

THE PAPERS OF
THOMAS
JEFFERSON

RETIREMENT SERIES

J. JEFFERSON LOONEY, EDITOR

ROBERT F. HAGGARD AND SUSAN HOLBROOK PERDUE,
ASSOCIATE EDITORS

JULIE L. LAUTENSCHLAGER, ASSISTANT EDITOR

LISA A. FRANCAVILLA, MANAGING EDITOR

4

June 1811 to April 1812

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Volume 4

18 June 1811 to 30 April 1812

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EDITORIAL ASSISTANTS

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SUSAN SPENGLER, DIGITAL TECHNICIAN



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FOREWORD

THE 580 DOCUMENTS printed in this volume cover the period from 18 June 1811 through 30 April 1812. Between these two dates, Thomas Jefferson found himself as busy as ever. Although he had to fight off several bouts of rheumatism and had difficulty walking long distances, he continued to be in relatively good health and to enjoy his life at Monticello and Poplar Forest. As Jefferson wrote to Charles Willson Peale on 20 August, “no occupation is so delightful as the culture of the earth, & no culture comparable to that of the garden.” In the same letter he remarked that although he was “an old man, I am but a young gardener.” In a letter to Peter Minor, Jefferson expressed eternal “hostility to dogs” and a willingness to “join in any plan for exterminating the whole race,” and shortly thereafter he joined a group of Albemarle County residents who petitioned the Virginia legislature to put a tax on dogs in order to reduce their numbers and, thereby, protect sheep and improve domestic manufactures. Jefferson also calculated lines for a horizontal sundial for Poplar Forest; surveyed his Bear Creek lands in Bedford County; and drew up detailed slave lists, a catalogue of his landed possessions, and a schedule of the work he wanted done at Poplar Forest in 1812.

The arts and sciences continued to attract Jefferson. During this period he was reelected president of the American Philosophical Society and chosen president of the Philadelphia-based Society of Artists of the United States. Jefferson took readings of a solar eclipse in September 1811; attempted to determine Monticello’s longitude with the assistance of William Lambert and Bishop James Madison; ordered an astronomical case clock from Philadelphia; and measured Willis Mountain with his grandson, Thomas Jefferson Randolph. On 10 November he wrote an impassioned letter to Robert Patterson concerning the need for a fixed international standard for measures, weights, and coins. Foreign correspondents such as Madame de Tessé, Valentín de Foronda, Pierre Samuel Du Pont de Nemours, and Antoine Louis Claude Destutt de Tracy continued their long-distance discussions with Jefferson about everything from chestnuts and the Spanish constitution to taxation and political economy.

Legal issues also took up a great deal of Jefferson’s time. A developing controversy with Samuel Scott over the ownership of a piece of land in Campbell County threatened to disrupt Jefferson’s plan to sell this tract. Of even greater significance, the litigation that grew out of Jefferson’s eviction of Edward Livingston from the New Orleans batture in 1807 finally came to a head early in December 1811. United

FOREWORD

States circuit court judges John Marshall and John Tyler, sitting in Richmond, dismissed Livingston's suit on jurisdictional grounds. Because the dispute had not been decided on its merits, Jefferson moved immediately to lay his case before the American people. He accordingly engaged a New York publisher, Ezra Sargeant, to print 250 copies of the lengthy statement he had prepared for his legal counsel. Jefferson arranged to have a copy given to each member of Congress, and he began distributing the remainder to various friends and acquaintances during the spring of 1812.

Nor was this the full extent of Jefferson's involvement in the publication of his own work and that of others. With his permission, Joseph Milligan published a revised second edition of Jefferson's *Manual of Parliamentary Practice* in March 1812. Jefferson received a second manuscript volume from Destutt de Tracy in February 1812 and began the laborious process of seeing it into print. In a belated response to William Wirt's request for information to assist him in writing a biography of Patrick Henry, Jefferson forwarded a lengthy, colorful, and largely negative portrait of his former colleague. James S. Gaines sent Jefferson a detailed plan for a revised constitution and legal code for the state of Virginia, and Jefferson and Virginia governor James Barbour had an important exchange on the proper limits of executive power.

Perhaps the most important development for posterity documented in this volume is the resumption of correspondence in January 1812 between Jefferson and his former rival for the presidency, John Adams. Although the two men had had little contact since Jefferson's inauguration in March 1801, their mutual friend Benjamin Rush's persistent efforts to heal the rift finally succeeded. Aided by reports that Jefferson's neighbors John and Edward Coles had found Adams open to reconciliation during a visit to Quincy, Rush urged Jefferson and Adams to "Bury in silence all the causes of your separation. Recollect that explanations may be proper between lovers but are never so between divided friends." Adams and Jefferson each came to relish the renewed opportunity to engage with a fellow founder whose mind was as wide-ranging, imaginative, and thought-provoking as his own. These first tentative letters initiated a body of correspondence that not only enriches the papers of Adams and Jefferson, but also provides a useful lesson to their political successors, that ideological differences can be overcome through a mixture of compassion, understanding, and patriotism.

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EDITORIAL METHOD AND APPARATUS

1. RENDERING THE TEXT

From its inception *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson* has insisted on high standards of accuracy in rendering text, but modifications in textual policy and editorial apparatus have been implemented as different approaches have become accepted in the field or as a more faithful rendering has become technically feasible. Prior discussions of textual policy appeared in Vols. 1:xxix–xxxiv, 22:vii–xi, 24:vii–viii, and 30:xiii–xiv of the First Series.

The textual method of the Retirement Series will adhere to the more literal approach adopted in Volume 30 of the parent edition. Original spelling, capitalization, and punctuation is retained as written. Such idiosyncrasies as Jefferson's failure to capitalize the beginnings of most of his sentences and abbreviations like "mr" are preserved, as are his preference for "it's" to "its" and his characteristic spellings of "knolege," "paiment," and "recieve." Modern usage is adopted in cases where intent is impossible to determine, an issue that arises most often in the context of capitalization. Some so-called slips of the pen are corrected, but in such cases the original reading is recorded in a subjoined textual note. Jefferson and others sometimes signaled a change in thought within a paragraph with extra horizontal space, and this is rendered by a three-em space. Blanks left for words and not subsequently filled by the authors are represented by a space approximating the length of the blank. Gaps, doubtful readings of illegible or damaged text, and wording supplied from other versions or by editorial conjecture are explained in the source note or in numbered textual notes. Foreign-language documents, the vast majority of which are in French during the retirement period, are transcribed in full as faithfully as possible, and followed by a complete modern translation.

Two modifications from past practice bring this series still closer to the original manuscripts. Underscored text is presented as such rather than being converted to italics. Superscripts are also preserved rather than being lowered to the baseline. In most cases of superscripting, the punctuation that is below or next to the superscripted letters is dropped, since it is virtually impossible to determine what is a period or dash as opposed to a flourish under, over, or adjacent to superscripted letters.

EDITORIAL METHOD AND APPARATUS

Limits to the more literal method are still recognized, however, and readability and consistency with past volumes are prime considerations. In keeping with the basic design implemented in the first volume of the *Papers*, salutations and signatures continue to display in large and small capitals rather than upper- and lowercase letters. Expansion marks over abbreviations are silently omitted. With very rare exceptions, deleted text and information on which words were added during the process of composition is not displayed within the document transcription. Based on the Editors' judgment of their significance, such emendations are either described in numbered textual notes or ignored. Datelines for letters are consistently printed at the head of the text, with a comment in the descriptive note when they have been moved. Address information, endorsements, and dockets are quoted or described in the source note rather than reproduced in the document proper.

2. TEXTUAL DEVICES

The following devices are employed throughout the work to clarify the presentation of the text.

[...]	Text missing and not conjecturable. The size of gaps longer than a word or two is estimated in annotation.
[]	Number or part of number missing or illegible.
[roman]	Conjectural reading for missing or illegible matter. A question mark follows when the reading is doubtful.
[<i>italic</i>]	Editorial comment inserted in the text.
< <i>italic</i> >	Matter deleted in the manuscript but restored in our text.

3. DESCRIPTIVE SYMBOLS

The following symbols are employed throughout the work to describe the various kinds of manuscript originals. When a series of versions is included, the first to be recorded is the version used for the printed text.

Dft	draft (usually a composition or rough draft; multiple drafts, when identifiable as such, are designated "2d Dft," etc.)
Dupl	duplicate
MS	manuscript (applied to most documents other than letters)

EDITORIAL METHOD AND APPARATUS

PoC	polygraph copy
PrC	press copy
RC	recipient's copy
SC	stylograph copy

All manuscripts of the above types are assumed to be in the hand of the author of the document to which the descriptive symbol pertains. If not, that fact is stated. On the other hand, the following types of manuscripts are assumed *not* to be in the hand of the author, and exceptions will be noted:

FC	file copy (applied to all contemporary copies retained by the author or his agents)
Tr	transcript (applied to all contemporary and later copies except file copies; period of transcription, unless clear by implication, will be given when known)

4. LOCATION SYMBOLS

The locations of documents printed in this edition from originals in private hands and from printed sources are recorded in self-explanatory form in the descriptive note following each document. The locations of documents printed from originals held by public and private institutions in the United States are recorded by means of the symbols used in the *MARC Code List for Organizations* (2000) maintained by the Library of Congress. The symbols DLC and MHi by themselves stand for the collections of Jefferson Papers proper in these repositories. When texts are drawn from other collections held by these two institutions, the names of those collections are added. Location symbols for documents held by institutions outside the United States are given in a subjoined list. The lists of symbols are limited to the institutions represented by documents printed or referred to in this volume.

CLU-C	William Andrew Clark Library, University of California, Los Angeles
CSmH	Huntington Library, San Marino, California
	JF Jefferson File
	JF-BA Jefferson File, Bixby Acquisition
CtY	Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut
DeGH	Hagley Museum and Library, Greenville, Delaware
DLC	Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.
	TJ Papers Thomas Jefferson Papers (this is assumed if not stated, but also given as indicated)

EDITORIAL METHOD AND APPARATUS

to furnish the precise location of an undated, misdated, or otherwise problematic document, thus “DLC: TJ Papers, 213:38071–2” represents volume 213, folios 38071 and 38072 as the collection was arranged at the time the first microfilm edition was made in 1944–45. Access to the microfilm edition of the collection as it was rearranged under the Library’s Presidential Papers Program is provided by the *Index to the Thomas Jefferson Papers* [1976]), and this collection can also be viewed online at the Library’s American Memory website

DNA	National Archives, Washington, D.C., with identifications of series (preceded by record group number) as follows:
	CD Consular Dispatches
	CS Census Schedules
	DI Diplomatic Instructions
	DL Domestic Letters
	LAR Letters of Application and Recommendation
	MLR Miscellaneous Letters Received
	MLRSN Miscellaneous Letters Received by the Secretary of the Navy
	RWP Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files
	SB Surety Bonds
MdHi	Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore
MeHi	Maine Historical Society, Portland
MHi	Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston
MiD-B	Burton Historical Collection, Detroit Public Library, Michigan
MiU-C	Clements Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor
MoSHi	Missouri Historical Society, Saint Louis
	TJC Thomas Jefferson Collection
	TJC-BC Thomas Jefferson Collection, text formerly in Bixby Collection
MWA	American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Massachusetts
NcU	University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

EDITORIAL METHOD AND APPARATUS

NhD	Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire
NHi	New-York Historical Society, New York City
NjMoHP	Morristown National Historical Park, New Jersey
NjP	Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey
NjVHi	Vineland Historical and Antiquarian Society, Vineland, New Jersey
NN	New York Public Library, New York City
NNGL	Gilder Lehrman Collection, New York City
NNPM	Pierpont Morgan Library, New York City
PHi	Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
PPAFA	Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Philadelphia
PPAmP	American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia
PPiU	University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
PPL	Library Company of Philadelphia
PPRF	Rosenbach Foundation, Philadelphia
PWacD	David Library of the American Revolution, Washington Crossing, Pennsylvania
RPB	Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island
ScU	University of South Carolina, Columbia
TU	University of Tennessee, Knoxville
Vi	Library of Virginia, Richmond
	USCC-OB United States Circuit Court, Virginia District, Order Book
	USCC-RB United States Circuit Court, Virginia District, Record Book
ViBibV	Virginia Polytechnic and State University, Blacksburg
ViCMRL	Thomas Jefferson Library, Thomas Jefferson Foundation, Inc., Charlottesville, Virginia
ViFreJM	James Monroe Memorial Foundation, Fredericksburg
ViHi	Virginia Historical Society, Richmond
ViLJML	Jones Memorial Library, Lynchburg, Virginia
ViN	Norfolk Public Library, Norfolk, Virginia
ViU	University of Virginia, Charlottesville
	TJP Thomas Jefferson Papers
	TJP-CC Thomas Jefferson Papers, text formerly in Carr-Cary Papers
	TJP-ER Thomas Jefferson Papers, text formerly in Edgehill-Randolph Papers

EDITORIAL METHOD AND APPARATUS

	TJP-LBJM	Thomas Jefferson Papers, Thomas Jefferson's Legal Brief in <i>Jefferson v. Michie</i> , 1804–13, deposited by Mrs. Augustina David Carr Mills
ViW	College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia	
	TC-JP	Jefferson Papers, Tucker-Coleman Collection
	TJP	Thomas Jefferson Papers

The following symbol represents a repository located outside of the United States:

PIKMN	Muzeum Narodowe w Krakowie, Poland
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5. OTHER ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are commonly employed in the annotation throughout the work.

Lb	Letterbook (used to indicate texts copied into bound volumes)
RG	Record Group (used in designating the location of documents in the Library of Virginia and the National Archives)
SJL	Jefferson's "Summary Journal of Letters" written and received for the period 11 Nov. 1783 to 25 June 1826 (in DLC: TJ Papers). This epistolary record, kept in Jefferson's hand, has been checked against the TJ Editorial Files. It is to be assumed that all outgoing letters are recorded in SJL unless there is a note to the contrary. When the date of receipt of an incoming letter is recorded in SJL, it is incorporated in the notes. Information and discrepancies revealed in SJL but not found in the letter itself are also noted. Missing letters recorded in SJL are accounted for in the notes to documents mentioning them, in related documents, or in an appendix
TJ	Thomas Jefferson
TJ	Editorial Files Photoduplicates and other editorial materials in the office of the Papers of Thomas Jefferson: Retirement Series, Jefferson Library, Thomas Jefferson Foundation, Charlottesville
d	Penny or denier
f	Florin
£	Pound sterling or livre, depending upon context (in doubtful cases, a clarifying note will be given)

EDITORIAL METHOD AND APPARATUS

- s Shilling or sou (also expressed as /)
 tt Livre Tournois
 ₶ Per (occasionally used for pro, pre)

6. SHORT TITLES

The following list includes short titles of works cited frequently in this edition. Since it is impossible to anticipate all the works to be cited in abbreviated form, the list is revised from volume to volume.

Acts of Assembly *Acts of the General Assembly of Virginia* (cited by session; title varies over time)

Albemarle County Cemeteries Fay Early and Constance Harris, *Record of Cemeteries in Albemarle County, Virginia, including Charlottesville*, 1968–ca. 1982, 14 vols. in 20

ANB John A. Garraty and Mark C. Carnes, eds., *American National Biography*, 1999, 24 vols.

Annals *Annals of the Congress of the United States: The Debates and Proceedings in the Congress of the United States . . . Compiled from Authentic Materials*, Washington, D.C., Gales & Seaton, 1834–56, 42 vols. (all editions are undependable and pagination varies from one printing to another. Citations given below are to the edition mounted on the American Memory website of the Library of Congress and give the date of the debate as well as page numbers)

APS American Philosophical Society

ASP *American State Papers: Documents, Legislative and Executive, of the Congress of the United States*, 1832–61, 38 vols.

Bashkina, *United States and Russia* Nina N. Bashkina and others, eds., *The United States and Russia: The Beginning of Relations, 1765–1815*, 1980

BDML Edward C. Papenfuss and others, eds., *A Biographical Dictionary of the Maryland Legislature, 1635–1789*, 1979–85, 2 vols.

BDSCHR Walter B. Edgar and others, eds., *Biographical Directory of the South Carolina House of Representatives*, 1974– , 5 vols.

Betts, *Farm Book* Edwin M. Betts, ed., *Thomas Jefferson's Farm Book*, 1953 (in two separately paginated sections; unless otherwise specified, references are to the second section)

Betts, *Garden Book* Edwin M. Betts, ed., *Thomas Jefferson's Garden Book, 1766–1824*, 1944

Biog. Dir. Cong. *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774–1989*, 1989

EDITORIAL METHOD AND APPARATUS

- Black's Law Dictionary* Bryan A. Garner and others, eds., *Black's Law Dictionary*, 7th ed., 1999
- Brigham, *American Newspapers* Clarence S. Brigham, *History and Bibliography of American Newspapers, 1690–1820*, 1947, 2 vols.
- Bruce, *University* Philip Alexander Bruce, *History of the University of Virginia 1819–1919: The Lengthened Shadow of One Man*, 1920–22, 5 vols.
- Bush, *Life Portraits* Alfred L. Bush, *The Life Portraits of Thomas Jefferson*, rev. ed., 1987
- Chambers, *Poplar Forest* S. Allen Chambers, *Poplar Forest & Thomas Jefferson*, 1993
- Claiborne, *Letter Books* Dunbar Rowland, ed., *Official Letter Books of W. C. C. Claiborne, 1801–1816*, 1917, repr. 1972, 6 vols.
- Clay, *Papers* James F. Hopkins and others, eds., *The Papers of Henry Clay*, 1959–1992, 11 vols.
- Connelly, *Napoleonic France* Owen Connelly and others, eds., *Historical Dictionary of Napoleonic France*, 1985
- CVSP William P. Palmer and others, eds., *Calendar of Virginia State Papers . . . Preserved in the Capitol at Richmond, 1875–93*, 11 vols.
- DAB Allen Johnson and Dumas Malone, eds., *Dictionary of American Biography*, 1928–36, 20 vols.
- Destutt de Tracy, *Commentary and Review of Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws* Antoine Louis Claude Destutt de Tracy, *A Commentary and Review of Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws. prepared for press from the Original Manuscript, in the hands of the Publisher. To which are annexed, Observations on the Thirty-First Book, by the late M. Condorcet; and Two Letters of Helvetius, on the merits of the same work*, Philadelphia, 1811; Sowerby, no. 2327; Poor, *Jefferson's Library*, 10 (no. 623)
- DBF *Dictionnaire de biographie française*, 1933– , 19 vols.
- Dexter, *Yale Biographies* Francis Bowditch Dexter, *Biographical Sketches of the Graduates of Yale College*, 1885–1912, 6 vols.
- DNB Leslie Stephen and Sidney Lee, eds., *Dictionary of National Biography*, 1885–1901, 22 vols.
- Dolley Madison, *Selected Letters* David B. Mattern and Holly C. Shulman, eds., *The Selected Letters of Dolley Payne Madison*, 2003
- DSB Charles C. Gillispie, ed., *Dictionary of Scientific Biography*, 1970–80, 16 vols.

