

**Margaret Fuller and *The Dial*, 1839-1844**

A Major Qualifying Project  
Submitted to the Faculty of  
WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE  
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Degree of Bachelor of Science  
By

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### *Abstract*

This project examines Margaret Fuller's life focusing specifically on the period during which she worked on *The Dial*, a transcendentalist literary magazine. A website was created on this time frame (1839-1840) in order to make this prolific period of Fuller's life more easily examined online. This paper discusses the life of Fuller as well as the process of making a website.

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## **Background: The Life of Margaret Fuller**

While best known as a Transcendentalist Club member, Fuller herself was not defined by transcendentalism. Margaret Fuller, though a controversial figure among the literary elite of her time, is remembered today as an early feminist author, one of the first American female journalist, and close friend of Ralph Waldo Emerson. During her lifetime Fuller worked also as an editor, lecturer, and teacher.

Fuller was born on May 23, 1810. She was the first child of Timothy Fuller and Margaret Crane Fuller. Timothy Fuller, a Harvard educated lawyer, took special interest in the education of his first child (Capper 1, 29). Margaret was taught to read by three and a half years of age (Blanchard, 18). Unlike the majority of early women's education of her time, Fuller's father forbade her from focusing her studies on etiquette, but instead pushed her to read and translate Latin and study classical literature (Capper 1, 31). Though in her later year she was thankful for her rigorous education, Fuller's childhood education occasionally caused her anguish. Fuller's early readings of Virgil plagued her with nightmares into her early teens (Blanchard, 21).

As Timothy Fuller's political career expanded, his ability to structure Margaret's education lessened. In 1817, when Margaret was seven years old, Timothy Fuller was elected to the House of Representatives (Capper 1, 33). This position required Timothy to spend about half of each year in Washington DC rather than with his family. Despite the distance between father and daughter, Timothy would still send Margaret educational assignments to complete on top of her regular schooling (Capper 1, 34). Between the ages of nine and 16, Fuller studied at women's schools, though she noticed her inherent difference from her schoolmates. Fuller began teaching herself at home to speak other

languages such as German and Italian (Blanchard, 46). While Fuller did not excel at her etiquette lessons, she garnered a wealth of knowledge uncommon to the women of her time through her own studies.

During the years of her education, Timothy Fuller struggled in his political career. Timothy dismissed running for reelection in order to aid in the 1828 reelection campaign of John Quincy Adams. Adams lost this campaign to Andrew Jackson, leaving Timothy Fuller with no political post. After this, Timothy Fuller returned to practicing law, but his practice quickly collapsed. Upon this second failure, Timothy Fuller purchased farmland and moved the Fuller family to a farm in Groton from their early home in Cambridge.

During this time, Margaret, now in her early twenties, received the opportunity to put her literary strength to use. Fuller, per the encouragement of her father, wrote a rebuttal to a George Bancroft article that used the story of Brutus's assassination of Julius Caesar as an allegory for slavery in America. Fuller's rebuttal to this article was published in the *The Boston Daily Advertiser* on November 27th, 1834 (Capper 1, 145). Fuller took pride in the publishing of the piece and even the praise from the retort published the next week in the same paper. Fuller wrote to Henry Hedge that she hoped this early piece would be "kept in mind...for my memoirs as such after I am dead" (Capper 1, 146). She followed this piece with several others published in the *Western Messenger*, building Fuller's scholarly reputation among members of the journalistic and literary elite of her time (Capper 1, 149)

Amidst these successes, Fuller's life quickly changed for the worse. Fuller fell ill in the September of 1835. Fuller suffered from a migraine that lasted several weeks; this condition would continue the rest of her life. Only a few days after her recovery, Timothy

Fuller contracted cholera and died on September 30th, 1835. His sudden death was a shock to the family, and with no written will Timothy Fuller's eldest brother, Abraham Fuller, took control of Timothy's monetary funds (Capper 1, 161-163). Fuller wrote to friends that she resented that as a woman she could not become the head of her family legally but only in action (Capper 1, 162). Fuller wrote "If I were an eldest son, I could be guardian to my brothers and sisters, administer the estate, and really become the head of my family" (Capper 1, 162). These obligations dissuaded Fuller from her long planned trip to study in Europe, which Fuller saw as pivotal to start her literary career. Despite her mother's urgings for Margaret to take her inheritance and pursue her goals, Fuller ultimately decided to stay and help her family. Fuller referred to this decision in her journal as her "last great sacrifice" (Capper 1, 164).

