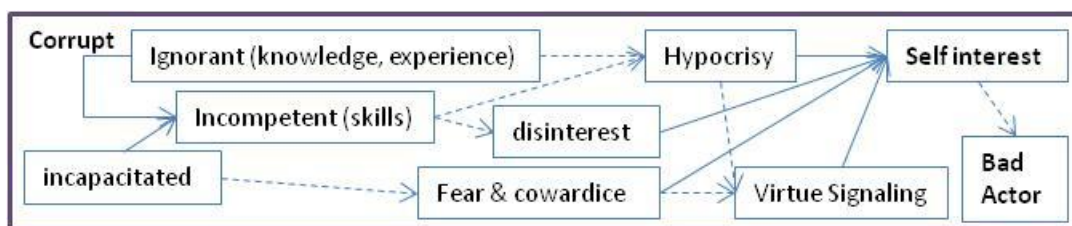
Pareto found the relationship between small numbers of a population who have a large influence https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pareto_principle . A Very small number of people in Australia are educated to a high level, 80% of people are below that level yet the 20% have a big influence. This general principle applies to many things and it is a real thing not made up - it is observed reality. So when people express concepts like "Equality" and "Equity" they have no understanding or acceptance of reality.

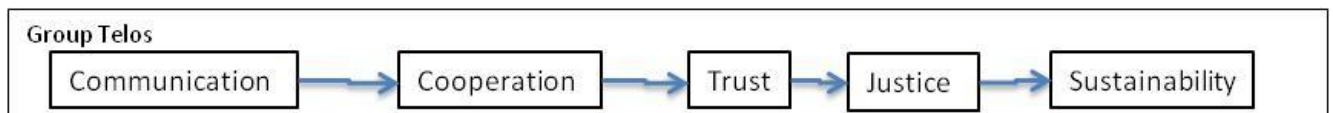
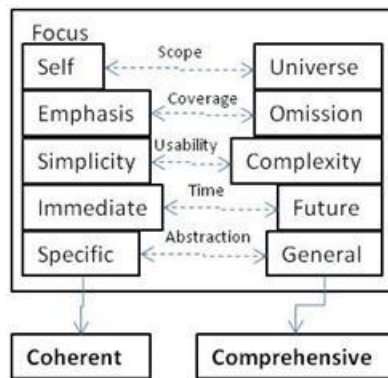
When you see the widespread smug tribal delusionism of these non-realists who operate in politics, media, law, public service across society who use the **drama triangle** and **entitled victim narratives** you are looking at the 80% who are uneducated, less talented, less capable, more fearful, etc. They are corrupt and never quite make it to the top 20% of anything - **nor** - as a **mob groupthink smug**

tribe - do they want to aspire to be the top 20% of anything in any field of endeavour what so ever. They are complacently corrupt and supported by the 20% who have some skills and capability. Some of them are grifters, beggars, liars, ignorant and have found that by using the **Entitled Victim Narrative** - they can get free money without having to do any work. Some are called “Rent Seekers” now but they are the people who take as much money from others to provide as little service as they can - they are grifters - many of them quite rich and powerful. They are not what I would call “Fair Dealers” with any concept of a **Group Telos** - they operate in total **self-interest** - they are **corrupt**. This the mindset of Greens/Labour types who believe that money is free, work is not required and as long as they continue to demonize and attack the 20% then they will get everything they need. This is repeated throughout history. A very small percentage of people did a lot of work to make the many things and improvements in life we now take for granted.

Widespread tribalism dominates the world. Muslim Enclaves are setting up all over the west. We have Black Enclaves all over Australia, USA and New Zealand, Indians, Jews, Chinese, Islander .. all tribal groups - Women, Blacks, Religion, tribes - all gathering under the “Office of Women” the Voice for Blacks - separate Parliaments in WA, Victoria, SA- Separate Laws and Police officers, judges for Women, Blacks encouraging and rewarding Women, Blacks, Natives - tribalism and religious groupings, fomenting tribal divisions “Special Measures” under the Orwellian Discrimination Act for Women, Blacks and other tribal identities. Keeping “Women and THEIR children safe”. Abuse of boys and men in schools, universities and media on a daily basis. Politicians - Women for Women causes, Blacks for Black tribalism, Muslims for muslim enclaves, jews (Josh) for jewish causes, all politics is tribal for women, blacks, jews, catholics and muslim tribes. Similar to the fall of the Roman empire with the Blues and Greens tribes and the rampant corruption that went with that - we see this now everywhere in the west. Mob riots - rampant criminal gangs in the cities and towns - uncontrolled immigration of uneducated pig-ignorant tribal warrior types (ISIS brides (Tanya Plibersek), Muslims, Gaza (Penny Wong), etc) - tribal warfare in the streets in USA, UK, Australia and the parliaments of New Zealand, UK, USA, Australia and many parts of the west.

I first developed the **Corruption model** here <https://humanistman.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/11-Humanism-Corruption-Hypocrisy.pdf> and then tidied it up several iterations to produce some other models including the **Focus model** and **Group Telos** model.





Introduction

I struggle to make sense of the world. There is so much information available now. I do not want to be too certain and many other people have build their certainty around systems and methodologies. Arguments of minute details and interpretations while staying unaware of a broader context. Sufficiently vague, sufficiently certain, a Utility of now and of our time and place in the world.

Everything now looks like networks to me. If I study one person it opens up vast connections to many other people, places, events and things. So while have to dive deep sometimes I also have to prune networks or sub-networks. For example there is a Clock/Watch/Chronometer story - a network of people and ideas dating back thousands of years but really expanding the Fleet Street in London in the 1700s.

What developed in **Lisbon** and **Sagres** around **Prince Henry the Navigator** in the 1430s https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prince_Henry_the_Navigator had grown rapidly into world wide maritime networks.

The Sailing and Ship network is also related to the Explorer network which is related to the Trade network. The War network is also related to these networks and the Politics and Law Networks as well. Medicine networks appear related to Botany and Science Networks. So then the task for me is to conceptualize appropriate Networks and sub networks by analyzing the links I have developed so far.

Individuals might appear in several networks at once or over time. Captain **James Cook** was a mathematician, draughtsman, astronomer, naval historian, explorer, sailor, warrior, trader, linguist, negotiator, Social scientist, Sextant operator, Clock maintainer, Leader, Organizer, Food Scientist (Reducing Scurvy at sea), Geologist, Botanist and many other things at different times and at different levels of skill and influence.

Western Society is Founded on Judea Christian Values Meme

There is a meme repeated by christians and jews that society - especially a developed western society - is based on **their** religion and beliefs and their tribal history. They say this as if this is true,

they believe it and provide no argument or evidence of their assertion. Nor do they understand the consequences of this repeated assertion. For example What is society in China then?

They assert their Meme as an essential association (not accidental) with “western” and hence “developed” societies.

What about asserting Sharia law as the foundation of developed society - after all there are many who believe that as well.

What about Black Nations asserted as the oldest civilization on earth. What s does that meme mean?

Lately the asserted meme has become Anglo/Celtic background - again as a tribal groupthink statement and encouragement for tribal warfare.

Most of Western civilization has been developed trying to extricate religion from Kings, Courts, Laws and daily life - not imbed it as a foundation. See **Overcoming Tribalism – an Idea of the West** <https://humanistman.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/Overcoming-Tribalism-an-Idea-of-the-West.pdf>

What about Tolerance then - Jews and Christians expect their religion to be “tolerated” but would they expect Sharia Law to be Tolerated in their society? What about black tribal laws in NT and a Voice for Black only parliaments? Wake-up Tribalists!

Christopher Columbus, Conquistadors, Jesuits all founded their lives on their religion. On Captain James Cook’s ship and from his logs there is no mention of their religion unless in comparison to the various beliefs of the natives they find on the island and land of their exploration. On Cook’s first voyage in the first few days out from England he **flogged** two sailors who refused to eat their meat allowance - such was the concern for the nutritional health and well being of all the crew. It seems brutal.

On Spanish explorations and in heresy trials in Europe - people were **burned, tortured** and **killed** for not cow-towing to the Catholic religion and their foundational beliefs.

Was the **Cadaver trial** part of the **foundations of Western civilization** that these insane idiots assert? https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cadaver_Synod **Cadaver Synod** (also called the **Cadaver Trial**; **Latin**: *Synodus Horrenda*) is the name commonly given to the ecclesiastical trial of [Pope Formosus](#), who had **been dead for about seven months**, in the [Basilica of St. John Lateran](#) in Rome during January 897. Jean Paul Laurens *Le Pape Formose et Etienne VI* 1870 Jean-Paul Laurens - Musée des Beaux-Arts, Nantes



The Indefatigable Men of Science

The **Freemason Network** as documented by Casanova was one of Trust and Secret - the secret was for each person to discover for themselves. The Quest, the Journey. The idea of the secret was seen by some as a “conspiracy” [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Robison_\(physicist\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Robison_(physicist)) **John Robison** FRSE (4 February 1739 – 30 January 1805) *Towards the end of his life he published **Proofs of a Conspiracy** in 1797, alleging clandestine intrigue by the Illuminati and Freemasons (the work's full title was *Proofs of a Conspiracy against all the Religions and Governments of Europe, carried on in the secret meetings of Freemasons, Illuminati and Reading Societies*). The secret agent monk, **Alexander Horn** provided much of the material for Robison's allegations .*

Horn along with https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Augustin_Barruel **Augustin Barruel** (October 2, 1741 – October 5, 1820) were intrigued with what we would now call a **World Wide Conspiracy theory** which sometimes accompany the idea of “networks”. For example the “**World Economic Forum**” and “**United Nations**” and many other groups have **tried to become all powerful and all knowing “experts”** saving the planet, saving the ignorant and doing “**Good Works**” like Jesuits, Religious Fanatics, Tribal extremists, **Illuminati** <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Illuminati> and other corrupt entities - Mandating laws and telling everyone what to do while maintaining power and money for themselves. For example - while there is a formal “**Feminist Network**” (formalized in the Discrimination Act, Government Funding and programs and Universities, School, Courts and Media) with people like Tanya Plibersek, Penny Wong, ABC and Katy Gallagher with formal organizational ties “Office of Women” “Keeping Women and their children safe”, money and groups - **much of the network is informal** with women and weak minded men who align themselves with feminist idiotology and group think. For example **Peta Credlin** and **Sharrie Markson** at Sky “News” are entrenched feminists but delusionly pretend that they are **independent thinkers** and **fair**

commentators (like Kevin Rudd and other ex politicians with **bitter tribal grudges**) - when in reality they are aligned with feminism and feminist ideals and their own self interest and the interest of their in-group - women.

Many women are totally self-absorbed in their feelings of “empathy”, outrage, resentment and offense. Can you imagine any Man walking into a room and saying “*Well, As I Man, I blah blah blah....*” In every conversation about any topic. It is not only tedious and infantile baby groupthink - which is all women and black tribal types (Binary extremists, weak minded) seem to know - but irritatingly ignorant and divisive in a **permanent entitled victim narrative** kind of way.

The **Science Network** of **Royal Societies** spread from London and Paris to many other places not dominated by Religious extremism. Men of science were identified and invited to give presentations no matter what country they were from and independent of the wars which were being waged at the time. The Royal society had grown from a number of science networks in England https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Society with key scientists from the 1600s but a legacy dating back to Galileo Galilei, Nicholas Copernicus, Tycho Brahe, Johannes Kepler and the networks around Marin Mersenne, **Leiden University** and other universities.

The significance of **Mesmer** https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Franz_Mesmer was not whether he was a charlatan but that the scientific community in Paris commissioned by **Louis XVI** https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louis_XVI in **1784** led by **Benjamin Franklin** https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Commission_on_Animal_Magnetism (The **invention of the Double Blind test**) had to investigate the “animal magnetism” theory and devices of Mesmer to see if they stood up to scrutiny. This was Not a simple mathematical prediction of the Transit of Venus but a **relatively new type of scientific investigation** and proof not only of the **observed efficacy** of treatment but the **reasoning** and **scientific theory** behind it.

The **Language Networks** had developed gradually from a single historic Latin language to Hebrew, Greek, Chinese, Arabic and Indian - especially for scholars but then the local country and region languages English, French, Dutch, Spanish, Italian, Hungarian, German and Russian. Britain had served as home for the Dutch Protestants and French Huguenots and Jews from multiple regions at multiple times, Irish and Scottish Catholic Jacobins had fought with Spanish, Italian and Austro-Hungarian people and the rise in the scientific community had spread the Language and translation of information from one community to the next. Geography and interchange had clustered Swiss, Italian and French Languages and the North American Colonies had developed French contacts and language from their English heritage. By the 1700s English and French Languages were heavily related and news in any language was rapidly available and shared between London and Paris. Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Russia had English connections and Prussia and German were growing under the Weimar influence.

The **Maritime Networks** were significant in war time but also significant in trade of people and things. Purely scientific maritime explorations were becoming more frequent like for observation of the Transits of Venus in 1761 and 1769 along with observations for determining longitude and the size of and detailed measurements of earth by French and British expeditions founded by Observatories (Greenwich), Royal Academies and kings. Maps, Charts and stories were exchanged and studied by **Admiralty groups** and also by the public where explorations by **Louis Antoine de Bougainville** and **James Cook** became widely known. To the extent that when Cook had documented

his friendly trade with natives at **Yuquot** in **Nootka Sound** and the amount of profit he made by selling the Furs in Asia - within a short time many trade expeditions then set out to go to the same place to exploit the trade. Despite Cook dying on his third voyage the records and stories on the journey were published and carried forward by others. **Magnus von Behm** - Travel[1773 to 1779] LOCATION(**Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy**, Russia Lat/Long(53.1,158.6))

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magnus_von_Behm *"After James Cook's death in Hawaii, the surviving commander, Charles Clerke, sailed to Kamchatka, and entrusted Cook's logbook to Behm, who saw that it was safely delivered to England, along with a cover letter describing Cook's death. The letter was how England learned the news of Cook's death since- though it arrived eleven months after Cook's death - it arrived before the ships returned"*

The **Botanical Networks** - gardens and plants at first at Padua then Bologna, Valencia, Leiden University, Paris https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Botanical_garden for science, botanical studies, chemistry and medicine but also for trade. The idea of spreading animal and plants dates back to 600 when Silk worms smuggled into the Roman Empire https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smuggling_of_silkworm_eggs_into_the_Roman_Empire or before that Horses into Europe from the wild northern Asian steppes.

Animals like goats and Hogs were left on uninhabited islands to breed so that sailors of shipwreck survivors might have a food source if abandoned on in these places. This is mentioned in ship logs without detailed discussion of the rationale or possible consequences.

Funchal on **Mederia** in the Canary islands had become a major trading center of wine supply to Europe <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Madeira> ,**Tenerife** (1776) <https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/14611/pg14611-images.html> *Their trade, indeed, must be considered as very considerable; for they reckon that forty thousand pipes of wine are annually made, the greatest part of which is either consumed in the island, or made into brandy, and sent to the Spanish West Indies.[77] About six thousand pipes were exported every year to North America, while the trade with it was uninterrupted; at present, they think not above half the quantity. The corn they raise is, in general, insufficient to maintain the inhabitants; but the deficiency used to be supplied by importation from the North Americans, who took their wines in return. Sugar from plantations in the Caribbean, Coffee, Cotton and many other things from the Americas.*

The French were trying to establish exotic gardens in **Port Louis** on an island off Mauritius https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sir_Seewoosagur_Ramgoolam_Botanical_Garden.