EDITORIAL METHOD AND APPARATUS

- DVB John T. Kneebone and others, eds., *Dictionary of Virginia Biography*, 1998—, 3 vols.
- EG Dickinson W. Adams and Ruth W. Lester, eds., *Jefferson's Extracts from the Gospels*, 1983, *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*, Second Series
- Ford Paul Leicester Ford, ed., *The Writings of Thomas Jefferson*, Letterpress Edition, 1892–99, 10 vols.
- Hatch, *Fruit Trees* Peter Hatch, *The Fruits and Fruit Trees of Monticello*, 1998
- HAW Henry A. Washington, ed., *The Writings of Thomas Jefferson*, 1853–54, 9 vols.
- Heitman, *Continental Army* Francis B. Heitman, comp., *Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army during the War of the Revolution, April, 1775, to December, 1783*, rev. ed., 1914
- Heitman, *U.S. Army* Francis B. Heitman, comp., *Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army*, 1903, 2 vols.
- Hening William Waller Hening, ed., *The Statutes at Large; being a Collection of all the Laws of Virginia*, Richmond, 1809–23, 13 vols.
- Hortus Third* Liberty Hyde Bailey, Ethel Zoe Bailey, and the staff of the Liberty Hyde Bailey Hortorium, Cornell University, *Hortus Third: A Concise Dictionary of Plants Cultivated in the United States and Canada*, 1976
- Jackson, *Papers* Sam B. Smith, Harold D. Moser, and others, eds., *The Papers of Andrew Jackson*, 1980—, 6 vols.
- Jefferson, *Proceedings* Thomas Jefferson, *The Proceedings of the Government of the United States, in maintaining the Public Right to the Beach of the Mississippi, Adjacent to New-Orleans, against the Intrusion of Edward Livingston. prepared for the use of counsel, by Thomas Jefferson*, New York, 1812; Sowerby, nos. 3501, 3508; Poor, *Jefferson's Library*, 10 (no. 604)
- Jefferson Correspondence*, Bixby Worthington C. Ford, ed., *Thomas Jefferson Correspondence Printed from the Originals in the Collections of William K. Bixby*, 1916
- JEP *Journal of the Executive Proceedings of the Senate of the United States*
- JHD *Journal of the House of Delegates of the Commonwealth of Virginia*
- JHR *Journal of the House of Representatives of the United States*
- JS *Journal of the Senate of the United States*

EDITORIAL METHOD AND APPARATUS

- JSV* *Journal of the Senate of Virginia*
- L & B* Andrew A. Lipscomb and Albert E. Bergh, eds., *The Writings of Thomas Jefferson*, Library Edition, 1903–04, 20 vols.
- Latrobe, *Papers* John C. Van Horne and others, eds., *The Correspondence and Miscellaneous Papers of Benjamin Henry Latrobe*, 1984–88, 3 vols.
- Lay, *Architecture* K. Edward Lay, *The Architecture of Jefferson Country: Charlottesville and Albemarle County, Virginia*, 2000
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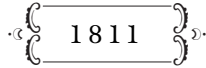
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CONTENTS

FOREWORD	vii
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	ix
EDITORIAL METHOD AND APPARATUS	xi
MAPS	xxxix
ILLUSTRATIONS	xliii
JEFFERSON CHRONOLOGY	2



From John Barnes, <i>18 June</i>	3
To Hugh Chisholm, <i>18 June</i>	4
From John Martin Baker, <i>19 June</i>	4
From Charles L. Bankhead, <i>20 June</i>	5
From George Jefferson, <i>20 June</i>	6
To Peter Minor, <i>20 June</i>	7
From Robert Wash, <i>20 June</i>	7
To William Chamberlayne, <i>24 June</i>	9
To Charles Everette, <i>24 June</i>	9
From Gideon Granger, <i>24 June</i>	10
To George Jefferson, <i>24 June</i>	10
To James Lyle, <i>24 June</i>	11
From William McGehee, <i>24 June</i>	12
From George Jefferson, <i>27 June</i>	12
From Edmund M. Blunt, <i>28 June</i>	13
From James Chamberlain, [<i>received 28 June</i>]	14
From Benjamin Rush, <i>28 June</i>	17
To John Barnes, <i>29 June</i>	17
From David Bailie Warden, <i>1 July</i>	19
From Horatio Turpin, <i>2 July</i>	20
To James Madison, <i>3 July</i>	21
From Robert Rives, <i>3 July</i>	22
From Pierre Samuel Du Pont de Nemours, <i>4 July</i>	22
From George Jefferson, <i>4 July</i>	24
From William Duane, <i>5 July</i>	25
From John Barnes, <i>6 July</i>	26
To Tadeusz Kosciuszko, <i>8 July</i>	28
To Lafayette, <i>8 July</i>	29

CONTENTS

From James Madison, <i>8 July</i>	31
To David Bailie Warden, <i>8 July</i>	33
To Philip Mazzei, <i>9 July</i>	34
To David Bailie Warden, <i>9 July</i>	35
To Lafayette, <i>10 July</i>	36
To David Bailie Warden, <i>10 July</i>	36
From Benjamin Galloway, <i>11 July</i>	36
From James T. Austin, <i>12 July</i>	37
To Mary Lewis, <i>12 July</i>	38
From John Milledge, <i>12 July</i>	39
From Philip Turpin, <i>13 July</i>	41
From Burwell Bassett, <i>20 July</i>	42
From Jacob Franklin Heston, [<i>before 20 July</i>]	43
From Benjamin Morgan, <i>20 July</i>	48
To Robert Rives, <i>20 July</i>	48
From Joel Barlow, [<i>received 21 July</i>]	49
From James Walker, <i>21 July</i> , enclosing Timber List for Thomas Jefferson's Sawmill Wheels, <i>20 July</i>	50
To Joel Barlow, <i>22 July</i>	51
From John L. Thomas, <i>23 July</i>	52
From Robert Wash, <i>23 July</i>	53
From Benjamin Franklin Thompson, <i>24 July</i>	53
From David Bailie Warden, <i>24 July</i>	54
To Edmund M. Blunt, <i>25 July</i>	55
To William Duane, <i>25 July</i>	56
From George Jefferson, <i>25 July</i> , enclosing Account from Sale of Thomas Jefferson's Flour, <i>2 July</i>	57
From Wilson J. Cary, <i>26 July</i>	58
From John H. Cocke, <i>26 July</i>	59
To William Short, <i>26 July</i>	59
To Wilson J. Cary, <i>28 July</i>	61
To John H. Cocke, <i>28 July</i>	62
To Joel Barlow, <i>29 July</i>	62
From George Jefferson, <i>1 August</i>	63
From Benjamin Henry Latrobe, <i>1 August</i>	63
To James T. Austin, <i>2 August</i>	67
To Burwell Bassett, <i>2 August</i>	68
To John Bracken, <i>2 August</i>	68
To Benjamin Galloway, <i>2 August</i>	69
To Martin Oster, <i>2 August</i>	70
Certificate of Henry Cassidy, <i>4 August</i>	70
To Nicolas G. Dufief, <i>4 August</i>	71

CONTENTS

To James Ogilvie, <i>4 August</i>	72
From Robert Rives, <i>4 August</i>	74
To John Jordan, <i>5 August</i>	75
From James Lyle, <i>5 August</i> , enclosing Account with James Lyle, <i>6 July</i>	75
To Benjamin Franklin Thompson, <i>5 August</i>	76
From Joshua Simmons, <i>7 August</i>	77
To Archibald Stuart, <i>8 August</i>	77
From Nicolas G. Dufief, <i>9 August</i>	79
From John Bracken, <i>13 August</i>	80
From Nathaniel H. Hooe, <i>13 August</i>	81
From Martin Oster, <i>13 August</i>	81
To Henry Dearborn, <i>14 August</i>	82
From John Dortic, <i>14 August</i>	84
To Charles Clay, <i>16 August</i>	86
Preliminary Agreement with William & Reuben Mitchell, [<i>ca. 16 August</i>]	86
Final Agreement with William & Reuben Mitchell, <i>16 August</i>	87
To Benjamin Rush, <i>17 August</i>	87
From Palisot de Beauvois, <i>18 August</i>	89
To William A. Burwell, <i>19 August</i>	90
From William J. Harris, <i>19 August</i>	91
From James L. Edwards, <i>20 August</i>	92
To Charles Willson Peale, <i>20 August</i>	93
To Brown & Robertson, <i>21 August</i>	94
To George Jefferson, <i>21 August</i>	95
Calculations for a Horizontal Sundial at Poplar Forest, [<i>ca. 23 August</i>]	96
To Charles Clay, <i>23 August</i>	98
From Levett Harris, <i>23 August</i>	99
From George Jefferson, <i>23 August</i>	99
To Levi Lincoln, <i>25 August</i>	100
From Brown & Robertson, <i>26 August</i>	101
To Thomas Mann Randolph, <i>26 August</i>	101
From Benjamin Rush, <i>26 August</i>	102
From George Jefferson, <i>29 August</i>	104
From the Seventy-Six Association, <i>29 August</i>	105
From William C. Rives, <i>30 August</i>	107
From "A Bond Street Lounger," <i>31 August</i>	109
From Peter Carr, <i>31 August</i>	109
To George Hay, <i>31 August</i>	110
From Josef Yznardy, <i>31 August</i>	111

CONTENTS

To Gideon Granger, <i>1 September</i>	112
From John Jordan, <i>1 September</i>	113
Mutual Assurance Society Account for Insuring Milton Warehouses, [<i>ca. 1 September</i>]	114
From Francis Eppes, <i>2 September</i>	115
From James S. Gaines, enclosing Plan for a New Virginia Constitution and Revised Legal Code, <i>3 September</i>	116
From Paul Hamilton, <i>3 September</i>	123
From Joseph Dougherty, <i>4 September</i>	124
From Pierre Samuel Du Pont de Nemours, <i>5 September</i>	124
To James L. Edwards, <i>5 September</i>	127
From Ralph Granger, <i>5 September</i>	128
From Robert Johnson, <i>5 September</i>	128
To James Lyon, <i>5 September</i>	130
To Francis Eppes, <i>6 September</i>	131
To John Wayles Eppes, <i>6 September</i>	132
To Randolph Jefferson, <i>6 September</i>	134
From David Campbell, <i>7 September</i>	134
To Charles Wingfield, <i>8 September</i>	135
From Charles Wingfield, <i>8 September</i>	136
From Charles Willson Peale, <i>9 September</i>	136
From Nathaniel H. Hooe, <i>10 September</i>	142
To William McClure, <i>10 September</i>	143
From James Walker, enclosing Timber List for Thomas Jefferson's Sawmill and Timber List for Thomas Jefferson's Sawmill Pit Gears, <i>10 September</i>	144
To Benjamin Smith Barton, <i>11 September</i>	146
To Robert Patterson, <i>11 September</i>	147
From Littleton W. Tazewell, <i>11 September</i>	149
From Benjamin Galloway, <i>12 September</i>	150
To David Higginbotham, <i>12 September</i>	154
From Lafayette, <i>12 September</i>	155
From Charles Wingfield, <i>12 September</i>	155
To George Divers, <i>14 September</i>	156
To Archibald Stuart, <i>14 September</i>	156
To Clement Caines, <i>16 September</i>	157
From John Chambers, <i>16 September</i>	159
From Charles G. Paleske, <i>16 September</i>	160
From Peter Minor, <i>17 September</i>	161
To William C. Rives, <i>18 September</i>	161
To Joseph Dougherty, <i>19 September</i>	163

CONTENTS

Circular to Certain Republican Senators, <i>19 September</i>	164
To George Calloway, <i>21 September</i>	165
From Martin Oster, <i>22 September</i>	166
From Robert Patterson, <i>23 September</i>	167
From Jonathan Brunt, <i>24 September</i>	168
To Nathaniel Macon, <i>24 September</i>	169
To Peter Minor, <i>24 September</i>	170
From William & Reuben Mitchell, <i>25 September</i>	170
From Samuel Smith (of Maryland), <i>27 September</i>	171
To Paul Hamilton, <i>28 September</i>	171
To John Wayles Eppes, <i>29 September</i>	172
From Michael Leib, <i>29 September</i>	173
To John Chambers, <i>30 September</i>	175
To Charles G. Paleske, <i>30 September</i>	175
To David Campbell, <i>1 October</i>	176
To John Dortic, <i>1 October</i>	176
From Hezekiah Niles, [<i>1 October</i>]	177
From Paul Hamilton, <i>2 October</i>	178
From Charles Willson Peale, <i>3 October</i>	179
To James Leitch, <i>4 October</i>	182
To Nathaniel H. Hooe, <i>6 October</i>	183
From Randolph Jefferson, <i>6 October</i>	183
To William & Reuben Mitchell, <i>6 October</i>	184
To John Bracken, <i>9 October</i>	185
To William J. Harris, <i>9 October</i>	185
From Benjamin & Thomas Kite, <i>10 October</i>	186
To James Madison, <i>10 October</i>	186
From Samuel M. Stephenson, <i>10 October</i>	187
To John Payne Todd, <i>10 October</i>	188
From Peter Walsh, <i>10 October</i>	189
To Dudley Burwell, <i>11 October</i>	190
To Caspar Wistar, <i>11 October</i>	190
From Henry Foxall, <i>12 October</i>	191
From Roger C. Weightman, <i>12 October</i>	192
To Edward Coles, <i>13 October</i>	193
From Archibald Stuart, <i>13 October</i>	194
To Littleton W. Tazewell, <i>13 October</i>	194
From Henry A. S. Dearborn, <i>14 October</i>	195
To William Short, <i>15 October</i>	197
From David Gelston, enclosing List of Steamboats, <i>17 October</i>	199
From Joseph Dougherty, <i>18 October</i>	200

CONTENTS

From James Walker, <i>18 October</i>	200
To Joseph Milligan, <i>19 October</i>	201
To Roger C. Weightman, <i>19 October</i>	201
From Edmund M. Blunt, <i>21 October</i>	202
From Destutt de Tracy, <i>21 October</i>	202
From Nathaniel Macon, <i>21 October</i>	209
Notes on Household Consumption, <i>3 June 1809–23 October</i>	209
From George Jefferson, <i>24 October</i>	212
From George Jefferson, <i>24 October</i>	212
From Melatiah Nash, <i>24 October</i>	213
From John Bracken, <i>25 October</i>	214
From Edward Coles, <i>25 October</i>	215
From Edward Coles, <i>30 October</i>	215
To Henry Foxall, <i>31 October</i>	215
From George Jefferson, <i>31 October</i>	216
To Nathaniel H. Hooe, <i>3 November</i>	217
To Eleuthère I. du Pont de Nemours, <i>4 November</i>	218
To George Jefferson, <i>4 November</i>	218
To William R. Lee, <i>4 November</i>	220
To Charles Simms, <i>4 November</i>	220
From George Jefferson, <i>7 November</i>	221
To Robert Patterson, <i>10 November</i>	222
To Robert Patterson, <i>10 November</i>	229
From Robert Patterson, <i>11 November</i>	230
From William Mann, <i>12 November</i>	231
From Henry Foxall, <i>13 November</i>	232
To George Jefferson, <i>13 November</i>	233
From Thomas Law, <i>13 November</i>	234
To David Gelston, <i>14 November</i>	235
From William Lambert, <i>14 November</i>	235
To Archibald Stuart, <i>14 November</i>	236
To Henry A. S. Dearborn, <i>15 November</i>	237
From Destutt de Tracy, <i>15 November</i>	239
To Melatiah Nash, <i>15 November</i>	243
Notes on Joseph Fossett's Account for Plating Saddle Trees, <i>18 November</i>	245
From Bishop James Madison, <i>19 November</i> , enclosing William Lambert's Calculation of Monticello's Longitude from Greenwich, <i>14 November</i>	246
From Oliver Pollock, <i>19 November</i>	267
From William Short, <i>19 November</i>	268

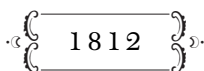
CONTENTS

From Sylvanus Bourne, <i>20 November</i>	274
From William Lambert, <i>22 November</i>	275
From James Ogilvie, <i>24 November</i>	276
From George Jefferson, <i>25 November</i>	277
From Nicolas G. Dufief, <i>26 November</i>	278
Survey of Bear Creek Lands, <i>26–28 November</i>	279
Account with Reuben Perry, [<i>ca. 28 November</i>]	280
From William & Samuel Craig, <i>29 November</i>	280
From John Low, <i>29 November</i>	281
From Valentín de Foronda, <i>30 November</i>	282
From John Fowler, <i>30 November</i>	285
From Thomas Erskine Birch, <i>November</i>	286
Conveyance of Thomas Jefferson's Lot in Richmond to David Higginbotham, <i>November</i>	287
From Joseph Milligan, enclosing Account with Joseph Milligan, <i>2 December</i>	288
From George Jefferson, <i>3 December</i>	290
The Dismissal of <i>Livingston v. Jefferson</i>	291
I. John Tyler's Opinion in <i>Livingston v. Jefferson</i> , [<i>4 December</i>]	293
II. John Marshall's Opinion in <i>Livingston v. Jefferson</i> , [<i>4 December</i>]	297
III. Littleton W. Tazewell to Thomas Jefferson, <i>4 December</i>	303
IV. Decision of United States Circuit Court in <i>Livingston v.</i> <i>Jefferson</i> , <i>5 December</i>	304
From Donald Fraser, <i>4 December</i>	305
From John Pitman, <i>4 December</i>	305
To Edmund Bacon, <i>5 December</i>	306
To George Callaway, <i>5 December</i>	307
From George Callaway, <i>5 December</i>	308
To Samuel J. Harrison, <i>5 December</i>	308
From George Hay, <i>5 December</i>	311
From Robert McDermut, <i>5 December</i>	311
To Benjamin Rush, <i>5 December</i>	312
To Jones & Howell, <i>6 December</i>	315
From Charles G. Paleske, <i>7 December</i>	315
Conveyance of Bear Branch Land to William Radford and Joel Yancey, <i>7 December</i>	316
From André Thoüin, <i>7 December</i>	319
From George Jefferson, <i>8 December</i>	321
From Madame de Tessé, <i>8 December</i>	322
From George Jefferson, <i>9 December</i>	325