During this time, Fuller took notice of a lecturer and author named Ralph Waldo Emerson. Among Fuller's social circle, stories of Emerson's intellectual wealth and radical views circulated frequently (Capper 1, 186). Fuller persuaded mutual friend, Henry Hedge, to lend Emerson some of her rare texts in order to garner his attention. Emerson was initially hesitant to meet Fuller, being that he had heard from mutual acquaintances of her "arrogant manner" (Capper, 187). In July of 1836, after much consideration, Emerson finally sent an invitation to Fuller to meet with to stay with him and his wife for three weeks. While Emerson was initially found Fuller to be more talkative, witty, and invasive than he had hoped. Over her three week stay Emerson grew to appreciate Fuller's vast intellect and sincere interest in his works (Capper 1, 188). Moreover, Emerson's wife, Lidian Jackson Emerson, personally grew fond of Fuller. Fuller herself found in Emerson what she had hoped—a scholarly equal with impressive

literary talent.

Upon returning from this first meeting, the reality of her family's struggles set in. Attempting to establish herself as the primary breadwinner of her family, Fuller took up one of the few suitable professions of women during her era, teaching. Fuller began teaching young women lessons on German, Italian, and French literature at an advanced level that women of the time were not typically allowed. With the help of Emerson, Fuller also enabled her female students to take private lessons with Harvard language professors to further the foreign language skills of her pupils. For the era, Fuller generated an impressive income teaching, earning two dollars per hour per student (Capper 1, 191). Fuller's teaching career over the next few years led her from Groton to Providence to Boston.

In late 1839, Emerson presented Fuller with an idea he had conceived earlier that year. Emerson began establishing connections in order to begin a Transcendentalist magazine and newsletter. Emerson, the most prominent Transcendentalist of his time, describes transcendentalism as "Idealism as it appears in 1842... [idealists] perceive that the senses are not final, and say, the senses give us representations of things, but what are the things themselves, they cannot tell" in his 1842 lecture *The Transcendentalist*. While Transcendentalism was becoming a stronger movement during this time as Emerson's works grew more popular in the American public, its reach was still highly localized to the New England area. Per the suggestion of Bronson Alcott, a Transcendentalist thinker and former employer of Fuller at his progressive Temple School, Emerson offered Fuller the opportunity to Fuller (Capper 1, 334-5). Fuller accepted the co-editorship, alongside George Ripley, of *The Dial* and was promised a 200 dollar annual salary, which was

never paid.

During this same time, Fuller's started her series of lectures she named her "Conversations". Fuller's Conversations were designed to gather women to discuss a scholarly topics, rather than a typical lecture series in which the proctor only addresses the crowd (Capper 1, 290, 296). Fuller would continue these Conversations in Boston annually until she departed the United States in 1845.

Despite these opportunities, Fuller's personal life was in turmoil. Samuel Ward, Fuller's love interest and intended companion for her dismissed European journey, became engaged to Anna Barker, a friend of Fuller's as well, in the fall of 1839 (Bell, 121). The topic of her relationship with Ward was a sore topic for Fuller, and she struggled to keep her friends distant on the matter. This issue led to arguments with both Emerson and her closest friend, Caroline Sturgis (Fuller 2, 114). While Fuller's letters and journals suggest strong emotions between Fuller and Ward, some scholars suggest Fuller was not aware of the relationship between Barker and Ward (Tilton, 53).