The Librarians the books, translations, local private libraries, became university libraries and then public libraries. Even second hand bookstores became a kind of "library" (**Benjamin Franklin** reports in London 1725 <https://www.gutenberg.org/files/20203/20203-h/20203-h.htm> *"While I lodg'd in Little Britain, I made an acquaintance with one Wilcox, a bookseller, whose shop was at the next door. He had an immense collection of second-hand books. Circulating libraries were not then in use; but we agreed that, on certain reasonable terms, which I have now forgotten, I might take, read, and return any of his books. This I esteem'd a great advantage, and I made as much use of it as I could."*)

Museums https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Museum **British Museum** (1735) containing animals, drawings and other collections from explorers around the world. The Antiquarians who had collected artifacts from their journeys to the ancient sites on their Grand Tours. People like **Hans**

Sloane https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hans_Sloane and Joseph Banks https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_Banks

The **Scientific Botany Network** as we know it now started in **Padua university** in **1545** at Botanical Garden (Orto Botanico), Padua <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/824/> https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orto_botanico_di_Padova which is also where **Casanova** https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giacomo_Casanova studied in his early years. So when Casanova (aged 21) cured the man who was to become his benefactor **M. de Bragadin** - he was using his knowledge and skills from Padua University and was better trained than the doctors of the time. <https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/2981/pg2981-images.html> *M. de Bragadin was handsome, learned, cheerful, and most kindly disposed; he was then about fifty years old.*

*The physician who attended him was named Terro; he thought, by some peculiar train of reasoning, that he could cure him by applying a **mercurial ointment to the chest**, to which no one raised any objection. The rapid effect of the remedy delighted the two friends, but it frightened me, for in less than twenty-four hours the patient was labouring under great excitement of the brain. The physician said that he had expected that effect, but that on the following day the remedy would act less on the brain, and diffuse its beneficial action through the whole of the system, which required to be invigorated by a proper equilibrium in the circulation of the fluids.*

*At midnight the patient was in a state of high fever, and in a fearful state of irritation. I examined him closely, and found him hardly able to breathe. I roused up his two friends; and declared that in my opinion the patient would soon die unless the fatal ointment was at once removed. **And without waiting for their answer, I bared his chest, took off the plaster, washed the skin carefully with lukewarm water, and in less than three minutes he breathed freely and fell into a quiet sleep. Delighted with such a fortunate result, we lay down again.***

*The physician came very early in the morning, and was much pleased to see his patient so much better, but when M. Dandolo informed him of what had been done, he was angry, said it was enough to kill his patient, and asked who had been so audacious as to destroy the effect of his prescription. **M. de Bragadin**, speaking for the first time, said to him—*

“Doctor, the person who has delivered me from your mercury, which was killing me, is a more skilful physician than you;” and, saying these words, he pointed to me.

https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matteo_Bragadin **Matteo Bragadin** (Q367536) Matteo (Mattio III° according to the Barbaro Genealogies) Bragadin (Venice , 18 October 1680 – Venice , 1777) was an Italian politician of the Republic of Venice . A very pious man, but curious about the magical arts, together with the nobles **Marco Dandolo** and **Marco Barbaro** he was one of the protectors of the adventurer **Giacomo Casanova** . The meeting between the two took place on 29 April 1746 , during a wedding party at Palazzo Soranzo di San Polo , due to an illness that had struck Bragadin: it was in fact Casanova who accompanied him home [1] and treated him, despite the indications of Bragadin's trusted doctor, a certain Ludovico Ferro [2] , who apparently had worsened his condition with inappropriate medications. Having subsequently recovered, the nobleman convinced himself that he had been **saved by the timely intervention of Casanova** and that he owed his life to him.

Botanic gardens then became attached to many universities - including 45 years later in **1590** at **Leiden University** <https://www.universiteitleiden.nl/en/science/hortus-botanicus> which then also became a major center for medicine and botany studies.

Botanists like **Joseph Banks** and **Daniel Solander** https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daniel_Solander who travelled around Europe and around the world with Captain James Cook. At every shore excursion - Banks and Solander were out of the Ship with him on explorative journeys. Banks and Solander nearly died in Patagonia as they had climbed the hills and were caught in a storm. In Australia as Cook was looking towards a way out of the Reef - Cook's Passage - he sailed to Lizard island to go to a high point to try to better sight the reef, Banks and Solander were exploring the island. New Zealand, Tahiti, Australia - at every stage these men were exploring into uncharted territory but also talking with natives to discover what they knew. On the way back from Batavia Cook reported Banks as severely ill and near death along with many of the crew who had become sick at Batavia. Many had died from illness acquired while in Batavia and had been buried at sea, but by the time Cook had rested at Cape Town and sailed to Jamestown at St Helena, Banks had once again had taken the short stop as a chance to explore the island to see what he could discover and learn.

James Cook had sailed the world a second time to try discover something which wasn't there - the great southern land. He and his crew and sailed further south than anyone before them into the depths of the Antarctic Ocean in extreme cold and many people became sick from the conditions. The harshest conditions of exploration in dangerous, uncharted and difficult conditions. Yet many people wanted to sail with Cook - not only volunteers but seasoned sailors who had sailed with him before. Despite fame, awards, recognition and a highly paid Job at Greenwich Hospital https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greenwich_Hospital,_London Cook stayed for less than a year and volunteered for a Third Voyage at the age of 38.

Charles Clerke https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Clerke had fallen overboard and survived in the **1761 Naval Battle of Cape Finisterre** Lat/Long(42.87958, -9.2976) when the mast head was shot off on **HMS Bellona** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HMS_Bellona_\(1760\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HMS_Bellona_(1760)) [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Cape_Finisterre_\(1761\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Cape_Finisterre_(1761)) . He sailed around the world with **Lord Byron** (Q507665) in 1764 and then joined James Cook for all of his circumnavigations. He was late joining Cook in Capetown in the third voyage because .. *While ashore between Cook's 2nd and 3rd voyages Clerke **agreed to serve time in the King's Bench debtor's prison** for a debt one of his brothers, Sir John Clerke had incurred. While in debtor's prison he **was infected with the tuberculosis that eventually killed him.***

James Cook mentions this as <https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/14611/pg14611-images.html#chapter3-intro> *On the 8th I received, by express, my instructions for the voyage, and an order to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope with the Resolution. I was also directed to leave an order for **Captain Clerke** to follow us as soon as he should join his ship, **he being at this time detained in London.***

A slightly different view - <https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/10842/pg10842-images.html> *On 15th June the two ships sailed for the Nore; there the Resolution waited for her Captain, whilst the Discovery, under the command of Burney, went on to Plymouth, but, meeting with damage in a gale, had to put into Portland for temporary repairs. **Captain Clerke was detained in London,** "in the Rules of the Bench," as he had become financially responsible for a **friend** who left him in the lurch. He*

wrote to Banks, saying, "the Jews are exasperated and determined to spare no pains to arrest me." It appears that he contracted the illness which led to his death at this period.

Little publicized **John Gore** after sailing with **John Byron** (Q507665) in 1764 then **Samuel Wallis** (Q433993) in 1766 and then **James Cook** on his first journey - he then sailed with **Joseph Banks** and **Daniel Solander** on their "**Botanising**" explorations in Northern Europe while Cook was on his second circumnavigation, was willing to join James Cook on his third and final journey [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Gore_\(Royal_Navy_officer,_died_1790\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Gore_(Royal_Navy_officer,_died_1790)) In 1776, Gore joined HMS Resolution as first lieutenant for Cook's third voyage. As the Resolution explored the Pacific in search of the famed Northwest Passage, Gore would sight the American continent of his birth from the west coast. Later, following Cook's death in Hawaii, **Charles Clerke**, captain of Resolution's sister ship HMS Discovery took command. Gore then assumed command of Discovery in Clerke's place. When Clerke himself died shortly after, **Gore took responsibility for the entire expedition and brought the ships home to England on 4 October 1780**, more than a year after assuming command. He was formally promoted to the post of captain on 2 October 1780... In 1790, having **circumnavigated the globe four times**, he died on 10 August.

Endeavour Resolution Adventure Discovery

Cook's ships of circumnavigation. In Australia now we are dominated by women and black tribalism, the entitled victim narrative of women, black, trans, muslim and other dim-witted Tribalists, corruption and a deluded Fat Dumb and Lazy society not interested in these things instead they tear down statues of Captain Cook and attack and demean white men in particular and anyone who does not take the knee to the Mob, their hysteria (Climate Change, Fear, Domestic Violence Industry of women) and their pig-ignorant hand-out beggar mentality. Unwilling to work at all and **Endeavour** anything they invented a "work from home" mentality which dominate the lives of these smug entitled weak minded mobs.

Cook was an explorer, a scientist and one of history's great men. His team's work lives on as an inspiration to scientists and explorers. It is interesting to me that his logs barely mentions religion - his own or his crews - but explores other people ideas about language, society, traditions, discoveries and culture.

Parable of Hans the Hero from Harleem with his finger in the dyke

<https://etc.usf.edu/lit2go/68/fairy-tales-and-other-traditional-stories/5093/the-little-hero-of-haarlem/>

What is it that young boys and men are able to see a problem, recognize the possible consequences and then take personal risk to try to stop others from being devastated?

Well Connected Networks

From 1700's onwards it is clear that travel, letters, messages, books and other information were rapid and commonplace events. Ships transported people, letters and other postal articles between many destinations all over the world. Horses and carriages transported people and packages rapidly on land.

Books and letters allow us not only to examine individual people or events but connect many people and events from many different perspectives. **Casanova's** well documented journey is similar to the well documented journeys of explorers like **James Cook** and other maritime explorers. **Benjamin Franklin, Voltaire** and men of science and philosophy were not only popular in their own lifetimes - they were well travelled and connected at many levels. John Adams travelled extensively, Benjamin Franklin met with many people throughout Europe over many years and we know from Casanova that both physical travel and letters had increased communication rapidly between governments and people. News spread quickly as did book, ideas, politics, science, war and all matters.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Boswell **James Boswell** documents his life and travels in great detail <https://archive.org/details/boswellongrandto00bosw/page/n5/mode/2up> <https://archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.2015.167892/page/n21/mode/2up> meets many people and joins the Freemason network. <https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/20263/pg20263-images.html>

We have a vast source of information from **John Adams** <https://www.masshist.org/> which helps me align the events in 1770's Paris and connect people place and time quite accurately. His observations on people and events are as important as his daily record of events and places and show a real insight between the connection of ideas between the English and the Americans but also the events leading up to the French revolution.

https://www.masshist.org/digitaladams/archive/browse/diaries_by_date.php **1778 May**

has already been distinguished, by an Event that will reflect a Glory upon it, in future Ages I mean, the Treaty with America.

*We afterwards made a Visit to **Count Maurepas**, to **Mr. Sartine**, to the Chancellor, to **Mr. Bertin** &c.*

The Chancellor, has the Countenance of a Man worn with severe Studies. When I was introduced to him he turned to Dr. F. and said Mr. Adams est un Person celebre en Amerique et en Europe.

*We went afterwards to Dinner, with the **Count de Vergennes**. There was a full Table -- no Ladies but the Countess. The Counts Brother, the Ambassador who lately signed the Treaty with Swisserland, **Mr. Garnier** the late Secretary to the Embassy in England, and many others, Dukes and Bishops and Counts &c.*

*Mr. Garnier and Mr. asked me, with some Appearance of Concern, whether there was any foundation for the Reports which the Ministry had spread in England, of a **Dispute** between Congress and **Gen. Washington**. A Letter they say has been printed, from an officer in Phila. to that Purpose.*

Mr. Garnier** is the 1st. french Gentleman who has begun a serious political Conversation with me of any length. **He is a sensible Man.

I cannot locate the Garnier mentioned as a secretary to the Embassy but I found this **Jean-Jacques Garnier**, born in Gorron (Mayenne) on March 18, 1729 and died in Bougival (Seine-et-Oise) on February 21, 1805, is a French historian and historiographer. **Jean-Jacques Garnier (Q1684911)** ...In 1771, he was appointed **historiographer of France** and, in 1788, he participated in the **second Assembly of Notables** at Versailles . When in 1792 he was told that he had to swear an oath to the new constitution , he did not hesitate between his principles and his interests, and left the Collège

royal as poor as he had entered it. He died a few years later, at the Château de la Chaussée, in Bougival, at the age of 75.

John Adams worked diligently spending many nights dining at home rather than going out while in Paris in 1778 but mentioned the difficulty in getting time with **Benjamin Franklin** who would rise late in the day. It is possible that Adams was unaware of the Freemason network which Franklin belonged to from April 1778 called **Les_Neuf_Sœurs**

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Les_Neuf_S%C5%93urs - because it was the nature of Freemasons to be secretive - and many of the members of this freemason network in Paris ended up being key players in the ongoing developments in Paris towards the French Revolution. E.g.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camille_Desmoulins **Lucie-Simplice-Camille-Benoît Desmoulins** 2 March 1760 – 5 April 1794) was a French journalist, politician and a prominent figure of the French Revolution. He is best known for playing an instrumental role in the events that led to the Storming of the Bastille.

So we have the public diplomacy and letters between governments as well as a secretive society of influence discussing things in their “lodge” and then being part of the Salon culture in Passey in Paris and other places at the same time. Franklin’s network (including Science, Freemasons, Politics and Royal Societies) was extensive throughout Europe and it is difficult to locate all the connections with him throughout his life. I assume that people of note were well known to each other - both in private conversations and public exchanges and therefore the soft links for **famous people** are quite strong.

Pride of Networks

Family, Race and Gender Networks are strong in various cultures. Religious Networks dominate many cultures especially where ignorance is high and education is low. Individuals tend to feel pride in the networks they might belong to and I have noticed a tendency that scientists and explorers are less concerned about family, race and gender networks than others - they interact across many groups and networks far more easily than others and tend to stand out as individuals. China and Japan have strong Race and Family network pride. Gender networks - especially women - dominate much of the west at the moment. Racial pride of Blacks, Africans and Natives dominate many areas - especially in reaction to educated, scientific or intelligent discussion and debate - in other words the Network Pride is exhibited by those who have the least ability to engage in individual activities or a combination of many network ideas at the same time and will tend to revert and resort to the **Most proud group network identity** - Women, Blacks, race, Skin Colour, etc. While discussing complex scientific topics they will say “As a Black Women my view is this” or “As a Chinese tribe **your actions** are offensive and warlike” (**passive aggressive victim narrative**) or “This offends my religious group”, etc. Much of this tribal groupthink and offense is Legislated and Mandated in Australia’s Discrimination Act - How to discriminate for and against “special” groups.

Like Ships that Pass in the Night

I am trying to see how to connect things - people, places, times, ideas, events. I notice that if two people are in the same place at the same time it does not mean that they have any real connection other than that fact. Do they exchange information or learn from each other or be on same shared journey - they may have no interaction at all?

There are many stories of ships seeing other ships in the distance or suspecting a ship is passing them in the fog - sailors are always examining what is around them and trying to connect things.

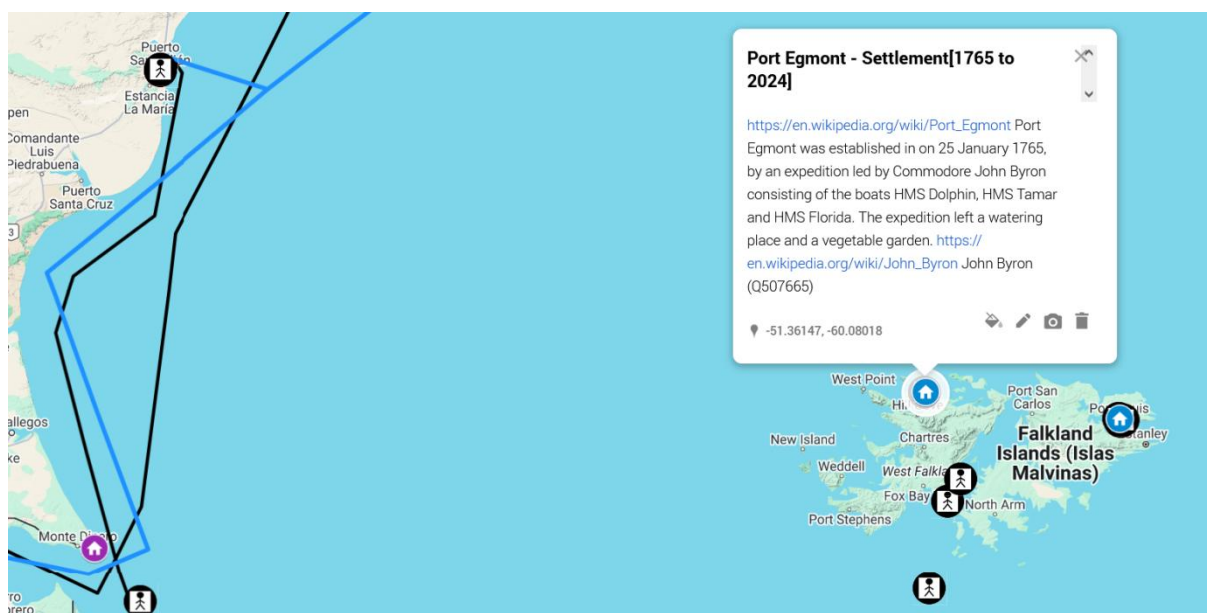
There are some amazing examples of connection with Explorers in the 1700s. One concerns the voyage and second circumnavigation of the world by **Philip Carteret**.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philip_Carteret Philip Carteret (Q144540) and his Voyage on **HMS Swallow** partially with **Samuel Wallis** around the world in east to west through the Straits of Magellan **August 1766 to 20 March 1769** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HMS_Swallow_\(1745\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HMS_Swallow_(1745)).
<https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/14423/pg14423-images.html> *Commodore Byron returned in the month of May in the year 1766, and in the month of August following the Dolphin was again sent out, under the command of Captain Wallis, with the Swallow, commanded by Captain Carteret. The equipment of the Dolphin was the same as before. The Swallow was a sloop mounting fourteen guns; her complement was ninety men, with one lieutenant and twenty-two petty officers.*
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samuel_Wallis Samuel Wallis (Q433993)

Philip Carteret's first circumnavigation around the World was with **John Byron** As a lieutenant in the *Dolphin* he accompanied Byron during his voyage of circumnavigation, from **June 1764 to May 1766**.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Byron John Byron (Q507665) in an east to west circumnavigation.