CONTENTS

From David Bailie Warden, <i>10 December</i>	325
From Richard Barry, <i>11 December</i>	326
From Pierre Samuel Du Pont de Nemours, <i>12 December</i>	327
From John Low, <i>15 December</i>	336
From John Crawford, <i>17 December</i>	336
From Benjamin Rush, <i>17 December</i>	338
From Charles Clay, <i>18 December</i>	341
To William or Reuben Mitchell, <i>18 December</i>	341
From Charles Pinckney, <i>18 December</i>	342
Notes on the Latitude of Willis's Mountain, [<i>ca. 19 December</i>]	344
Petition of Albemarle County Residents to Virginia General Assembly, [<i>before 19 December</i>]	346
From John W. Campbell, <i>20 December</i>	349
From John W. Campbell, <i>20 December</i>	350
From Pierre Samuel Du Pont de Nemours, <i>20 December</i>	350
From Alexander von Humboldt, <i>20 December</i>	352
From Micajah Harrison, <i>21 December</i>	355
From Thomas Sully, <i>22 December</i>	355
To James Leitch, <i>24 December</i>	358
From Lafayette, <i>26 December</i>	358
From James Ronaldson, <i>26 December</i>	360
To William & Samuel Craig, <i>27 December</i>	364
To John Low, <i>27 December</i>	365
To William Mann, <i>27 December</i>	366
From William W. Clayton, <i>28 December</i>	366
To George Hay, <i>28 December</i>	367
To Hugh Nelson, <i>28 December</i>	367
To William Lambert, <i>29 December</i>	368
To Bishop James Madison, <i>29 December</i>	369
From Nicolas G. Dufief, <i>30 December</i>	370
To Gideon Granger, <i>30 December</i>	371
From Andrew Logan, <i>30 December</i>	371
To Jeremiah A. Goodman, <i>31 December</i>	373
To Jean Guillaume Hyde de Neuville, <i>31 December</i>	374
To Irenée Amelot De Lacroix, <i>31 December</i>	375
To James Madison, <i>31 December</i>	376
To Oliver Pollock, <i>31 December</i>	377
Instructions for Poplar Forest Management, <i>December</i>	379
Burgess Griffin's List of Blankets and Beds Distributed to Poplar Forest Slaves, [<i>ca. 1811–1812</i>]	382
Lists of Slaves at Poplar Forest, [<i>1811–1812</i>]	384
List of Landholdings and Monticello Slaves, [<i>ca. 1811–1812</i>]	386

CONTENTS



Resumption of Correspondence with John Adams	389
John Adams to Thomas Jefferson, <i>1 January</i>	390
From Thomas Erskine Birch, <i>1 January</i>	391
From Benjamin Galloway, <i>1 January</i>	392
From Hugh Nelson, <i>1 January</i>	393
To John Crawford, <i>2 January</i>	394
To Donald Fraser, <i>2 January</i>	395
To John Pitman, <i>2 January</i>	395
To Thomas Erskine Birch, <i>3 January</i>	396
To Joseph Hunter, <i>3 January</i>	396
From Joseph Milligan, <i>3 January</i>	397
Notes on a Conversation with Nathaniel H. Hooe, <i>6 January</i>	397
From James Monroe, <i>6 January</i>	398
From Thomas Sully, <i>6 January</i>	398
To Samuel & James Leitch, <i>7 January</i>	400
To Joseph Milligan, <i>7 January</i>	400
Decision of Virginia Court of Appeals in <i>Peyton v. Henderson</i> , <i>7 January</i>	401
From Gideon Granger, <i>8 January</i>	402
From William Lambert, <i>8 January</i>	402
To Thomas Sully, <i>8 January</i>	407
From William Lambert, <i>9 January</i>	407
From John Low, <i>9 January</i> , enclosing Certificate of Henry Remsen and David Gelston, <i>11 January</i>	408
From Robert Patterson, <i>10 January</i>	409
From Thomas T. Hewson, <i>11 January</i>	411
To James Monroe, <i>11 January</i>	412
From Colin Buckner, <i>12 January</i>	413
From William P. Newby, <i>13 January</i>	414
From James Barbour, <i>14 January</i>	415
To Randolph Jefferson, <i>14 January</i>	416
To William Thornton, <i>14 January</i>	417
From John Barnes, <i>15 January</i>	418
From John Dortic, <i>15 January</i>	419
To John B. Magruder, <i>15 January</i>	420
From Richard Barry, <i>16 January</i>	422
From Samuel J. Harrison, <i>16 January</i>	422
From Henry Wheaton, <i>17 January</i>	422

CONTENTS

From John Melish, <i>18 January</i>	423
From Ferdinando Fairfax, [<i>ca. 20 January</i>]	424
From William Thornton, <i>20 January</i>	425
To John Adams, <i>21 January</i>	428
From Mathew Carey, <i>21 January</i>	430
To Benjamin Rush, <i>21 January</i>	431
To James Barbour, <i>22 January</i>	432
From Jean Guillaume Hyde de Neuville, <i>22 January</i>	434
To John Adams, <i>23 January</i>	435
From Pierre Samuel Du Pont de Nemours, <i>25 January</i>	436
To William Eustis, <i>25 January</i>	458
To Benjamin H. Latrobe, <i>25 January</i>	459
To Thomas Sully, <i>25 January</i>	459
To Colin Buckner, <i>26 January</i>	460
To Christopher Clark, <i>26 January</i>	460
To Samuel J. Harrison, <i>26 January</i>	461
To Thomas T. Hewson, <i>26 January</i>	462
To John Barnes, <i>27 January</i>	462
To Richard Barry, <i>27 January</i>	463
To Mathew Carey, <i>27 January</i>	464
From John B. Magruder, <i>27 January</i>	464
From George Hay, <i>29 January</i>	465
To Jacob Franklin Heston, <i>29 January</i>	466
From Gibson & Jefferson, <i>30 January</i>	467
To John W. Campbell, <i>31 January</i>	467
From John Moody, <i>January</i>	468
From Tadeusz Kosciuszko, <i>1 February</i>	469
To Benjamin Galloway, <i>2 February</i>	470
From Joseph Milligan, <i>2 February</i>	471
To Charles Pinckney, <i>2 February</i>	472
From John Adams, <i>3 February</i>	473
To Albert Gallatin, <i>3 February</i>	476
To James Leitch, <i>3 February</i>	477
To Ezra Sargeant, <i>3 February</i>	477
From Samuel J. Harrison, <i>5 February</i>	478
From Henry Andrews, <i>7 February</i>	479
From James Madison, <i>7 February</i>	480
From Randolph Jefferson, <i>8 February</i>	481
To William Eustis, <i>9 February</i>	482
To Hugh Nelson, <i>9 February</i>	482
To James Pleasants, <i>9 February</i>	482
From John Adams, <i>10 February</i>	483

CONTENTS

From Ezra Sargeant, <i>10 February</i>	485
From James Barbour, <i>11 February</i>	485
From Benjamin Rush, <i>11 February</i>	486
From Gibson & Jefferson, <i>12 February</i>	487
From Charles Simms, <i>12 February</i>	487
From John Barnes, <i>13 February</i>	487
From Nathaniel G. Ingraham, Alexander Phoenix, William Nexsen, and John Redfield, <i>13 February</i>	489
From Hugh Nelson, <i>13 February</i>	492
From Mathew Carey, <i>14 February</i>	493
To Samuel J. Harrison, <i>14 February</i>	493
To John Melish, <i>14 February</i>	494
To Henry Wheaton, <i>14 February</i>	494
From John B. Chandler, <i>15 February</i>	495
To James Leitch, <i>15 February</i>	496
To Harmer Gilmer, <i>16 February</i>	496
To Bernard McMahon, <i>16 February</i>	497
To John M. Perry, <i>16 February</i>	498
From John Harvie, <i>17 February</i>	499
From Thomas W. Maury, <i>18 February</i>	499
From Francis Adrian Van der Kemp, enclosing Synopsis of a Proposed Book, <i>18 February</i>	500
To Edward Gantt, <i>19 February</i>	508
To James Madison, <i>19 February</i>	509
To John B. Magruder, <i>19 February</i>	509
To Lancelot Minor, <i>19 February</i>	510
To Oliver Barrett, <i>20 February</i>	512
To Henry Dearborn, <i>20 February</i>	513
To Ebenezer Herrick, <i>20 February</i>	514
From Archibald Robertson, <i>20 February</i>	514
To Henry Flood, <i>21 February</i>	515
To Jeremiah A. Goodman, <i>21 February</i>	515
To William Eustis, <i>23 February</i>	516
To Francis Willis, <i>23 February</i>	516
From Palisot de Beauvois, <i>23 February</i>	517
From Charles Yancey, <i>23 February</i>	518
From Thomas Erskine Birch, <i>24 February</i>	518
From James Pleasants, <i>25 February</i>	519
Preface to Statement on the Batture Case, <i>25 February</i>	520
From John Barnes, <i>26 February</i>	521
To Ezra Sargeant, <i>26 February</i>	521
From Patrick Gibson, <i>27 February</i>	522

CONTENTS

From Bernard McMahon, <i>28 February</i>	523
To John B. Magruder, <i>28 February</i>	525
From P. T. Jones (for John B. Magruder), <i>28 February</i>	525
To Patrick Gibson, <i>1 March</i>	526
To Jeremiah A. Goodman, <i>1 March</i>	526
From Joseph Hunter, <i>1 March</i>	527
From Joseph Léonard Poirey, <i>1 March</i>	527
To Archibald Robertson, <i>1 March</i>	528
From Isaac A. Coles, <i>2 March</i> , enclosing Peter Walsh to Isaac A. Coles, <i>1 December 1811</i>	528
From Gibson & Jefferson, <i>2 March</i>	530
From John Low, <i>2 March</i>	530
From Charles Willson Peale, <i>2 March</i>	531
From John Brockenbrough, <i>3 March</i>	532
From Benjamin Rush, <i>3 [March]</i>	533
From Larkin Smith, <i>3 March</i>	534
From George McIntosh, <i>4 March</i>	535
From John Bradbury, <i>5 March</i>	535
From Joseph St. Leger d'Happart, <i>5 March</i>	537
From José Corrêa da Serra, <i>6 March</i>	538
From James Madison, <i>6 March</i> , enclosing Thomas Gimbrede's Engraving of the First Four American Presidents, [<i>30 January</i>]	539
From James Madison, [<i>9 March</i>]	541
From James Monroe, <i>9 March</i>	542
From William Watson, <i>9 March</i>	543
From Charles Christian, <i>10 March</i>	543
From Henry Dearborn, <i>10 March</i>	544
From Donald Fraser, [<i>ca. 10 March</i>]	545
From Albert Gallatin, <i>10 March</i>	547
From Patrick Gibson, <i>11 March</i>	547
To Matthew Wills, <i>11 March</i>	548
From Samuel J. Harrison, <i>13 March</i>	549
From John Jacob Astor, <i>14 March</i>	550
To John Barnes, <i>15 March</i>	554
To John Brockenbrough, <i>15 March</i>	555
Account with Mary Daingerfield and Nathaniel H. Hooe, [<i>before 15 March</i>]	556
To Patrick Gibson, <i>15 March</i>	557
To Nathaniel H. Hooe, <i>15 March</i>	558
To John Low, <i>15 March</i>	558
To George McIntosh, <i>15 March</i>	559

CONTENTS

From James Barbour, <i>16 March</i>	559
To Henry Foxall, <i>16 March</i>	560
To Joseph Milligan, <i>16 March</i>	560
To Roger C. Weightman, <i>16 March</i>	561
To George Divers, <i>18 March</i>	561
From George Divers, <i>18 March</i>	562
From William D. Meriwether, <i>19 March</i>	562
To Thomas Erskine Birch, <i>21 March</i>	562
To John Bradbury, <i>21 March</i>	563
To Charles Christian, <i>21 March</i>	564
To Donald Fraser, <i>21 March</i>	564
From Ezra Sargeant, <i>21 March</i>	565
To James Barbour, <i>22 March</i>	565
From Hugh Nelson, <i>22 March</i>	566
To Larkin Smith, <i>22 March</i>	569
To Francis Adrian Van der Kemp, <i>22 March</i>	570
From Samuel Lukens, <i>23 March</i>	571
From Ebenezer Herrick, <i>24 March</i>	571
From Elizabeth Trist, <i>24 March</i>	572
To James Madison, <i>26 March</i>	574
To Patrick Magruder and Samuel A. Otis, <i>26 March</i>	575
From John Barnes, <i>27 March</i>	576
From Richard Barry, <i>27 March</i>	577
From Charles Christian, <i>28 March</i>	577
From Samuel A. Otis, <i>28 March</i>	578
From Oliver Pollock, <i>28 March</i>	578
To Oliver Barrett, <i>29 March</i>	579
To Patrick Gibson, <i>29 March</i>	580
To Ezra Sargeant, <i>29 March</i>	581
To John Benson, <i>2 April</i>	581
To Gideon Granger, <i>2 April</i>	582
To Samuel J. Harrison, <i>2 April</i>	583
To Hugh Nelson, <i>2 April</i>	585
From James Madison, <i>3 April</i>	586
From Samuel A. Otis, <i>3 April</i>	588
From Theodorus Bailey, <i>7 April</i>	588
To Theodorus Bailey and David Gelston, <i>9 April</i>	589
To John Barnes, <i>9 April</i>	589
From John B. Chandler, <i>9 April</i>	590
To Ebenezer Herrick, <i>9 April</i>	591
To John A. Morton, <i>9 April</i>	591
From Oliver Barrett, <i>10 April</i>	592

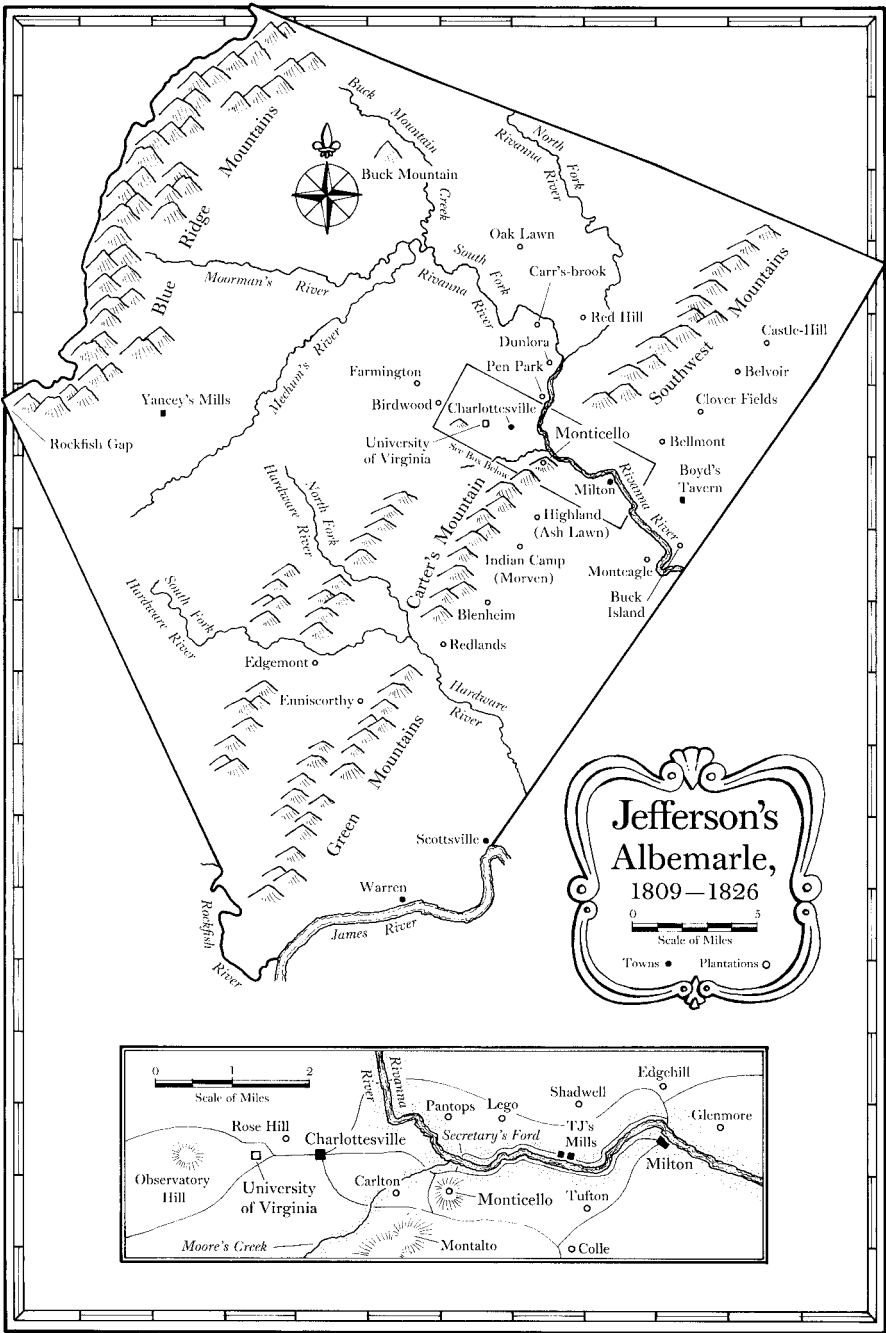
CONTENTS

From Gibson & Jefferson, [<i>before 12 April</i>]	593
To Patrick Gibson, <i>12 April</i>	593
To George Hay, <i>12 April</i>	594
Recollections of Patrick Henry	595
I. Thomas Jefferson to William Wirt, <i>12 April</i>	596
II. Thomas Jefferson's Notes on Patrick Henry, [<i>before 12 April</i>]	598
To Littleton W. Tazewell, <i>12 April</i>	605
From Anonymous ("Goodwill"), <i>13 April</i>	606
From Randolph Jefferson, <i>13 April</i>	607
From Pierre Samuel Du Pont de Nemours, <i>14 April</i>	607
From "U.M.," <i>14 April</i>	611
From Francis Adrian Van der Kemp, <i>14 April</i>	613
From William Wirt, <i>15 April</i>	615
From William Bentley, <i>16 April</i>	617
From Gibson & Jefferson, <i>16 April</i>	618
From James Hamilton, <i>16 April</i>	618
To Samuel Lukens, <i>16 April</i>	619
To Reuben Perry, <i>16 April</i>	620
From Hugh White, <i>16 April</i>	620
To John Barnes, <i>17 April</i>	621
To José Corrêa da Serra, <i>17 April</i>	621
To Joseph St. Leger d'Happart, <i>17 April</i>	622
To James Madison, <i>17 April</i>	622
From John S. Stake, <i>17 April</i>	623
Non-Congressional Distribution List for Batture Pamphlet, [<i>19 April–23 June</i>]	624
To Oliver Pollock, <i>19 April</i>	625
To John Adams, <i>20 April</i>	626
To John Ashlin, <i>20 April</i>	629
From John Barnes, <i>20 April</i>	629
To William C. C. Claiborne, <i>20 April</i>	631
To Derbigny, <i>20 April</i>	631
To William Duane, <i>20 April</i>	632
To Patrick Gibson, <i>20 April</i>	633
To Benjamin Jones, <i>20 April</i>	634
From William Lambert, <i>20 April</i>	634
To Robert R. Livingston, <i>20 April</i>	637
To James Mather, <i>20 April</i>	639
To Louis Moreau Lislet, <i>20 April</i>	639
To Benjamin Morgan, <i>20 April</i>	640
To Thomas B. Robertson, <i>20 April</i>	641
To Benjamin Rush, <i>20 April</i>	642