In the first weeks of 1840, Fuller began her work on *The Dial*. Fuller initially began by asking for writing contributions from her acquaintances including William H. Channing, a Unitarian minister in Cincinnati, and Henry Hedge. Fuller wrote to Hedge on January 1st "you prophesied a new literature- it will dawn on 1840" (Fuller 3, 114). Fuller discussed with Emerson the idea of each issue of *The Dial* having themed pieces; Fuller suggested Shakespeare as the topic for the first issue of *The Dial* in a letter on January 20th, 1840. Fuller found that her coeditor position alongside Ripley focused on content, structure, and solicitation; while Ripley focused mainly on proofreading content and financial management. By February, Fuller began to see the difficulties of her new

position, and wrote to both Emerson and Sturgis a feeling of being lost in her work (Fuller 3, 117-118).

When the first issue of *The Dial* was published in July, the reviews the magazine received were overall negative. *The Daily Times*, a Whig Newspaper, said that “duck tracks in the mud convey more intelligible meaning” (Capper 2, 3). *The Cincinnati Review* called *The Dial* “wild raving, mixed with German metaphysics and course infidelity” (Capper 2, 3). William Pabodie, a writer for *Providence’s Daily Journal* attacked Fuller personally, writing “we regret to say we have no respect” in reference to Fuller’s opinions (Capper 2, 3). Fuller herself was not exceedingly pleased with the first issue. Fuller wrote to Almira Barlow about the first issue, commenting “the next number will be better” (Fuller 2, 145).

Around the time of *The Dial*’s first issue, a fight began between Emerson and Fuller. While Emerson was inclined to keep his friends at a distance, he began encouraging Fuller to write to him about their mutual acquaintances for his impending essay, “Friendship” (Capper 2, 31). Fuller, upset about the impending marriage of her friend, Anna Barker, to her former romantic interest, Samuel Ward, saw this as an opportunity to grow her friendship with her literary hero. After these correspondences, Emerson returned to being distant. From July 5<sup>th</sup>, 1840 to December 5<sup>th</sup>, 1840, Fuller and Emerson exchanged heated letters on the nature of friendship in general as well as their own relationship.

While with much argument, time, and work on *The Dial* Fuller and Emerson’s issues seemed to diffuse, it seemed to become clear to Fuller that the close feelings she hoped to share with Emerson were not entirely possible. Fuller confided in William H.

Channing on February 19th, 1841 that she does not feel the deep kinship she had hope for from her friends (Fuller 2, 202).

While issues in Fuller's personal life started to diffuse, setbacks plagued *The Dial*. After only three issues, George Ripley, who served as managing editor, resigned in order to start his own reformist community known as Brook Farm (Capper 2, 26). On March 29th, 1841 Fuller wrote to W. H. Channing about Ripley starting Brook Farm (Fuller 2, 205) that she did not believe it will be successful in that his community members could not truly escape the ills of society they are hoping to avoid (Fuller 2, 205). Despite these beliefs, Fuller informed Channing she was impressed by Ripley's dedication and ideals. To fill this void at *The Dial*, Emerson stepped up to work as co-editor. While initially Emerson said he would only work in the position for one year, Fuller's eventual exit ensured he would work as editor for the rest of *The Dial*'s publications.

Even with Emerson editing *The Dial*, issues with *The Dial* did not subside. In 1841, *The Dial*'s publisher, Weeks and Jordan, started giving Fuller issues. On September 16<sup>th</sup>, 1841, Fuller asked Emerson to accompany her to a meeting with Jordan (Fuller 2, 232). In November, Fuller, represented by George Stillman Hillard, began negotiations to dissolve the connections between *The Dial* and Weeks and Jordan. Fuller wrote to Emerson on November 9<sup>th</sup>, 1841 describing the negotiation as "a four hour siege" (Fuller 2, 250). Jordan and Weeks initially did not want to give Fuller back the subscription list for *The Dial* when they changed publishers, but were willing to after negotiations (Fuller 2, 251). Fuller's frustrations with continued with Weeks and Jordan even after their relationship was dissolved. On January 1<sup>st</sup>, 1842, Fuller wrote to her mother that Weeks and Jordan did not have record of Charles Crane's payment, and Fuller refers to this event

as “just a specimen of their way of carrying on business” (Fuller 3, 32).