Philip Carteret's journey in 1766 to 1769 is amazing in itself but there are several places on the map connected between **Philip Carteret** and **Louis-Antoine, Comte de Bougainville/Louis Antoine de Bougainville** https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louis_Antoine_de_Bougainville Louis-Antoine de Bougainville (Q153911) who was also sailing around the world West to east from **15 September 1763 to 16 March 1769**.

The first point of overlap is at the Falkland islands/Malvinas off the coast of **Beunos Aires**, Argentina where **John Byron**, **Philip Carteret** (twice) and **Louis Antoine de Bougainville** were involved in establishing forts at various times. **Port Egmont** on one side by Byron and Carteret in 1765 and **Port Louis** in 1764 by Bougainville.



Philip Carteret seems to have missed seeing Tahiti in his journey across the Pacific between **Pitcairn Islands** and **Egmont Island** due to storms and weather conditions. Philip Carteret - Travel[1767] Month[7] Day[2] LOCATION(**Pitcairn Islands**, Pacific, Lat/Long(-25.06916, -130.07996)) Philip Carteret - Travel[1767] Month[8] LOCATION(**Egmont island**, Santa Cruz in the Queen Charlotte Group, Nendo, Solomon Islands, Pacific Lat/long(-10.803, 165.94058))

The second overlap is at **English Cove, New Ireland** of the north east coast of Papua New Guinea south east of **Rabaul Caldera** (Lat/Long(-4.27, 152.20)) where **Philip Carteret** and his crew stayed from 29 August 1767 to 7 September 1767 and **Louis Antoine de Bougainville** visits **the exact same beach** nearly one year later and see's what **Philip Carteret** has left behind.

Philip Carteret - Travel[1767] Month[8] Day[29] LOCATION(English Cove, St George's Channel, New Ireland, New Guinea, **Lat/Long(-4.77689, 152.8482)**) 29 August to 7 September.

Louis-Antoine, Comte de Bougainville/Louis Antoine de Bougainville - Travel[1768],Month[7] LOCATION(Port Praslin,Papua New Guinea **Lat/Long(-4.8,152.9)**) Port Praslin <https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/73429/pg73429-images.html> *We found something still more extraordinary on the banks of this river. A sailor, belonging to my barge, being in search of shells, found buried in the sand, a piece of a plate of lead, on which we read these remains of English words, HOR - D HEREICK MAJESTY - s There yet remained the mark of the nails, with which they had fastened this inscription, that did not seem to be of any ancient date. The savages had, doubtless, torn off the plate, and broke it in pieces. **Marks of an English camp.***



The third overlap is in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean on **Ascension island** (Lat/Long(-7.9672, -14.41104)) where, by tradition each passing ship leaves its name and details for others to read - a kind of running log of those travelers coming to the island. Leaving **a message in a bottle**.

<https://www.lookandlearn.com/blog/9348/william-dampier-buried-treasure-on-ascension-island/>

Louis Antoine de Bougainville discovers **Philip Carteret** has only recently (3 days before) left **Ascension island** and he then seeks to track him down on the journey home to England and France.

Louis-Antoine, Comte de Bougainville/Louis Antoine de Bougainville - Travel[1769],Month[2]
LOCATION(Ascension,Atlantic Ocean Lat/Long(-8,-14.4)) Ascension Island 4 to 6 February
<https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/73429/pg73429-images.html> *In the afternoon **the bottle** was brought to me which contains the paper whereon the ships of every nation generally write their name, when they touch at **Ascension island**. This bottle is deposited in a cavity of the rocks of this bay, where it is equally sheltered from rain and the spray of the sea. In it I found written **the Swallow**, that English ship which captain **Carteret** commanded, and which I was **desirous of joining**. He arrived here the **31st of January**, and set sail again on the **first of February**; thus we had already gained **six days upon him**, after leaving the **cape of Good Hope**. I inscribed the Boudeuse, and sent back the bottle.*

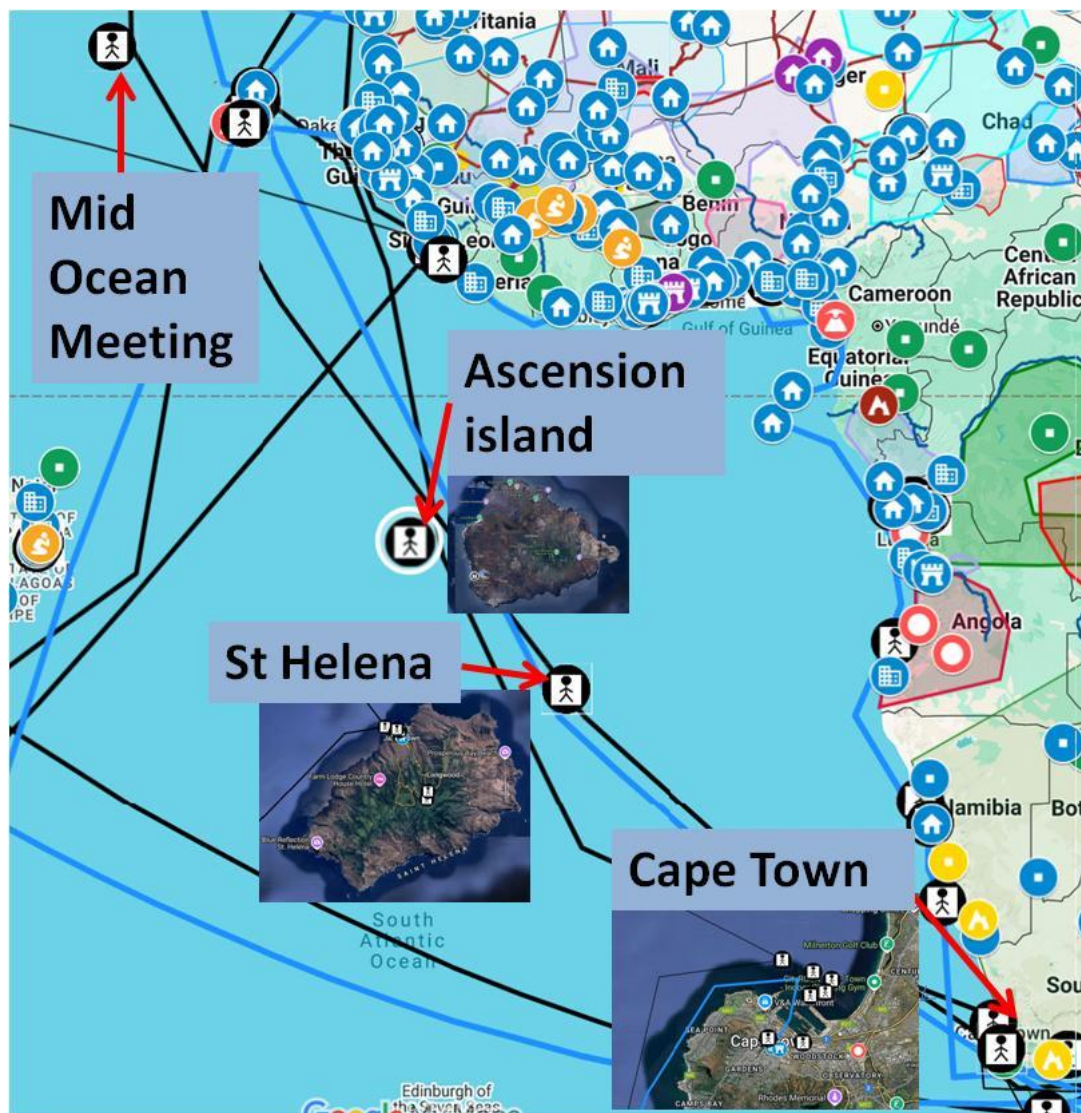
An assumed overlap is as they had also both been at Cape Town previously at the port - there must have been either a **formal document** or **informal system** of detailing the arrivals and departure dates for each ship which was available for other captains to see. This allowed **Louis Antoine de Bougainville** to know when **Philip Carteret** and his ship had left South Africa. *The gain of 6 days by Louis Antoine de Bougainville over Philip Carteret in the journey from Cape Town is that Philip Carteret chose to stop at St Helena for 4 days while Louis Antoine de Bougainville sailed straight for Ascension island bypassing a stop at St Helena although he passes nearby.*

Louis Antoine de Bougainville (26th February 1769) discovers **Philip Carteret** (20th February 1769) in the sea somewhere north west of the Cabo Verde islands and south west of the Azores. Their meeting in the middle of the ocean is describe by both men but there is a discrepancy in the Dates

<https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/73429/pg73429-images.html> *The 25th in the evening we perceived a ship to windward, and a-head of us; we kept sight of her during the night, and joined her the next morning; it was the Swallow. I offered captain Carteret all the services that one may render to another at sea. He wanted nothing, but upon his telling me that they had given him letters for France at the Cape, I sent on board for 468them. He presented me with an arrow which he had got in one of the isles he had found on his voyage round the world, a voyage that he was far from suspecting we had likewise made. His ship was very small, went very ill, and when we took leave of him, he remained as it were at anchor. How much he must have suffered in so bad a vessel, may well be conceived. There were eight leagues difference between his estimated longitude and ours; he reckoned himself so much more to the westward.*

<https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/14423/pg14423-images.html> *On Friday the 19th, we discovered a ship at a considerable distance to leeward in the south-west quarter, which hoisted French colours; she continued in sight all day, and the next morning we perceived that she had greatly outsailed us during the night; she made a tack, however, in order to get farther to windward, and as it is not usual for ships to turn to windward in these parts, it was evident that she had tacked in order to speak with us. By noon she was near enough to hail us, and, to my great surprise, made use both of my name and that of the ship, enquiring after my health, and telling me, that after the return of the Dolphin to Europe, it was believed we had suffered shipwreck in the Streight of Magellan, and that two ships had been sent out in quest of us. I asked, in my turn, who it was that was so well acquainted with me and my ship, and with the opinions that had been formed of us in*

Europe after the return of our companion, and how this knowledge had been acquired. I was answered, that the ship which hailed us was in the service of the French East India Company, commanded by M. Bougainville; that she was returning to England from the Isle of France



It is interesting for me to notice that though France and England were political rivals and at war a various times - there seem to be a vast amount of cooperation between, scientists, admirals, captains and explorers at sea - who were not Pirates. There seemed to be a degree of mutual respect - probably based on the shared understanding of the dangers and challenges of sailing the world and what each other had been through (and the people they had lost) to get where they were on their journey.

Another example is when **James Cook** is sailing east to west around the north island of New Zealand in December passing close on **15 December 1769** as **Jean-François de Surville** is sailing west to east but Cook is blown further out to Sea which might explain why they do not notice each other.

<https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/14464/pg14464-images.html> "During this part of our navigation two particulars are very remarkable; in latitude 35° S. and in the midst of summer, I met with a gale of wind, which for its strength and continuance was such as I had scarcely ever been in before, and we were three weeks in getting ten leagues to the westward, and five weeks in getting

*fifty leagues, for at this time it was so long since we passed Cape Bret. During the gale, we were happily at a **considerable distance from the land**, otherwise it is highly probable that we should never have returned to relate our adventures."* <https://www.worldhistory.org/image/15885/the-route-of-the-st-jean-baptiste-and-the-endeavou/> https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jean-Fran%C3%A7ois_de_Surville Jean-François de Surville (Q1685529) <https://www.flickr.com/photos/archivesnz/23224685212/> <https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/10842/pg10842-images.html> Progress was now very slow, owing either to want of, or adverse wind. On 10th December they discovered two bays separated by a low neck of land, Knuckle Point; one bay was named Doubtless Bay and the other Sandy Bay; the country is described as nothing but irregular white sandhills, and Cook concluded from its appearance that the island was here very narrow and exposed to the open sea on the west. This he soon proved to be correct. Foster, in his account of the Second Voyage, says that when the Endeavour was passing Doubtless Bay, M. de Surville was anchored under the land, in the Saint Jean Baptiste, and saw Cook's ship, though himself unseen. In the account of De Surville's voyage, published by the Academie Francaise, it is stated that New Zealand was not sighted till 12th December 1769, and owing to bad weather no anchorage was gained till 17th. No mention whatever is made of the Endeavour being sighted, and M. l'Abbe Rochon, the editor, thinks it most probable that neither navigator knew anything of the movements of the other. De Surville mentions having lost anchors in a place he calls Double Bay, during a storm "ABOUT 22nd December," and it may possibly have been the one Cook encountered on the 28th off the north end of the island. They were blown out of sight of land on the 13th, the main topsail being split, and next day both fore and mizzen topsails were lost, but they managed to bring up under shelter of a small island off Knuckle Point. On the 15th the latitude was found to be 34 degrees 6 minutes South, with land visible to the south-west, and a large swell was coming from the west, so Cook concluded this was the most northerly point of the island, and named it North Cape.

Another example of meetings and connections is between **James Cook** and **Julien-Marie Crozet** when they bump into each other in the port of Cape Town South Africa.

Julien-Marie Crozet - Travel[1775] Month[3] LOCATION(Cape Town, South Africa) https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Julien_Crozet Julien-Marie Crozet (Q337095) During the stopover at **Cape Town in March 1775**, he met **James Cook** to whom he communicated the discoveries made in 1772 during the expedition with **Marion-Dufresne**.

James Cook had been to the Bay of Islands in New Zealand on his first circumnavigation of the world in 1769. **James Cook** - Travel[1769] Month[11] Day[29] LOCATION(Cooks Bay, Motu Arohia North Island, New Zealand) Cooks First Voyage 29 November 1769

Marc-Joseph Marion du Fresne and **Julien-Marie Crozet** were in the **same bay** nearly **three years later** **Marc-Joseph Marion du Fresne** - Travel[1772] Month[5] LOCATION(Bay of Islands, North island, New Zealand) May to June 1772 . It was here that Marc-Joseph Marion du Fresne and others were **massacred and eaten by cannibals** after some disputes and actions between the tribes and sailors - **usually based on the ideas of communication, cooperation, "fair trade" and trust** . https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marc-Joseph_Marion_du_Fresne On the afternoon of 12 June 1772, Marion and 15 armed sailors went to Te Kauri's village and then went in the captain's gig to go fishing in his favourite fishing area.[14] **Marion and 26 men of his crew were subsequently killed.**

Those killed included de Vaudricourt and Pierre Lehoux (a volunteer), Thomas Ballu of Vannes, Pierre Mauclair (the second pilot) from St Malo, Louis Ménager (the steersman) from Lorient, Vincent Kerneur of Port-Louis, Marc Le Garff from Lorient, Marc Le Corre of Auray, Jean Mestique of Pluvigner, Pierre Cailloche of Languidic, and Mathurin Daumalin of Hillion.

According to Du Clesmeur, the account of Marion's death was from a sole survivor sent by Du Clesmeur to retrieve firewood. This survivor recounted that when the sailors went to work in the morning at the masting-camp, they were attacked by more than 300 natives. Murdered before any had time to recover themselves. The sole survivor had only just finished recounting this tale, when Du Clesmeur saw five to six hundred natives on their way to attack the hospital camp nearby. Some of his men were dispatched immediately which scared the attackers off. Marion's cutter was discovered dragged up under a tree nearby... On the 7th of July, Du Clesmeur ordered Te Kauri's village burned. Roux and Du Clesmeur searched the village finding more evidence of Marion and his crew's deaths. **Human bones charred from a fire, intestines concealed under rubbish**, and a coat belonging to one of the men with spear holes.[11] The village had been entirely deserted apart from a single old man who was shot by one of the sailors in retaliation.[15] The pair also traveled to the place where the **massacre** had taken place but could not find anything apart from ruins of their boats.

The expedition finally left on the 12th of July 1772. The French buried a bottle at Waipoa on Moturua, containing the arms of France and a formal statement taking possession of the whole country, with the name of France Australe.

Both published and unpublished accounts of Marion's death circulated widely, giving New Zealand a bad reputation as a dangerous land unsuitable for colonisation, and **challenged the stereotypes of Pacific Islanders as noble savages** which was prevalent in Europe at that time.[16]

There was plenty of evidence from the captains logs of many journeys from interactions with the different tribes that people from some tribes were cannibals and warlike and others were not - Tribes attacked and killed each other in New Zealand, the Caribbean, South America, Solomon Islands, Australia, etc. Yet many natives from the tribes - having seen the ships and the people and how they behaved **chose to try to join the ship and leave the islands they were on**. At the same time many of the young sailors onboard ships while visiting Tahiti wanted to jump ship to stay on the island presumably after they had made many friends and enjoyed the lifestyle they observed.