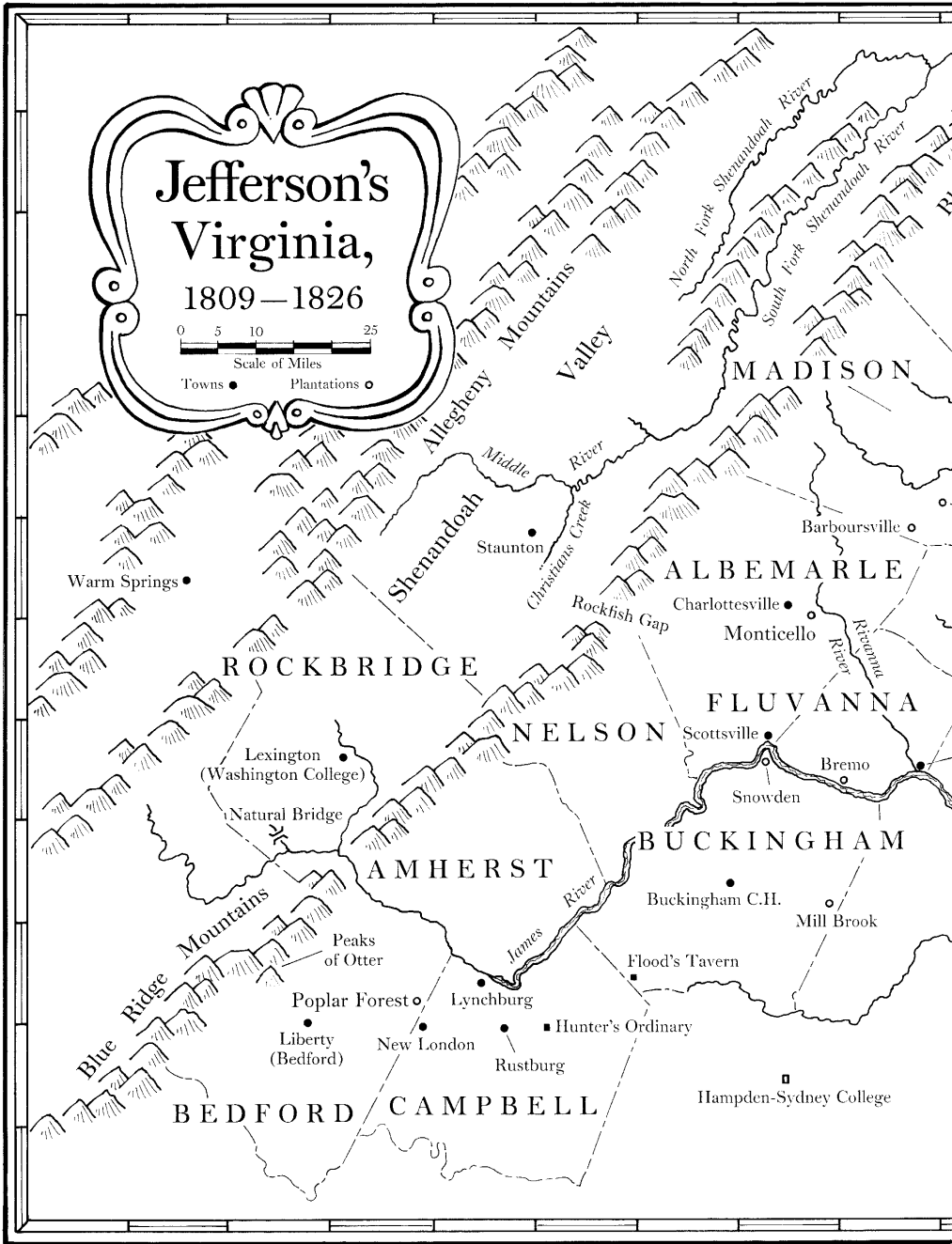
CONTENTS

To Jean Baptiste Simon Thierry, <i>20 April</i>	643
From John Glass, <i>21 April</i>	644
From George Hay, <i>21 April</i>	646
To James Leitch, <i>21 April</i>	647
From John Dawson, <i>22 April</i>	648
From Lafayette, <i>22 April</i>	649
To James P. Cocke, <i>23 April</i>	650
From James P. Cocke, <i>23 April</i>	651
From William Lambert, <i>23 April</i>	651
From J. H. Smith, <i>23 April</i>	661
From James Walker, <i>23 April</i>	661
From John Williams, <i>23 April</i>	662
To James P. Cocke, <i>24 April</i>	662
From Joseph Delaplaine, [<i>ca. 24 April</i>]	663
From James Madison, <i>24 April</i>	664
From John A. Morton, <i>24 April</i>	665
To William Thornton, <i>24 April</i>	666
From Matthew Wills, <i>24 April</i>	668
To John Graham, <i>25 April</i>	668
To James Maury, <i>25 April</i>	669
To John Rodman, <i>25 April</i>	672
To Hugh White, <i>25 April</i>	673
From Theodorus Bailey, <i>26 April</i>	673
From Benjamin Rush, <i>26 April</i>	673
To William Short, <i>26 April</i>	674
To Matthew Wills, <i>26 April</i>	677
From Samuel J. Harrison, <i>27 April</i>	677
To George Hay, <i>27 April</i>	678
Samuel Scott's Bill of Complaint in <i>Scott v. Jefferson and Harrison</i> , [<i>before 27 April</i>]	680
From James P. Cocke, <i>29 April</i>	684
To John Barnes, <i>30 April</i>	684
To Joseph Delaplaine, <i>30 April</i>	685
To Eleuthère I. du Pont de Nemours, <i>30 April</i>	686
To James Leitch, <i>30 April</i>	686
To John Williams, <i>30 April</i>	687
APPENDIX: Supplemental List of Documents Not Found	689
INDEX	691

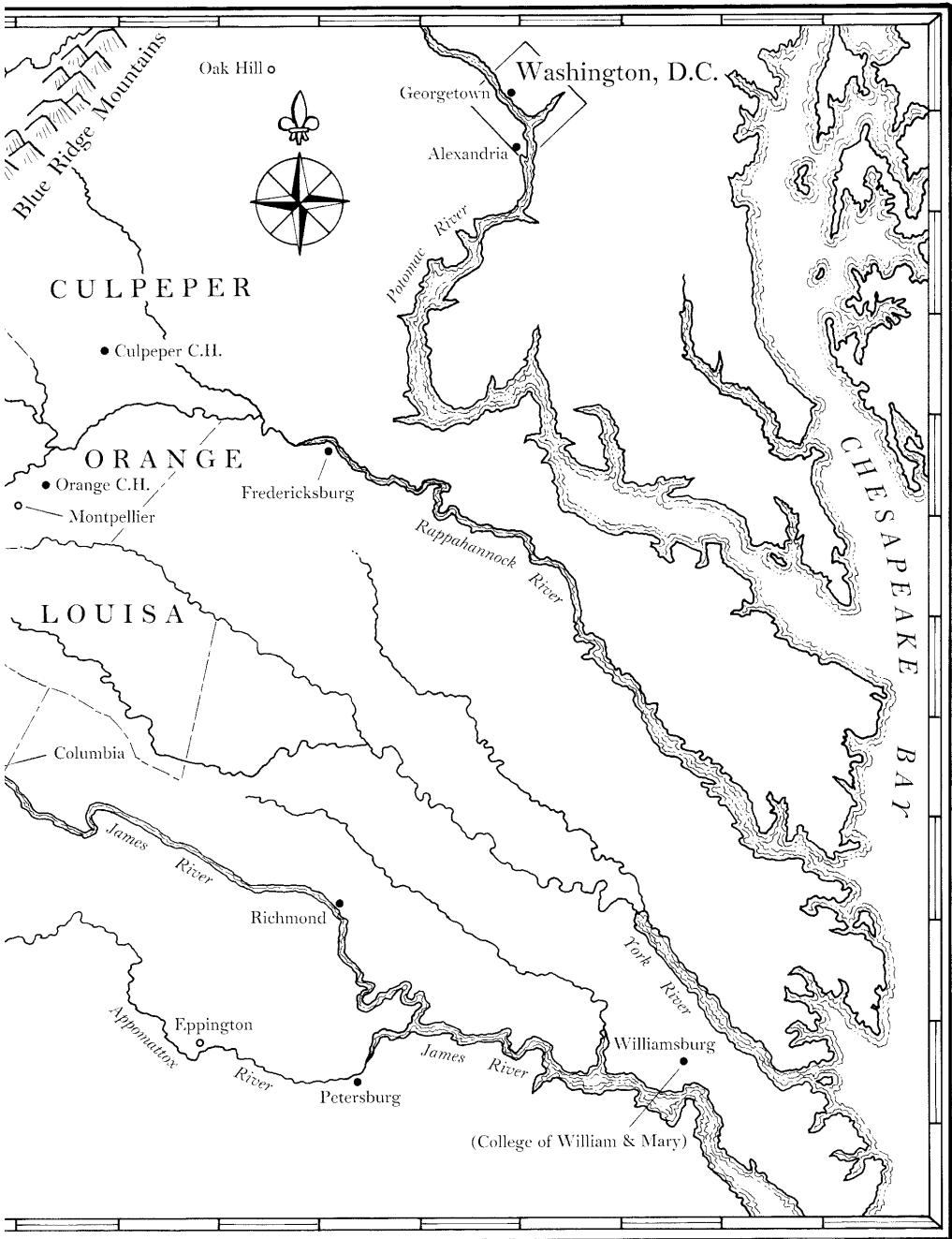
MAPS



MAPS



MAPS



ILLUSTRATIONS

Following page 370

TITLE PAGE OF JEFFERSON'S MANUAL OF PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE

In the winter of 1811–12 Jefferson received requests from two publishers, Mathew Carey, of Philadelphia, and Joseph Milligan, of Georgetown, for permission to print a second edition of his 1801 work, *A Manual of Parliamentary Practice, for the Use of the Senate of the United States*. Jefferson approved the requests and sent both men revisions amounting to approximately three additional pages of text. Carey decided to step aside after learning that Milligan had asked first and planned to proceed with the project. Milligan's revised edition appeared on 24 Mar. 1812. Although Jefferson's *Manual* has been republished often since 1812, all subsequent editions until 1988 seem to have been based on the 1801 edition. Milligan's text, however, contains Jefferson's last thoughts on a subject that was highly interesting to him and in which he made lasting contributions to American congressional procedure (*PW*, 32–5, 348–9; Carey to TJ, 21 Jan., 14 Feb. 1812; TJ to Carey, 27 Jan. 1812; Milligan to TJ, 2 Dec. 1811; TJ to Milligan, 7 Jan. 1812; *Washington National Intelligencer*, 24 Mar. 1812).

Courtesy of the University of Virginia.

TITLE PAGE OF JEFFERSON'S PAMPHLET ON THE BATTURE CASE

Jefferson's lengthy "Statement of the Usurpation of Edward Livingston on the Batture, or public Beach at New Orleans, and of the laws requiring his removal by the late Executive of the United States," which he had completed on 31 July 1810 and circulated to his legal counselors and others thereafter, provided the basis for his 1812 pamphlet on the controversy. Within three months of the dismissal of this case early in December 1811, Jefferson had composed a preface and arranged to have the pamphlet printed at his own expense by Ezra Sargeant, a publisher in New York. As requested by Jefferson, Sargeant sent the clerks of the United States House of Representatives and Senate copies of the finished work for distribution to every member of Congress. On 21 Mar. 1812 Sargeant sent additional copies to Jefferson, who began distributing them a month later to friends, politicians, and legal authorities.

Courtesy of the University of Virginia.

JEFFERSON'S MAP OF THE BATTURE

Jefferson made this and another copy of Charles V. Mansuy Pelletier's map of the Batture Sainte Marie in New Orleans (DLC: TJ Papers, 195:34665, 34659). Both of Jefferson's drawings are dated 15 Oct. 1808 and filed at the end of 1807 in his papers at the Library of Congress under the heading Batture Case, Reference Documents with Responses, 1807–13. This grouping of documents includes newspaper clippings, Jefferson's notes detailing various elements of the case, lists of legal precedents and exhibits, legal

ILLUSTRATIONS

advice, and drafts of what would become Jefferson's pamphlet on the controversy. He believed that Pelletier's map documented massive, rapid, and dangerous changes in the channel of the Mississippi River resulting from Edward Livingston's construction projects on the batture. Jefferson therefore added the map to his Statement on the Batture Case, 31 July 1810, which he circulated to his legal counsel and to various political associates for their comments (Albert Gallatin's Notes on Thomas Jefferson's Statement on the Batture Case, [ca. 10 Sept. 1810]; TJ to Gallatin, 27 Sept. 1810).

Courtesy of the Library of Congress.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON BY JOHN TRUMBULL

Edward Livingston was a former political ally of Jefferson who labored under an enormous debt to the federal government after a clerk for whom he was responsible while serving as district attorney for New York absconded with public funds. Livingston moved to New Orleans to rebuild his fortunes and sued Jefferson for damages three years after the president ordered him removed from the batture in 1807. Livingston lost his suit against Jefferson but ultimately won a share of the land in question, paid his debts, reconciled with Jefferson, and attained the offices of United States secretary of state and minister plenipotentiary to France (ANB; DAB; Livingston's Bill of Complaint against Thomas Jefferson, enclosed in George Hay to TJ, 20 July 1810). John Trumbull created several likenesses of Jefferson when he visited him in Paris in 1786. He later painted four enormous historical paintings—including *The Declaration of Independence*—that were installed in the United States Capitol in 1826 (ANB; DAB; PTJ, 10:xxix–xxx, 466).

Collection of the City of New York. Courtesy of the Art Commission of the City of New York.

JEFFERSON'S FARM BOOK

Jefferson kept a record of his multitudinous agricultural activities in his farm book, a bound volume containing 178 pages of manuscript text (22 pages of which he left blank) followed by 202 additional blank pages, each measuring approximately 8 by 6.3 inches. The pages are not numbered after page 147. Jefferson made his first entry in 1774 and continued to add lists of slaves and landholdings, records of bread, beds, and blankets distributed, planting schedules, and notes on crops, animals, farm implements, and buildings until May 1826, just over a month before his death. In *Thomas Jefferson's Farm Book* (1953; repr. 1999), Edwin M. Betts provided a facsimile edition of the manuscript at the Massachusetts Historical Society, incorporated ten additional pages that had become separated from the bound work, and added full and partial transcriptions of many related documents. The page shown here contains Jefferson's Land Roll for 1810. He later struck through the last entry to indicate that he no longer owned the lot in Richmond that he sold to David Higginbotham in November 1811.

Courtesy of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

ILLUSTRATIONS

JEFFERSON'S MAP OF TOMAHAWK PLANTATION

This undated plat in Jefferson's hand bears an 1809 watermark and depicts the fields under cultivation at Tomahawk plantation, which was itself a part of his Poplar Forest estate in Bedford County. Jefferson drew most of the map with a pen and then used a pencil to assign the crops to be grown in the plantation's various fields, perhaps so that he could easily mark changes from year to year.

Courtesy of Mrs. Edwin C. Hutter.

TABLE WITH A REVOLVING TOP

Manufactured at the Monticello joinery by John Hemmings out of cherry, walnut, and southern pine, this table boasts tapered legs and a segmented decorative top. It was intended for use at Poplar Forest and is probably the "round table" referred to by Jefferson in his 5 Dec. 1811 letter from that place to Edmund Bacon. Jefferson's granddaughter Cornelia Randolph later sketched the table during one of her visits to his Bedford County retreat (Stein, *Worlds*, 262, 286–7).

Courtesy of the Thomas Jefferson Foundation.

ASTRONOMICAL CASE CLOCK

In a letter he wrote to his friend Robert Patterson on 11 Sept. 1811, Jefferson expressed his desire for a clock that kept perfect time and lacked "a striking apparatus, as it would be wanted for astronomical purposes only." Patterson's response recommended a fellow Philadelphian, Thomas Voigt, the son of a prominent clockmaker and coiner Jefferson had known during the 1790s. The completed eight-day clock, which Voigt made especially for Jefferson out of walnut with a mahogany veneer, was twice as expensive and much fancier than Jefferson had anticipated. Furthermore, the difficulty of shipping such a large object during the War of 1812 delayed its arrival at Monticello until December 1815. Jefferson placed the timepiece in his private suite of rooms and wrote the days of the week inside the clock so that its descending weight would mark the passage of the days (Stein, *Worlds*, 378–80).

Courtesy of the Thomas Jefferson Foundation.

BENJAMIN RUSH BY THOMAS SULLY

Benjamin Rush was a prominent physician in Philadelphia who promoted a wide range of reforms, including temperance, humane treatment of mental illness, the abolition of slavery, and the education of women. He had made periodic efforts to restore friendship between Jefferson and John Adams, his fellow signers of the Declaration of Independence. They both credited him as the prime mover in their reconciliation in 1812, which Rush regarded as one of the crowning achievements of his old age. Thomas Sully's portrait of Rush at his reading desk is listed twice in the artist's register of his works. He took Rush's likeness from life between 7 May and 20 July 1812. Two years after the doctor's death in 1813, Sully executed a replica of his earlier

ILLUSTRATIONS

three-quarter length study. The painting depicted here was found in 1899 folded “amongst old papers &c. in the Library” of the American Philosophical Society. This unfinished portrait may be the original study made by Sully from life for use in later portraits and engravings (Rush to TJ, 3 May 1809; *A Catalogue of Portraits and other works of art in the possession of the American Philosophical Society* [1961], 86–7, 124).

Courtesy of the American Philosophical Society.

JOHN ADAMS BY GILBERT STUART

Jefferson’s defeat of John Adams in the bitterly contested presidential election of 1800 led to a lengthy estrangement between the two men. Jefferson’s attempt to effect a reconciliation in 1804 after Abigail Adams sent condolences on the death of his daughter Maria was eventually rebuffed. However, on 1 Jan. 1812 John Adams rewarded repeated entreaties by Benjamin Rush and wrote Jefferson a letter to which his erstwhile Revolutionary, congressional, and diplomatic colleague eagerly responded. The rich and extensive correspondence that resulted endured until their last days and is regarded as one of the pinnacles of their respective literary legacies. Gilbert Stuart was one of America’s preeminent portraitists in the early decades of the new republic. He depicted Jefferson, the Washingtons, the Madisons, John Jay, Albert Gallatin, and many others during his long career. Stuart began an oil portrait of John Adams in 1798. Seventeen years elapsed and Stuart completed another likeness of Adams before he finished the portrait reproduced here. One authority suggests that the resulting painting “is a compromise between the Adams of 1798 and the Adams of 1815” (*ANB*; *DAB*; Andrew Oliver, *Portraits of John and Abigail Adams* [1967], 136, 140–1, 251).