By January, Elizabeth Peabody, a friend of Emerson’s, agreed to publish *The Dial*. Fuller had mixed feelings about Peabody’s involvement in *The Dial*. Fuller describes Peabody to Emerson in an April 9<sup>th</sup>, 1842 letter as “more exact and judicious than I expected, but she is variable in attention, because she has so many private affairs” (Fuller 3, 58). Fuller worries in this letter that Peabody can do little to increase *The Dial*’s income, and but Emerson does not see this as an issue. Fuller writes that she had looked into finding another publisher, but “much do I wish for myself to find a publisher who is honest, and also has business talents” (Fuller 3, 58).

While Emerson did not seem to see increasing *The Dial*’s subscription list as an issue, Fuller took issue with this matter. In all the time that she had worked at *The Dial*, Fuller was not paid any of her 200 dollar salary. This issue, paired with the Fuller family finances, became an increasingly large issue. With the Fuller family still dependent on Abraham Fuller for dispersing the late Timothy Fuller’s estate, Fuller writes on multiple occasions in 1840 and 1841 to her brother Richard that the finances are still being withheld. On December 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1841 Fuller writes to Richard that he has not yet received all his inheritance from their father’s death, and is owed between 1000 and 1200 dollars. Fuller also acknowledges that Richard will mortgage their brother Eugene’s property for 297 dollar. To try and dispel this financial issue, Fuller took on more classes, mentioning also in the December 2<sup>nd</sup> letter that she is teaching 10 classes a week. By Christmas, Fuller was lamenting to her mother that she could not afford 20 dollars for holiday gifts (Fuller 2, 262).

By the start of 1842, the family seemed to be falling into even more dire straights.

On January 1<sup>st</sup>, 1842, Fuller mentions in a letter to her mother the sale of the family's Easton property (Fuller 3, 32). On January 8<sup>th</sup>, 1842 Fuller writes to her mother, and mentions that she has heard from her uncle Henry Horton Fuller that William is intending to transfer his property to her before an attempt to bargain down his debt (Fuller 3, 35). Fuller writes to her mother on February 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1842 that Eugene Fuller only had 43 dollars to his name (Fuller 3, 44).

With most of Fuller's family on the brink of financial ruin, Fuller was counting on the funds from working at *The Dial*. On March 17<sup>th</sup>, 1842 Fuller wrote to Emerson that she can not stay on *The Dial*. While she had intended to stay up through the summer, Elizabeth Peabody and James Clarke found issues in *The Dial's* finances that ultimately meant there was not any money to pay Fuller for her past or upcoming work *The Dial* (Fuller 3, 53). Fuller apologized for leaving, explaining she would have been able to stay on *The Dial* only if she had been paid enough to sustain her whole income considering the workload, which she knew could not be possible (Fuller 3, 54).

While initially hesitant to take over editing *The Dial* on his own, Emerson wrote to Fuller on March 21<sup>st</sup>, 1842 that after some consideration he has decided he will take over the role of editor of *The Dial* for a year. This work served to be a needed distraction for Emerson, who was still in a poor emotional state after the death of his five year old son, Waldo, in January of 1842. Despite his initial intention to only stay on for a year, Emerson served as primary editor for the rest of *The Dial's* issues. Fuller wrote back to Emerson on April 9<sup>th</sup>, 1842 that she is happy he has decided to take over editing *The Dial*, and had hoped he would but did not want to pressure his decision (Fuller 3, page). Fuller muses that the "character" of *The Dial* will change with Emerson choosing the

submissions (Fuller 3, page).