From James Cook <https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/10842/pg10842-images.html> They had long suspected the natives were **addicted to cannibalism**, and now they proved it, as they purchased the bone of a forearm of a man, from which the flesh had been recently picked, and were given to understand that a few days before a **strange canoe had arrived, and its occupants had been killed and eaten. They only ate their enemies, but held all strangers to be such**. The place where the ship was careened was, according to Wharton, about 70 miles from Massacre Bay, where Tasman's men were killed, and Cook endeavoured to find out if there were any traditions of visits from ships to the neighbourhood, but could gain no information. The natives became friendly as time went on, and brought good fish which they sold for nails, cloth, paper (a great favourite at first, but when they found it would not stand water, worthless), and Cook says: "In this Traffic they never once attempted to defraud us of any one thing, but dealt as fair as people could do."

The surrounding country was too thickly timbered for them to see much, but one day, being out in a boat trying to find the end of the inlet, Cook took the opportunity of climbing a thickly timbered hill, and from there saw, far away to the eastward, that the seas which washed both west and eastern coasts were united, and that one part of New Zealand, at any rate, was an island, and he had thus solved one of the problems he had given him in England. They also saw that much of their immediate neighbourhood was not mainland as they had thought, but consisted of a number of small islands.

<https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/14464/pg14464-images.html> *This family, when we came on shore, was employed in dressing some provisions: The body of a dog was at this time buried in their oven, and many provision baskets stood near it. Having cast our eyes carelessly into one of these as we passed it, we saw two bones pretty cleanly picked, which did not seem to be the bones of a dog, and which, upon a nearer examination, we discovered to be those of a human body. At this sight we were struck with horror, though it was only a confirmation of what we had heard many times since we arrived upon this coast. As we could have no doubt but the bones were human, neither could we have any doubt that the flesh which covered them had been eaten. They were found in a provision basket; the flesh that remained appeared manifestly to have been dressed by fire, and in the gristles at the end, were the marks of the teeth which had gnawed them: To put an end, however, to conjecture, founded upon circumstances and appearances, we directed Tupia to ask what bones they were; and the Indians, without the least hesitation, answered, the bones of a man: They were then asked what was become of the flesh, and they replied that they had eaten it; but, said Tupia, why did you not eat the body of the woman which we saw floating upon the water: The woman, said they, died of disease; besides, she was our relation, and we eat only the bodies of our enemies, who are killed in battle. Upon enquiry who the man was whose bones we had found, they told us, that about five days before, a boat belonging to their enemies came into the bay, with many persons on board, and that this man was one of seven whom they had killed. Though stronger evidence of this horrid practice prevailing among the inhabitants of this coast will scarcely be required, we have still stronger to give. One of us asked if they had any human bones with the flesh remaining upon them, and upon their answering us that all had been eaten, we affected to disbelieve that the bones were human, and said that they were the bones of a dog; upon which one of the Indians with some eagerness took hold of his own fore-arm, and thrusting it towards us, said, that the bone which Mr Banks held in his hand had belonged to that part of a human body; at the same time, to convince us that the flesh had been eaten, he took hold of his own arm with his teeth, and made shew of eating: He also bit and gnawed the bone which Mr Banks had taken, drawing it through his mouth, and shewing, by signs, that it had afforded a delicious repast; the bone was then returned to Mr Banks, and he brought it away with him. Among the persons of this family, there was a woman who had her arms, legs, and thighs frightfully cut in several places; and we were told that she had inflicted the wounds upon herself, in token of her grief for the loss of her husband, who had been lately killed and eaten by their enemies, who had come from some place to the eastward, towards which the Indians pointed.... In the morning of the 20th, our old man kept his promise, and brought on board four of the heads of the seven people who had been so much the subject of our enquiries: The hair and flesh were entire, but we perceived that the brains had been extracted; the flesh was soft, but had by some method been preserved from putrefaction, for it had no disagreeable smell. Mr Banks purchased one of them, but they sold it with great reluctance, and could not by any means be prevailed upon to part with a second; probably they may be preserved as trophies, like the scalps in America, and the jaw-bones in the islands of the South Seas. Upon examining the head*

which had been bought by Mr Banks, we perceived that it had received a blow upon the temples, which had fractured the skull.

Ahutoru from Tahiti had joined **Louis Antoine de Bougainville** to go France and then mingled with the high society of the time. He died of smallpox on his attempted journey back to Tahiti because of being homesick - on the journey that **Marc-Joseph Marion du Fresne** and **Julien-Marie Crozet** had originally undertaken on his behalf - which was then turned into a voyage of discovery towards Tasmania and New Zealand. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ahutoru> **Ahutoru** (Q16162027) *During the summer of 1769,[3] Ahutoru was introduced in the high society, notably meeting Louis XV and Denis Diderot.[25] He developed a marked taste for opera.[26] Ahutoru was well-adjusted to the life in Paris, easily navigating the city and using money.[3] He befriended Béatrix de Choiseul-Stainville, whom he often visited when she was in Paris.[3] Ahutoru had multiple relationships with women in Paris, including with sex workers.[27]*

*Ahutoru's presence in Paris yielded controversy: Bougainville was accused of unethically removing Ahutoru from what he himself said was paradise on earth, to bring him to Paris as an exhibit. Bougainville had to defend himself and insisted that **Ahutoru had volunteered to come.***

Aboriginal Houses

Blacks in Australia recently assert that they are “First Nations” and they had agriculture and cities longer than anyone else - for tens of thousands of years - they claim their culture is the “oldest” continuous culture both instantly advanced (The **noble savage in the Garden of Eden - paradise**) and permanently enshrined as “developed”. The idea of “developing” gradually and continuing to develop is a foreign concept to tribal blacks. There is little evidence to support their group assertions. Small family groups with little food or shelter is what they have been. Many trails of smoke were observed and small family and tribal camps but no towns or cities and organized groupings which had been observed by Cook and Banks in Tahiti, for example.

<https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/14464/pg14464-images.html> (off Bulli, NSW) *The place where the ship had anchored was abreast of a small village, consisting of about **six or eight houses**; and while we were preparing to hoist out the boat, we saw an old woman, followed by three children, come out of the wood; she was loaded with fire-wood, and each of the children had also its little burden: When she came to the houses, three more children, younger than the others, came out to meet her: She often looked at the ship, but expressed neither fear nor surprise: In a short time she kindled a fire, and the four canoes came in from fishing. The men landed, and having hauled up their boats, began to dress their dinner, to all appearance wholly unconcerned about us, though we were within half a mile of them. We thought it remarkable that of all the people we had yet seen, not one had the least appearance of clothing, the old woman herself being destitute even of a fig-leaf... We repaired immediately to the huts, in one of which we found the children, who had hidden themselves behind a shield and some bark; we peeped at them, but left them in their retreat, without their knowing that they had been discovered, and we threw into the house when we went away some beads, ribbons, pieces of cloth, and other presents, which we hoped would procure us the good-will of the inhabitants when they should return; but the lances which we found lying about, we took away with us, to the number of about fifty:*

Near Cooktown <https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/14464/pg14464-images.html> When they came up to the place, however, they found it deserted, and therefore they conjectured, that before they had discovered the Indians, the Indians had discovered them. They found the fire still burning, in the hollow of an old tree that was become touch-wood, and several branches of trees newly broken down, with which children had been playing: They observed also many footsteps upon the sand, below high-water mark, which were certain indications that the Indians had been recently upon the spot. **Several houses** were found at a little distance, and some ovens dug in the ground, in the same manner as those of Otaheite, in which victuals appeared to have been dressed since the morning; and scattered about them, lay some shells of a kind of clamm, and some fragments of roots, the refuse of the meal.

Summary of first voyage The number of inhabitants in this country appears to be very small in proportion to its extent. We **never saw so many as thirty of them together but once**, and that was at Botany Bay, when men, women, and children, assembled upon a rock to see the ship pass by: When they manifestly formed a resolution to engage us, they never could muster above fourteen or fifteen fighting men; and we never saw a number of their sheds or houses together that could accommodate a larger party. It is true, indeed, that we saw only the sea-coast on the eastern side; and that, between this and the western shore, there is an immense tract of country wholly unexplored: But there is great reason to believe that this immense tract is either wholly desolate, or at least still more thinly inhabited than the parts we visited. It is impossible that the inland country should subsist inhabitants at all seasons without cultivation; it is extremely improbable that the inhabitants of the coast should be totally ignorant of arts of cultivation, which were practised inland; and it is equally improbable that, if they knew such arts, there should be no traces of them among them. It is certain that we did not see one foot of ground in a state of cultivation in the whole country; and therefore it may well be concluded that where the sea does not contribute to feed the inhabitants, the country is not inhabited. The only tribe with which we had any intercourse, we found where the ship was careened; it consisted of one-and-twenty persons; twelve men, seven women, one boy, and one girl: The women we never saw but at a distance; for when the men came over the river they were always left behind. The men here, and in other places, were of a middle size, and in general well-made, clean-limbed, and remarkably vigorous, active, and nimble: Their countenances were not altogether without expression, and their voices were remarkably soft and effeminate. Both sexes, as I have already observed, go stark naked, and seem to have no more sense of indecency in discovering the whole body, than we have in discovering our hands and face. Their principal ornament is the **bone which they thrust through the cartilage that divides the nostrils from each other**: What perversion of taste could make them think this a decoration, or what could prompt them, before they had worn it or seen it worn, to suffer the pain and inconvenience that must of necessity attend it, is perhaps beyond the power of human sagacity to determine: As this **bone is as thick as a man's finger, and between five and six inches long, it reaches quite across the face**, and so effectually stops up both the nostrils that they are forced to keep their mouths wide open for breath, and snuffle so when they attempt to speak, that they are scarcely intelligible even to each other

They appeared to have no fixed habitations, for we saw nothing like a town or village in the whole country. Their houses, if houses they may be called, seem to be formed with less art and industry than any we had seen, except the **wretched hovels at Terra del Fuego, and in some respects they are inferior even to them**. At Botany Bay, where they were best, they were just high enough for a man to sit upright in; but not large enough for him to extend himself in his whole length in any

direction: They are built with pliable rods about as thick as a man's finger, in the form of an oven, by sticking the two ends into the ground, and then covering them with palm-leaves, and broad pieces of bark: The door is nothing but a large hole at one end, opposite to which the fire is made, as we perceived by the ashes. Under these houses, or sheds, they sleep, coiled up with their heels to their head; and in this position one of them will hold three or four persons. As we advanced northward, and the climate became warmer, we found these sheds still more slight: They were built, like the others, of twigs, and covered with bark; but none of them were more than four feet deep, and one side was entirely open: The close side was always opposed to the course of the prevailing wind, and opposite to the open side was the fire, probably more as a defence from the musquitos than the cold. Under these hovels it is probable, that they thrust only their heads and the upper part of their bodies, extending their feet towards the fire. They were set up occasionally by a wandering horde in any place that would furnish them for a time with subsistence, and left behind them when, after it was exhausted, they went away: But in places where they remained only for a night or two, they slept without any shelter, except the bushes or grass, which is here near two feet high. We observed, however, that though the sleeping huts which we found upon the main, were always turned from the prevailing wind, those upon the islands were turned towards it; which seems to be a proof that they have a mild season here, during which the sea is calm, and that the same weather which enables them to visit the islands, makes the air welcome even while they sleep.

The only furniture belonging to these houses that fell under our observation, is a kind of oblong vessel made of bark, by the simple contrivance of tying up the two ends with a withy, which not being cut off serves for a handle; these we imagined were used as buckets to fetch water from the spring, which may be supposed sometimes to be at a considerable distance. They have however a small bag, about the size of a moderate cabbage-net, which is made by laying threads loop within loop, somewhat in the manner of knitting used by our ladies to make purses. This bag the man carries loose upon his back by a small string which passes over his head; it generally contains a lump or two of paint and resin, some fish-books and lines, a shell or two, out of which their hooks are made, a few points of darts, and their usual ornaments, which includes the whole worldly treasure of the richest man among them.

Tobias Furneaux in Adventure Bay Tasmania March 1773

<https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/13381/pg13381-images.html> *The boughs, of which their huts are made, are either broken or split, and tied together with grass in a circular form, the largest end stuck in the ground, and the smaller parts meeting in a point at the top, and covered with fern and bark, so poorly done, that they will hardly keep out a shower of rain. In the middle is the fire-place, surrounded with heaps of muscle, pearl, scallop, and cray-fish shells, which I believe to be their chief food, though we could not find any of them. They lie on the ground, on dried grass, round the fire; and I believe they have no settled place of habitation (as their houses seemed built only for a few days), but wander about in small parties from place to place in search of food, and are actuated by no other motive. We never found more than three or four huts in a place, capable of containing three or four persons each only; and what is remarkable, we never saw the least marks either of canoe or boat, and it is generally thought they have none; being altogether, from what we could judge, a very ignorant and wretched set of people, though natives of a country capable of producing every necessary of life, and a climate the finest in the world. We found not the least signs of any minerals or metals.*

Cooks Third Voyage Tasmania <https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/14611/pg14611-images.html#chapter3-intro> *Some wretched constructions of sticks, covered with bark, which do not even deserve the name of huts, were indeed found near the shore in the bay; but these seemed only to have been erected for temporary purposes; and many of their largest trees were converted into more comfortable habitations. These had their trunks hollowed out by fire, to the height of six or seven feet; and that they take up their abode in them sometimes, was evident from the hearths, made of clay, to contain the fire in the middle, leaving room for four or five persons to sit round it.[138] At the same time, these places of shelter are durable; for they take care to leave one side of the tree sound, which is sufficient to keep it growing as luxuriantly as those which remain untouched."*

Captain James Cook and his Teams

A network of people around Captain James Cook committed enormous amounts of time, energy, money and diligent work to explore, document and discover many parts of the world and its people. These scientific endeavors were the leading explorations in mankind of their time. James Cook was extremely well educated in the previous journeys of explorers and was familiar with their writing, logs and charts so was able to compare what he observed with what all the other explorers had written and logged.

I have found some places on the Map which are described so accurately that they are worth mentioning - mainly because I cannot find them obviously mentioned by many others.


<https://www.captaincooksociety.com/cooks-life/overview/the-first-voyage>
<https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/10842/pg10842-images.html>
<https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/14464/pg14464-images.html>

James Cook ran aground on **Endeavour Reef** Lat/Long(-15.79375, 145.56589) on 11 of June 1770 , tossed heavy items including cannons overboard to lighten the ship and then managed to get to Cooktown to Lat/Long (-15.46355, 145.24997) from 18 June to 4 August 1770 to repair the ship.

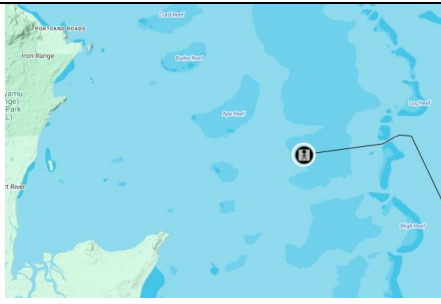


These cannons have been recovered. One is in the national museum of Australia.
<https://silentworldfoundation.org.au/iron-ballast-from-hmb-endeavour/> *All six cannon along with several tons of iron and stone ballast were recovered and turned over to the Australian government for conservation and curation by the appropriate institutions...One canon was given to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; the Maritime Museum at Greenwich, England; the New Zealand government; the Queensland and New South Wales state governments and one was retained for the Commonwealth. After being on display in the Australian National Maritime Museum for over two decades, it can now be seen at the National Museum of Australia, Canberra.*

Cook was keen not to continue north along the coast and in consultation with the other men decided to go outside the reef. I think I can guess from his record which reefs he went through.