Courtesy of the National Gallery of Art.

Volume 4

18 June 1811 to 30 April 1812

JEFFERSON CHRONOLOGY

1743 • 1826

- 1743 Born at Shadwell, 13 April (New Style).
- 1760–1762 Studies at the College of William and Mary.
- 1762–1767 Self-education and preparation for law.
- 1769–1774 Albemarle delegate to House of Burgesses.
- 1772 Marries Martha Wayles Skelton, 1 January.
- 1775–1776 In Continental Congress.
- 1776 Drafts Declaration of Independence.
- 1776–1779 In Virginia House of Delegates.
- 1779 Submits Bill for Establishing Religious Freedom.
- 1779–1781 Governor of Virginia.
- 1782 Martha Wayles Skelton Jefferson dies, 6 September.
- 1783–1784 In Continental Congress.
- 1784–1789 In France on commission to negotiate commercial treaties and then as minister plenipotentiary at Versailles.
- 1790–1793 Secretary of State of the United States.
- 1797–1801 Vice President of the United States.
- 1801–1809 President of the United States.

RETIREMENT

- 1809 Attends James Madison's inauguration, 4 March.
Arrives at Monticello, 15 March.
- 1810 Completes legal brief on New Orleans batture case, 31 July.
- 1811 Batture case dismissed, 5 December.
- 1812 Correspondence with John Adams resumed, 1 January.
Batture pamphlet preface completed, 25 February;
printed by 21 March.
- 1814 Named a trustee of Albemarle Academy, 25 March.
Resigns presidency of American Philosophical Society, 23 November.
- 1815 Sells personal library to Congress, 29 April.
- 1816 Writes introduction and revises translation of Destutt de Tracy,
A Treatise on Political Economy [1818].
Named a visitor of Central College, 18 October.
- 1818 Attends Rockfish Gap conference to choose location of proposed
University of Virginia, 1–4 August.
Visits Warm Springs, 7–27 August.
- 1819 University of Virginia chartered, 25 January; named to Board of
Visitors, 13 February; elected rector, 29 March.
Debts greatly increased by bankruptcy of Wilson Cary Nicholas.
- 1820 Likens debate over slavery and Missouri statehood to “a fire bell in the
night,” 22 April.
- 1821 Writes memoirs, 6 January–29 July.
- 1823 Visits Poplar Forest for last time, 16–25 May.
- 1824 Lafayette visits Monticello, 4–15 November.
- 1825 University of Virginia opens, 7 March.
- 1826 Writes will, 16–17 March.
Last recorded letter, 25 June.
Dies at Monticello, 4 July.

THE PAPERS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON



From John Barnes

DEAR SIR—

George Town 18th June 1811—

I am without any of your favors since that of the 4th April—
Answered the 15th—on the 25th I had the Honor of inclosing to you
M^{rs} Beckleys letter to me, respecting her Brothers unfortunate situa-
tion, since when nothing has transpired on that Acco^t—

M^r Barry called on me 21st Ult^o (since Married) when I paid him
the \$100— Mess^{rs} G & J. remitted me, Over and above, your \$360.
Int on Gen^l K. a/c

I have some thoughts of making a short Tour the insuing M^o to
Philad^a (health permitting¹) which of late I have not—as heretofore
injoyed.—no Unusual² complaint (save weakness—&^c—the Natural
affect, of advandc Age.)³—

as I expect to be—in Philad^a Middle July should you have any par-
ticular Commands—I should with pleasure Attend to them,—as well,
whilst there—receive—via your Order—the good Gen's 6 M^os divi-
dend due 1st July—

I am Anxiously expecting to hear of your last years remittance to
him—being safe in his Brokers hands—as well the present years—
now—on its passage—

with great Respect, I am, Dear Sir, your most Obed^t servant

JOHN BARNES.

RC (ViU: TJP-ER); at foot of text:
“Th: Jefferson Esq^r Monticello Virg^a”;
endorsed by TJ as received 27 June 1811
and so recorded in SJL.

Barnes to TJ, 25 Apr. 1811). G & J.:
Gibson & Jefferson. K. A/c: Tadeusz Kos-
ciuszko's account current.

¹ Manuscript: “permitting.”

² Manuscript: “Unusual.”

Maria Prince Beckley's UNFORTUNATE
brothers included Isaac Prince (Beckley
to Barnes, 21 Apr. 1811, enclosed in

³ Omitted closing parenthesis editori-
ally supplied.

To Hugh Chisholm

SIR

Monticello. Tuesday June 18. 11.

We yesterday got up the wooden frame of our Pier-head compleat, and this morning mr Salmonds begins the stone-work. he will get to the spring of the arch this evening, or tomorrow morning before you can reach this from mr Madison's. I must pray you therefore to be with us tomorrow forenoon, the earlier the better. on arriving at the Pier head you will find your attendants on the spot, the same who attend Salmonds, as he must stop his work till you have turned the arch for him to proceed on. the mortar is there, ready made, the bricks & sand on the spot, and I shall probably be there myself. I must beseech you therefore not to fail us an hour, as besides Salmonds' work being stopped, I wait only for this job to be done to set out for Bedford, from whence I must be back to the beginning of our harvest. Accept my best wishes.

TH: JEFFERSON

PoC (ViU: TJP); at foot of text: "Mr Hugh Chisolm"; endorsed by TJ.

TJ kept a brief memorandum indicating that Chisholm "began to work with his negro boy 1811. May 7. or 8. plaistering the cisterns," that he finished 24 May, and that from "June 19. to 23," he "worked on the pier head" (MS in MHi, entirely in TJ's hand; on a small scrap;

undated). In his *Farm Book* TJ noted completion of his mill's new pierhead this month, and that "it's floor is 9 f below the spring of the brick arch, and 10 f 2 I. below the crown of the arch" (Betts, *Farm Book*, pt. 1, 106). At this time Chisholm was also helping to renovate James Madison's Montpelier (Madison, *Papers, Pres. Ser.*, 3:318-9).

From John Martin Baker

SIR,

Palma. Island of Majorca June 19th 1811—

I have the Honor to Enclose herewith a packet delivered to me at Cagliary by the professor Director General of His Sardinian Majesty's Cabinet of Natural History, at Said place, which accompanies a Box Containing Natural Petre productions of the mentioned Island—which will be forwarded to you sir, by William R Lee Esq^c Collector at Salem—who will at the same time Send on One quarter Cask Albaflor Wine—One Bag Soft shell almonds 76.lb majorca weight, and One Box Olives: all which I hope may come Safe to hand, and I shall be particularly gratified that you approve of them—this opportunity Sir, is the very first, and the only direct one, from this Island to the United States, since my last return to my Station from America—per the first next that may offer I will not fail to remit

20 JUNE 1811

you the remainder of the Articles, I had the Honor to be Commissioned to send You. Times are very dull here, particularly in my Consular Station owing to the very few or no Arrivals of Vessels bearing our flag.—In the event of any Affrican, or European Commercial Seaport—Consular Vacancy, I pray You Sir, to hold me in view, and intercede in my behalf with His Excellency The President—

M^{rs} Baker desires me sir, to present you her most Respectful Compliments—and I have the Honor to be, with the Highest Respect & Gratitude

Sir Your most obedient humble servant

JOHN MARTIN BAKER.

SIR,

I am just informed, that the Consular office of Tripoly is vacant. If it be a truth, I pray you sir, to intercede for me for the appointment: & I beg leave to add, that I am conversant with the lingua-franca—now commonly used in Affrica, by the Cheifs &c—

RC (MHi); at foot of text: "To The Most Honorable Thomas Jefferson &c &c Monticello Virginia"; endorsed by TJ as received 15 Sept. 1811 and so recorded in SJL. Enclosure: Leonardo de Prunner to TJ, 15 Mar. 1810.

NATURAL PETRE PRODUCTIONS: in this context, mineral specimens. TJ COMMISSIONED Baker to send him goods from Majorca on 25 July 1809. George Davis had recently resigned his CONSULAR office at Tripoli for health reasons (Madison, *Papers, Pres. Ser.*, 4:54–5n).

From Charles L. Bankhead

DEAR SIR

Port Royal June 20th–11

I have recieved yours of the 10 June for which both my father and myself render you our gratefull acknowledgements. he thanks you sincerely for the information you have given him of Mr: Shorts intention to sell his land & to be remember,d by you will ever impose a debt of gratitude upon me, a debt which my heart most liberally repays. I should have answer^d you before this, but for the expectation of saying to you in person, what I now do by letter.

M^r: Radford of Lynchburgh¹ has lately written me on the subject of our land in Bedford, and express,d a strong desire to become a purchaser; supposing him acquainted with the price, Mr: Clay having promised to make that known, I had determined to set out immediately for Lynchburgh. As you are lately from the forest I should be obliged to you for any information you may have collected, as to the chances of finding a purchasor. M^r: Radford requests me to fix a price. I must

solicit your advice as to that also, as my answer will be determined by it.

My father declines the purchase of Mr: Shorts land, both my mother and himself fearing at this time of their lives, to encounter the laborious & troublesome details of moveing, building, improveing &c. I wish indeed that there was a house on the place with some little improvements about it, for those are circumstances which I believe would make highlanders of us all. I am happy to hear Colo. Randolph is likely to succeed with the mill. I always thought from the adjacency of his farm, that the advantages resulting from the lease would be greater [to]² him tha[n] to any other tenant. My warmest regards to Mr: & Mrs Randolp[h] and believe me my dear sir to be yours very affectionately

CHAS: L BANKHEAD

RC (Robert Hill Kean, on deposit ViU: TJP); edge trimmed; at foot of text: "Mr: Jefferson"; endorsed by TJ as received 7 July 1811 and so recorded in SJJL.

Thomas Mann Randolph's Edgehill FARM was located close to TJ's Shadwell Mill.

¹ Manuscript: "Lynchburgh."

² Omitted word editorially supplied.

TJ was last at Poplar FOREST between 30 Jan. and 28 Feb. 1811 (*MB*, 2:1263).

From George Jefferson

DEAR SIR

Richmond 20th June 1811

I inclose an acc^t of the sales of 547 bbls of your flour, together with your acc^t current to this day, the last shewing a balance against you of \$:2671.⁴⁰/₁₀₀.—Deducting this sum from the 5800\$ obtained from the bank, (which is partly to be paid off with Harrisons dft, and the balance to be continued) leaves \$:3128.⁶⁰/₁₀₀ for which you are to draw.—You can likewise if you think proper draw for the probable amount of 54 barrels of flour received within these few days from Lynchburg; which I have not been able to sell, although very anxious to do so, both from a wish to close the sales of the whole together, and from a fear of holding it at this advanced season of the year, lest it should spoil. I suppose however that it has been but lately manufactured, and will therefore be safe for a short time at any rate. At present there is no demand whatever: no one will purchase except at a price greatly under the value—sales of small parcels having been made as low as \$:8.¹/₄.

I inclose a note for your signature, for renewal in the bank.—I have filled it up with 3000\$ as being a round sum.—if you prefer any other, you will of course make the necessary alteration. you will see from the date, when it will be wanted.

I am Dear Sir Your very humble serv^t

GEO. JEFFERSON

20 JUNE 1811

I have bought the blankets, but at the very high price of 15/ each: this was not in consequence of an advance in the price, but of their great size, & very superior quality.—there are no common ones to be had.

G.J.

RC (MHi); between signature and postscript: “Thomas Jefferson esq”; endorsed by TJ as received 23 June 1811 and so recorded in SJL. Enclosures not found.

SJL records a missing letter of 17 June 1811 from TJ to Jefferson.

To Peter Minor

June. 20. 11.

Th: Jefferson presents his compliments to mr Peter Minor and sends him a bottle of oil of the last expression, in the wooden press placed under the beam of the cyder press. it's colour shews it preferable to the Iron press; and the ease with which this press is made is a further encoragement to the culture of the Benni. Th:J. will not make seed this year, owing to his having sowed it with a drill which covered it too deep.

RC (ViU: TJP); dateline at foot of text; addressed: “M^r Peter Minor Ridgeway.” Not recorded in SJL.

From Robert Wash

D^r SIR

St Louis June 20th 1811—

Your letter of the 11th may reached me by the last mail: from which I learn with considerable regret, that M^r Crafts changed the resolution he had formed, of passing by Monticello on his return to New york. That Gentleman's politeness & intelligence would have been an excuse for the haste & apparent negligence with which I had ventured to address you. From your letter, I am led further to conclude, that the N^{os} of the Louisiana Gazette containing a sketch of this country have never reached you. The News Papers containing those numbers could not be conveniently enclosed, and were therfore, entrusted to M^r C,— who promised to deliver them in person. It was that you might read M^r Breckenridge's remarks with more satisfaction, that induced me to submit to your inspection such an appology for a map.

I herewith enclose you seven N^{os} & will forward the rest in the course of a week or two. The Author I fear, has been rather too

desirous of obtaining a reputation for writing truths with facility: But of his merit in this respect you are the better Judge. One thing tho' is most certain,—we need not blush at the colour of his praise.—

We are so remote from the busy scenes of the world, & the mail establishments in this country so very defective, that we seldom get any thing like News. All is old before it reaches us.—The report of an engagement off the Capes of Virginia (which reached us by last night's Mail) has excited a lively interest in every class of people. The only wish expressed is, that it may be true.—

There are between 3 & 4 hundred men engaged in hunting on the head waters of the Missouri & Columbia, who meet with little or no opposition from the Indians.—A letter from Mr Bradburry received a few days since, informs us that he was within two or three days Journey of the Mandan Villages. He has sent down a number of valuable minerals & Indian curiosities, with a view to have them forwarded to his friends in Europe. I am truly sorry, that the scientific labours of such a man as Mr Bradberry should depend upon Europe for their Just reward.—

Col. John Smith & F Morehead, Gentlemen of capital & great enterprise, left this place about ten days since, with 97 men to form an establishment at the lead mines on the Mississippi, about 40 miles this side of Prairie de Chien. It is expected that by the next winter, there will [be]¹ 8 hundred or a thousand men engaged in raising mineral.—

we have had almost incessant rains for the last three months. Since the 1st of Feb^{ry} thirty five & a $\frac{1}{4}$ inches of water have fallen.—

with the most sincere respect & esteem y^{rs} &C R: WASH

P.S. The Potash, made in the manufactories which have been lately established at the U.S.'s Saline & other salt furnaces in this country, has been found to be so strongly impregnated with Marine acid as entirely to destroy it's utility. If a method could be suggested by which the M.A. might be separated in the process, or its effects neutralized the labour of industrious w^d be richly rewarded & the public greatly benefited R: WASH

RC (DLC); addressed: "Thomas Jefferson Monticello Virginia"; endorsed by TJ as received 21 July 1811 and so recorded in SJL.

Henry Marie Brackenridge's REMARKS appeared in the 31 Jan., 7–28 Feb., 7–21 Mar., 4–25 Apr., and 20–27 June 1811 issues of the weekly Saint Louis *Louisiana*

Gazette. He revised and republished them in his *Views of Louisiana; together with a journal of a voyage up the Missouri River, in 1811* (Pittsburgh, 1814; Sowerby, no. 4162).

MARINE ACID: muriatic, or hydrochloric, acid (*OED*).

¹ Omitted word editorially supplied.

To William Chamberlayne

SIR

Monticello June 24. 11.

I have been longer than I had hoped in getting my produce to market & sold. it now enables me to inclose you a draught on Mess^{rs} Gibson & Jefferson of Richmond for fifty nine dollars 74. Cents, the balance due according to the statement in my letter of Apr. 4. & your answer. I inclose you D^r Everett's account for his attendance on the negro man, and Lewis's account for board & nursing with the award of the arbitrators to whom it was submitted by consent, and the receipt for the money. Accept the assurances of my great esteem & respect

TH: JEFFERSON

PoC (MHi); at foot of text: "Gen^l W^m Chamberlayne"; endorsed by TJ. Enclosure: TJ's Account with Charles Everette, [ca. 23 Feb. 1810], enclosed in Everette to TJ, 1 Nov. 1810. Other enclosures not found.

Chamberlayne's missing ANSWER to TJ's letter of 4 Apr. 1811 is not recorded in SJL. The NEGRO MAN was Tom Buck, a slave TJ had rented from an estate managed by Chamberlayne and who had suffered a severe case of frostbite (TJ to Chamberlayne, 17 Aug. 1810).

To Charles Everette

DEAR DOCTOR

Monticello June 24. 11.

My funds lying all in Richmond, I inclose you an order on Mess^{rs} Gibson & Jefferson of that place for 42. D 20 c the balance of your account. but should it not be convenient to you to recieve the money in Richmond, I will on your intimation call for it by the first post. will you be so good as to sign the inclosed paper & return it to me by the bearer to be transmitted to Gen^l Chamberlayne who, acting as executor for the estate of which the negro man was a part, informs me he must produce vouchers for the passing of his accounts. I hope you are recovering fast from the consequences of your fall. our good cherries are all gone, or we should have repeated the sending them. none remain but a few Morellas, too sour to be eaten. but if they would be acceptable they are at your service. Accept the assurances of my great esteem & respect

TH: JEFFERSON

PoC (MHi); at foot of text: "D^r Everett"; endorsed by TJ. Enclosures not found, but see Everette to TJ, 1 Nov. 1810, and enclosure.

The NEGRO MAN was Tom Buck. TJ had cultivated morello cherries (MORELLAS) at Monticello since 1778. These late-season sour cherries were commonly used for pies, preserves, or brandy (Hatch, *Fruit Trees*, 95, 97–8; Betts, *Garden Book*, 75, 82n).

William Chamberlayne was the EXECUTOR of Lyne Shackelford's estate.

From Gideon Granger

DEAR SIR

General Post office June 24th. 1811

A few days past I rec'd your note acknowledging the receipt of my late list of Post offices, which was transmitted without my knowledge and in consequence of my suggesting a determination to furnish you, as I now do, by the volume herewith transmitted, a complete view of the present state of this Department.

Ever your friend

G GRANGER

RC (DLC); in a clerk's hand, signed by Granger; at foot of text: "Thomas Jefferson Esqr late President of the United States"; endorsed by TJ as received 30 June 1811 and so recorded in SJL. Enclosure: *Table of Post Offices in the United States, with their distances from Washing-*

ton City, and the names of the post-masters (Washington, 1811).