After leaving her post at *The Dial*, Fuller attempted to remain involved in its production. Fuller submitted pieces intermittently throughout the rest of *The Dial*'s short life. A particular issue with this new relationship with *The Dial* arose in October 1842. On October 16<sup>th</sup>, 1842, Fuller wrote to Emerson that she seems to believe that Henry David Thoreau, who was supposed to inspect the proofs of the October issue of *The Dial* intentionally left in some errors and misspellings in her piece. (Fuller 3, 97). This may have been a bit of revenge by Thoreau, who had been misprinted himself due to an oversight by Ripley when Fuller herself was editor on his poem, "Aulus Persius Flaccus" (Fuller 2, 146).

In 1843, Fuller began writing what would be seen as her most noteworthy work in her literary career, "The Great Lawsuit. Man versus Men. Woman versus Women". The piece was initially published in *The Dial* in July of 1843 as a short essay. The piece caught the attention of Horace Greeley, a New York publisher. Greeley encouraged Fuller to expand "The Great Lawsuit" into a stand-alone book.

As Fuller had predicted in her April 9<sup>th</sup>, 1842 letter, Emerson's writing choices were different than her own. On November 12<sup>th</sup>, 1843, after he rejected a piece of French translation she had submitted, Fuller sent Emerson a heated rebuttal. Fuller wrote to Emerson explained that when she was editing *The Dial*, she tried to make the works more diverse to appeal to more readers, which she does not believe Emerson is doing the same (Fuller 3, 160). Fuller states that she did not take neither Emerson's distaste for the content of "Prophecy -- Transcendentalism -- Progress" nor Theodore Parker's distaste for Thoreau's "Aulus Persius Flaccus" as a reason to not publish on the grounds of

maintaining this diversity. Fuller, in turn, accuses Emerson of selecting pieces purely on his own aesthetic (Fuller 3, 160). What seems to anger Fuller more than rejecting her piece seemed to be that he consulted Ellery Channing and Henry David Thoreau to advise him on whether to use the work. Fuller takes this consultation as a personal affront, and accuses Emerson of not respecting her opinion (Fuller 3, 160).

By 1844, it was apparent to both Emerson and Fuller that *The Dial* was running on limited time. As *The Dial* drew to an end in April of 1844, Fuller's life brimmed with new opportunities. Fuller's travel book, *Summer on the Lakes*, was published to positive reviews in June (Capper 2,139). Fuller's finances seemed to be in a strong rebound from her letters. She negotiated several classes, one two week course in May brought Fuller more than 100 dollars (Fuller 3, 144). In the fall of 1844, Horace Greeley offered Fuller a position at the *New York Tribune*. By late September, Fuller decided to take the job (Fuller 3, 230). In the fall, Fuller began a trip alongside Caroline Sturgis to Niagra and Fishkill, New York. During this trip, Fuller completed her revision of "The Great Lawsuit", which she retitled *Women in the Nineteenth Century*. After finish a trip from the end of which she settled in New York to begin her work at the *New York Tribune*.

Fuller's work at the *Tribune*, in contrast to her time at *The Dial*, was marked with financial and literary success. *Women in the Nineteenth Century* received mixed reviews, many conservative critics found it profane when more liberal and radical-minded critics saw it as revolutionary (Capper 2, 187-9). *The New York Tribune* allowed Fuller to write on topics of her choosing, which she used as an opportunity to publish her thoughts on politics, arts, and literature (Kornfeld, 51).

After a year of working at the *Tribune*, Fuller was given an opportunity she had

wished for years prior, to travel and write in Europe. As the *New York Tribune's* foreign correspondent, Fuller interviewed writers including George Sand and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (Kornfeld 53). During her time travels, Fuller met Guiseppe Mansinni, a failed Italian reformer, and his companion Giovanni Ossoli, a disowned marquis. Fuller and Ossoli began a relationship and subsequently moved together to Florence, Italy. Whether Fuller was married to Ossoli at the time of the birth of their only son, Angelo Ossoli, in September of 1848 is unclear. Fuller did not inform her American friends of Ossoli or her child until 1849, which seems to further the argument that the two may never have married (Capper, 471) .