	<p>My guess from his records is that he went between Day Reef and Carter Reef through what is called Cook's Passage (but I may be wrong) or somewhere near here on 13 August 1770 at Lat/Long(-14.52632, 145.56862) https://www.captaincooksociety.com/cooks-voyages/first-pacific-voyage/july-september-1770 On 13 August, Endeavour sailed through a channel with "the Pinnacle a head sounding", with depths "from 9 to 14 fathom". Outside the reef the depth was "150 fathom". At last Cook was "free'd from fears of Shoals &ca—after having been intangled among them more or less ever since the 26th of May, in which time we have saild 360 Leagues without ever having a Man out of the cheans [chains] heaving the Lead when the Ship was under way, a circumstance that I dare say never happen'd to any ship before and yet it was absolutely necessary". The passage is now known as Cook's Passage.</p>
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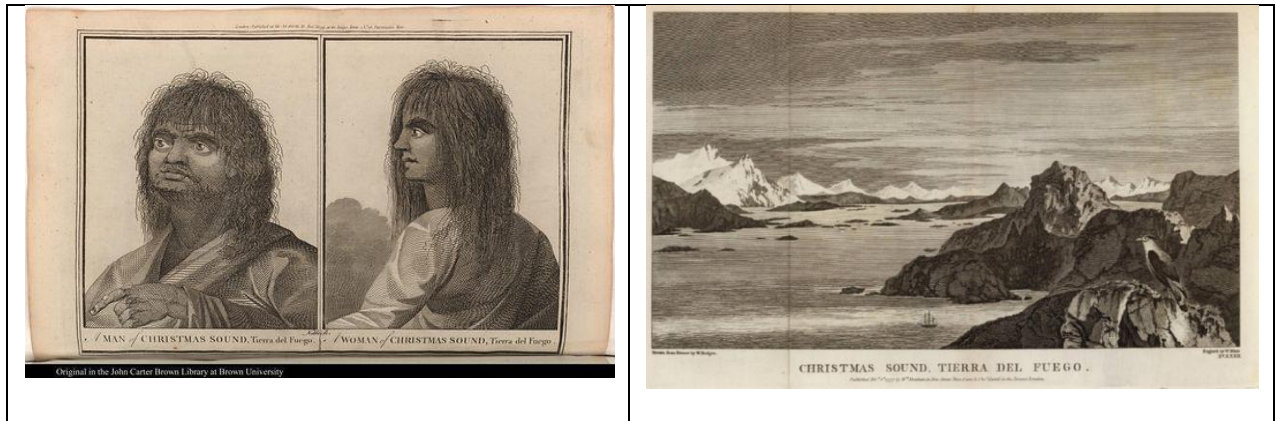
He re-entered the inner reef further north and nearly ran aground at a place he calls **Providential Channel** and anchored at a spot on 17 to 18 August 1770 near Lat/Long(-12.74784, 143.70928) so I suspect he entered somewhere between Log Reef and Bligh Reef.

	<p>https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/14464/pg14464-images.html In this situation I found the variation by amplitude and azimuth to be 4° 9' E.; and at noon, our latitude by observation was 12° 38' S., and our longitude 216° 45' W. The main land extended from N. 66 W. to S.W. by S., and the nearest part of it was distant about nine leagues. The opening through which we had passed I called Providential Channel; and this bore E.N.E. distant ten or twelve miles: On the main land within us was a lofty promontory which I called Cape Weymouth; on the north side of which is a bay, which I called Weymouth Bay: They lie in latitude 12° 42' S., longitude 217° 15' W</p>
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One other remarkable spot from his records is described at the bottom of Patagonia on his way returning to England from his second voyage. Cook and his team enter a cove he calls **Christmas Cove** Lat/Long(-55.41739, -69.87864) and explores it in some detail from 20 to 28 December 1774.

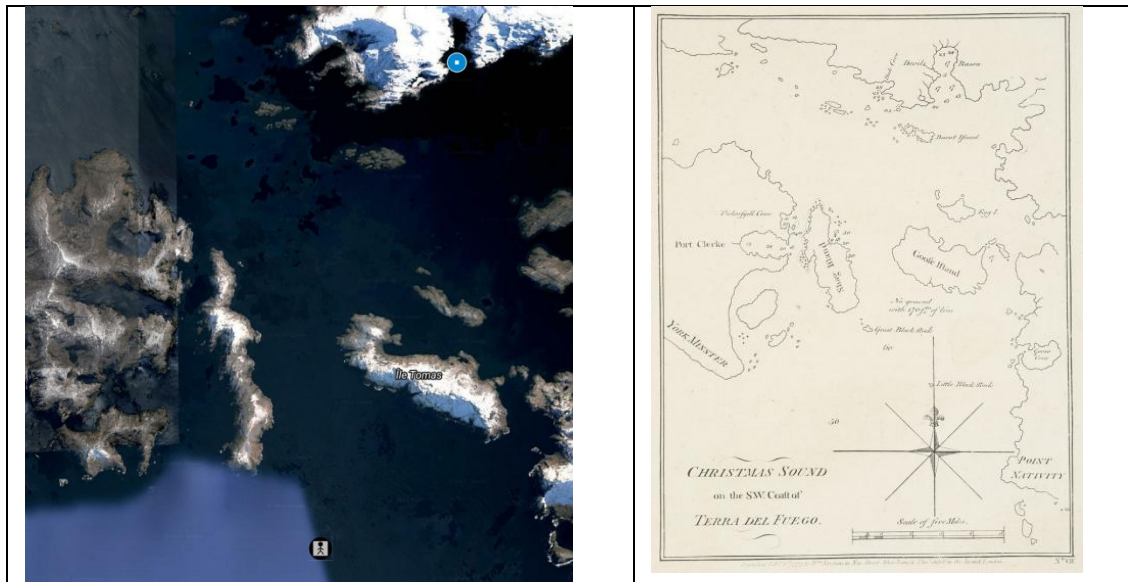
Cook's Chart of **Christmas Cove** is described here

<https://antiqueprintmaproom.com/product/christmas-sound-on-the-s-w-coast-of-terra-del-fue-james-cook/#entry-desc>, the drawing of the cove is here https://archive.org/details/dr_christmas-sound-tierra-del-fuego-drawn-from-nature-by-w-hodges-engravd-00874128 The Natives they encountered at Christmas sound were drawn. <https://www.lookandlearn.com/history-images/YJC0013512/Left-A-Man-of-Christmas-Sound-Tierra-del-Fuego-right-A-Woman-of-Christmas-Sound-Tierra-del-Fuego> Courtesy of the **John Carter Brown Library** Terms of use **Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International (CC BY-SA 4.0)**



I matched the chart with google maps and placed a Blue marker on my map for where Cook names **Devil's Bason** Lat/Long(-55.29251, -69.81772) at the top of the Chart of **Christmas Cove**.

<https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/13381/pg13381-images.html> This harbour, which I shall distinguish by the name of the **Devil's Bason**, is divided, as it were, into two, an inner. and an outer one; and the communication between them is by a narrow channel five fathoms deep. In the outer bason I found thirteen and seventeen fathoms water, and in the inner seventeen and twenty-three.



Don't Forget to Remember Remembering

I can remember remembering something from when I was 4 years old. I remembered it when I was 20 then I remembered it when I was 30 then I remembered.. now I cannot exactly remember what I was remembering about when I was 4 but I can get vague glimpses of the memory.

The ability to remember the process of remembering and actively trying to remember is a challenge for many humans. Forgetting things becomes a problem as you age and with disease and brain damage which means you have to do more work to make sure do to things you need to do. Don't forget to lock the door at night, take the bins out, do the shopping list, etc.

Taking remembering for granted is a mistake. The same applies for all of humanity. Forgetting or being unaware of history is a mistake. Humans need to be reminded often of the reality of the world - otherwise they forget.

When you have societies who re-write history and ignore the past then the lessons are lost. The memory becomes corrupted and replaced with the political dogma of the day supported by liars and grifters. It is not only “fake news” but “fake memory”.- it is like a kind of brain damage that we see in hysterical types, mentally ill and Psychopathic “believers” - Prophets. for example.

See our memory biases <https://www.visualcapitalist.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/cognitive-bias-infographic.html>

*'Though this Word is true evermore, yet **men are as unable to understand it when they hear it for the first time as before they have heard it at all.** For, though all things come to pass in accordance with this Word, men seem as if they had no experience of them, when they make trial of words and deeds such as I set forth, dividing each thing according to its kind and showing how it is what it is. **But other men know not what they are doing when awake, even as they forget what they do in sleep.**'* - Author(**Heraclitus of Ephesus**) Year[-475] Age(60) Source_Document(**On Nature - Fragments Of Heraclitus DK_B1**) Keyword(Development Initial Self-Reference, Recursion, Definition, Memory Individual) <http://www.heraclitusfragments.com/files/ge.html>
https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Fragments_of_Heraclitus

*'Another expression of our love to our country is defending it against enemies. These enemies are of two sorts, internal and external; or domestic and foreign. The former are the most dangerous, and they have generally been the most successful. I have just observed, that there is a submission due to the executive officers of government, which is our duty; **but you must not forget what I have also observed, that it must not be a blind and slavish submission.** Men in power (unless better disposed than is common) are always endeavouring to extend their power. They hate the doctrine, that it is a trust derived from the people, and not a right vested in themselves. For this reason, **the tendency of every government is to despotism;** and in this the best constituted governments must end, if the people are not vigilant, ready to take alarms, and determined to resist abuses as soon as they begin. This vigilance, therefore, it is our duty to maintain. Whenever it is withdrawn, and a people cease to reason about their rights and to be awake to encroachments, they are in danger of being enslaved, and their servants will soon become their masters.'* - Author(**Richard Price**) Year[1777] Age(54) Source_Document(<https://oll.libertyfund.org/titles/price-a-discourse-on-the-love-of-our-country>
<https://oll.libertyfund.org/quotes/richard-price-on-how-the-domestic-enemies-of-liberty-have-been-more-powerful-and-more-successful-than-foreign-enemies-1789>) Keyword(Development Government Nations Power Group) <https://oll.libertyfund.org/quotes/richard-price-on-how-the-domestic-enemies-of-liberty-have-been-more-powerful-and-more-successful-than-foreign-enemies-1789> https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Price

*'In the meantime, in Britain, there was some respite from foreign, but not from civil war. The cities destroyed by the enemy and abandoned remained in ruins; and the natives, who had escaped the enemy, now fought against each other. Nevertheless, the kings, priests, private men, and the nobility, still remembering the late calamities and slaughters, in some measure kept within bounds; but when these died, and **another generation succeeded, which knew nothing of those times,** and was only acquainted with the existing peaceable state of things, all [pg 042] the bonds of truth and justice were so entirely broken, that there was not only no trace of them remaining, **but only very few persons seemed to retain any memory of them at all.** To other crimes beyond description, which their own historian, Gildas,103 mournfully relates, they added this—that they never preached the*

faith to the Saxons, or English, who dwelt amongst them. Nevertheless, the goodness of God did not forsake his people, whom he foreknew, but sent to the aforesaid nation much more worthy heralds of the truth, to bring it to the faith.' - Author(**Bede The Venerable**) Year[731] Age(59)

Source_Document(**Bede's Ecclesiastical History of England**) Keyword(Humanism Corruption Group)
<http://www.gutenberg.org/files/38326/38326-h/38326-h.html#toc41>

Letters on the Study and use of History - Document[1752], Rank(50) Author(**Henry St John, 1st Viscount Bolingbroke**) Wikidata(Q332470) Age(74) Keyword(Group Development History, Education, Learning) https://archive.org/details/bim_eighteenth-century_letters-on-the-study-and_bolingbroke-henry-st-j_1779
http://www.eliohs.unifi.it/testi/700/bolingbroke/letters_study_use_history.htm
https://openlibrary.org/books/OL7183526M/Letters_on_the_study_and_use_of_history

'We are born too late to see the beginning, and we die too soon to see the end of many things' - Author(Henry St John, 1st Viscount Bolingbroke) Year[1779] Source_Document(Letters on the Study and use of History) Keyword(History Development Individual)
https://en.wikiquote.org/wiki/Henry_St_John,_1st_Viscount_Bolingbroke
https://archive.org/details/bim_eighteenth-century_letters-on-the-study-and_bolingbroke-henry-st-j_1779

<http://www.eliohs.unifi.it/testi/700/bolingbroke/letterV.htm> *Man is the subject of every history; and to know him well, we must see him and consider him, as history alone can present him to us, in every age, in every country, in every state, in life and in death. History, therefore, of all kinds, of civilised and uncivilised, of ancient and modern nations, in short, all history that descends to a sufficient detail of human actions and characters, is useful to bring us acquainted with our species, nay, with ourselves. To teach and to inculcate the general principles of virtue, and the general rules of wisdom and good policy, which result from such details of actions and characters, comes for the most part, and always should come, expressly and directly into the design of those who are capable of giving such details: and, therefore, whilst they **narrate as historians**, they **hint often as philosophers**; they put into our hands, as it were, on every*

*[230] proper occasion, the end of a clue, that serves to **remind us** of searching, and to guide us in the **search of that truth** which the example before us either establishes or illustrates. If a writer neglects this part, we are able, however, to supply his neglect by our own attention and industry: and when he gives us a good history of Peruvians or Mexicans, of Chinese or Tartars, of Muscovites or Negroes, we may blame him, but we must blame ourselves much more, if we do not make it a good lesson of philosophy. This being the general use of history, it is not to be neglected. Every one may make it, who is able to read and reflect on what he reads, and every one who makes it will find in his degree, the benefit that arises from an early acquaintance contracted in this manner with mankind. We are not only passengers or sojourners in this world, but **we are absolute strangers at the first step we make in it**. Our **guides are often ignorant**, often **unfaithful**. By this map of the country, which history spreads before us, we may learn, if we please, to guide ourselves. In our journey through it, we are beset on every side. We are besieged, sometimes even in our strongest holds. Terrors and temptations, conducted by the passions of other men, assault us: and our own passions, that correspond with these, betray us. History is a collection of the journals of those who have travelled through the same country, and been exposed to the same accidents: and their good and their ill*

success are equally instructive. In this **pursuit of knowledge** an immense field is opened to us: general histories, sacred and profane; the histories of particular countries, particular events, particular orders, particular men; memorials, anecdotes, travels. But we must not ramble in this field without discernment or choice, nor even with these must **we ramble too long**.

In 1700s Europe one writer stood out for her ability to weave the historical narrative together for the people of her time and present her views and hypotheses to allow critical discussion and debate. She became a celebrated and famous historian and thinker in her own lifetime and her ideas were probably a contributor factor to the **French Revolution** by emphasizing concepts of tyrants and freedom.

Catharine Macaulay/Catharine Sawbridge/Graham - Lifespan[1731 to 1791] Born_Loc(Olantigh House, Wye, Kent, England) Rank(80) Keyword(Historian, Thinker, Humanism), Wikidata(Q538767) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catharine_Macaulay <https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/catharine-macaulay/> <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Catharine-Macaulay> <https://thenewhistoria.org/schema/catharine-macaulay-graham/> <https://onlinebooks.library.upenn.edu/webbin/book/lookupname?key=Macaulay%2C%20Catharine%2C%201731%2D1791>

“Between 1763 and 1783 Macaulay wrote, in eight volumes, The History of England from the Accession of James I to that of the Brunswick Line. However, when completing the last three volumes she realised she would not reach 1714 and so changed the title to The History of England from the Accession of James I to the Revolution.[12] Being practically unknown before the publication of the first volume, overnight she became “the Celebrated Mrs. Macaulay”. She was the first Englishwoman to become an historian and during her lifetime the world's only published female historian”

Catharine did not write merely a history - she provided her own deliberate framing and judgement of the people and their actions at the time. In my view this sprung from the pamphleteers and others but provided an example of **how to form a coherent principled narrative** about the state of affairs in **recent history** and **in your own time**.

https://archive.org/details/bim_eighteenth-century_the-history-of-england-f_macaulay-catharine_1764_1

*and this nation **has ever produced** a number of **bad citizens**, who, prone to be **corrupted**, have been the ready tools of wicked ministers, and the **zealous partizans in a cause big with the ruin of the state**, and the destruction of that felicity which the individuals of this country have for some years enjoyed. It is justly remarked by an able writer, That there may be a faction for the crown as well as against it, and conspiracies against Freedom as well as against Prerogative.” Whoever attempts to remove the limitations necessary to render monarchy consistent with Liberty, are rebels in the worst sense; rebels to the Jaws of their country, the law of nature, the law of reason, and the law of God. Can there be such men?*

Her direct warning about the upcoming Revolution in America was based on principled discussions and arguments directly to the people - arguing for the kind of political system of electors, politicians, freedoms and taxes which we might attribute to **“The Ideas of The West”**.

An address to the people of England, Scotland, and Ireland, on the present important crisis of affairs by Catharine Macaulay

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=aeu.ark:/13960/t2z32d66c&seq=13>

She did not shy away from writing about big issues. Morality versus piety had been discussed by others - including Henry St John, 1st Viscount Bolingbroke and people could form their own opinions and **make their own contributions to the ongoing discussion.**

A treatise on the immutability of moral truth. By Catharine Macaulay Graham. 1783.

https://archive.org/details/bim_eighteenth-century_a-treatise-on-the-immuta_macaulay-catharine_1783/page/n3/mode/2up

Letters on education. With observations on religious and metaphysical subjects. By Catherine Macaulay Graham. 1790 https://archive.org/details/bim_eighteenth-century_letters-on-education-wi_macaulay-catharine_1790/page/n3/mode/2up

Outlines of an historical view of the progress of the human mind - Document[1795], Rank(10) Author(**Marquis of Condorcet**) Wikidata(Q201477) Age(Post Mortem 1) Keyword(Individual History) <https://oll.libertyfund.org/titles/condorcet-outlines-of-an-historical-view-of-the-progress-of-the-human-mind> <https://sourcebooks.fordham.edu/mod/condorcet-progress.asp>

*"Philosophy has **no longer any thing to guess**, has no more suppositious combinations to form; all it has to do is to collect and arrange facts, and exhibit the useful truths which arise from them as a whole, and from the different bearings of their several parts."*

The experts in France believed they knew everything and had sorted everything at in a certain Encyclopedia kind of way. They were **too stupid to know how stupid they were.**

In **Marquis of Condorcet** and his understanding of **Euler** and the monads of **Leibnitz** - we see the certainty of graph theory and mathematics transformed into a complete and final philosophy of certainty in his beliefs. He understood the polynomials of Descartes, Calculus, probability of certain things, the infinity of things (e), the infinity of calculus processes and the infinity of in-between things.