TJ's brief NOTE from Monticello, 7 June 1811, thanked Granger for "his new pamphlet of the Post offices" and described it as "a most valuable Manual" (PoC at DLC; endorsed by TJ).

To George Jefferson

DEAR SIR:

Monticello June 24. 11

Yours¹ of the 20th was recieved yesterday inclosing my account balance² 3128.60³ and the estimated amount of 54. Barrels flour unsold, to be drawn for—there should be still⁴ near 50. Barrels more to be recieved from Bedford. In consequence of your permission I am drawing on you as follows:

Dr. Everett ⁵ Charlottesville	42.20
Gen.l Wm. Chamberlayne of N. Kent	59.74 ⁶
Jones & Howell Phila.	500. ⁷
James Lyle	1000.
D. Higginbotham	<u>1500.</u>
	3101.94 ⁸

all those will present draughts, except Jones & Howell whom I inform by letter that you will⁹ be so good as to remit them 500 Dol. immediately, which I must pray you to do. besides the order to D. Higginbotham, I give him one on you for the proceeds of the 7 hhd's tob. sent from this place whenever you shall have sold it. they are supposed¹⁰ to yield something upwards of 12,000 weight. if it is not too troublesome,¹¹ I will ask to know what has been the fate of the single hhd of tobo sent last, the overseer who made it, solliciting me to¹² enquire, as he supposes it much superior to that which went from another plan-

tation. in addition to the above draughts I will pray you to forward me by post 150. Dollars. some symptoms of indisposition & the heat of the weather have induced me to defer my journey to Poplar Forest yours with combined¹³ affection.

TH. JEFFERSON

P.S. I returned the note for the bank signed at 3000D.

Tr (TJ Editorial Files); typescript by Isaac Mendoza Book Co., New York, 1941; between signature and postscript: "Mr. Jefferson."

SJL records letters of 24 June 1811 from TJ to JONES & HOWELL and to David HIGGINBOTHAM, not found, as well as Higginbotham's missing reply to TJ of 25 June 1811, received from Milton the same day.

¹ Typescript: "Upirs."

² Typescript: "balanxe."

³ Typescript: "3124.60." Correct figure supplied from Jefferson to TJ, 20 June 1811.

⁴ Typescript: "atill."

⁵ Typescript: "pf."

⁶ Typescript: "59.70." Correct figure supplied from MB, 2:1266, and TJ to Chamberlayne, 24 June 1811.

⁷ Typescript: "200." Correct figure supplied from MB, 2:1266.

⁸ Typescript: "3101.90."

⁹ Typescript: "wull."

¹⁰ Typescript: "suppose."

¹¹ Punctuation corrected from period by Editors.

¹² Typescript: "ti."

¹³ Thus in typescript.

To James Lyle

DEAR SIR

Monticello June 24. 11.

The process of getting my flour to market from Bedford and this place, and of getting it sold, has been slower than I had hoped. it is now so far effected as to enable me to inclose you an order on Gibson & Jefferson for one thousand Dollars. I shall not fail to make as great an exertion from my future crops as they will enable me to do for the completion of the payment of my debt to you. 3000.D. still unpaid in the bank will cramp me the ensuing spring, but that once discharged, I shall be able to make a close of this long indulged debt. I remark what you say of Edward Bolling's debt to me, assigned to you, & that you have to sue him for his father's debt. I beseech you to add mine to his debt to you so that it may be comprehended in the recovery, or I shall lose it. this letter shall secure you against being accountable to me for it, unless you recover it from him. wishing you a continuance of life and health, I add the assurance of my continued affection & respect

TH: JEFFERSON

PoC (MHi); at foot of text: "James Lyle esq."; endorsed by TJ. Enclosure not found.

From William McGehee

SIR

June 24th 11

your boy came down today while I was in the woods geting timber for the Sithes with a line concening Bens absence from the Conmll¹ my family informed me that he wanted an answer which I now prseed to give I stoped Ben for the purpose of assisting about planting the Tobacco tryd to find Fill also but could not this was done in conciquence of finding that the season would be gone before I could get done unless I raised all the hands I could & then to hurrey them another reason why I did so is notwithstanding I am doing your bisness for a certain sum feel it much more my intrest to make you a good crop than a sorry one & that I feel a greater regard for my Character than I do for only this one years wages & I hope it will be no offence if I further observe that if you cant see it I plainly can that the way your matters are at present planed you are to loose wheet considerably after you have read this I am perfectly willing that you Should do as you see cause I can but do as well as I can

am Sir Sincerely your well wisher

W^M MCG^EHEE

RC (MHi); dateline at foot of text; addressed: "Con¹ Jefferson"; endorsed by TJ as an undated letter received 24 June 1811; with notes by TJ on verso:

"wages for 1811	£65-0-0
12. geese }	2-2-0
2. turkies }	
3½ doz. eggs	1-9
	67-3-9
By 70.lb beef	1-0-5
	66-3-4"

and his calculations of the dollar equivalent of this sum. On 6 Apr. 1812 TJ settled his account with McGehee by giving him an order on Gibson & Jefferson for

\$220.56, the dollar equivalent of £66.3.4 (MB, 2:1275).

McGehee was gathering wood to construct cradle scythes (SITHES), a tool larger than the common scythe that was used to harvest heavier crops such as wheat and barley. TJ's LINE to McGehee is not recorded in SJL and has not been found. FILL: Phill Hubbard.

A missing letter from McGehee to TJ of 13 Mar. 1812 is recorded in SJL as received from Columbia on 19 Mar. 1812.

¹ Abbreviation for "Corn mill."

From George Jefferson

DEAR SIR

Richmond 27th June 1811

I have sold your last 54 barrels of flour to W^m M^cKenzie at 8.½ & 9\$. (5 barrels being fine only)¹ on a credit of 60 days, his note to be endorsed by Jn^o Lesslie.—For the reasons before assigned you will be pleased to consider this likewise as a Cash sale.

I am Dear Sir Your Very humble serv^t

GEO. JEFFERSON

RC (MHi); at foot of text: "Thomas Jefferson esq^r"; endorsed by TJ as received 10 July 1811 and so recorded in SJL. Dupl (MHi); entirely in James Ligon's hand; on verso of RC of Jefferson

to TJ, 4 July 1811, and received by TJ with that letter on 7 July 1811.

¹ Parenthetical phrase omitted in Dupl.

From Edmund M. Blunt

SIR,

New-York, June 28, 1811

Permit me to enclose for inspection a copy of the Nautical Almanac for 1812—I confess myself governed principally by interest, in soliciting your opinion of a work which, if incorrect, is not only useless, but extremely dangerous. I was this day informed at the Navy Office the Officers were furnished by government, and they used that published by Mr John Garnett—His Almanac for 1811 contains Nine, and for 1812, Thirteen Errors, one of which is an error of 90°—Should you consider my work entitled to the patronage of the country your approbation will sanction its sale; if, like the one to which I refer, you should discover the least deviation from what it should be, I will consign the whole edition to the flames, where every work should be that misleads the Mariner on the pathless ocean.

Respectfully your obt sert

EDM. M. BLUNT

P.S. A reply will confer an honor on one who has ever appreciated your talents

RC (DLC); between dateline and salutation: "Thomas Jefferson, Esq^r"; endorsed by TJ as received 2 July 1811 and so recorded in SJL. Enclosure: Blunt, *The Nautical Almanac and Astronomical Ephemeris for the year 1812* (New York, 1811; Sowerby, no. 3810).

Edmund March Blunt (1770–1862), a native of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, published the *Impartial Herald* in Newburyport, Massachusetts, 1793–96. He also operated a bookstore and a circulating library there. In 1796 Blunt published the *American Coast Pilot*, a source that gave nautical directions for the most im-

portant harbors, capes, and headlands of North America and portions of South America. The work was translated into many languages and went through numerous editions during his lifetime. Blunt also printed other nautical works and an 1817 guide to New York City, to which he moved about 1810 (*DAB*; Brigham, *American Newspapers*, 1:379; *Longworth's New York Directory* [1810], 111; *New-York Times*, 6 Jan. 1862).

Blunt wrote a similar letter to President James Madison on the same day (Madison, *Papers, Pres. Ser.*, 3:361; see also same, 4:343).

From James Chamberlain

Mississippi Territory, Jefferson county 18 miles
from Natchez & 7 miles from Greenville;

WORTHY SIR— the county town, [received 28 June 1811]

This strange application will, I have no doubt, surprise you, but dire necessity compels me to it—being well acquainted with your benificence, makes me thus bold to apply to you to save me from ruin,—to detail the cause or causes of my present embarrassment perhaps would be useless, inasmuch as you can not in the least be acquainted with the facts—but suffice it to say, that at the commencement of the Embargo system, tho, I much approved of it, and still should, had it been persevered in, because I think it would have had, completely, the effect contemplated by it.—I was at that time in debt for the purchase of property which was to be paid out of my crop of cotton then growing which would have been sufficient if the then price had continued,

But behold the price of cotton in an instant reduced nearly two thirds from the price it was when those Debts were contracted. Add to this the loss of two valuable negroes, apart of the purchase; and unfortunately for me from that description of men that opposed the System and now sport with my embarrassments and laugh at my admiration of the measure, consequently will not give me further indulgence. I have used every proper exertion that lay within my reach to discharge my debts, and have annually paid all that I made, among my creditors. but last year an uncommon drought occurred my fields yielded in consequence an half crop of cotton & but one third of corn,—And then to crown the climacter—I sold my cotton on a credit in order to get a higher price, the firm shortly after failed, tho tis said they will be able to pay all, yet it will be several years before they can effect it; tis generally said¹ that they are honest, the best thing, or name they can possess.

there are two executions VS, me, the delay of payment is spun out to the last moment, on the third monday in July the money ought to be paid but by an indulgence of the Sheriff, he takes upon himself the responsibility of delaying it about two months longer;

If I am not relieved by that time all my personal² property will be sacrificed, no property of any kind will at this time bring half its value; And then—Oh horrible—a prison more horrible than all. save me my great & good Chief and three little boys (my children) from such a dreadful catastrophe—by the aid of one thousand Dollars. I can

save all of my Property and rise again sufficiently to educate my poor little boys by the time that their age may require it;—I can & will return it to you in one & two years, tho, if you will extend the payment of³ it all, to two years, I will come in person and do myself the honor and exquisite pleasure⁴ of laying it at the feet of my Chief and benefactor.—I am well aware that it woud be by the covetous, and iron hearted part of mankind, thot, madness to trust a man utterly unknown to them, but were I known to your honor, (excuse me) you wou,d not hesitate a moment in relieving me, Your Excellency are I presume directly, or indirectly acquainted with some of the most conspicuous characters of this Territory, to whom you can if you please entrust the transaction of this business⁵ by forwarding the sum to them directing them if you chuse and they think proper, to take sufficient Security which I can easily give.—Allow me for that purpose to name to you Gen^l Ferdinand Lee Claiborne, a Gentleman of the first⁶ respectability and fortune—hasten my dear and renowned Chief and save me.

I will further state what are my Present circumstances Vzt, five negroes slaves (I,ll be⁷ particular)—

Guy	35 years of age	} all of them ⁸ are valuable Some horses horned cattle hogs, & ^a
Sam ^l	17 D ^o	
Peter	15 D ^o	
Philis & Liza	—18 and 16 years of age	

I have two tracts of uncultivated land in West florida of 640 acres each⁹ said to be good but can not convert them into cash at present; and one of five hundred in this Territory confirmed by the board of Commissioners, it is also in a state of nature.

I have no one to look to for assistance my father was ruined in the revolution by the British under the infamous Arnold, at the time of his incursion into Virginia, every thing that he had, (which was considerable)¹⁰ a small plantation excepted, was either destroyed or taken off—while he was in arms against the foes of mankind, he never recovered his circumstances tho, he was assisted by the immortal Washington. he is now living in Kentucky, about 70 years of age—in low circumstances.

I emigrated to this country in the year 1800—with nothing but myself, and have made what I have before stated by my exertions—I know not what to say—but will add that I am a native of Loudoun County Virginia born near Leesburg 9th August 1778—my three children—are Louis—Ferdinand¹¹ and Jefferson, of the ages of 8—6—& 4

whether you relieve me or not, (of which I have great hopes.) may the Deity Smile on you in the climes of bliss & give you that seat among Angels which you so¹² justly merited among men is the sincere wish of

JAMES CHAMBERLAIN

That the foregoing is a true and just statement of my embarrassments, that they [were] occasioned not by any improper conduct of mine, I do declare Solemnly before the great Deity of the Heavens

My Great & honorable Chief, let me add that one of the principle inducements to apply to you was—your declining a third Presidency, an allurement, exclusive of the honor that but few cou,d withstand your wealth is great—your Goodness greater—and a thousand Dollars for the space of two years is scarcely worth your recolecting—and still it will save me from ruin, I have 50. acres in cotton which will yield me about as many thousand wt. if I can keep my negroes & horses from being sold.—hasten great friend of the human race & relieve me, take nothing amiss in my uncouth stile, I sincerely beg of you, they are the pure Sentiments of my Heart, God bless you

JAMES CHAMBERLAIN

RC (MHi); mutilated at crease; adjacent to dateline: "The Honorable Citizen Thomas Jefferson Esqr"; undated; endorsed by TJ as received 28 June 1811 and so recorded in SJL.

James Chamberlain (b. 1778) was an overseer at Mount Locust in Jefferson County, Mississippi, when in about 1806 he married Paulina Ferguson, the widow of the previous owner and the mother of seven. The Chamberlains had three children of their own. According to family tradition, Chamberlain deserted his family in 1812. Paulina Ferguson was listed as head of household at Mount Locust in the 1820 census, when a James Chamberlain with a wife and daughter was living in Pike County, Mississippi (Marius M. Carriere Jr., "Mount Locust Plantation: The Development of Southwest Mississippi during the Frontier Period, 1810–1830," *Journal of Mississippi History* 48 [1986]: 187, 188n; Kelly Obernuefemann and Lynnell Thomas, *Travel, Trade, and Travail: Slavery on the Old Natchez Trace* [2001], 7, 11, 12n, 61; DNA: RG 29, CS, 1820).

On 4 July 1811 Chamberlain sent a similar letter from Mount Locust to James Madison. In that letter he requested \$600 and gave the names of his sons as Ferdinand Lee, Louis Washington, and Jefferson Madison Chamberlain (Madison, *Papers, Pres. Ser.*, 3:369). Other records cited above give the latter two names as Louis Bonaparte and Thomas Jefferson Chamberlain.

CLIMACTUR: "climacteric."

¹ Manuscript: "said said."

² Manuscript: "peronal."

³ Preceding three words interlined.

⁴ Manuscript: "plasure."

⁵ Manuscript: "busibess."

⁶ Word interlined.

⁷ Manuscript: "(be."

⁸ Manuscript: "then."

⁹ Preceding four words interlined.

¹⁰ Omitted closing parenthesis editorially supplied.

¹¹ Manuscript: "Ferdinadand."

¹² Word interlined.

From Benjamin Rush

DEAR SIR,

Philadelphia June 28th 1811

I enclose you another Attempt to combat a greater enemy to the prosperity and liberties of the United states, than the fleets of Britain and the Armies of Bonaparte. It is intended to catch the eye of the Common people—upon the doors of School houses, Court houses and Churches. For this purpose suppose it were republished in your state. Bishop Madison would I have no doubt concur in it, for I know him to think humanely and piously upon this Subject.

Health and friendship! from Dear Sir Yours truly

RC (MHi); addressed (torn): “Thomas Jefferson Mo[n]ticello”]; postmarked Philadelphia, 28 June; endorsed by TJ as a letter from Rush received 2 July 1811 and so recorded in SJL. Enclosure: Rush, *A view of the physical, moral, and immoral effects of certain liquors upon the body and mind of man, and upon his condition in society* (Philadelphia, 1808), or an otherwise unknown later edition.

On this day Rush also sent a copy of his temperance broadside to John Adams, asking that he “Send it to the parson of your parish” or “any other person that you think will republish it and cause copies of it to be pasted upon the doors of your school and court and meeting houses in different parts of the state” (Rush, *Letters*, 2:1086).

To John Barnes

DEAR SIR

Monticello June. 29. 11.

Your favor of June 18th is recieved as had been in due time that of Apr. 25. I now inclose you the order on the bank of Pensv^a for Gen^l Kosciuzko’s July dividend. I inclosed to him one copy of the bill of exchange you sent me by mr Barlow, & a 2^d by mr Warden, both then expected to sail shortly & in different vessels. I have not however as yet heard of the actual sailing of either. the newspapers say they are detained till the arrival of the Essex hourly expected. still I think it would be better if you, in your visit to Philadelphia, could find some eligible conveyance for the 3^d of Exchange, which with that view I now return to you. I recieved mrs Beckley’s letter in yours. presuming her unable to pay what is due to me, I mean not to have it mentioned to her again. it’s receipt would always have been & still would be a sensible convenience to me, as small sums give me difficulty while I am devoting every thing to my Washington debt, in order to get out of the bank: but impossible things must be thought no more of. you did right in paying Barry the hundred Dollars. I wonder mr Jefferson did not mention they were for him, as I had done in my

order. I thank you for your kind offer of service in Philada, but at present have nothing particular for that place. expecting that the harvest we are now reaping will clear me of the bank, I am looking forward to the time, not distant I hope, when I may send to Philadelphia for every thing I use in my family. I pay 167 D. here for what costs 100.D. there. freight & charges add only 20. p^r c^t. if you could recommend any merchant there who would purchase for me on Commission as faithfully and kindly as you used to do, it would be a valuable service to me, as soon as I am in a state to avail myself of it. I learn with concern the increase of feebleness of which you complain. I may sympathize in it the more feelingly inasmuch as I am very sensible of it in myself. I have long lost the power of walking any distance, and feel that I do not ride now with as little fatigue as I used to do. providence is kindly withdrawing by degrees the enjoiments of life that we may leave it without reluctance. I wish you had thought a visit to Monticello as friendly to your views of health¹ as Philadelphia. I am persuaded it would have been as much so, and been recieved with more welcome in our tranquil situation, than the bustle & distraction of a great town will admit. try it the next experiment you make with the same view, and follow afterwards the course which shall have proved itself most favorable, and accept in the mean time my prayers for a longer continuance of the blessings of strength, health & happiness.

TH: JEFFERSON

PoC (DLC); at foot of first page: "Mr Barnes"; endorsed by TJ. Enclosure: TJ to Jonathan Smith, Monticello, 29 June 1811: "Be pleased to have paiment made to John Barnes or order of all dividends which shall become due on the 1st day of July ensuing for the shares of stock held by Gen^l Thaddeus Kosciuzko in the bank of Pensylvania, for which this shall be your sufficient voucher" (RC at Christie, Manson and Woods International, Inc., New York, 1993; in TJ's hand and signed by him as "Atty for Gen^l Thad. Kosciuzko"; below signature: "The Cashier of the Bank of Pensylvania"; with subjoined notation by Smith: "Pay \$400 & Charge Tho: Jefferson").

