

THE PAPERS OF  
THOMAS  
JEFFERSON

JAMES P. McCLURE, EDITOR

MARTHA J. KING, SENIOR EDITOR

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ANDREW J. B. FAGAL & MERRY ELLEN SCOFIELD,  
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LINNY SCHENCK, EDITORIAL ASSOCIATE

ALISON E. DOLBIER, RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

44

July to November 1804

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PRESS

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JAMES P. McCLURE  
GENERAL EDITOR



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Thomas Jefferson

Volume 44  
1 July to 10 November 1804

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PRINCETON AND OXFORD  
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PRESS

2019

Copyright © 2019 by Princeton University Press  
Published by Princeton University Press, 41 William Street,  
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

IN THE UNITED KINGDOM:  
Princeton University Press, 6 Oxford Street,  
Woodstock, Oxfordshire OX20 1TR

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ISBN 9780691194370

Library of Congress Number: 50-7486

This book has been composed in Monticello

Princeton University Press books are printed on  
acid-free paper and meet the guidelines for permanence  
and durability of the Committee on Production  
Guidelines for Book Longevity of the  
Council on Library Resources

Printed in the United States of America

DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF  
ADOLPH S. OCHS  
PUBLISHER OF THE NEW YORK TIMES  
1896-1935  
WHO BY THE EXAMPLE OF A RESPONSIBLE  
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## SUPPORTERS

THIS EDITION was made possible by an initial grant of \$200,000 from the New York Times Company to Princeton University. Contributions from many foundations and individuals have sustained the endeavor since then. For their unprecedented generous support, we are also indebted to the Princeton University History Department and Christopher L. Eisgruber, president of the university. The Packard Humanities Institute (through Founding Fathers Papers, Inc.), the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the National Historical Publications and Records Commission have been crucial to progress on the edition. Support has come from the Florence Gould Foundation, the National Trust for the Humanities and the Cinco Hermanos Fund, the New York Times Company Foundation, the Dyson Foundation, the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, and the Pew Charitable Trusts. Other contributors have been the Ford Foundation, the Lyn and Norman Lear Foundation, the Lucius N. Littauer Foundation, the Charlotte Palmer Phillips Foundation, the L. J. Skaggs and Mary C. Skaggs Foundation, the John Ben Snow Memorial Trust, Time, Inc., Robert C. Baron, B. Batmanghelidj, David K. E. Bruce, and James Russell Wiggins. Benefactions from a greatly expanded roster of dedicated individuals have underwritten the volumes: Sara and James Adler, Helen and Peter Bing, Diane and John Cooke, Judy and Carl Ferenbach III, Mary-Love and William Harman, Frederick P. and Mary Buford Hitz, Governor Thomas H. Kean, Ruth and Sidney Lapidus, Lisa and Willem Mesdag, Tim and Lisa Robertson, Ann and Andrew C. Rose, Sara Lee and Axel Schupf, the Sulzberger family through the Hillandale Foundation, Richard W. Thaler, Tad and Sue Thompson, the Wendt Family Charitable Foundation, and Susan and John O. Wynne. For their vision and extraordinary efforts to provide for this edition, we owe special thanks to John S. Dyson, Governor Kean, the late H. F. Lenfest and the Lenfest Foundation, Rebecca Rimel, and Jack Rosenthal.

## FOREWORD

**B**ELLECHASSE? Poydras? Sauvé? Derbigny, Destréhan, Pollock? BDow, Prevost, Caisergues? Would Boré be loyal? Would Jones? Could Williams learn French?

On the first day of July 1804, Jefferson received annotated lists from General James Wilkinson that contained information from two sources about more than 50 prominent men of Louisiana. Several of those names, and others, would be on the president's mind through the period covered by this volume. He needed to make appointments to offices in Orleans Territory, which was to take form on 1 October. This would require choosing a governor, a secretary, three justices for a superior court, one judge for a district court, a district attorney, and a marshal. Naming a governor presented no difficulty, as Jefferson intended to appoint William Claiborne, the governor of Mississippi Territory who had interim charge over Louisiana. And although he did not know initially if they would all agree to serve, Jefferson had lawyers and judges in mind for the judicial and district attorney's places. In addition to those positions, however, the act of Congress to establish Orleans Territory called for the appointment of a legislative council of "thirteen of the most fit and discreet persons of the territory." Each must be a property owner and must have resided in Louisiana for at least a year (U.S. Statutes at Large, 2:284). Jefferson wanted to make the council approximately half "French" and half "American," appointing six members from the francophone Creole population and seven who were originally from the United States. He considered it "an object of considerable attention to chuse French who speak the American language, & Americans who speak the French" (see his letter to Claiborne at 30 August). A prospective officer's inability to communicate in both would not in itself be "an absolute exclusion" from consideration. Jefferson wished, however, for the French language and what he chose to call "the American language" to have equal footing "as the language of the territory." Adding even more variables to his selection process, he wanted the legislative council to represent different parts of the territory and to include merchants as well as planters. The marshal's job he thought should go to a Creole.

He knew practically nothing about individuals in Louisiana who might meet the requirements. He must depend on information from others. Meanwhile, the calendar advanced. By mid-August, Jefferson thought that he had most of the judicial seats and the district attorney's position lined up, and most names for the council. Then he saw

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dispatches sent by Claiborne from New Orleans early in July reporting that a delegation was on its way to Washington with a memorial to Congress from Louisianians dissatisfied with the terms of the act creating Orleans Territory.

He hesitated, for one of the people associated with the protest was Jean Étienne Boré, whom Jefferson had identified as a possible choice for a seat on the legislative council. He made his decision—but not, as might have been expected, to scratch Boré from the list. Instead, he made Boré a definite, rather than a tentative, choice. As he wrote to Claiborne on 30 August, “mr Boré’s protest against an act of the legislature, is such a proceeding as our law would deem more than disrespectful. yet knowing that it is not so viewed by a Frenchman, considering his integrity, his agricultural merits, the interests he has at stake, & his zeal for liberty, I consider it proper to name him absolutely as a member.”

He needed more information to complete the appointments, but if it was to take four to six weeks for letters to go either way by post between New Orleans and Washington, time was running out. Having waited “almost to the 12th. hour,” he had to leave some final decisions to Claiborne. Naming Julien Poydras and Joseph Deville de Goutin Bellechasse in addition to Boré for the French part of the council, Jefferson identified five others as prospects for the remaining three seats for that group. For the “American” side, he named six individuals as certain, plus two others from whom Claiborne was to pick one for the seventh seat. Jefferson sent Claiborne blank commissions bearing his signature, Secretary of State Madison’s countersignature, and the seal of the United States, leaving the names to be filled in.