He did not understand chaos or the infinity of dimensions.

First Epoch - Men United into Hordes.

Decline Of Learning, To Its Restoration About The Period Of The Crusades.

In the disastrous epoch at which we are now arrived, we shall see the human mind rapidly descending from the height to which it had raised itself, while Ignorance marches in triumph, carrying with her, in one place, barbarian ferocity; in another, a more refined and accomplished cruelty; every where, corruption and perfidy. A glimmering of talents, some faint sparks of greatness or benevolence of soul, will, with difficulty, be discerned amidst the universal darkness. Theological reveries, superstitious delusions, are become the sole genius of man, religious intolerance his only morality; and Europe, crushed between sacerdotal tyranny and military despotism, awaits, in blood and in tears, the moment when the revival of light shall restore it to liberty, to humanity, and to virtue

...

The application of algebra to geometry not only became the fruitful source of discoveries in both sciences, but they prove, from this striking example, how much the method of computation of magnitudes in general may be extended to all questions, the object of which consists in measure and extension. **Descartes** first announced the truth, that they would be employed with equal success hereafter upon all objects susceptible of precise valuation; and this great discovery, by shewing for the first time the ultimate purpose of these sciences, that is to say, the strict calculation of every species of truth, afforded the hope of attaining this point, at the same time that it exhibited the means

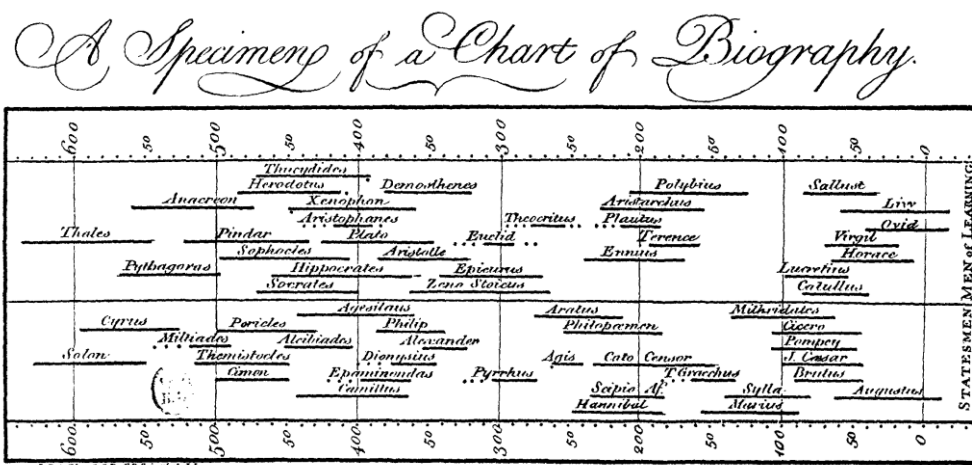
Joseph Priestley's Charts

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_Priestley valued charts and **visual representations of history**. He thought it was important that people understood history and that men and women **should be** educated and taught about the world. These charts became popular and well used in education for many years.

In his *Essay on a Course of Liberal Education for Civil and Active Life* (1765), [34] *Lectures on History and General Policy* (1788), and other works, Priestley argued that the education of the young should anticipate their future practical needs. This principle of utility guided his unconventional curricular choices for Warrington's aspiring middle-class students. He recommended modern languages instead of classical languages and modern rather than ancient history.

This is the same kind of issue I am dealing with - how to present history in linked ways - provide the links and context.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A_Chart_of_Biography



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A_New_Chart_of_History

which there are many proven examples - evolution). <https://humanistman.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/The-Definite-Not.pdf>

or the idea of **Moral Perfection** - Right or Wrong, Good or Bad by **Benjamin Franklin**
<https://www.gutenberg.org/files/20203/20203-h/20203-h.htm> *PLAN FOR ATTAINING MORAL PERFECTION* IT was about this time I conceived the bold and arduous project of arriving at **moral perfection**. I wish'd to live without committing any fault at any time; I would conquer all that either natural inclination, custom, or company might lead me into. As I knew, or thought I knew, what was **right and wrong**, I did not see why I might not always **do the one** and **avoid the other**. But I soon found I had undertaken a task of more difficulty than I had imagined.

Also related is the **David Hume** notions of **causality** - is-aught - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constant_conjunction which is the constant conjunction of events somehow related as causality problem or a regular sequence of events without linked causes - aligned also with another idea if that there is an "Aught" of what **Should** happen next - both in a causality way and a "Moral Choice" sense.

Things happen "Unexpectedly" "Out of the Blue" "unprecedented" "unexpected consequences".

What to Question - Nation States and Gods

One way to find the most important thing to question first is to find the thing you take most for granted. For many people this their "God" and **their unwavering belief without question** - in-fact with vigorous violent attack on anyone who dares to question. This is plainly seen in Catholics, Christians, Muslims and other religious believers but applies to any groupthink mob or deluded narcissist with fulsome self-belief.

Many countries now have authorized religions - groups which get taxpayer subsidies, handouts and operate as separate groups having privileges which other groups do not have. Some of it is formalized in law - others are informal groups like a predominance of feminists, women and black tribal types in any organization also groups like Catholics, muslims and blacks in political parties. Things tend to nepotism, corruption and tyranny in informal and formally legislated ways. "Office of Women", "Black Parliaments", "Jewish Community", "Muslim community", "Chinese Australians", "Judeo Christian Values", etc

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Priestley_Riots **14 July to 17 July 1791** - The **Joseph Priestly riots** in Manchester represent a time when the west tried to separate Religion from the Monarch and the Nation State - to assert that you did not need to take the knee to mandated religious beliefs to freely operate and be employed in the community. This had followed on after the **Gordon Riots 10 years earlier** https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gordon_Riots **Gordon Riots of 1780** were several days' rioting in London motivated by anti-Catholic sentiment. They began with a large and orderly protest against the Papists Act 1778, which was intended to reduce official discrimination against British Catholics enacted by the Popery Act 1698. Lord George Gordon, head of the Protestant Association, argued that the law would enable Catholics to join the British Army and plot treason. The protest led to widespread rioting and looting, including attacks on Newgate Prison and the Bank of England[1][2][3] and was the most destructive in the history of London

The idea of separation of Church and State took some time to gradually develop in the “west” - freedom from religion and the idea of “freedom of association” but it is **still something not widely adopted** in the world nor is it automatically maintained - it is always under threat by tribal mobthink and weak minded groups.

Separation of Church and State is what many in the west say - but it is a delusion. Religious networks - like feminist and black networks infiltrate covertly and secretly every part of society with their group’s agenda. The state is always under attack from corrupt groups.

The King of England is nominally the head of the church of England but not the other religions. Each religious group declares their own supreme mufti who have special powers and rules within their group. The Quakers and any other sects can declare themselves a religious “Group” and expect to be treated as a group within any nation (very much like black, women, muslim, chinese, jew, christian and other tribal types) - usually with special privileges and recognition or positioning as a permanent victim group of other religious groups , tribes, sects in a kind of perpetual group warfare.

The **Glorious Revolution** https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glorious_Revolution was also seen as an **attack on strongly held assumptions** - the assumption of the **rule of inheritance**. Kings - who claimed inheritance through bloodline - marriages and children could not simply be substituted with a different King. This was at the heart of **Jacobite** wars and various other divisions in society.

This was something the intellectuals and commoners were coming to grips with in the 1700s and these ideas were hugely influential on the revolutions and wars in America, Netherlands and France. Kings, Religion, State, People, Inheritance, Taxes, Debt, Corruption of Elites and many other things were being debated argued and fought over. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Batavian_Revolution

My Network Raw data

See my website <https://humanistman.com/>

I use wikipedia and a download of wikipedia to select records on my Excel Spreadsheets and Google Maps. I generate much of my Website from my Excel spreadsheet. This is all combined in an access database which is loaded from many data sources and used to re-load to Google maps and load from Google maps new map records I create. I can use my database to match and check things to see if I have made errors. My collections

- Locations - single locations and areas like cultures
- People - people events (Lifespan and travel) and places and documents
- Events - wars treaties disasters volcanic eruptions earthquakes

Most entries have dates and location information (some locations, like mountains and mountain passes are undated)

So I can have a war event and list all the people in that event at that place and dates and give their ages at the time. I can also list people who attended a specific location over time like **Leiden university** see <https://humanistman.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/What-Were-you-Thinking-1700s-part6.pdf> (page 8). Then I can match those people to their birth dates to check the range and also match them to other events and people events.

I can also track a person to see the location and people that that person had direct contact with.

Some documents are dated after a person's death so they become "post mortem documents" for example https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gottfried_Wilhelm_Leibniz published his main books after his death. Other documents - especially from Romans and Greeks - give us approximate dates for the life of the author - for example if a book mentions a person or event with a known date then we can guess the birth date and death data of the author. Many dates have been selected this way - I have many changes to MY copy of the wikipedia database.

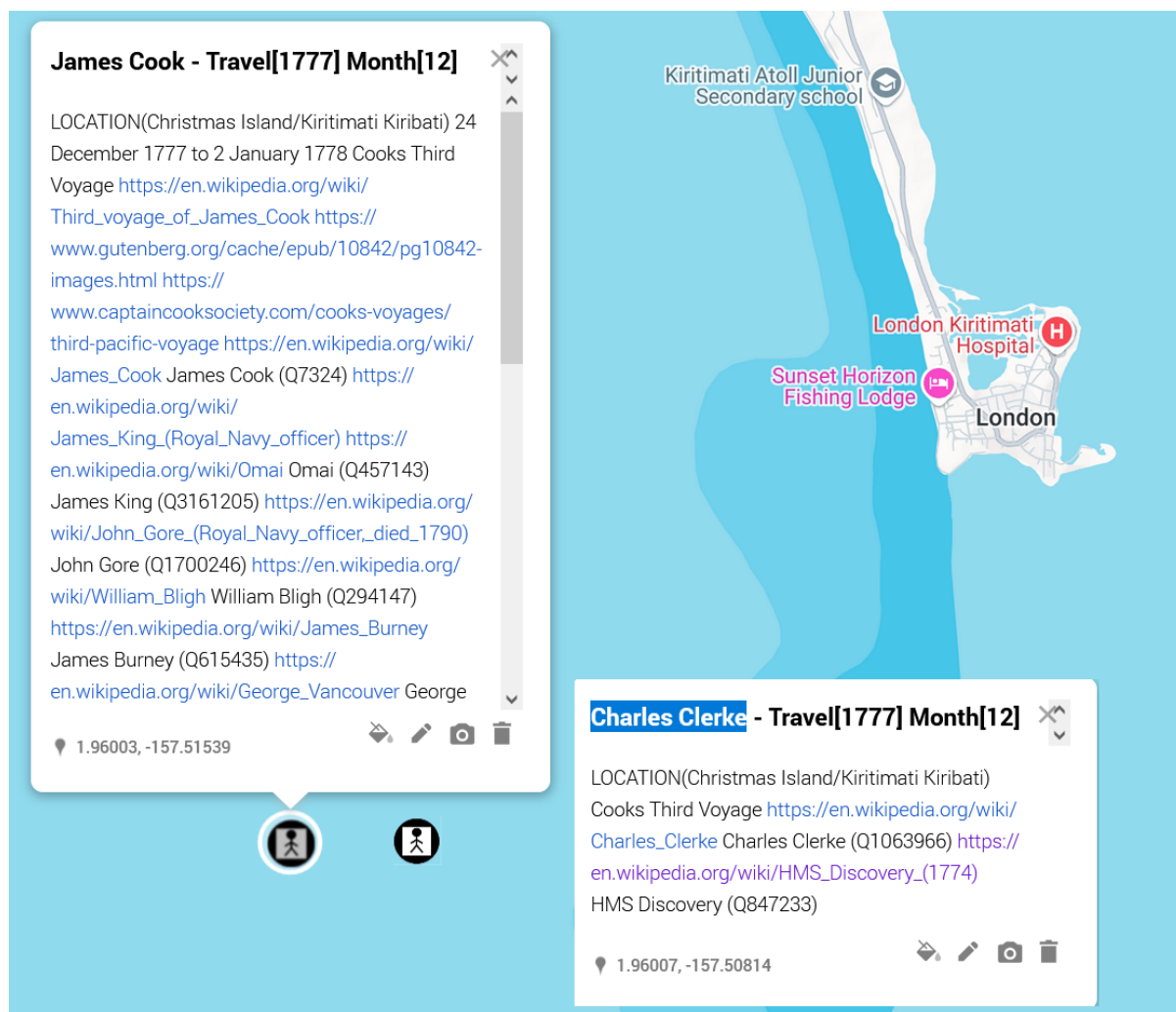
For example some of the Egyptian Kings and Queens I have changed the dates from Wikipedia based on the sequence of the dynasties and my guesses.

For https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gaius_Julius_Solinus Gaius Julius Solinus (Q520487) I dated his book on my excel spreadsheet, google map and access database at 250 and made his birthdate 200 and death date 270 on My copy of Wikipedia which originally had 344 and 400.

So I have progressively refined and checked things as I go. I now have over 13,000 events and people event records with less than 1% error rate (from my mistakes, Wikipedia dates or wrong entries on Wikipedia) which I continue to try to identify and fix as I continue to load new data and review existing work.

Soft Links

I plotted Captain **James Cook** on my Google Map using his logs and other information from books - he provided not only names but detailed latitude, longitude, date, water depth, tides and other observational information - including eclipses and other astronomical events. I put many of the people in his crew on his **person - travel** record. But I also had another **person - travel** record for the other ship captained by **Charles Clerke** as another person travel record and co located them near each other. This is a "Soft Link" - it is not linked in the data it has to be implied by the overlapping date information and the proximity of the location of location - even down to latitude and longitude.



"Like ships that pass in the Night" - just because people are at the same place and time it does not mean they are aware or impacted by people and events near the same place and time. There are also **Lingering** effects over time of earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, famine, wars, treaties, books - which have a continuing effect long after they date they first affected. Books are like that - but also the stories of people - their "Tales" "Myths" and "Legends". In many societies like China and Muslim countries especially - you can see what Books and Ideas have been "banned" and therefore represent the greatest **"Perceived Influence"** or lingering effect on people. For example in Australia - the WHO, Australian government, University "health experts" and Media all conspired to suppress facts, truth, discussion and debate around the Covid 19 Virus Pandemic - not only due to the tyrannical tendencies of the elites but also because of "Perceived consequences" if the truth was discussed. Many people in Australia (ABC, Women health officials, Universities, Politicians) are still in strong delusional denial about those events and still cannot face reality many years after the event.

Documented links on Wikipedia are far more detailed for people in the 1700s than 1600s and earlier centuries.

I can also track a single person to see other soft links - like people born in their home town - people at the same place and time, events at the same place and time. Secondary links and more become a Data Mining type problem of Associations - know someone who is associated with someone else and so on. It is possible a person might cross paths with a secondary or more associate but not assumed

by default. In Casanova's example he visited the Town house of a person who was married but the man's wife lived mainly in the country house so there was little chance he met the man's wife. In Networks like the Freemasons - secondary contacts as discouraged - the network is a **"Deliberately Closed"** network rather than an open **"Free Association"** network.

There is a soft link of **"Fame"** being famous or important in your own life time and having an impact around you. Voltaire, Benjamin Franklin, Kings, Queens, Scientists, Generals, Explorers, Casanova but also those who were controversial or noticeable (massacres, bad behaviour) for some other publicly noticed event. For example the controversy around **Seven Years War-French and Indian War-Battle of Jumonville Glen** - War[1754] Month[5] Day[28]

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Jumonville_Glen which included an ambush and massacre of a diplomatic mission https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_Coulon_de_Jumonville **Joseph Coulon de Jumonville** by **George Washington** is still controversial today (mainly because of the reluctance to diminish the public perception by US citizens of the later esteemed character of **George Washington** - Aged 22 at the time) and the facts are argued - but the impact was large and still is in the discussion of war.

