

## Chronology

- 1839 September 2, Henry George born in Philadelphia, the first son of Richard George.
- 1848 Henry George's father leaves Episcopal Church publishing firm and bookstore to return to work in the Customs House. Henry is transferred to the Episcopal Academy of Philadelphia.
- 1852 Henry's father begins seventeen-year term as vestryman at St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church. Henry leaves Episcopal Academy.
- 1853 On February 5, Henry enters the new Philadelphia High School; leaves on June 20; formal education ended.
- 1855 Henry George signs aboard the Indiaman *Hindoo* as foremast boy; leaves for a fifteen-month voyage to Australia. Keeps a sea journal.
- 1856 Works in Philadelphia as a printer's apprentice.
- 1857 Leaves for California aboard the *Shubrick* as ship's steward, December 22.
- 1858 Goes gold prospecting in British Columbia; returns to San Francisco "dead broke"; works as a typesetter.
- 1860 Becomes foreman printer on the *California Home Journal*; begins political and newspaper activities in California.
- 1861 Enters into partnership to buy the San Francisco *Daily Evening Journal*. December 3, marries Annie Fox.
- 1862 November 3, Henry George, Jr., born, the future congressman and first biographer of his father.
- 1865 Publishes several articles, including "Sic Semper Tyrannis!" in the *Alta California* following the assassination of Lincoln. January 27, second son, Richard Fox George, born.
- 1867 Becomes managing editor of the San Francisco *Times*. Third child, Jennie Teresa, born.

- 1868 Leaves *Times*; becomes managing editor of San Francisco *Chronicle*. Publishes "What the Railroad Will Bring Us" in the October *Overland Monthly*. Travels to Philadelphia and New York at the end of the year in the employ of the San Francisco *Herald*.
- 1869 Fight with Associated Press-Western Union monopoly, begins a life-long struggle against vested interests. Returns to San Francisco; works as an editor on the Oakland *Daily Transcript*; corresponds with John Stuart Mill.
- 1870 His Oakland "illumination" concerning land value. Becomes editor of the *State Capital Reporter* (Sacramento).
- 1871 Publishes in pamphlet form, *The Subsidy Question and the Democratic Party* and his first extended "Georgian" document, *Our Land and Land Policy*, based on an earlier article in the *Overland Monthly* in 1868. December 4, with two partners, begins publication of the San Francisco *Daily Evening Post*.
- 1875 November 27, leaves the *Post* because of financial troubles and editorial differences.
- 1876 Becomes State Inspector of Gas Meters, a political and intellectual reward from former Democratic State Senator William S. Irwin, the new governor of California.
- 1877 Lectures at the University of California; delivers oration at San Francisco's Fourth of July celebrations. Begins writing *Progress and Poverty*, September 18. October 2, fourth child, second daughter, Anna Angela, born.
- 1878 June, delivers lecture on "Moses" in San Francisco; often repeated in later years in the United States and United Kingdom.
- 1879 *Progress and Poverty* published.
- 1880 Returns to New York.
- 1881 *The Irish Land Question* published; makes first trip to England and Ireland as a representative of the *Irish World*.
- 1881- Thoroughly involves himself in English and Irish politics;  
1882 arrested in Ireland. Visits Paris.

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- 1882 Unknowingly converts Bernard Shaw to "Socialism." October 4, returns to New York "pretty near famous."
- 1883 *Social Problems* published. December 21, makes a lecture tour of the United Kingdom.
- 1884 April 13, returns to New York. Attacked in "The Prophet of San Francisco" by the Duke of Argyll; attack and George's rejoinder in *Nineteenth Century*. Sails for England a third time.
- 1886 *Protection or Free Trade* published. Runs as leader of labor for mayor of New York City.
- 1887 Edits *The Standard* in New York City. Runs for secretary of state in New York.
- 1889- Becomes the "Father of the Single Tax."  
1890
- 1889 Sails for England; visits Paris for the second time. Returns to continue his lecture schedule.
- 1890 With Mrs. George and daughters, sails from San Francisco, February 8, for Australia and New Zealand. Returns to the United States by traveling around the world. December 5, suffers a stroke.
- 1891 *The Condition of Labor* published, his famous open letter in reply to Pope Leo XIII's encyclical letter on the condition of labor.
- 1892 *A Perplexed Philosopher* published.
- 1894 Corresponds with Leo Tolstoy, who had admired George's views for many years.
- 1896 Hears William Jennings Bryan's "Cross of Gold" address. Supports Bryan for the Presidency.
- 1897 Against medical advice, George runs again for mayor of what was to be on January 1, 1898, the City of Greater New York. Four days before the election, October 29, Henry George dies of a stroke. The funeral procession on October 31 is compared to Abraham Lincoln's.
- 1898 *The Science of Political Economy*, though unfinished, published posthumously.