On 6 November, when he received a letter written by Claiborne on 5 October, Jefferson learned the results. Claiborne informed the president that he had declined to fill in the names of three of the Creoles from Jefferson’s list of five because they were associated with the memorial to Congress. One of Jefferson’s picks for the American group was, Claiborne reported, actually a French speaker with no knowledge of English, so Claiborne made his own substitution. He did the same for the marshal’s office, believing that none of the possibilities named by the president “would fill that office with propriety.” Orleans Territory had come into existence the beginning of October, and Claiborne’s alterations to Jefferson’s plans would have to stand.

Disease contributed yet another variable to the challenge of filling offices in the lower Mississippi Valley. Hore Browse Trist, the collector of customs at New Orleans and the son of Jefferson’s good friend Elizabeth House Trist, died of yellow fever near the end of August. He

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had been there less than a year, and his death raised concerns about how his family would be supported. Claiborne's private secretary, Joseph Briggs, died in mid-September. When Claiborne wrote to Jefferson on 5 October, it was only days since yellow fever had claimed the lives of his young daughter and, after a prolonged illness, his wife. Claiborne himself had the fever earlier in the season. "I am represented as the only American who has yet recovered," he wrote to Jefferson on 30 August.

Relations with the neighboring nation, Spain, were marked by tension over the establishment of a Mobile customs collection district, part of a larger issue involving access to and from the Gulf of Mexico; over the bounds of Louisiana and interactions in those zones; over claims to West Florida; and over U.S. claims stemming from captures of merchant ships. The administration was hobbled by an apparent breakdown of talks between the U.S. minister to Spain, Charles Pinckney, and the Spanish government, compounded by a lack of information from Pinckney. Amid that uncertainty, Spanish envoy Carlos Martínez de Irujo declared a wish to visit Virginia and asked to call on the president at Monticello. Admitting that protocol called for a foreign envoy to deal with the secretary of state, Irujo indicated that "an extreme susceptibility" on Madison's part—to which the diplomat quickly confessed himself subject as well—would impair communication between them. Jefferson knew from William Jackson of Philadelphia that Irujo was endeavoring to influence public opinion through American newspapers (and threatening that his king could send formidable naval flotillas simultaneously to the mouth of the Mississippi, Chesapeake Bay, and the coast off New York City). Nonetheless, the president received Irujo at Monticello, where the diplomat gave him copies of a long exchange of notes between Pinckney and Spain's foreign minister, Pedro Cevallos, documenting the failure of the discussions. By fall, Jefferson considered asking Congress for a limited-term authorization to raise a volunteer military force if it should be needed to protect U.S. interests against Spain.

Relationships with the other European powers were hardly smoother. After the infant son of French minister Louis André Pichon and his wife, Émilie Brongniart Pichon, died in July, they were "inconsolable," as Jefferson wrote to his daughter, and stayed away from Washington for an extended period. Neither that absence nor Pichon's resolve to return to France within a year kept the diplomat from lodging strong complaints about the impunity with which the British fleet seemed in effect to be blockading the American coast. Indeed, while home at Monticello, Jefferson used James Cheetham's newspaper, the

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*American Citizen*, to monitor the Royal Navy's actions in and near New York harbor. On 16 September he sent clippings to the attorney general, asking him to consult official sources and prepare "a succinct statement" of cases of British "aggressions."

He believed that the nation must act with "sincere friendship & impartiality" toward both Britain and France to show them that "unjust conduct" by one country could result in an alliance of the United States with the other (to Madison, 15 August). He lamented to the secretary of the navy that the new gunboats were still under construction, for if they had been available he would have sent them to drive all foreign warships away from New York. Incidents in which officers of a French privateer and a British warship refused to allow civil authorities to serve writs or court orders spurred him, in October as the time for Congress to convene drew nearer, to take the step of drafting an "Act for the more effectual preservation of the peace in the harbors and waters of the US. & on board vessels" (in this volume at 22 October). The bill, which in modified form became law in March 1805, authorized a federal judge or the governor of a state to call on U.S. military or naval assistance to carry out court orders and enabled the president to detain or evict foreign armed ships. Around the same time in October, in response to protests from France and with a strong desire to protect the nation's status as a neutral country, Jefferson drafted another bill, this one to prevent armed merchant vessels from leaving U.S. ports for the West Indies, where trade with Haiti would be their object (Bill to Regulate the Clearance of Armed Vessels, at 23 October). That bill also became law, with modifications, near the end of the congressional session. In both cases the president circulated the draft bills among the cabinet secretaries and paid heed to their comments.

With international tensions close at hand on the country's very perimeters, the United States also continued in armed conflict with Tripoli on the other side of the Atlantic. Earlier in the year Jefferson feared that intervention by Russia or France would effect the release of the crew of the *Philadelphia* and give the appearance of sealing the dependence of the United States on the powers of Europe. That did not happen, and in August Commodore Edward Preble brought the forces of a temporarily strengthened U.S. Mediterranean squadron to bear against Tripoli. Naval attacks on the city, its harbor fortifications, and the Tripolitan fleet over several weeks failed to bring the pasha, Yusuf Qaramanli, to terms, however, and the *Philadelphia's* sailors and officers remained in captivity. With Tunis, also, Jefferson took a bellicose stance. Responding to information that Tunis was preparing to

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go to war against American commercial ships, he noted in his annual message to Congress on 8 November that “the mutual advantages of peace make that the best interest of both” nations. Yet he queried whether “those who expect us to calculate whether a compliance with unjust demands will not cost us less than a war” would apply the same “calculation” to the other side by asking Tunis “whether to retire from unjust demands will not cost them less than a war.”

On 16 July, the president told a delegation of Osage leaders that “we are all now of one family, born in the same land, & bound to live as brothers.” The Osages, from the far side of the Mississippi River, had been encouraged to travel to Washington by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark and were escorted by Pierre Chouteau, member of an influential St. Louis trading family. Jefferson was diplomatically affirming good relations with a powerful nation from upper Louisiana. For native peoples still residing on the eastern side of the Mississippi, he privately took a different tone. In a memorandum for Secretary of War Henry Dearborn on 20 October, he wrote of the Choctaws that “we should lose no time, but strike while they are in their present humour & get what we can.” He identified areas west of the Mississippi that in his view had “no Indian title,” where the Choctaws, the Chickasaws, the Creeks, and the Cherokees could be relocated. He calculated that by assuming the Choctaws’ debts to traders and giving an annuity of \$6,000, the United States could acquire title to 10 million acres of land for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents an acre. On 9 November, he instructed Dearborn that the U.S. government could not become involved in a dispute within the Creeks’ polity, having no right “to controul them, or intermeddle with their interior government.” He went on to state, however, that “the right we have acquired of preventing the Indians on this side the Missisipi from crossing that river, is a lever which we may use against them with immense effect. we should risk a war if necessary to maintain that right.”