In 1849, civil unrest was began in Italy. The Papal rule, which was overthrown in 1846, restarted on the return of Pius IX. Having previously sided with the revolution in Italy, Ossoli and Fuller decided to leave Italy. Though initially hesitant, Fuller decided that she and her family would return to the United States in the summer of 1850.

In early 1850, Fuller and Ossoli decided to return to America. Fuller and Ossoli set sail on a ship named the *Elizabeth* on May 17<sup>th</sup>, 1850. While at sea, the ship's captain died of smallpox. Under the command of the ship's first mate, the *Elizabeth* crashed into a sandbar about 100 yards off the shore of Fire Island, New York (Capper 2, 453). While many passengers survived the crash, neither Fuller nor Ossoli's bodies were never recovered. Their son Angelino's body was discovered the day after the crash, and taken by the Fuller family to be buried alongside Fuller's two siblings who died in infancy and her father (Capper 2, 466).

Though typically considered an obscure figure, Fuller's legacy continued after her death. Eleanor Roosevelt, first lady and civil rights advocate, found Fuller to be a source

of inspiration (Mitchell, 45). Roosevelt also wrote the introduction to Margaret Bell's 1930 biography of Fuller. *The Dial* name still held cache, and was reused as for a political magazine in the late 1800s and a literary magazine during the 1920s.

## **II. Methodology: THE PROJECT**

The goal of this project was to organize the issues in Fuller's letters during her time at *The Dial* into a format that allowed easy accessibility to scholars as well as casual readers.

### *Materials*

To complete this goal, several materials were required. These materials included both literary sources and digital services.

*Biographies of Margaret Fuller.* Several biographies of Fuller were read and examined by the researcher. These biographies provided preliminary context on Fuller's letters. The specific biographies used can be found in the Works Cited section.

*The Letters of Margaret Fuller.* The Letters of Margaret Fuller were read and annotated by the researcher in order to create timelines on the life of Fuller from 1839 to 1844. The letters were selected as the main source for these timelines as they are an accurately dated primary source.

*Google Sites.* Google Sites was selected by the researcher as the host site for the *Fuller and the Dial, 1839-1844* webpage. This host was selected due to the premade template design and because Google Sites is offered as a free service by Google INC. The website generate for this project is available at <https://sites.google.com/site/margaretfullerandthedial/>.

### *Procedure*

To build a background on Fuller, researcher read several biographies on Fuller, most notable the two volume biography by Charles Capper. With a background established, the researcher read and sorted the letters of Fuller from 1839 to 1844 by

topic. These topics were decided based on the overarching issues Fuller addressed in her letters.

In order to make the information gathered from the letters easily navigable, the researcher decided a time line format would best display the gathered information. The concept behind this decision is that a site user could build a stronger context when looking at works by or relating to Fuller by looking at different issues in her life.

In order to make these time lines available, the researcher created a site on Google Sites. The site is divided into a two column format, providing navigation of the available pages on the left-hand side of the page and the content on the right. A depiction the website can be seen in Figure 1. The sections presented in this format are the Introduction page, which displays to users the function and goals of the project; the Fuller and The Dial overview page, which contains the background section of this paper for readers, the Project overview page, which contains this methodology, and the acknowledgements page. Also available on the left-hand sidebar is the “Timelines” page. This initial Timelines page provides a list of the timelines available with specific links alongside a brief explanation of the contents.

The timelines link brings the user to a list and explanation of the timelines available about both Fuller and *The Dial*. The timelines themselves are divided into a three column format. While maintaining the aforementioned design, a right sidebar contains links to all available timelines. This design was selected in order to provide easy toggling between the different timelines while reading a specific section. A depiction of this format can be seen in Figure 2. The website generate for this project is available at <https://sites.google.com/site/margaretfullerandthedial/>.