Longevity and Impact Area

Advertisers and grifters want to make lasting impacts and capture a large audience. These two ideas of Longevity and Area can be coded for each person, document, place, culture, and event. For example most people have a longevity which extends a few years after their death while others have a longevity of thousands of years after their death. Books extend the longevity of a person's ideas. Most people have an impact area of their friends and family, local area, school, university, city, region, country, wider country area and world. These two variables combined allow me to code things across time and space e.g. A Volcanic Eruption can impact the world for years - wars, books, famines, earthquakes can have even longer impacts and impact wider areas. Stories of Massacres and brutal human action have a long historical impact and are repeatedly examined in schools book and media - although at this stage I am not attempting to model frequency of impact.

The Religious and Revolutionary wars - **Vendee wars in France** from 1793 to 1796

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War_in_the_Vend%C3%A9e are well remembered by the locals because of the massacres and atrocities but little noticed by others in the world.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gaspard_de_Bernard_de_Marigny **Gaspard Augustin René Bernard de Marigny** 2 November 1754 – 10 July 1794 was a French officer and **Vendéen** general...He was responsible for the **massacre of hundreds of prisoners** in the First Battle of Châtillon. He was later proven guilty of other similar exactions against republican prisoners, including some he killed with his own hands. Victoire de Donnissan de La Rochejaquelein commented: "War denatures character. Mr. de Marigny, one of the gentlest and best men I had known, **had become bloodthirsty**".

The **Seshat database** is a little more specific in its ideas whereas I am keeping it to a higher general level of abstraction than their data structure <https://seshatdatabank.info/sitefiles/code-book-4.20.2021.pdf> with ideas like "Cultural distance" and "Ritual Variables" and "Religion or Normative Ideology" which are much more specific data structures. In my model of People, Location and Event I am deliberately trying not to model at a too detailed conceptual level.

Partial People Location

One of the new data items I need is to cover the person-event overlap. For example when a person has a city house and country house and they live in one or the other over the year. Instead of tracking each movement between locations I simply load the location of each house and the start year and end year for each location and put a partial indicator for each location. This means the person may be at the location or not at some time during the period. This applies to many locations including meeting places like “The Royal Society London” which only meets from time to time.

This covers the problem of duplicate places and times for people - if the partial indicator is set then I do not need to flag it as an duplicate error.

This is different to many other people events like War and specific journey locations like Captain James Cook. In these cases the partial indicator will not be set. There are however cases - in wars - where the elapsed time period is several years (long sieges) - in which case the partial indicator should be set.

My culture area layers are very general in space and time and the geo-political landscape of boundaries, cities and cultures vary rapidly and at very detailed levels as we progress through the 1700s.

In general I try to get the year correct and use that level of granularity but when special months and days are mentioned in an event then it is more likely to be non-partial.

Wrong Links

Biographers get things wrong - sometimes the raw records like letters are incorrect - memories are false or completely fabricated.

I had trouble verifying and cross checking the people interactions on Wikipedia of https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Honor%C3%A9_Gabriel_Riqueti,_comte_de_Mirabeau **Honoré Gabriel Riqueti, Count of Mirabeau** (French: [mɪʁabɔ]; 9 March 1749 – 2 April 1791)

Many of the place, date and person interactions (Benjamin Franklin, Marquis de Sade) were possible but not verified by other records I could locate. This could be because one person records an interaction where the other person has no recollection or record of it. In many obvious cases where I found this I did not code it as a hard link in my database.

Recent Investigations

1700s people, review, data tidy ups. Captain James Cook and related people. People born in the mid 1700s.

Recent People

Bernard of Cluny/Bernard - Lifespan[1110 to 1160] Born_Loc(Morlas, Bearn, Pyrenees-Atlantiques. France) Rank(50) Keyword(Religion, Critic, Poet, Morals, Corruption), Wikidata(Q826271) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bernard_of_Cluny

[https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Catholic_Encyclopedia_\(1913\)/Bernard_of_Cluny](https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Catholic_Encyclopedia_(1913)/Bernard_of_Cluny)
<https://www.jstor.org/stable/3153862?seq=1>

De contemptu mundi - Document[1144], Rank(30) Author(**Bernard of Cluny**) Wikidata(Q826271)
Age(34) Keyword(Group Development Religion, Poet, Criticism, Contempt, Corruption, Morals, Vice)
(Q826271) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bernard_of_Cluny
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/De_contemptu_mundi
https://books.google.fr/books?id=pAM_lfiF7EUC&hl=fr&pg=PA35#v=onepage&q&f=false
<https://www.jstor.org/stable/3153862?seq=1> <https://www.jstor.org/stable/3153905?seq=1>
<https://www.jstor.org/stable/3154294?seq=1>

Alexander of Aphrodisias/Titus Aurelius Alexander - Lifespan[151 to 215] Born_Loc(Aphrodisias, Caria) Rank(80) Keyword(Philosophy, Critic, Essayist, Educator, Aristotelian), Wikidata(Q317146)
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_of_Aphrodisias
<https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/alexander-aphrodisias/>
<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Alexander-of-Aphrodisias>

John Newton - Lifespan[1725 to 1807] Born_Loc(Wapping, London, England) Rank(80)
Keyword(Slaver, Trader, Sailor, Religion, slavery abolitionist), Wikidata(Q357301)
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Newton <https://www.britannica.com/biography/John-Newton>

James Hutton - Lifespan[1726 to 1797] Born_Loc(Edinburgh, Scotland) Rank(40) Keyword(Geology, Medicine, Geological Time Scale, Maths, Chemistry, Theory of The Earth), Wikidata(Q192927)
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Hutton <https://www.britannica.com/biography/James-Hutton>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theory_of_the_Earth

Jacques-Donatien Le Ray de Chaumont - Lifespan[1726 to 1803] Born_Loc(Chaumont-sur-Loire, France) Rank(80) Keyword(Politics, Diplomat, Revolution, American Revolution), Wikidata(Q3157908) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jacques-Donatien_Le_Ray_de_Chaumont
<https://www.battlefields.org/learn/biographies/jacques-donatien-le-rey-de-chaumont>
https://www.gutenberg.org/files/36896/36896-h/36896-h.htm#Page_473

Baron de l'Aulne/**Anne Robert Jacques Turgot** - Lifespan[1727 to 1781] Born_Loc(Paris, Kingdom of France) Rank(80) Keyword(Economics, Statesman, Politics, Physiocracy, Reform), Wikidata(Q221303) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anne_Robert_Jacques_Turgot
<https://www.britannica.com/money/Anne-Robert-Jacques-Turgot-baron-de-lAulne>
<https://en.chateauversailles.fr/discover/history/great-characters/turgot>

Hester Chapone/Hester Muslo - Lifespan[1727 to 1801] Born_Loc(Twywell Northamptonshire) Rank(80) Keyword(Poet,Manners, Civility, Morals, Behaviour, Education, Conduct, Letters, Womanhood, Choice, Duty), Wikidata(Q1796535) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hester_Chapone
<https://www.gutenberg.org/ebooks/author/37961>
<https://orlando.cambridge.org/people/9bac177d-e828-4063-9e9b-4442745e85e6>

Andre Morellet - Lifespan[1727 to 1819] Born_Loc(Lyon) Rank(40) Keyword(Poet, Critic, Humanism, Economics, Philosophy, Tolerance, Freedom of the Press, Encyclopedia,French Revolution), Wikidata(Q178653) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andr%C3%A9_Morellet

<https://www.britannica.com/money/Andre-Morellet> <https://fr.annas-archive.org/md5/70225d697892bdeb3f5faa57292e9481>

Bartholomew Roberts/John Roberts - Lifespan[1682 to 1722] Born_Loc(Casnewydd Bach, Pembrokeshire, Wales) Rank(80) Keyword(Pirate, Sailor), Wikidata(Q313430)
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bartholomew_Roberts

John Harrison - Lifespan[1693 to 1776] Born_Loc(Foulby, Wakefield, West Riding of Yorkshire in England) Rank(40) Keyword(Carpenter, Inventor, Wooden Clocks, marine chronometer, Longitude), Wikidata(Q314335) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Harrison
<https://www.britannica.com/biography/John-Harrison-British-horologist>
<https://www.rmg.co.uk/stories/topics/harrisons-clocks-longitude-problem>

Recent Documents

Theory of Earth - Document[1788], Rank(10) Author(**James Hutton**) Wikidata(Q192927) Age(62) Keyword(Planet Development Geology, History, Rocks)
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theory_of_the_Earth
<https://www.gutenberg.org/ebooks/author/4675> <https://sacred-texts.com/earth/toe/index.htm>

Reflections on the Formation and Distribution of Wealth - Document[1770], Rank(50) Author(Baron de l'Aulne) Wikidata(Q221303) Age(43) Keyword(Group Development Economy, Government, Wealth, Taxes)
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reflections_on_the_Formation_and_Distribution_of_Wealth
https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Reflections_on_the_Formation_and_the_Distribution_of_Riches
<https://archive.org/details/reflectionsonfor01turg/page/n5/mode/2up>

Letters on the Study and use of History - Document[1752], Rank(50) Author(Henry St John, 1st Viscount Bolingbroke) Wikidata(Q332470) Age(74) Keyword(Group Development History, Education, Learning) https://archive.org/details/bim_eighteenth-century_letters-on-the-study-and-bolingbroke-henry-st-j_1779
http://www.eliohs.unifi.it/testi/700/bolingbroke/letters_study_use_history.htm
https://openlibrary.org/books/OL7183526M/Letters_on_the_study_and_use_of_history

Observations on Man - Document[1749], Rank(80) Author(**David Hartley**) Wikidata(Q379902) Age(44) Keyword(Group Development Associations, Thinking)
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Observations_on_Man
https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Observations_on_Man
<https://archive.org/details/observationsonma00hart/page/n7/mode/2up>

The Doctrine of Vibrations, and its Use for explaining the Sensations.

Of the origin and progress of language - Document[1774], Rank(80) Author(**James Burnett, Lord Monboddo**) Keyword(Group Development Language, Words, Sounds, Speech, History)
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Burnett,_Lord_Monboddo
<https://archive.org/details/originandprogre01conggoog>
<https://archive.org/details/oforiginprogress06monbially/page/n7/mode/2up>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Origin_of_language

A treatise of celestial mechanics - Document[1822], Rank(10) Author(Pierre-Simon Laplace)
 Wikidata(Q44481) Age(73) Keyword(Planet Development Maths, Science, Probability)
<https://archive.org/details/treatiseofcelest12lapl/page/n3/mode/2up>
<https://www.gutenberg.org/ebooks/58881>
<https://archive.org/details/systemworld01laplgoog/page/n8/mode/2up>

Recent Messages

*'But the indiscreet, or rather insolent, all keep bringing out and bringing in their own productions and casual scribblings, and, while ever learning, though never arriving at knowledge, **flout the judgment of others**, and **complacently fancy that wisdom is theirs**. Being their own teachers and their own pupils, and having a **lordly confidence in their own little talents**, they make other people's utterances of little or no account, their own of great. On the other hand, it is the mark of a wise and learned man to compare one's own works with those of the learned, and to study form and style in them and with them and from them, and try to follow their methods in the arrangement of the ideas and the words themselves.'* - Author(**Bernard of Cluny**) Year[1144] Age(34) Source_Document(**De contemptu mundi**) Keyword(Development Criticism, Learning, Knowledge Individual)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/De_contemptu_mundi <https://www.jstor.org/stable/3153862?seq=3>

*'A lost age, jealous of good character, has got the upper hand. They are nameless who try to live without sin. The golden age and kiss of peace have perished. It is now a really faithless, ill-smelling age. An ill-smelling age, I call it not filthy, but the **incarnation of filth; reeking with filth**, I call it not dead, **but death itself**.'* - Author(**Bernard of Cluny**) Year[1144] Age(34) Source_Document(De contemptu mundi) Keyword(Development Criticism, Learning, Knowledge Individual)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/De_contemptu_mundi <https://www.jstor.org/stable/3154294?seq=1>

'We are born too late to see the beginning, and we die too soon to see the end of many things' - Author(**Henry St John, 1st Viscount Bolingbroke**) Year[1779] Source_Document(Letters on the Study and use of History) Keyword(History Development Individual)

https://en.wikiquote.org/wiki/Henry_St_John,_1st_Viscount_Bolingbroke

https://archive.org/details/bim_eighteenth-century_letters-on-the-study-and_bolingbroke-henry-st-j_1779

""What about God?" "I have no need for that hyopthesis"-Newton had wrongly invoked the intervention of God to adjust from time to time the machine of the world (la machine du monde) and that he, Laplace, had no need of such an assumption. It was not God, therefore, that Laplace treated as a hypothesis, but his intervention in a certain place.' - Author(**Pierre-Simon Laplace**) Year[1822] Age(73) Source_Document(Discussion with Napoleon) Keyword(Hypothesis Certainty, Analysis, Universe Individual) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pierre-Simon_Laplace

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2. **Many Universities, government , museum, library and public websites**
3. **Internet Archive** - Internet Archive Founder, Brewster Kahle - <https://archive.org/>
4. **Project Gutenberg** - Michael Hart, founder of Project Gutenberg, invented eBooks in 1971 and his memory continues to inspire the creation of eBooks and related content today.
<https://www.gutenberg.org/> **public domain**
5. **Michael Stern Hart** (March 8, 1947 – September 6, 2011)



- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael_S._Hart by Marcello GDFL 1.2
6. <https://pantheon.world/> people wiki data extract
 7. <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41597-022-01369-4> A cross-verified database of notable people, 3500BC-2018AD
 8. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Gore_\(Royal_Navy_officer,_died_1790\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Gore_(Royal_Navy_officer,_died_1790)) In 1790, having circumnavigated the globe four times, he died on 10 August. **John Gore** (Q1700246)
 9. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Erasmus_Gower
 10. <https://gutenberg.net.au/ebooks/e00088.html> The Life of Captain James Cook The Circumnavigator by Arthur Kitson <https://www.gutenberg.org/ebooks/10842>
 11. <https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/100258721> The life and voyages of Captain James Cook [electronic resource] :drawn up from his journals, and other authentic documents, and comprising much original information /by George Young.
 12. <https://www.captaincooksociety.com/cooks-voyages/early-voyages/whitby-voyages/captain-cook-s-secret-years-in-wapping-and-shadwell>
 13. <https://www.captaincooksociety.com/cooks-life/captain-cook-personally/cook-as-a-commander-kippis-to-lloyd-on-cook>
 14. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sir_Richard_King,_1st_Baronet
 15. <https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/10842/pg10842-images.html> COOK MEETS COOK. Whilst the movements leading up to the recapture of St. John's were being carried on, communication between Colville and Amherst was kept up by the boats of the fleet under the charge of the third lieutenant of H.M.S. Gosport, **Mr. James Cook, formerly Master of H.M.S. Mercury**, who performed this duty to the complete satisfaction of Lord Colville as signified in his despatches to the Admiralty. It is certain, therefore, that the **two namesakes must have come face to face here, and most probably previously in Halifax Harbour.**
 16. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isaac_Smith_\(Royal_Navy_officer\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isaac_Smith_(Royal_Navy_officer)) **Isaac Smith** (Q6077130)
 17. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Green_\(astronomer\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Green_(astronomer)) **Charles Green** (Q224476)
 18. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zachary_Hickes **Zachary Hickes** (Q16202177)
 19. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_Banks **Joseph Banks** (Q153408)
 20. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daniel_Solander **Daniel Solander** (Q39789)
 21. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Herman_Sp%C3%B6ring_Jr. **Herman Spöring Jr.** (Q3106912)
 22. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_crew_members_aboard_the_first_voyage_of_James_Cook
 23. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Clerke **Charles Clerke** (Q1063966)
 24. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Pickersgill **Richard Pickersgill** (Q2560123)
 25. <https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/blue-plaques/john-harrison/>
 26. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Bligh **William Bligh** (Q294147)

27. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Wales_\(astronomer\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Wales_(astronomer)) **William Wales** (Q432189) was a British mathematician and astronomer who sailed on Captain Cook's second voyage of discovery, then became Master of the Royal Mathematical School at Christ's Hospital and a Fellow of the Royal Society.
28. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Bayly_\(astronomer\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Bayly_(astronomer)) **William Bayly** (Q2578001) In 1772 he accompanied William Wales as an astronomer on Cook's second voyage of discovery to the southern hemisphere. The two ships employed in the expedition, the Resolution and the Adventure, sailed on 13 June. He also sailed in Cook's third and last voyage made with the Resolution and the Discovery, which departed the English Channel on 14 July 1776. This voyage, in which Cook was killed by natives in Hawaii, came to an end in 1780.
29. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Vancouver **George Vancouver** (Q205485) He was nominally classified as an able seaman (AB), but sailed as one of the midshipmen[3] aboard HMS Resolution, on James Cook's second voyage (1772–1775) searching for Terra Australis. He also sailed with Cook's third voyage (1776–1780), this time aboard Resolution's companion ship, HMS Discovery (1774), and was present during the first European sighting and exploration of the Hawaiian Islands
30. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_Buchan_\(artist\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_Buchan_(artist)) **Alexander Buchan** (Q4718461) Alexander Buchan (died 17 April 1769) was a Scottish landscape artist. He is known for his participation in the 1768–1771 first voyage of James Cook aboard HMS Endeavour, where he was one of the artists in the entourage of botanist Joseph Banks. Buchan had epilepsy. On the journey, he had two documented seizures, the first during an expedition in Tierra del Fuego. Buchan died after the second seizure, shortly after Endeavour's arrival at Tahiti, and was buried at sea.
31. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sydney_Parkinson **Sydney Parkinson** (Q530787) Parkinson was employed by Joseph Banks to travel with him on James Cook's first voyage to the Pacific in 1768,[21] in HMS Endeavour. Parkinson made nearly a thousand drawings of plants and animals collected by Banks and Daniel Solander on the voyage.[22] He had to work in difficult conditions, living and working in a small cabin surrounded by hundreds of specimens. In Tahiti, he was plagued by swarms of flies which ate the paint as he worked. He died at sea on the way to Cape Town of dysentery contracted at Princes' Island off the western end of Java. Banks paid his outstanding salary to his brother.
32. The life of Henry Fielding
<https://archive.org/details/lifehenryfieldi01lawrgoog/page/n47/mode/2up>
33. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Larcum_Kendall K1 Clock
34. https://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WMP2QZ_Thomas_Tompion_and_George_Graham_Fleet_Street_London_UK
35. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Longitude_Act The Longitude Act 1714 (13 Ann. c. 14), also known as the **Discovery of Longitude at Sea Act 1713**, was an act of Parliament of Great Britain passed in July 1714 at the end of the reign of Queen Anne. It established the Board of Longitude and offered monetary rewards (Longitude rewards) for anyone who could find a simple and practical method for the precise determination of a ship's longitude. The act of 1714 was followed by a series of other Longitude Acts that revised or replaced the original
36. <https://www.grubstreetproject.net/london/#map=3/@-24337,0,148675z> maps of London
37. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adam_Johann_von_Krusenstern

38. **First mention of surfing** May 1769 Tahiti by Joseph Banks and James Cook
<https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/10842/pg10842-images.html> Flies were a terrible pest; they got into everything, and ate off the artist's colours almost as fast as they were laid on. Tar and molasses was tried as a trap for them, but the natives stole it and used it as ointment for sores. The surf-riding struck the visitors with admiration. Swimming out with a piece of board they would mount it, and come in on the crests of the waves; and Banks says he does not believe that any European could have lived amongst the breakers as they did; he especially admired the manner they timed the waves and dived beneath on their way out from shore. <https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/14423/pg14423-images.html#chapter3-4> As we were returning to the boat, however, we were entertained with a sight that in some measure compensated for our fatigue and disappointment. In our way we came to one of the few places where access to the island is not guarded by a reef, and, consequently, a high surf breaks upon the shore; a more dreadful one indeed I had seldom seen; it was impossible for any European boat to have lived in it; and if the best swimmer in Europe had, by any accident, been exposed to its fury, I am confident that he would not have been able to preserve himself from drowning, especially as the shore was covered with pebbles and large stones; yet, in the midst of these breakers, were ten or twelve Indians swimming for their amusement: Whenever a surf broke near them, they dived under it, and, to all appearance with infinite facility, rose again on the other side. This diversion was greatly improved by the stern of an old canoe, which they happened to find upon the spot; they took this before them, and swam out with it as far as the outermost breach, then two or three of them getting into it, and turning the square end to the breaking wave, were driven in towards the shore with incredible rapidity, sometimes almost to the beach; but generally the wave broke over them before they got half way, in which case they dived, and rose on the other side with the canoe in their hands: They then swam out with it again, and were again driven back, just as our holiday youth climb the hill in Greenwich-park for the pleasure of rolling down it. At this wonderful scene we stood gazing for more than half an hour, during which time none of the swimmers attempted to come on shore, but seemed to enjoy their sport in the highest degree; we then proceeded in our journey, and late in the evening got back to the fort.
39. **History of Australia and New Zealand** FROM 1606 TO 1890 by ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND, M.A. and GEORGE SUTHERLAND, M.A. <https://www.gutenberg.org/files/25828/25828-h/25828-h.htm>
40. <https://www.gutenberg.org/files/62095/62095-h/62095-h.htm>
41. <https://www.gutenberg.org/files/48634/48634-h/48634-h.htm>
42. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tobias_Furneaux Tobias Furneaux (Q710410)
43. <https://www.utas.edu.au/tasmanian-companion/biogs/E000340b.htm>
44. <https://quadrant.org.au/magazine/anzac/the-attack-on-anzac-day/>
45. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gabriel_Bonnot_de_Mably Constant further elaborated that Mably desired the **law to reach beyond actions and into thoughts, even "the most fleeting impressions,"** advocating for a level of control that would leave no aspect of life free from legislative authority. This perspective highlights Mably's intellectual contribution to the ideological underpinnings of the revolution's excesses. Specifically, Constant noted the influence of Mably's ideas on the leaders of the French Revolution:
46. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fellow_of_the_Royal_Society

47. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Beaglehole **John Cawte Beaglehole** OM CMG (13 June 1901 – 10 October 1971) was a New Zealand historian whose greatest scholastic achievement was the editing of James Cook's three journals of exploration, together with the writing of an acclaimed biography of Cook, published posthumously.
48. <https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/16471/pg16471-images.html> What is the origin of that singular notion which is found amongst the lower orders in most countries, that divine inspiration is often consequent on **temporary or continued derangement**? Surely it cannot be derived from any correct opinions respecting the Author of truth and knowledge. We must ascribe it, then, to ignorance, and some feeling of dread as to his power; or rather perhaps, we ought to consider it as the hasty offspring of surprise, on the occasional display of reason, even in a common degree, where the faculties are understood to be disordered. Still it is singular, that the observers should have recourse for explanation to so injurious and so improbable a supposition, as that of supernatural agency. What has often, been said of sol-lunar and astral influence on the human mind, the opinion of which is pretty widely spread over the world, may be interpreted so as perfectly to agree with the theoretical solution of the question now proposed, the heavenly bodies being amongst the first and the most generally established objects of religious apprehension and worship.
49. <https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/16471/pg16471-images.html> for I counted no less than forty-nine skulls of former victims, lying before the morai, where we saw one more added to the number. And as none of those skulls had as yet suffered any considerable change from the weather, it may hence be inferred, that no great length of time had elapsed, since, at least, this considerable number of **unhappy wretches had been offered upon this altar of blood**.... It were much to be wished, that this **deluded people** may learn to entertain the same horror of murdering their fellow-creatures, in order to furnish such an invisible banquet to their god, as they now have of feeding corporeally on human flesh themselves. And yet we have great reason to believe, that there was a time when they were cannibals. We were told (and indeed partly saw it) that it is a necessary ceremony when a poor wretch is sacrificed, for the priest to take out the left eye. This he presents to the king, holding it to his mouth, which he desires him to open; but instead of putting it in, immediately withdraws it. This they call "eating the man," or "food for the chief;" and [pg 34] perhaps we may observe here some traces of former times, when the dead body was really feasted upon.
50. <https://www.oclc.org/en/viaf.html> The **VIAF** (Virtual International Authority File) service provides libraries and library users with convenient access to the world's major name authority files
51. <https://d-nb.info/standards/elementset/gnd> **GND** stands for Gemeinsame Normdatei (Integrated Authority File) and offers a broad range of elements to describe authorities. The GND originates from the German library community and aims to solve the name ambiguity problem in the library world.
52. <https://www.loc.gov/marc/bibliographic/> Marc 21 This online publication provides access to both the full and concise versions of the **MARC 21** Format for Bibliographic Data. The "full" bibliographic format contains detailed descriptions of every data element, along with examples, input conventions, and history sections. The "concise" bibliographic format contains abridged descriptions of every data element, along with examples. The full and concise versions are identified in the header of each field description.
53. **Dbpedia** <https://www.dbpedia.org/>

54. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jean-Baptiste_Bourquignon_d%27Anville
55. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aYGNTFY4ZIQ> When the Right Goes Too Far | Dr. James Lindsay | EP 544
56. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PdG44toNdec>
57. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adolph_Freiherr_Knigge In Germany, Knigge is best remembered for his book *Über den Umgang mit Menschen* (On Human Relations), a treatise on the fundamental principles of human relations that has the reputation of being the authoritative guide to **behaviour, politeness, and etiquette**. The work is more of a sociological and philosophical treatise on the basis of human relations than a how-to guide on etiquette, but the German word "Knigge" has come to mean "**good manners**" or books on etiquette.
58. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Teredo_navalis
59. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Wilkinson_\(industrialist\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Wilkinson_(industrialist))
60. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Integrating_factor
61. https://research-information.bris.ac.uk/ws/portalfiles/portal/405330430/The_Idea_of_Nature_in_Viscount_Bolingbroke_s_Philosophy_and_Landscapes.pdf
62. <https://plato.stanford.edu/archives/sum2004/entries/hartley/> **Hartley** extends these chemical concepts to psychology. As an analogy to the forces of "attraction" and "repulsion," he writes of both "associations" and "counter-associations" at work in generating the frame of a person's self. The role of association is obvious -- through "joint impression," it generates "ideas," including the complex movements that are the basis of the decomplex actions we perform every day. **This is a similar Notion to my definitions of the Definite Is and the Definite Not** <https://humanistman.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/The-Definite-Not.pdf>
63. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Essay_on_a_Course_of_Liberal_Education_for_Civil_and_Active_Life
64. <https://www.spiked-online.com/2025/05/13/the-lefts-insane-hissy-fit-over-starmers-migration-plan/>
65. https://www.emersonkent.com/history_notes/charles_alexandre_de_calonne.htm
66. French Revolution Memoirs <https://crozieronstuff.com/calonne>
<https://archive.org/details/memoirsofbertran0000bare/page/n11/mode/2up>
<https://archive.org/details/memoirsvinch04baruoft/page/n11/mode/2up>
67. https://openlibrary.org/books/OL20780812M/The_political_state_of_Europe_at_the_beginning_of_1796
68. <https://archive.org/details/memoirscorrespon00lafarich> **Memoirs, correspondence and manuscripts of General Lafayette** by Lafayette, Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert Du Motier, marquis de, 1757-1834
69. https://www.emersonkent.com/history_notes/lafayette.htm
70. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paul_Revere
71. https://www.masshist.org/digitaladams/archive/doc?id=A2_23&rec=sheet&archive=&hi=&numRecs=&query=&queryid=&start=&tag=&num=10&bc=/digitaladams/archive/browse/autobio2.php John Adams - about Franklin and Lee *There is one Subject, which lies heavily on my Mind, and that is the expence of the Commissioners. You have **three Commissioners at this Court, each of whom lives at an Expence of at least Three thousand Pounds Sterling a Year, I fear at a greater Expence.** Few Men in this World are capable of living at a less Expence,*

than I am. But I find the other Gentlemen have expended, from three to four Thousand a Year each, and one of them from **five to six**. And by all the Enquiries I have been able to make, I **cannot find any Article of Expence**, which can be retrenched.

72. https://www.masshist.org/digitaladams/archive/doc?id=A2_27&rec=sheet&archive=&hi=&numRecs=&query=&queryid=&start=&tag=&num=10&bc=/digitaladams/archive/browse/auto/bio2.php **John Adams on Morality** rom all that I had read of History and Government, of human Life and manners, I had drawn this Conclusion, that the manners of Women were the most infallible Barometer, to ascertain the degree of Morality and Virtue in a Nation. All that I have since read and all the observations I have made in different Nations, have confirmed me in this opinion. The Manners of Women, are the surest Criterion by which to determine whether a Republican Government is practicable, in a Nation or not. The Jews, the Greeks, the Romans, the Swiss, the Dutch, all lost their public Spirit, their Republican Principles and habits, and their Republican Forms of Government, when they lost the Modesty and Domestic Virtues of their Women. What havock said I to myself, would these manners make in America? Our Governors, our judges, our Senators, or Representatives and even our Ministers would be appointed by Harlots for Money, and their judgments, Decrees and decisions be sold to repay themselves, or perhaps to procure [illegible] the smiles and Embraces of profligate Females. The foundations of national Morality must be laid in private Families. In vain are Schools, Accademies and universities instituted, if loose Principles and licentious habits are impressed upon Children in their earliest years. The Mothers are the earliest and most important Instructors of youth.... The Vices and Examples of the Parents cannot be concealed from the Children. How is it possible that Children can have any just Sense of the sacred Obligations of Morality or Religion if, from their earliest Infancy, they learn that their Mothers live in habitual Infidelity to their fathers, and their fathers in as constant Infidelity to their Mothers. Besides the Catholic Doctrine is, that the Contract of marriage is not only a civil and moral Engagement, but a Sacrament, one of the most solemn Vows and Oaths of Religious devotion. Can they then believe Religion and Morality too any thing more than a Veil, a Cloak, an hypocritical Pretext, for political purposes of decency and Conveniency?
73. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cadaver_Synod the name commonly given to the ecclesiastical trial of **Pope Formosus**, who had been dead for about seven months, in the Basilica of St. John Lateran in Rome during January 897.[1] The trial was conducted by Pope Stephen VI, the successor to Formosus's successor, Pope Boniface VI. Stephen had Formosus's corpse exhumed and brought to the papal court for judgment. He accused Formosus of perjury, of having acceded to the papacy illegally, and illegally presiding over more than one diocese at the same time.[2] At the end of the trial, Formosus was pronounced guilty, and his papacy retroactively declared null
74. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cesare_Beccaria
75. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lagrange%27s_four-square_theorem
76. <https://quadrant.org.au/news-opinions/philosophy-ideas/a-bit-of-raskolnikov-in-us-all/>
77. James Boswell's diaries
<https://archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.2015.167892/page/n11/mode/2up>
<https://www.jamesboswell.info/bibliography/BoswellGrandTourGermany>
<https://archive.org/details/boswellongrandto00bosw>

- <https://www.jamesboswell.info/biographies> <https://www.smithsonianmag.com/arts-culture/james-boswells-scotland-106667503/>
78. La Perouse https://archive.org/details/voyageroundworld00lapr_1
 79. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C3%89tienne Bonnot de Condillac](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C3%89tienne_Bonnot_de_Condillac)
 80. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pierce Butler \(American politician\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pierce_Butler_(American_politician)) "**Our System is little better than [a] matter of Experiment.** ... much must depend on the **morals and manners** of the people at large." [9]
 81. https://archive.org/details/cihm_28216/page/n15/mode/2up A chronological history of north-eastern voyages of discovery and of the early eastern navigations of the Russians [microform] by Burney, James, 1750-1821
 82. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Olaudah Equiano](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Olaudah_Equiano) As a freedman in London, Equiano supported the British abolitionist movement, in the 1780s becoming one of its leading figures. Equiano was part of the abolitionist group the Sons of Africa, whose members were Africans living in Britain. His 1789 autobiography, *The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano*, sold so well that nine editions were published during his life and helped secure passage of the British Slave Trade Act 1807, which abolished the slave trade.[3] The *Interesting Narrative* gained renewed popularity among scholars in the late 20th century and remains a useful primary source
 83. <https://www.hoover.org/research/thomas-sowell-facts-against-rhetoric-capitalism-culture-and-yes-tariffs> <https://www.tsowell2.com/socialjusticefallacies>
 84. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William Nicholson \(chemist\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Nicholson_(chemist))
 85. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sir Richard Kaye, 6th Baronet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sir_Richard_Kaye,_6th_Baronet)
 86. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Legal fiction](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Legal_fiction)
 87. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samuel Bentham](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samuel_Bentham) Bentham's 1793 patent for woodworking machinery has been called "one of the most remarkable patents ever issued by the British Patent Office".[4] Fifty years later in a woodworking machinery patent case the Crown Judges said "the specification of his patent of 1793 is a perfect treatise on the subject; indeed the only one worth quoting that has to this day been written on the subject"
 88. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marc Isambard Brunel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marc_Isambard_Brunel)
 89. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry Maudslay](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Maudslay)
 90. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laplace%27s demon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laplace%27s_demon)
 91. <https://spaceplace.nasa.gov/gravitational-waves/en/>
 92. La Place <https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/58881/pg58881-images.html>
 93. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Italian Journey](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Italian_Journey) Goethe
 94. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William Herschel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Herschel)
 95. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thing-in-itself>
 96. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Rop6FnLD01o>
 97. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cognitive dissonance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cognitive_dissonance)
 98. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leon Festinger](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leon_Festinger) **Leon Festinger** (8 May 1919 – 11 February 1989) was an American social psychologist who originated the theory of **cognitive dissonance** and social comparison theory.