In politics, Jefferson considered the division between the two primary parties to be firmly established and clear. He wrote to Thomas McKean on 19 August that “after the approbation of the whigs, the disapprobation of the Tories is the rock of my greatest confidence.” If his diehard opponents should ever approve “any measure of mine (which has never yet happened) I should take it under severe reconsideration, on a strong presumption of it’s being wrong.” When he began his systematic record of President’s House dinners in the fall of 1804, he started by listing the members of the House of Representatives and placing each name in one of two columns—one for his party, the other for Federalists. He maintained that division in the list in

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which he recorded the dates of dinners attended by individual House and Senate members. There he placed Federalists in the lower part of the last column, which reflects the fact that overall, they were guests at his table during the congressional session fewer times than most Republicans were (see Appendix II, Lists 1 and 2).

In contrast to what he might write to an ally such as McKean, in letters to Abigail Adams and former Maryland governor John F. Mercer the line between the parties was not so bright, the division not so deep and unbridgeable. To them he asserted that if political differences had ever caused a breach in one of his friendships, the separation was on the other person's initiative and not of his own doing. He could maintain cordial relations with someone of opposing political views, he said, by "avoiding to speak on politics, as with a quaker or catholic I would avoid speaking on religion" (to Mercer, 9 October). Adams and Mercer would have none of that. Each felt that Jefferson had severed a friendly relationship over politics. One's "Heart is long, very long in receiving the conviction that is forced upon it by reason," Adams observed as she broke off correspondence with him on 25 October. "Affection still lingers in the Bosom, even after esteem has taken its flight."

Perhaps because Jefferson's party was so firmly ascendant, Alexander Hamilton's death in July makes surprisingly little appearance in the documents in this volume. The only comment by Jefferson was a spare and dry postscript to a letter to his daughter Martha on 17 July. Hamilton had ceased to be much of a political threat to Jefferson well before the duel with Aaron Burr. Nor does Burr make much of an appearance in these pages. His presence is seen the most in the dinner guest records, where Jefferson listed the vice president as a member of the Senate and recorded him coming to dinner five times during the session of Congress.

From the latter part of July to the end of September, the president was at Monticello. As was his practice, he used the mails to stay in communication with the heads of the executive departments while he looked after his farming operations and the never-ceasing improvements and alterations to the main house, for which he needed iron and glass to his specifications from Philadelphia and Boston. When Ferdinando Fairfax, strapped for money, wrote him in September, he answered that "no man is less in condition to aid his friends pecuniarily than myself. I have always endeavored so to live as just to make both ends meet; but imperfect calculations disappoint that endeavor, and occasion deficiencies which accumulating, keep me always under difficulties" (13 September).

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In Washington in November, at the close of his annual message Jefferson urged Congress to “take a broader view of the field of Legislation,” to consider what might be needed to assist “the great interests of agriculture, manufactures, commerce, or navigation” or to improve the laws or government, and “whether any thing can be done to advance the general good.” On a more mundane level, he reported that “the necessary Officers for the territory of Orleans were appointed in due time to commence the exercise of their functions on the 1st day of October.” The next day, he sent to the Senate for confirmation several names of appointments made during the recess. Among them was one for John Armstrong of New York to succeed Robert R. Livingston as U.S. minister to France. Armstrong had sailed for Europe in September. The letter of credence and commission that he carried had blanks for the names of the nation of his destination and its ruler. Amid other uncertainties in the international realm, the U.S. government had not received official notice of the proper titles by which Napoleon and his empire should be addressed.



## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

MANY individuals have given the Editors the benefit of their aid in the preparation of this volume, and we offer them our thanks. At Princeton, we are grateful to Keith A. Wailoo, Judith Hanson, and Debora Macy in the Department of History; in the libraries, Anne E. Jarvis, Colleen M. Burlingham, and Deborah T. Papparone, and for easing our way into new office space, Maria DiFalco-Orofino, Tracy Mincher Hall, Peggy Kehrer, and Elaine Russian, with hands-on assistance from Stacy Snyder and Chris Dugan and his crew; in the Office of the Dean of the Faculty, Associate Dean Karen B. Haskin; Tim Aultom, Steven Semenuk, and Angela Ward in the Office of the Vice President for Finance and Treasurer; Mona Hall, Maureen Thompson-Siegel, and Barbara Zlotnik (now retired) in the Office of Research and Project Administration; and Helen Hardy in University Advancement. Jason Bush and Paul Hayslett of IDM skillfully provide technical support. Our collaborative partners at Princeton University Press have our deepest admiration and appreciation, including Christie Henry, Eric Crahan, and Lauren Lepow; we rely on the remarkable contributions of Carmina Alvarez-Gaffin, Leslie Flis, Meghan Kanabay, Dimitri Karetnikov, Neil Litt, and Erin Suydam. At the University of Virginia Press, we are indebted to Mark Saunders and David Sewell. For assistance with language translations, we thank William C. Jordan, Helmut Reimitz, and Anthony Grafton. Graduate student Nathan Ashe and undergraduates Brillian Bao, Gabriel Lipkowitz, and Abbie Minard have performed a variety of tasks. We owe much to the skill of Gretchen Oberfranc in reading each volume. We are indebted to Lucia C. Stanton for sharing her wisdom and knowledge and to Alfred L. Bush for assistance, particularly with our illustrations. Lisa Ferrante Perrone of Bucknell University pointed us to Philip Mazzei manuscripts in Italy. For special assistance on this volume, we appreciate the help of Mary Lou Eichhorn at the Historic New Orleans Collection and, for illustrations, Tabitha Corradi and John McKee of the Thomas Jefferson Foundation, Kay Peterson of the Smithsonian Institution, Charina Castillo and Robert Delap of the New-York Historical Society, Terese Austin of the William L. Clements Library, and Sabina Beauchard of the Massachusetts Historical Society. We wish to thank Darrell Meadows and Christopher Eck of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission; Jason Boffetti and Lydia Medici of the National Endowment for the Humanities; Julie Miller, Jeffrey Flannery,