## **Conclusion**

This project was completed to meet a Major Qualifying requirement for Worcester Polytechnic Institute's Humanity and Arts Program. Fuller is relevant to Worcester Polytechnic Institute because Fuller's unwavering pursuit of scholarly knowledge meets Worcester Polytechnic Institute's motto of "Lehr und Kunst", or "Learning and Skilled Art". Hopefully, through this project, a resource in the study of both Fuller and *The Dial* has been added to the internet that provides easy access to information that was not previously online.

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# Margaret Fuller and The Dial, 1839-1844

**Introduction**

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## Introduction



Margaret Fuller, though a controversial figure among the literary elite of her time, is remembered as an early feminist author and active member of the Transcendentalist Movement. During her lifetime Fuller worked also as an editor, lecturer, and teacher. This site is intended to serve as a companion piece to "The Letters of Margaret Fuller", offering simple timelines that chronicle her portrayal of her life to her contemporaries. These timelines were created to organize the events in Fuller's personal life alongside her work on "The Dial", a transcendentalist quarterly magazine published from 1840 to 1844, in an accessible and interactive form. This website is was created to enable readers of "The Letters of Margaret Fuller" to chronologically see not only when her letters were sent and received but also to map Fuller's physical, emotional, and creative state during this prolific part of her life.

This site was created as part of a student research project at Worcester Polytechnic Institute in Worcester, MA.

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Figure 1. The two-column format of the pages provided at *Margaret Fuller and The Dial, 1839-1844*.

# Margaret Fuller and The Dial, 1839-1844

Search this site

<p>Introduction Timelines Fuller and The Dial Overview Project Overview Acknowledgements Sitemap</p>	<h2>Fuller's Health Timeline</h2> <p>March 4th, 1839- Fuller states in a letter to Caroline Sturgis how sick she has been since early January, saying she hasn't been out of bed more than 5 or 6 times.</p> <p>Between the 11th and the 21st of June, 1839- Fuller suffers from severe headaches while at Nahant beach.</p> <p>July 19th, 1840- Fuller mentions to Emerson in a letter that she has recently been suffering from headaches.</p> <p>July 24th, 1840- Fuller informs Caroline Sturgis in a letter that the headache she has had recently continues.</p> <p>February 19th, 1841- Fuller writes to W. H. Channing that she has been sick lately.</p> <p>August 22nd, 1841- Fuller writes to her mother that she has been getting headaches recently during her time at Paradise Farms because it is so bright.</p> <p>August 31st, 1841- Fuller tells her mother she will be spending the winter with the Farrar family per an illness.</p> <p>January 8th, 1842- Fuller writes in a letter to her mother that she has been sick lately, and Mary Stone Fuller, Henry Holton Fuller, and Sarah Clarke have been taking care of her.</p> <p>January 22nd, 1842- Fuller writes to her mother that she has been ill with a sore throat lately which has interfered with her work.</p>	<p><b>Join Our Discussion</b></p>  <p><a href="#">Join the Discussion</a></p>
<p>Available Timelines:  <a href="#">Fuller's Health</a>  <a href="#">Fuller's Personal Relationships</a>  <a href="#">Fuller and Emerson</a>  <a href="#">Fuller and William H. Channing</a>  <a href="#">Fuller's "Conversations" Lectures</a>  <a href="#">Fuller's Publications and Writings</a>  <a href="#">Fuller's Family</a>  <a href="#">Fuller's Finances</a>  <a href="#">Fuller on Teachers and Teaching</a>  <a href="#">Fuller's Location</a></p> <p><a href="#">The Dial Contributor Solicitation</a>  <a href="#">The Dial Editing and Format</a>  <a href="#">The Dial Finances and Subscriptions</a>  <a href="#">The Dial Workload</a>  <a href="#">The Dial Works Discussed</a></p>		

Figure 2. The three-column format of the timelines provided at *Margaret Fuller and The Dial, 1839-1844*.