On 15 Apr. 1811 Barnes sent TJ three sets of a bill OF EXCHANGE drawn by Bowie & Kurtz on William Murdock, of London, not found.

This month the physician Clark Sanford completed and at some point sent TJ an essay on Peruvian bark (*cinchona*), describing at length its various forms, methods of preparation, proper dosages, and use in treating intermittent fevers and other maladies common among the aged (printed circular letter dated Greenwich, Conn., June 1811, in DLC: Rare Book and Special Collections; with handwritten address: "Thomas Jefferson Esqr. Monticello"; endorsed by TJ: "Bark Peruvian").

¹ Manuscript: "heath."

From David Bailie Warden

SIR,

Washington, 1 July, 1811—

I beg leave to inform you, that the Essex is arrived, and that we expect to sail in the course of eight, or ten days. I received, from Mr. Graham, the note which you were pleased to write, with the inclosed letter for Paris—Since that time, I took the liberty of sending you a copy of my translation of Gregoires' work on Blacks, in which he examines your opinions concerning their capacity for improvement. He proposes to write a Biographical-Dictionary of all Individuals who have distinguished themselves in the cause of freedom, of which he is still an enthusiast. He is obliged to keep this project a secret at Paris.

I have great hopes of being able to carry with me a copy of the commentary on¹ Montesquieu's spirit of laws, which you were pleased to mention to me—Mr. Duane recommended it to me in the highest terms—

I have amused myself lately in examining the productions and improvements of this district, and have some idea of writing a kind of Itinerarie, which may be useful to strangers who visit, or who propose to inhabit Washington. I do not find that there exists here any register of the temperature of the atmosphere, predominant winds & &—, and having been informed, that you paid great attention to this subject, you will oblige me much, if convenient, to furnish me a brief abstract of your observations on this subject—

I have lately seen chicoreé, Chicorium Intubus—in a luxuriant state, in a dry soil, at Masons' island—I suspect that it might be cultivated, in this district, with great advantage, as food for cattle—

It is well ascertained that the Captain of the Melampus declared to that of the Tamahamak, which he carried to Halifax, that he had received positive orders to capture all american vessels bound to France—

Mr. Pinkney is arrived in this City. He proposes to bring his family here on a visit. Mr. Foster has taken lodgings at Crawfords' Georgetown

I am, Sir, with respects to Mr & Mrs Randolph and family,—and with sincere thanks for the interest you have taken in my welfare

Your ever obliged & devoted Sevt

D B: WARDEN

RC (DLC); at foot of text: "Thomas Jefferson Esquire"; endorsed by TJ as received 7 July 1811 and so recorded in SJL.

Both TJ's NOTE to Warden and the letter to Tadeusz Kosciuszko it covered are dated 12 May 1811. SJL records no covering letter from Warden SENDING TJ his

1 JULY 1811

translation of Henri Grégoire, *An Enquiry concerning the Intellectual and Moral Faculties, and Literature of Negroes* (Brooklyn, 1810; Sowerby, no. 1399), and none has been found. Warden eventually published his *ITINERARIE as A Chorographical and Statistical Description of the District of Columbia* (Paris, 1816; Poor, *Jefferson's Library*, 7 [no. 362]). On 21 June 1811 the British frigate

Melampus captured the *Tamaahmaah* (TAMAHAMAK) off Sandy Hook, New Jersey. The British commander, Edward Hawker, reportedly stated that "his orders oblige him to send in all vessels bound to France" (New York *Public Advertiser*, 25 June 1811).

¹ Reworked from "of"

From Horatio Turpin

DEAR SIR

Palmyra 2 July 1811.

This will be handed you by M^r W^m Harris the Grandson of your Old Acquaintance Col^o John Harris of the Mankin town who wishes to go on board of the Navy and if you could by a letter to the President be instrumental in Obtaining a birth for him he would be thankful to you to do so, he is a young Gentleman of good morals addicted to none of the prevalent vices & I think I can with Safety pledge myself for his intrepidity bravery and that he will never disgrace the American flag by Striking to inferior force whenever it may be his lot to have the command of a vessel

As Our present prospects with the belligerent powers will Justify an expectation of a Rupture young Men of his Undaunted courage will probably be Acceptable to his Country

As Offices to which danger is attach'd perhaps are not so frequently apply,d for, the difficulty of obtaining a Suitable birth would not be So great as those where more ease and safety and better pay are expected, Should you think this recommendation would Justify you for an Application in his favour you would confer an Obligation on me

Mr^s Turpin Join me in presenting our best wishes to yourself, and also M^{rs} Randolph and family who we expect are with you and am respectfully thy friend

HORATIO TURPIN.

PS. W^{ms} Father Jordan Harris and his Brother John Harris were both Revolutionary officers in Our last war

HT—

RC (MHi); dateline above postscript; addressed: "M^r Thomas Jefferson Monticello M^r Harris"; with unrelated calculation by TJ on address cover; endorsed by TJ as received 5 July 1811 from

"Palmyra. Powhatan" and so recorded in SJL.

MANKIN TOWN: Manakin Town, in Cumberland County (MB, 1:298n).

To James Madison

DEAR SIR

Monticello July 3. 11.

I have seen with very great concern the late Address of mr Smith to the public. he has been very ill advised both personally and publicly. as far as I can judge from what I hear, the impression made is entirely unfavorable to him. every man's own understanding readily answers all the facts and insinuations, one only excepted, and for that they look for explanations without any doubt that they will be satisfactory. that is Erving's case. I have answered the enquiries of several on this head, telling them at the same time, what was really the¹ truth, that the failure of my memory enabled me to give them rather conjectures than recollections. for in truth I have but indistinct recollections of the case. I know that what was done was on a joint consultation between us, and I have no fear that what we did will not have been correct & cautious. what I retain of the case, on being reminded of some particulars, will re-instate the whole firmly in my remembrance, and enable me to state them to enquirers with correctness, which is the more important from the part I bore in them. I must therefore ask the favor of you to give me a short outline of the facts which may correct as well as supply my own recollections. but who is to give an explanation to the public? not yourself certainly. the chief magistrate cannot enter the Arena of the newspapers. at least the occasion should be of a much higher order. I imagine there is some pen at Washington competent to it. perhaps the best form would be that of some one personating the friend of Erving, some one apparently from the North. nothing laboured is requisite. a short & simple statement of the case, will, I am sure, satisfy the public.—we are in the midst of a so so harvest; probably one third short of the last. we had a very fine rain on Saturday last. ever affectionately Yours

TH: JEFFERSON

RC (DLC: Madison Papers); at foot of text: "The President of the US." PoC (DLC).

Among the FACTS AND INSINUATIONS in his *Address to the People of the United States* (Baltimore, 1811), Robert Smith charged that, as secretary of state, Madison had improperly allowed the American claims agent in London, George W. Erving, to retain $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent of the sums paid by the British government between 1801 and 1805 to settle American claims, a commission totaling \$22,392.67. Although Smith found no letters on this

subject in the State Department files, in 1810 Erving sent him Madison's private letter of 3 Nov. 1804 authorizing the transaction (Smith, *Address*, 30–6; Madison, *Papers, Pres. Ser.*, 3:158–9, 255–65). Building on a 2 July editorial condemnation of Smith, Joel Barlow's anonymous EXPLANATION vindicated Madison. It appeared in the *Washington National Intelligencer*, 4–11 July 1811, and was reprinted as *A Review of Robert Smith's Address to the People of the United States* (Philadelphia, 1811).

¹ Manuscript: "the the."

From Robert Rives

SIR

Oak Ridge July 3rd 1811

Under cover you have Invoice of Books which my Son inform'd me you wish'd me to order for you from London—I am inform'd they are $\frac{1}{4}$ ^{tos} instead of Octavo's as order'd—and should they not please on that account it will be not the least inconvenience to me to keep them myself

I am very respectfully Your m^t obd^t

Ro RIVES

RC (MHi); endorsed by TJ as received 20 July 1811.

Robert Rives (1764–1845), merchant and planter, was a native of Sussex County and the father of William Cabell Rives. He served in the Yorktown campaign during the Revolutionary War and later joined the Agricultural Society of Albemarle. By the 1790s his firm of Robert Rives & Company kept a store at Milton, and he was a longtime partner in the Richmond commission house of Brown, Rives & Company. TJ first did business with him in 1795, and he visited his large Nelson County estate, Oak Ridge, in the spring of 1817. At his death Rives owned land in Albemarle, Buckingham, Campbell, and Nelson counties and a personal

estate valued at just over \$100,000 (Alexander Brown, *The Cabells and their Kin*, 2d ed., rev. [1939, repr. 1994], 235–46; *MB*, 2:929, 1332; *PTJ*, 28:365–6, 30:27, 29n; *Richmond Enquirer*, 14 Mar. 1845; Nelson Co. Will Book, G:103–7, 123–9).

The enclosed INVOICE, not found, probably billed TJ for William Mitford, *The History of Greece*, 4 vols. (London, 1808; Sowerby, no. 23), and Catharine Macaulay, *The History of England from the Accession of James I. to that of the Brunswick Line*, 8 vols. (London, 1763–83; Sowerby, no. 386), both of which TJ acquired in quarto editions about this time (William C. Rives to TJ, 4 June 1811).

From Pierre Samuel Du Pont de Nemours

MON RESPECTABLE AMI,

Paris 4 juillet 1811.

voici le dernier Volume des Œuvres de M^r Turgot. vous y verrez parce qu'il écrivait au docteur Price et au Sage Franklin combien il aimait votre Patrie.

Je fais passer à Monsieur le Président une copie corrigée de mon Mémoire sur les Finances des Etats-unis dont je vous ai envoyé la minute l'année dernière.

Et aussi une copie corrigée de l'ouvrage que vous m'aviez demandé sur l'éducation nationale.

On m'a dit que M^r Barlow avait traité le même Sujet. Je serais bien curieux de savoir en quoi nous nous rapprochons et en quoi nous differons; et d'avoir votre jugement sur les deux ouvrages.

J'ai encore à donner pour compléter l'édition actuelle¹ de Mr Turgot une seconde Edition très augmentée des Mémoires sur Sa vie, son Administration, et Ses Ouvrages. Et en retravaillant ces Mémoires j'ai pleuré comme la première fois.

La cessation du Ministère de ce Grand Homme et sa mort, ont été des malheurs bien graves pour le Genre humain.

quand vous recevrez le volume qui en contiendra les dernières preuves, je serai vraisemblablement bien près de partir pour Monticello: car je veux être enterré en terre Sainte, c'est-à-dire en terre libre. Il me semble que j'y serai plus tranquille, et que mes os y porteront quelque bonheur.

agrez mon inviolable, et tendre, et bien respectueux attachement.

DUPONT (DE NEMOURS)

E D I T O R S ' T R A N S L A T I O N

MY RESPECTABLE FRIEND,

Paris 4 July 1811.

Here is the final volume of Mr. Turgot's works. You will see by what he wrote to Doctor Price and the wise Franklin how much he loved your country.

I am forwarding to the President a corrected copy of my memoir on the finances of the United States, the draft of which I sent to you last year.

And also a corrected copy of the work you had requested of me on national education.

I was told that Mr. Barlow had treated the same subject. I would be very curious to know how we are similar and how we differ, and to have your judgment on these two works.

To complete the current edition of Turgot's writings, I have still to produce a second, much enlarged edition of his Memoirs on his Life, Administration, and Works. And upon returning once again to these memoirs, I cried like I had the first time I saw them.

The cessation of this great man's ministry and his death have been very serious misfortunes for mankind.

When you receive the volume that contains the final proof of this, I will probably be about to leave for Monticello: because I want to be buried in holy ground, that is to say in a free land. It seems to me that I will be more tranquil and that my bones will bring some happiness there.

Please accept my inviolable, tender, and very respectful attachment.

DUPONT (DE NEMOURS)

RC (DLC); dateline at foot of text; at head of text: "a Son Excellence Thomas Jefferson ancien Président des Etats-Unis"; endorsed by TJ as received 9 Sept. 1811 and so recorded in SJL. Tr (DeGH: H. A. Du Pont Papers, Winterthur Manuscripts; posthumous copy). Translation by Dr. Genevieve Moene.

Enclosure: Du Pont, ed., *Oeuvres de Mr Turgot, ministre d'état, précédées et accompagnées de mémoires et de notes sur sa vie, son administration et ses ouvrages* (Paris, 1808–11; Sowerby, no. 2436; Poor, *Jefferson's Library*, 11 [no. 702]), vol. 9. Possibly enclosed in James Madison to TJ, 7 Sept. 1811, not found, which

is recorded in SJL as received from Montpellier the following day.

On this day Du Pont sent Madison manuscript copies of his works on American finance and education, as well as four printed copies of the last volume of Turgot's *Oeuvres* for Madison, Du Pont's children, the APS, and TJ (Madison, *Papers, Pres. Ser.*, 3:369–70).

Turgot's letters to Richard PRICE and

Benjamin FRANKLIN are in Du Pont, ed., *Oeuvres de Mr Turgot*, 9:376–404. Du Pont's MÉMOIRE SUR LES FINANCES DES ETATS-UNIS is printed above at 28 July 1810. Joel BARLOW advocated placing a university in the nation's capital in his *Prospectus of a National Institution, to be established in the United States* (Washington, 1806).

¹ Word added in left margin.

From George Jefferson

DEAR SIR

Richmond 4th July 1811

I only yesterday received your favor of the 24th ultimo.—the note however was in time, but had one hour only to spare.—I suppose that your letters must have been too late for the mail, for the dft to M^r Lyle has not yet appeared.—the one to M^r Higginbotham did, in due time. I will tomorrow forward the 500.\$ to Jones & Howell.—to day the bank does no business. I wrote you a few lines by last mail to Poplar Forest, a copy of which I subjoin.

The last Hhd of Tobacco is greatly superior in quality to the average of the other six, being indeed a very good one.—There was one of the others however as good as this.

Tobacco of an inferior quality is if possible becoming more & more unsaleable.—I really should not be at all surprised at its selling shortly at 2\$.

If M^r Higginbotham will take yours, I think you had better let him have it almost at any price.

I would not willingly sell it if you would give me the whole proceeds.—I inclose you 150\$ & am

Dear Sir Your Very humble serv^t

GEO. JEFFERSON

RC (MHi); at foot of text: "Thomas Jefferson esq^r"; with Dupl of Jefferson to TJ, 27 June 1811, on verso; endorsed by TJ as received 7 July 1811 and so recorded in SJL.

A missing letter of 6 July 1811 to TJ from Benjamin Jones of the firm of JONES & HOWELL is recorded in SJL as

received from Philadelphia on 17 July 1811. SJL also records a letter from TJ to David HIGGINBOTHAM of 9 July 1811, not found, in which TJ forwarded "an order on Gibson & Jefferson for 124.29 of which 96.29 are on the order of Wm. Johnson for flour & tobo. carried to Richmond and 28.D. for Dabney Minor" (MB, 2:1267).

From William Duane

SIR,

Phil^a July 5, 1811

By the Mail of this day, I forward you a single copy of the Review of Montesquieu, I hope you will find it executed in a style of neatness not discreditable to the work nor to the American press. By printing it on a larger type and a smaller page, it might have been made a large volume, but I believe it will be considered as preferable in its present form by those who prefer a book for its contents rather than by weight or measure.

I have ventured to place two short paragraphs from Hobbes & Beccaria, as mottoes to the title page—containing applicable truths, and at least not inconsistent with its spirit; it was done merely to comply with a fashion, rather than any other motive.

The price which I have put it for sale at, is governed by two considerations, the expence incurred, and the expence to be incurred in circulating it; I have printed 750 copies, & must pay 25 per cent out of the price only for circulating it, that being the Sum agreed upon with the man I employ to obtain Subscribers and deliver works; should this edition sell sufficiently soon, it will determine whether or not it would be adviseable to print another edition at a lower price, and that will be known by the demand and the impression which the work makes; it is too soon to form any judgment here, as my political sins of several years prevents the light of my door from being ever darkened by federal shadows.

I trust you will excuse my not having written in answer to your two letters of 28 March and May 1. they excited in my breast very painful feelings, and as I could not touch the Subjects to which they related without expressing my sentiments¹ explicitly and fairly, I judged it preferable to be silent, perfectly satisfied with my own integrity and indifferent to the frowns or favors of mankind thus fortified.

If the book is in the form which you suggested as adapted for sending abroad, I shall send you the ten copies which you were pleased to order; or if there should be any other form of binding or putting together, with thinner covers in the manner of French works, I shall have them executed to your wish, having bookbinders in my own house. I am, Sir, with great respect

Your obed^t Ser^t

W^M DUANE

RC (DLC); at head of text: "Thomas Jefferson Monticello"; endorsed by TJ as received 10 July 1811 and so recorded in

SJL. Enclosure: Destutt de Tracy, *Commentary and Review of Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws*.

Duane added TWO SHORT PARAGRAPHS to the title page of Destutt de Tracy's commentary. The quotations were by Thomas HOBBS: "Ignorance of the signification of words, which is want of understanding, disposeth men to take on trust, not only the truth they know not, but also the errors, and which is more, the nonsense of them they trust: for neither error nor sense can, without a perfect understanding of words, be detected" (taken with slight variations from *Leviathan* [London, 1651], ch. 11, p. 50) and Cesare Bonesana, marchese di BECCARIA: "The most certain means of rendering a people

free and happy, is to establish a perfect method of education" (adapted from *Dei delitti e delle pene* [Monaco, 1764]; English trans. as *An Essay on Crimes & Punishments* [New York, 1809]; Sowerby, no. 2349; Poor, *Jefferson's Library*, 11 [nos. 629–30], which maintained that "the most certain method of preventing crimes is, to perfect the system of education" [ch. 45, p. 133]). By MAY 1. Duane evidently meant T.J.'s letter to him of 30 Apr. 1811.

¹ Manuscript: "sentimentms."