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

and their colleagues in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress; Peter Drummey, Anna Clutterbuck-Cook, Elaine Heavey, and Nancy Heywood of the Massachusetts Historical Society; Anna Berkes and Endrina Tay in the library of the Thomas Jefferson Foundation at Monticello; Molly Kodner of the Missouri History Museum Library and Research Center; Nicole Bouché, Christina Deane, and Regina Rush at the University of Virginia Library; Jay Gaidmore of Swem Library at the College of William and Mary; John Deal and Brent Tarter of the Library of Virginia; Paige Newman of the Virginia Historical Society; Charles M. Harris of the Papers of William Thornton; the staffs of the American Philosophical Society, the Huntington Library, the Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, the New-York Historical Society, and the American Antiquarian Society; and our friends and fellow editors at the Thomas Jefferson Retirement Series at Monticello, the Adams Papers at the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Papers of James Madison and the Papers of George Washington at the University of Virginia, the Papers of Benjamin Franklin at Yale University, and the James Monroe Papers at the University of Mary Washington.

The Advisory Committee bids farewell to Peter Dougherty and welcomes Christie Henry as his successor at Princeton University Press. We welcome Keith Wailoo, chair of the Department of History, and Anne Jarvis, Robert H. Taylor 1930 University Librarian at Princeton, to the committee.

The Advisory Committee has lost three valued members and friends: Jan Ellen Lewis, Ronald Hoffman, and Jack Rosenthal. The publication in 1983 of Jan's *The Pursuit of Happiness: Family and Values in Jefferson's Virginia* altered the landscape of Jefferson studies, and she continued to play a critical role in the field. Ron's contributions to the profession included a distinguished tenure as director of the Omohundro Institute of Early American History and Culture and scholarly works on Maryland, the American Revolution, and the Carroll family. Jack, a Pulitzer Prize-winning editorial writer and former public official, joined the Advisory Committee during his time as president of the New York Times Company Foundation, continuing a connection that dates to the origins of this edition. We remember Jan, Ron, and Jack with fondness and gratitude.

# EDITORIAL METHOD AND APPARATUS

## 1. RENDERING THE TEXT

Julian P. Boyd eloquently set forth a comprehensive editorial policy in Volume 1 of *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*. Adopting what he described as a “middle course” for rendering eighteenth-century handwritten materials into print, Boyd set the standards for modern historical editing. His successors, Charles T. Cullen and John Catanzariti, reaffirmed Boyd’s high standards. At the same time, they made changes in textual policy and editorial apparatus as they deemed appropriate. For Boyd’s policy and subsequent modifications to it, readers are encouraged to consult Vol. 1:xxix-xxxviii; Vol. 22:vii-xi; and Vol. 24:vii-viii.

The revised, more literal textual method, which appeared for the first time in Volume 30, adheres to the following guidelines: Abbreviations will be retained as written. Where the meaning is sufficiently unclear to require editorial intervention, the expansion will be given in the explanatory annotation. Capitalization will follow the usage of the writer. Because the line between uppercase and lowercase letters can be a very fine and fluctuating one, when it is impossible to make an absolute determination of the author’s intention, we will adopt modern usage. Jefferson rarely began his sentences with an uppercase letter, and we conform to his usage. Punctuation will be retained as written and double marks of punctuation, such as a period followed by a dash, will be allowed to stand. Misspellings or so-called slips of the pen will be allowed to stand or will be recorded in a sub-joined textual note.

English translations or translation summaries will be supplied for foreign-language documents. In some instances, when documents are lengthy and not especially pertinent to Jefferson’s concerns or if our edition’s typography cannot adequately represent the script of a language, we will provide only a summary in English. In most cases we will print in full the text in its original language and also provide a full English translation. If a contemporary translation that Jefferson made or would have used is extant, we may print it in lieu of a modern translation. Our own translations are designed to provide a basic readable English text for the modern user rather than to preserve all aspects of the original diction and language.

## EDITORIAL METHOD AND APPARATUS

### 2. TEXTUAL DEVICES

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

[. . .]	Text missing and not conjecturable.
[     ]	Number or part of a 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 MS 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 recorded, the first to be recorded is the version used for the printed text.

Dft	draft (usually a composition or rough draft; later drafts, when identifiable as such, are designated "2d Dft," &c.)
Dupl	duplicate
MS	manuscript (arbitrarily applied to most documents other than letters)
N	note, notes (memoranda, fragments, &c.)
PoC	polygraph copy
PrC	press copy
RC	recipient's copy
SC	stylograph copy
Tripl	triplicate

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)
Lb	letterbook (ordinarily used with FC and Tr to denote texts copied into bound volumes)
Tr	transcript (applied to all contemporary and later copies except file copies; period of transcription, unless clear by implication, will be given when known)

## EDITORIAL METHOD AND APPARATUS

### 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 National Union Catalog in the Library of Congress; an explanation of how these symbols are formed is given in Vol. 1:xl. 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 will be added. Location symbols for documents held by institutions outside the United States are given in a subjoined list.

CsmH	The Huntington Library, San Marino, California
CtNICG	United States Coast Guard Academy, New London, Connecticut
CtWMHi	Mattatuck Museum of the Mattatuck Historical Society, Waterbury, Connecticut
CtY	Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut
DLC	Library of Congress
DeGH	Hagley Museum, Greenville, Delaware
L-M	Louisiana State Museum, New Orleans
MBBS	Bostonian Society (Jeremiah Colburn Autograph Collection on deposit MHi)
MH	Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Massachusetts
MHi	Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston
MdHi	Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore
MoSHi	Missouri History Museum Library and Research Center, St. Louis
Ms-Ar	Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson
NHi	New-York Historical Society, New York City
NN	New York Public Library
NNC	Columbia University Library, New York City
NNPM	Pierpont Morgan Library, New York City
NcU	University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
NjMoHP	Morristown National Historical Park, New Jersey
NjP	Princeton University
PEL	Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania
PHi	Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
PPAmP	American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia

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PPL	Library Company of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
PWacD	David Library of the American Revolution, Washington Crossing, Pennsylvania
TxU	University of Texas, Austin
Vi	Library of Virginia, Richmond
ViHi	Virginia Historical Society, Richmond
ViU	University of Virginia, Charlottesville
ViW	College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia
ViWC	Colonial Williamsburg Foundation

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

RuAVPR Arkhiv Vneshnei Politiki Rossii, Moscow, Russia

### 5. NATIONAL ARCHIVES DESIGNATIONS

Documents in the National Archives have the location symbol DNA, with identifications of record groups and series as follows:

RG 11	General Records of the United States Government
RG 29	Records of the Bureau of Census
RG 42	Records of the Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital
	LRDLS Letters Received and Drafts of Letters Sent
RG 45	Naval Records Collection of the Office of Naval Records and Library
	LSO Letters Sent to Officers
	LSP Letters Sent to the President
	MLR Misc. Letters Received
	MLS Misc. Letters Sent
RG 46	Records of the United States Senate
	EPFR Executive Proceedings, Foreign Relations
	EPIR Executive Proceedings, Indian Relations
	LPPM Legislative Proceedings, President's Messages
RG 56	General Records of the Department of the Treasury
	PFLP Papers Relating to the Financing of the Louisiana Purchase
RG 59	General Records of the Department of State

## EDITORIAL METHOD AND APPARATUS

	CD	Consular Dispatches
	GPR	General Pardon Records
	LAR	Letters of Application and Recommendation
	MLR	Misc. Letters Received
	NL	Notes from Legations
	RD	Resignations and Declinations
	TP	Territorial Papers
RG 75	Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs	
	LSIA	Letters Sent by the Secretary of War Relating to Indian Affairs
RG 76	Records of Boundary and Claims Commissions and Arbitrations	
RG 84	Records of the Foreign Service Posts of the Depart- ment of State	
	CR	Consular Records
RG 94	Records of the Adjutant General's Office	
RG 107	Records of the Office of the Secretary of War	
	LSMA	Letters Sent by the Secretary of War Relating to Military Affairs
	LSP	Letters Sent to the President
	MLS	Misc. Letters Sent
	RLRMS	Register of Letters Received, Main Series
RG 217	Records of the Accounting Officers of the Department of the Treasury	
	ROFCMLS	Records of the Office of the First Comptroller, Misc. Letters Sent
RG 233	Records of the United States House of Representatives	
	PM	President's Messages
	PMRDT	Petitions, Memorials, and Related Documents That Were Tabled
RG 351	Records of the Government of the District of Columbia	

### 6. OTHER SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

Second Series     The topical series to be published as part of this edition, comprising those materials which are best suited to a topical rather than a chronological arrangement (see Vol. 1:xv-xvi)

TJ     Thomas Jefferson

## EDITORIAL METHOD AND APPARATUS

- TJ Editorial Files      Photoduplicates and other editorial materials in the office of The Papers of Thomas Jefferson, Princeton University Library
- TJ Papers      Jefferson Papers (applied to a collection of manuscripts when the precise location of an undated, misdated, or otherwise problematic document must be furnished, and always preceded by the symbol for the institutional repository; thus “DLC: TJ Papers, 4:628-9” represents a document in the Library of Congress, Jefferson Papers, volume 4, pages 628 and 629. Citations to volumes and folio numbers of the Jefferson Papers at the Library of Congress refer to the collection as it 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 [Washington, D.C., 1976])
- RG      Record Group (used in designating the location of documents in 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 register, 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, where possible, accounted for in the notes to documents mentioning them or in related documents. A more detailed discussion of this register and its use in this edition appears in Vol. 6:vii-x
- SJPL      “Summary Journal of Public Letters,” an incomplete list of letters and documents written by TJ from 16 Apr. 1784 to 31 Dec. 1793, with brief summaries, in an amanuensis’s hand. This is supplemented by six pages in TJ’s hand, compiled at a later date, listing private and confidential memorandums and notes as well as official reports and communications by and to him as Secretary of State, 11 Oct. 1789 to 31 Dec. 1793 (in DLC: TJ Papers, Epistolary Record, 514-59 and 209-11, respectively; see Vol. 22:ix-x). Since nearly all documents in the amanuensis’s list are registered in SJL, while few in TJ’s list are so recorded, it is to be assumed that all references to SJPL are to the list in TJ’s hand unless there is a statement to the contrary
- V      Ecu

## EDITORIAL METHOD AND APPARATUS

f	Florin
£	Pound sterling or livre, depending upon context (in doubtful cases, a clarifying note will be given)
s	Shilling or sou (also expressed as /)
d	Penny or denier
tt	Livre Tournois
⌘	Per (occasionally used for pro, pre)

### 7. 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.

- ANB     John A. Garraty and Mark C. Carnes, eds., *American National Biography*, New York and Oxford, 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. The first two volumes of the set cited here have “Compiled . . . by Joseph Gales, Senior” on the title page and bear the caption “Gales & Seaton’s History” on verso and “of Debates in Congress” on recto pages. The remaining volumes bear the caption “History of Congress” on both recto and verso pages. Those using the first two volumes with the latter caption will need to employ the date of the debate or the indexes of debates and speakers.
- APS     American Philosophical Society
- ASP     *American State Papers: Documents, Legislative and Executive, of the Congress of the United States*, Washington, D.C., 1832-61, 38 vols.
- Bear, *Family Letters*     Edwin M. Betts and James A. Bear, Jr., eds., *Family Letters of Thomas Jefferson*, Columbia, Mo., 1966
- Betts, *Farm Book*     Edwin M. Betts, ed., *Thomas Jefferson’s Farm Book*, Princeton, 1953
- Betts, *Garden Book*     Edwin M. Betts, ed., *Thomas Jefferson’s Garden Book, 1766-1824*, Philadelphia, 1944
- Biog. Dir. Cong.*     *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774-1989*, Washington, D.C., 1989
- Bradley, *Interim Appointment*     Jared William Bradley, ed., *Interim Appointment: W. C. C. Claiborne Letter Book, 1804-1805* (Baton Rouge, 2002)

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- Brigham, *American Newspapers* Clarence S. Brigham, *History and Bibliography of American Newspapers, 1690-1820*, Worcester, Mass., 1947, 2 vols.
- Bush, *Life Portraits* Alfred L. Bush, *The Life Portraits of Thomas Jefferson*, rev. ed., Charlottesville, 1987
- DAB Allen Johnson and Dumas Malone, eds., *Dictionary of American Biography*, New York, 1928-36, 20 vols.
- DHSC Maeva Marcus and others, eds., *The Documentary History of the Supreme Court of the United States, 1789-1800*, New York, 1985-2007, 8 vols.
- Dictionnaire* *Dictionnaire de biographie française*, Paris, 1933- , 19 vols.
- DNB H. C. G. Matthew and Brian Harrison, eds., *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, In Association with The British Academy, From the Earliest Times to the Year 2000*, Oxford, 2004, 60 vols.
- DSB Charles C. Gillispie, ed., *Dictionary of Scientific Biography*, New York, 1970-80, 16 vols.
- DVB John T. Kneebone and others, eds., *Dictionary of Virginia Biography*, Richmond, 1998- , 3 vols.
- EG Dickinson W. Adams and Ruth W. Lester, eds., *Jefferson's Extracts from the Gospels*, Princeton, 1983, *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*, Second Series
- Evans Charles Evans, Clifford K. Shipton, and Roger P. Bristol, comps., *American Bibliography: A Chronological Dictionary of All Books, Pamphlets and Periodical Publications Printed in the United States of America from . . . 1639 . . . to . . . 1820*, Chicago and Worcester, Mass., 1903-59, 14 vols.
- Ford Paul Leicester Ford, ed., *The Writings of Thomas Jefferson*, Letterpress Edition, New York, 1892-99, 10 vols.
- Gallatin, *Papers* Carl E. Prince and Helene E. Fineman, eds., *The Papers of Albert Gallatin*, microfilm edition in 46 reels, Philadelphia, 1969, and Supplement, Barbara B. Oberg, ed., reels 47-51, Wilmington, Del., 1985
- HAW Henry A. Washington, ed., *The Writings of Thomas Jefferson*, New York, 1853-54, 9 vols.
- Heitman, *Dictionary* Francis B. Heitman, comp., *Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army*, Washington, D.C., 1903, 2 vols.
- Heitman, *Register* Francis B. Heitman, *Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army during the War of the Revolution, April, 1775, to December, 1793*, new ed., Washington, D.C., 1914

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- Jackson, *Lewis and Clark* Donald Jackson, ed., *The Letters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, with Related Documents, 1783-1854*, 2d ed., Urbana, Ill., 1978
- JCC Worthington C. Ford and others, eds., *Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789*, Washington, D.C., 1904-37, 34 vols.
- JEP *Journal of the Executive Proceedings of the Senate of the United States . . . to the Termination of the Nineteenth Congress*, Washington, D.C., 1828, 3 vols.
- JHR *Journal of the House of Representatives of the United States*, Washington, D.C., 1826, 9 vols.
- JS *Journal of the Senate of the United States*, Washington, D.C., 1820-21, 5 vols.
- Kline, *Burr* Mary-Jo Kline, ed., *Political Correspondence and Public Papers of Aaron Burr*, Princeton, 1983, 2 vols.
- L & B Andrew A. Lipscomb and Albert E. Bergh, eds., *The Writings of Thomas Jefferson*, Washington, D.C., 1903-04, 20 vols.
- Latrobe, *Correspondence* John C. Van Horne and Lee W. Formwalt, eds., *The Correspondence and Miscellaneous Papers of Benjamin Henry Latrobe*, New Haven, 1984-88, 3 vols.
- LCB Douglas L. Wilson, ed., *Jefferson's Literary Commonplace Book*, Princeton, 1989, *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*, Second Series
- List of Patents* *A List of Patents Granted by the United States from April 10, 1790, to December 31, 1836*, Washington, D.C., 1872
- Madison, *Papers* William T. Hutchinson, Robert A. Rutland, J. C. A. Stagg, and others, eds., *The Papers of James Madison*, Chicago and Charlottesville, 1962- , 41 vols.  
*Sec. of State Ser.*, 1986- , 11 vols.  
*Pres. Ser.*, 1984- , 10 vols.  
*Ret. Ser.*, 2009- , 3 vols.
- Malone, *Jefferson* Dumas Malone, *Jefferson and His Time*, Boston, 1948-81, 6 vols.
- MB James A. Bear, Jr., and Lucia C. Stanton, eds., *Jefferson's Memorandum Books: Accounts, with Legal Records and Miscellany, 1767-1826*, Princeton, 1997, *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*, Second Series
- Miller, *Treaties* Hunter Miller, ed., *Treaties and Other International Acts of the United States of America*, Washington, D.C., 1931-48, 8 vols.
- Monroe, *Papers* Daniel Preston, ed., *The Papers of James Monroe*, Westport, Conn., 2003- , 6 vols.

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- Moulton, *Journals of the Lewis & Clark Expedition* Gary E. Moulton, ed., *Journals of the Lewis & Clark Expedition*, Lincoln, Neb., 1983-2001, 13 vols.
- NDBW Dudley W. Knox, ed., *Naval Documents Related to the United States Wars with the Barbary Powers*, Washington, D.C., 1939-44, 6 vols. and *Register of Officer Personnel and Ships' Data, 1801-1807*, Washington, D.C., 1945
- NDQW Dudley W. Knox, ed., *Naval Documents Related to the Quasi-War between the United States and France, Naval Operations*, Washington, D.C., 1935-38, 7 vols. (cited by years)
- Nichols, *Architectural Drawings* Frederick Doveton Nichols, *Thomas Jefferson's Architectural Drawings, Compiled and with Commentary and a Check List*, Charlottesville, 1978
- Notes, ed. Peden *Thomas Jefferson, Notes on the State of Virginia*, ed. William Peden, Chapel Hill, 1955
- OED J. A. Simpson and E. S. C. Weiner, eds., *The Oxford English Dictionary*, Oxford, 1989, 20 vols.
- Parry, *Consolidated Treaty Series* Clive Parry, ed., *The Consolidated Treaty Series*, Dobbs Ferry, N.Y., 1969-81, 231 vols.
- Peale, *Papers* Lillian B. Miller and others, eds., *The Selected Papers of Charles Willson Peale and His Family*, New Haven, 1983-2000, 5 vols. in 6
- PMHB *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, 1877-
- PW Wilbur S. Howell, ed., *Jefferson's Parliamentary Writings*, Princeton, 1988, *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*, Second Series
- RCHS *Records of the Columbia Historical Society*, 1895-1989
- Rollings, *The Osage* Willard H. Rollings, *The Osage: An Ethno-historical Study of Hegemony on the Prairie Plains*, Columbia, Mo., 1992
- Rowland, *Claiborne Letter Books* Dunbar Rowland, ed., *The Official Letter Books of W. C. C. Claiborne, 1801-1816*, Jackson, Miss., 1917, 6 vols.
- RS J. Jefferson Looney and others, eds., *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson: Retirement Series*, Princeton, 2004- , 15 vols.
- S.C. *Biographical Directory, House of Representatives* J. S. R. Faunt, Walter B. Edgar, N. Louise Bailey, and others, eds., *Biographical Directory of the South Carolina House of Representatives*, Columbia, S.C., 1974-92, 5 vols.
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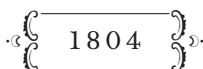
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- Terr. Papers* Clarence E. Carter and John Porter Bloom, eds., *The Territorial Papers of the United States*, Washington, D.C., 1934-75, 28 vols.
- TJR Thomas Jefferson Randolph, ed., *Memoir, Correspondence, and Miscellanies, from the Papers of Thomas Jefferson*, Charlottesville, 1829, 4 vols.
- Tulard, *Dictionnaire Napoléon* Jean Tulard, *Dictionnaire Napoléon*, Paris, 1987
- U.S. Statutes at Large Richard Peters, ed., *The Public Statutes at Large of the United States . . . 1789 to March 3, 1845*, Boston, 1855-56, 8 vols.
- VMHB *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, 1893-
- Washington, *Papers* W. W. Abbot, Dorothy Twohig, Philander D. Chase, Theodore J. Crackel, Edward C. Lengel, and others, eds., *The Papers of George Washington*, Charlottesville, 1983- , 65 vols.  
*Confed. Ser.*, 1992-97, 6 vols.  
*Pres. Ser.*, 1987- , 19 vols.  
*Ret. Ser.*, 1998-99, 4 vols.  
*Rev. War Ser.*, 1985- , 26 vols.
- WMQ *William and Mary Quarterly*, 1892-
- Woods, *Albemarle* Edgar Woods, *Albemarle County in Virginia*, Charlottesville, 1901