From John Barnes

DEAR SIR

George Town Colum^a—6th July, 1811

Your esteemed fav^r 29th Ult^o inclosed Order on Bank of Pensyl^a—as well 3^d Bill of Ex—on Acco^t of Gen^l Kosciusko—respecting the latter—on paying my respects on the Memorable 4th Ins^t to the good Presid^t and conversing with M^r Monroe—whose presense gave universal satisfaction—I took Occasion to mention the delay of Mess^s Barlow and Warden—by whose conveyance the 1st & 2^d setts were deposited—would not be protracted, but for a short time—under these circumstances, forwarding this 3^d sett by a 3^d conveyance, might possibly be attended with risque—by the possibility of its being presented, for Acceptance, by some unknown hand, prior to the receipt of either the 1st or 2^d sett, by Mess^s B & W—this 3^d sett is therefore Retained—

The extreme heat of the Weather deterrs me for the present proceeding to Philadelphia—The disadvantages you labour Under Respecting your family supplies—I am fully persuaded may be considerably Reduced—by bei^g procured here, you would scarsely Credit, the very extra increase of importations of every Article of family consumption to this place Coastwise from Boston New York Philad^a Baltimore Charleston &c^a &c^a Owing to the Many Capital New buildings—Wholesale Stores, along the Wharfs above and below the ferry, since you left Washington, several of which contain Merchandize to the Amo^t of 80, a 90,000 Dolls each—for my part I am at a loss to conceive, how the importers can dispose, of them: but so it is—the Back planters & farmers need not, nor in general do not, Now as heretofore resort, to Baltimore—or Alexandria—Moreover—the

return flour Boats, take back vast quantities of Merchandize to Cumberland—on their Way to Kentucky &^a &^a—a source of great Commercial intercourse solely Appertaining to this place.—

The increasing population—and extra improvem^{ts} in George Town and Washington—is in a great Measure Owing to these adventurous speculators Coastwise And were it not for the fatal—and I fear increasing Obstructions—to our foreign Navigation I mean—Obstructions in the Channel of our River—being such, as to compell our shipping Merchants (under, very great disadvantages—extra expences &^c^a)—to Enter &, Reenter to load, & unload their Vessels—belonging to this port, bound to, & from a foreign port—to transact their business at the port of Alexand^a—instead of George Town solely on Acco^t of the Obstructⁿ in the Channel—Caused in part, by the New Bridge C^o—could these difficulties but be removed—this Port and Town would most Assuredly Rival—if not out strip—the Invious pride of Alexandria—The Citizens of Washington, not less Invious—and unfriendly—are equally Jealous of this Town's superior situation—Unhappy, selfish—Views totally erronious—they ought most certainly to be one & the same—as in a Co-partnership—the One proportionably benefited by the improvements and prosperity of the other—the other relative—and envious Neighbour, instead of aiding our Mutual Comforts—do but laugh, at our folly and Madness—

If you want an early fall or immediate supply—do but give a little time to look about me—I will engage to put them up—as Usual good, and Reasonable—at least reduce your \$167— to 147—The Stores on the Wharfs are Chiefly for the Storage of Flour Corn Salt Sugar & Molasses and Groceries—generally of all Kinds—here are also not less than 12 New Brick buildings on both sides Bridge Street Elegantly fitted up, and stored abundently—with every Article you can possibly stand in Need of,¹ Wholesale and retail—as Rivals, their prices & terms, are very Moderate, nearly if not equally so, to the great Citys, if purchased by those Accustomed to purchase by the piece or package &^c^a—and altho some particular Articles must be paid for in Cash—the far greater part, w^d be a 60 and others a 90 days Credit on Note—

upon the whole, I may safely Venture to say—that with M^{rs} Ratcliffs Assistance—You could be furnish^d with almost every family Article—Wet or dry—fine or Coarse—Linins—Muslins, Cottons, & Woolens, East, and West India produce & Manufacture—&^a &^c^a—² The freight from hence to Richmond—as the Vessels Usually go in Ballast, would be very Moderate—and fixed here on the Spot—not as Customary—from New York or Philad^a

In, The³ fall every Needfull Article for the Blacks are in great abundance—

If then, from these several combined circumstances you should judge favorably of them—And Accept⁴ my Offer—you may depend upon my best exertions for your Interest & satisfication, and while shipping your family supplies—The others at same time might in part be furnished Also—such as Ticklenbergs &^a &^a—always in Store—

Accept my Dear Sir my most gratefull thanks for your kind invitation Necessity not choice, alone, induced me to propose that of Philad^a on Acco^t of my unfortunate Tob^o purchase By my latest advices, ☉ last Even^{gs} post⁵ I find no possible sale can be made—nor even a Barter one effected. of course I shall defer the Attempt—and⁶ Anxiously wait the issue of events more favorable to my purpose,—

most Respectfully—and most sincerely—Be Assured I am Dear Sir—Your Obed^t servant,
JOHN BARNES.

RC (ViU: TJP-ER); at foot of text: “Th. Jefferson Esquire Monticello—Virginia”; endorsed by TJ as received 10 July 1811 and so recorded in SJL.

The FERRY crossed the Potomac River to Mason’s (now Theodore Roosevelt) Island (Christian Hines, *Early Recollections of Washington City* [1866; repr. 1981], 4). The NEW BRIDGE company was most likely the Georgetown Potomac Bridge Company active at this time (Washington *National Intelligencer*, 9

May 1811). TICKLENBERGS (Ticklenburgs) are coarse linen fabrics named for their German town of origin (*OED*).

¹ Manuscript: “off.”

² At foot of first sheet Barnes here noted: “Continued—2^d Sheet,” and he headed the second sheet “Continuation—6th July 1811.”

³ Thus in manuscript.

⁴ Manuscript: “Accept.”

⁵ Preceding four words interlined.

⁶ Barnes here canceled “quietly &.”

To Tadeusz Kosciuszko

MY DEAR GENERAL AND FRIEND

Monticello July 8. 11.

I recieved your letter of Mar. 1. by our yesterday’s post and by it’s return of to-day I hasten a word of answer in the hope it may reach mr Barlow & mr Warden before they actually sail, which they are to do in the course of the week. it is principally to answer on a single point. you have thought my letters, while in office, rare, short & dry. they certainly were so. but it was purely from the fear that my correspondence might bring on you the suspicions or censure of the government under which you were living. it would have delighted me to have detailed to you from time to time, our measures and our views; because I knew that no one felt a livelier interest in our welfare: but I knew that my letters might fall into the hands of the English & be

8 JULY 1811

published, or into those of the French government who might make you responsible for what I wrote. I reserved therefore a free communication until I should be a mere private citizen, and made it fully in my letter of Feb. 26. of the last year, which I am rejoiced to hear you have recieved. from a fear that you had not, I inclosed a duplicate of it in mine of Apr. 16. of the present year, which has been ever since that date in the hands of mr Barlow & mr Warden, & I suppose will get to your hands at the same time with this.

I will write to mr Barnes to attend specially hereafter to your wish of recieving your remittances otherwise than thro' London. I am sorry that of the present year had been previously invested in a London bill & inclosed to you. I have recommended specially to mr Barlow to consider whether an exchange of funds here & there, might not be an accomodation to him as well as you.

I thank you most particularly for the last paragraph of your letter. it has relieved me from a load of uneasiness which rested on my mind till I could recieve your approbation of what I had done. nothing shall be so sacred to me as a regular paiment of the interest; and should your situation require at any time an anticipation of it, and the means occur of turning a draught on me to account, it shall always be punctually honored. accept the assurances of my unchanged affections & respect

TH: JEFFERSON

RC (PIKMN); at foot of first page: "Gen^l Kosciuszko." PoC (MHi); endorsed by TJ. Enclosed in TJ to David Bailie Warden, 8 July 1811.

To Lafayette

MY DEAR FRIEND

Monticello July 8. 11.

I have just recieved your letter of Mar. 12. and learning by our yesterday's post that mr Barlow & mr Warden will sail in the course of the week, I endeavor by this day's return of the mail to get an answer into their hands before their departure. I feel very sensibly the reproaches of silence pressed in your letter. a few days before my departure from Washington (in Feb. 1809) I wrote you on the subject of your interests, in the moment of turning them over to my successor. I had never ceased to press on the proper agents the location, the survey, & the returns of your lands, in order to sign the grants before I quitted office. but they had not yet come on for signature. and as I had chiefly taken the business on myself, because I knew my station would give more effect to my urgencies, so I knew it to be for your

interest to commit¹ the business then completely into the hands of mr Madison, who succeeding to the same station, would employ as much zeal in promoting your interests. whenever therefore I recieved a letter from you on the subject, instead of answering you, I wrote to him, & found him always on the alert & doing whatever circumstances rendered practicable. indeed I could not answer you, because the non-intercourse then existing, admitted no conveyance by private vessels, and if ever a public vessel went, it was from N. York 500. miles from Monticello, & my first information would be from the newspapers, that on such a day, sailed such a vessel E^tc. as soon as the President's proclamation permitted a revival of intercourse, I began my letter of Jan. 20. but kept it open, till I learned the appointments of mr Barlow & mr Warden to France, and concluding it the 27th of Mar. forwarded it to them in expectation they were to sail immediately. I at the same time wrote to Mad^e de Tesse, & others of my friends with you. I had written to mr Tracy Jan. 26. that letter, which like the rest, is only now on it's departure, tho' delivered from my hands so long ago, will prove to M. Tracy how little disposed I was to delay the publication of his work, the extraordinary value I placed on it, & my anxiety that he should extend his commentaries thro' the whole of Montesquieu's work. such were the real causes of the intermission of my letters, which render unnecessary the addition of any other. yet there exists another cause and a growing one for a remission at least in my correspondencies. I know that after long absence, we are apt to consider our friends as still being what they were when we saw them last, with undiminished vigour of body & mind. but 22. years have made a great alteration in me, my friend, much greater than with you I hope. one birth-day more commits me to my 70th year. I have enjoyed good health; but I am greatly enfeebled. I can barely walk out into my garden and grounds appurtenant to the house. retaining the power of riding on horseback, I have passed from breakfast to dinner chiefly in that way, and when within doors, I read much more willingly than I write. I am therefore grown remiss in my correspondencies, and disposed to indulge a debility which is gaining on me. I hope therefore you will impute the silence complained of to it's true causes, and by no means to any relaxation in my friendship to you, or in my zeal for your interests and happiness. I rejoice that you have obtained so good a price as is mentioned in your letter, for the portion of your lands at Point Coupée disposed of to mr Baring. it justifies my recommendation of all the delay in selling which your situation would admit. you have got at least six times as much as you could have sold for in the first instant, & therefore may

well have afforded to pay common interest for the delay. having attained this height, their further advance will be more slow, because more nearly on a level with prices in our older possessions, and if you could free yourself entirely by a further sale on as good terms, it could not but be a great relief to your mind. their value will still rise faster than common interest, but whether that may requite the uneasiness of your present situation, you are best judge. at least mr Madison's judgment on that point will deserve far more weight than mine from the superior state of his information. referring to my former letter which has been so long delayed, and will go at length² with this I shall only repeat the assurances of my constant & affectionate friendship and respect.

TH: JEFFERSON

RC (CLU-C); addressed: "M. de la Fayette." PoC (DLC); endorsed by TJ. Enclosed in TJ to David Bailie Warden, 8 July 1811.

Madison's proclamation of 2 Nov. 1810 authorized a REVIVAL OF INTERCOURSE with France (Madison, *Papers, Pres. Ser.*, 2:612-3).

The letter TJ wrote Lafayette just before his DEPARTURE FROM WASHINGTON is dated 24 Feb. 1809 (DLC). James

¹ Word interlined in place of "turn."

² Preceding two words interlined.

From James Madison

DEAR SIR

Washington July 8. 1811

Your favor of the 3^d came duly to hand. You will have noticed in the Nat: Intelligencer that the wicked publication¹ of M^r Smith is not to escape with impunity. It is impossible however that the whole turpitude of his conduct can be understood without disclosures to be made by myself alone, and of course, as he knows, not to be made at all. Without these his infamy is daily fastening itself upon him; leaving no other consolation than the malignant hope of revenging his own ingratitude and guilt on others. The case of Erving, will probably be better explained in the Newspaper, than I can here do it. The general facts of it I believe are, that the three offices at London were centered in him, with one of the salaries only; it being understood at the time that he would be made Assessor to the Board under Jay's Treaty, in which case he would be well recompenced. The Board declined to appoint him, giving preference to Cabot. Still however a certain portion of business passed thro' his hands. On this he charged, the usual commission of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per C^t accruing from the individuals, and not from a public fund.² Having paid over the whole of the money of individuals in his hands, to the public, instead of retaining his Commission,

a resort to Cong^s became necessary. Whilst the subject was before them, doubts were excited as to the merits of the case, and a call made on M^r Gallatin for information. His report put an end to the difficulty. the appropriation was immediately made, and but for the perverted view of the matter now before the public, would never more been thought of. The Treasury officers, tho' politically adverse to M^r E. do him much justice on the occasion, declaring that his official transactions throughout³ as presented in his acc^{ts} are models of clearness and exactness, that he appears to have saved or gained to the public by his vigilance & assiduity⁴ 60. or 70,000 dol^{rs} that there remains a surplus of unclaimed monies, to a considerable amount, the greater part of which will probably never be claimed, & finally that the only error committed by M^r E. was his not avoiding the necessity of asking Cong^s to give back the amount⁵ of his Commission, by deducting it himself from the sums paid into the public Coffers.

It has been thought best, whilst M^r Monroe is in communications with the B. & F. Ministers here, to be silent on the subject. As the latest information from Russel, is prior to the arrival of the non-importation Act, the state of our affairs at Paris⁶ may be conjectured. Pinkney brings, of course, nothing; Foster being the channel of English news. I do not know that he has yet opened himself completely⁷ to M^r Monroe; but from the conciliatory disposition of the Prince Regent, and the contrary one of his Cabinet, still deriving an ascendancy from the convalescence⁸ of the King, you will be very able to dive into the character of the mission. You will perceive⁹ in the printed paper enclosed, a step by the British Minister, which, very unseasonably it would seem, denotes an increasing rigor towards this Country. According to a preceding interposition with the Court of Admiralty, cases under the orders in Council, had been suspended

I had promised myself a release from this position immediately after the 4th July. It will be some days yet before I shall be able to set out. Considering the excessive heat for some days past, no time has yet been lost. The weather has been as dry as hot. In general the drought has been so severe as to ruin almost the oats & flax. The crop of wheat, tho' shortened, will be tolerable, in tolerable land, where the Hessians have not committed their ravages. Be assured of my most affectionate esteem.

JAMES MADISON

RC (DLC: Madison Papers); endorsed by TJ as received 10 July 1811 and so recorded in SJL. Enclosure not found.

On 7 Feb. 1811 the United States Sen-

ate asked Madison to provide information on George W. Erving's accounts as American claims agent in London. Secretary of the Treasury Albert Gallatin delivered his REPORT to the president

the following day, and on 11 Feb. 1811 Madison forwarded it to the Senate along with supporting documents. The packet included Robert Smith's endorsement of the account as secretary of state on 1 Dec. 1810, with Smith's opinion at that time that \$22,392.67 should "be admitted to Mr. Ervings credit" (Madison, *Papers*, *Pres. Ser.*, 3:158–9; *JS*, 4:565, 569).

HESSIANS: Hessian fly (*Mayetiola destructor*).

¹ Word interlined in place of illegible word.

² Madison here canceled "In stating his account however."

³ Manuscript: "throughout."

⁴ Preceding five words interlined.

⁵ Preceding two words interlined in place of "what they had improperly [re?]."

⁶ Preceding two words interlined.

⁷ Word interlined.

⁸ Manuscript: "conalescence."

⁹ Manuscript: "perceiv."

To David Bailie Warden

DEAR SIR

Monticello July 8. 11.

I recieved your favor of the 1st by our yesterday's post and have hastily written the two inclosed letters to Mess^{rs} La Fayette & Kosciuszko, in the hope that the return of the post may still find you at Washington.

I kept, during the last half dozen years of my residence at Washington a diary of the weather. I cannot in the instant make any thing of it which could be useful to you, but, with the first leisure, will furnish you with such general results from it as may answer your views.

Arthur Young carried the *Sichorium Intubus* from France to England, & sent some seed to Gen^l Washington who gave me a part. it has been growing here in abundance & perfection now 20. years without any cultivation after the first transplanting. I know no plant so valuable for green feeding, and mr Strickland told me they cut up the dry plant in England, & fed their horses with it. to get my letter to the office before the departure of the mail I must here conclude with my wishes for a happy passage, & an assurance of my great respect & esteem.

TH: JEFFERSON

RC (MdHi: Warden Papers); at foot of text: "Mr Warden"; endorsed by Warden. PoC (DLC); endorsed by TJ. Enclosures: (1) TJ to Tadeusz Kosciuszko, 8 July 1811. (2) TJ to Lafayette, 8 July 1811.

A DIARY OF THE WEATHER that TJ kept from 1 Nov. 1802 to 31 Dec. 1816 is at MHI. *SICHORIUM INTUBUS*: *Cichori-*

um intybus, commonly known as chicory or succory (*Hortus Third*, 262). On 28 Apr. 1794 TJ sowed chicory seed he had received from George WASHINGTON. It remained a staple fodder crop at Monticello well into his retirement (*PTJ*, 28:68–9, 232–3, 464; Betts, *Garden Book*, esp. 211; TJ to Henry E. Watkins, 27 Nov. 1818).

To Philip Mazzei

Monticello July 9. 11.

I recieved, my dear friend, the day before yesterday, your favor of Feb. 15. it is the only one I have recieved from you since that of Oct. 28. 1808. so long a silence had excited apprehensions which this letter removes. I shall take the best measures I can for the sale of your house & lot in Richmond. it is in a part of the town where property sells low. for it is a curious fact, that Richmond instead of extending itself downwards towards the lower navigation has built to meet the upper navigation. the body of the town is now on Shockoe hill. I will immediately write to mr Bracken on the subject of Bellini's effects; but the result cannot go with this letter, because a frigate sailing this week with mr Barlow appointed minister & mr Warden Consul to Paris, allows me but the single post of tomorrow to get this letter into their hands. it is the more unfortunate as the few opportunities which occur are rarely known to me but by the newspapers announcing their departure. your friend Woollaston arrived safely in this country, and sent me the wines you were so kind as to commit to his care. they were delicious, such bottles as preserved their quality, and served to excite the regret you have often heard me express, that the monopoly of our commerce by a single nation, should exclude us from the good things of all others. mr Woolaston called on me afterwards at Washington, but making no stay there, gave me no other opportunity, than at a single dinner, of becoming acquainted with him. the Monthly strawberry seed you sent me in a phial, I determined to keep unopened till I should come home myself to take care of them, because I found it impossible from repeated trials, to have such things attended to in my absence. I sowed the seeds in an earthen box, and one single one only germinated, from which I have now two beds, and loaded at this time with fruit. I shall be enabled, the ensuing season, to stock the neighborhood. all the other articles you were so kind as to send me, being of necessity confided to servants here, have left me with a few vines only, and about half a dozen peach trees, which not having yet borne fruit, are as yet unknown as to their qualities. I learn with great pleasure that you have such a source of happiness in your daughter. her age, her education, her prospects & her love, must be so many interesting links binding you to life. altho' I doubt whether a person brought up in European society & habits can themselves be as happy here as there, yet I have no doubt of the blessings they prepare for their posterity by transplanting them hither. but my visions of going to bring you all here are dissipated by the hand of time. one