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# ILLUSTRATIONS

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## NATURAL BRIDGE

Jefferson had a lifelong admiration of the Natural Bridge, a geological formation in Rockbridge County, Virginia, which he described as “the most sublime of Nature’s works” in his *Notes on the State of Virginia*. He purchased the 157-acre tract in 1774, and it remained part of his estate until 1833, although he occasionally leased it as a saltpeter mine and shot tower. Considering stewardship of the local attraction “in some degree as a public trust,” Jefferson encouraged tourism there and visited it at least four times in his life, highlighted by a trip in 1817 with his granddaughters Ellen and Cornelia. The site drew the attention of many visitors, including the Comte de Volney, the Marquis de Chastellux, Angelica Schuyler Church, William Strickland, and William Carmichael. Carmichael, who had described the site in 1772, tried to persuade Charles Willson Peale to paint it. Jefferson also encouraged artists Maria Cosway and John Trumbull to depict the Natural Bridge, urging Trumbull, in 1791, to paint “this singular landscape, which otherwise some bungling European will misrepresent.” Uninspired by engravings based on drawings of it by a French military engineer, the Baron de Turpin, Jefferson continued to promote the Natural Bridge as an opportunity for depiction by American artists.

William Roberts, a Virginia artist about whom little is known, likely received an introduction to Jefferson from St. John de Crèvecoeur in London in the spring of 1786. After Roberts visited the Natural Bridge in July 1803, he rendered it in oil on canvas and presented the painting to the president as a gift a year later (see Roberts to TJ, 18 July, in this volume). In 1808, Roberts sent Jefferson a colored aquatint by Joseph Constantine Stadler based on his painting. In Roberts’s rendering, with the arch of the Natural Bridge exaggerated to the right, a ground-level view rather than a distant perspective is evident. Birds are visible in the upper left flying under the arch, and four people clustered in two groups on the ground provide a sense of proportion and human scale in contrast to the 200-foot height of the arch. Although neither Roberts’s painting nor the engraving he gave to the president has been found, a copy of the aquatint, measuring approximately  $27\frac{1}{4} \times 20\frac{1}{2}$  inches, is reproduced in this volume from the one that hangs in the Monticello dining room today (Barbara C. Batson, “Virginia Landscapes by William Roberts,” *Journal of Early Southern Decorative Arts*, 10 [1984], 35-48; Stein, *Worlds*, 190; *Notes*, ed. Peden, 24; rs, 11:xlvii-xlviii, 621-34; Vol. 6:190-1; Vol. 10:429, 447, 627, 633; Vol. 12:601; Vol. 13:639; Vol. 14:45; Vol. 16:129; Vol. 19:298-301; Vol. 28:349; Vol. 29:482; Vol. 34:673; Vol. 41:111-12; Roberts to TJ, 26 Feb. 1808).

*Courtesy of the Thomas Jefferson Foundation at Monticello.*

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### PEACE MEDAL

As secretary of state in 1793, responding to Spanish accusations of influence peddling in the disputed territories of West Florida and Louisiana, Jefferson defended the “antient custom” of giving peace medals to Native American dignitaries as merely bestowing “marks of friendship to those who come to see us, or who do us good offices, conciliatory of their good will towards us.” “They confer no power,” he wrote, “and seem to have taken their origin in the European practice of giving medals or other marks of friendship to the negotiators of treaties, and other diplomatic Characters, or visitors of distinction.” In practice, however, the medals were highly symbolic, a public declaration of allegiance and power. Osage leaders White Hair and Dog Soldier, visiting Washington in July 1804, received medals that Jefferson said would “testify to your people and to all others the esteem we bear you, and the confidence we repose in you.” Several hundred peace medals were struck in two-, three-, and four-inch sizes and sent to Pierre Chouteau, William Henry Harrison, and other U.S. agents to be distributed to Native American leaders as needed. Those perceived as being influential and powerful received the largest medals, while the two- and three-inch versions were given to leaders with lesser status. Meriwether Lewis and William Clark carried a variety of Jefferson and George Washington peace medals, including three of the four-inch size pictured here. Two of that size were given out, but the third, designated for “some great Cheif on the Yellow rock river,” was not, and presumably returned to St. Louis with the explorers. In 1806, a delegation of Osage, Missouri, and other nations arrived in Washington dressed in American uniforms and wearing “silver medals of Mr. Jefferson.”

The first peace medals minted in the United States, Jefferson medals are made of German silver and struck from dies engraved by John Reich, the designer of the Jefferson inaugural medal in 1801. Too large for machinery available at the time in the United States to produce as solid coins, Jefferson peace medals are hollow, the obverse and reverse struck on separate silver plates held together with a silver band. Inscribed on the reverse are a crossed hatchet and pipe with the words “Peace and Friendship” over two clasped hands, their cuffs identifying them as an American official on the left and a Native American on the right. The image of Jefferson on the obverse, based on the bust by Jean Antoine Houdon, represents a return to the style of peace medal produced by the British, French, and Spanish, one perhaps favored by Native Americans for its more definitive association with the country’s leader. Earlier American peace medals, individually engraved in England, depicted allegorical figures, a discreet George Washington with his hand outstretched to a Native American, or scenes of agriculture and domestic industry. This new style became the standard for presidential peace medals in the nineteenth century (Moulton, *Journals of the Lewis & Clark Expedition*, 7:242; Francis Paul Prucha, *Indian Peace Medals in American History* [Madison, Wis., 1971], 90-5; R. W. Julian, *Medals of the United States Mint: The First Century, 1792-1892* [El Cajon, Calif., 1977], 33; Vol. 26:239-40, 410; Vol. 38:169-70; TJ to Dog Soldier, 16 July 1804; Chouteau to TJ, 2 Mch. 1805; *Aurora*, 28 Jan. 1806).

*Courtesy of Numismatics Collection, Division of Work & Industry, National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution.*

## ILLUSTRATIONS

### PAWHUSKA (WHITE HAIR)

This profile of Pawhuska, or White Hair, chief of the Big Osages, was done by Charles Balthazar Julien Févret de Saint-Mémin, probably during the visit to the East Coast by a delegation of Osages in the summer of 1804. The delegation reached Washington on 11 July, spent several days there meeting with Jefferson and other political dignitaries, and later traveled to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York before departing for St. Louis late in August. Pawhuska (d. 1809) impressed observers with the stern, regal bearing that Saint-Mémin captured in his profile. As was typical for him, Saint-Mémin made the picture from life with a device called a physiognotrace, which allowed him to record accurately the features of his subjects' profiles. The artist then filled in details by hand, in this case using white and black chalk. The picture shows the Osage leader wearing a military-style coat, probably a gift from his hosts, as well as loosely sketched images of the peace medal with Jefferson's image and the silver arm band with an American eagle that were presented to Pawhuska and other leaders of the delegation. An unusual element is the Osage leader's long hair. Most Osage warriors shaved much of their hair, as illustrated in several other Saint-Mémin profiles executed from 1804 to 1807. It is possible that Pawhuska was wearing a wig—one theory on the chief's name of White Hair is that he took a wig from a white soldier in battle during the 1790s. Perhaps he had adopted a wig as a reminder of that event or to distinguish himself from other Osage leaders. About two years later, in a notation written on a letter Pawhuska sent to Jefferson, Secretary of War Henry Dearborn indicated that the United States would erect a mill for the use of the Big Osages (the principal subject of the letter) and added "a wig to be procured," presumably as a sign of friendship. The administration placed a high value on fostering good relations with Pawhuska and his nation. As Jefferson wrote in a letter of 13 July to Robert Smith, it was critical that the United States stand well with the Osages and Sioux, "because in their quarter we are miserably weak." Saint-Mémin's portrait of Pawhuska is on pink-tinted paper and measures approximately 23 inches by 17 inches in size (Ellen G. Miles, "Saint-Mémin's Portraits of American Indians, 1804-1807," *American Art Journal*, 20 [1988], 3-6, 9-14; ANB, s.v., "Pawhuska"; White Hair to TJ, 20 Sep. 1806).

*Courtesy of the New-York Historical Society.*

### ABIGAIL SMITH ADAMS

This volume includes a lively exchange of five letters in the brief renewed correspondence, after a lengthy hiatus, between Abigail Adams and Jefferson. Adams initiated what became a five-month-long correspondence in May 1804 upon news reaching Quincy of the death of Jefferson's daughter Mary. Jefferson used the occasion, which began as an expression of "Mutual sympathy" from one "Subscribing Herself your Friend," as an open door to explore some unsettled political grievances from her husband's presidency. The exchange quickly evolved into a political debate regarding interpretations of the Constitution over seditious libel, namely Jefferson's remission of James T. Callender's fine, and policies of executive appointments and removals, namely Jefferson's removal of John Quincy Adams from a judiciary post. Jefferson

## ILLUSTRATIONS

professed to tolerate differences of opinion, concluding that “both of our political parties, at least the honest portion of them, agree conscientiously in the same object, the public good: but they differ essentially in what they deem the means of promoting that good.” After airing her views and receiving some “Elucidations” and “explanations,” Adams terminated the correspondence on 25 Oct. and later informed her husband of the exchange of letters.

Artist Gilbert Stuart, who had executed a portrait of Martha Washington, also received a commission to paint the second first lady before the end of her husband’s term. In 1800, a 56-year-old Adams paid \$100 for the portrait by Stuart, but he did not deliver it until 1815. He updated it to depict Adams around that time, based on the style of her embroidered lace neck shawl. The painting drew many admirers and spectators to Stuart’s studio, which may explain his reluctance to release the portrait. John Quincy Adams considered it “so excellent a likeness” that the portrait, along with the companion piece of John Adams done by Stuart, stayed in the family for generations. The oil on canvas painting measures  $28\frac{7}{8}$  by  $23\frac{1}{2}$  inches (Ellen G. Miles, *American Paintings of the Eighteenth Century* [Washington, D.C., 1995], 160-2, 214-16; Andrew Oliver, *Portraits of John and Abigail Adams* [Cambridge, Mass., 1967], 132-40, 251; Vol. 43:458-9; Adams to TJ, 1 July; TJ to Adams, 22 July; Adams to TJ, 18 Aug.; TJ to Adams, 11 Sep.; Adams to TJ, 25 Oct.).

*Courtesy of the National Gallery of Art, Washington.*

### HAMILTON MONUMENT AT WEEHAWKEN

Alexander Hamilton died 12 July 1804, the fatal result of his duel with Aaron Burr the day before in Weehawken, New Jersey. Shaken by the death of his old friend, Lafayette wrote Jefferson on 8 Oct. that he was “Sure that Whatever Have Been the differences of parties, You Have Ever Been Sensible of His Merits, and Now feel for His Loss.” The president had no response for the general. In fact, little is known of Jefferson’s personal or political reaction either to the duel or to Hamilton’s death. Only a few of his letters mention the incident. To his daughter on 17 July, Jefferson included a postscript: “P.S. I presume mr Randolph’s newspapers will inform him of the death of Colo. Hamilton, which took place on the 12th.” To Philip Mazzei on 18 July he named Hamilton among recent and “remarkeable deaths,” but without further comment. Letters from cabinet members indicated that Jefferson disapproved of Federalists who mixed “sincere regret” with political motive, but his only epistolary comment was to repeat a few lines from a correspondent on the hoisting of “the black cockade” by Federalists in Philadelphia (Lafayette to TJ, 8 Oct.; TJ to Martha Jefferson Randolph, 17 July; TJ to Philip Mazzei, 18 July; Gallatin to TJ, 18 July; Thomas Leiper to TJ, 16 Aug.; TJ to Robert Smith, 28 Aug.).

The St. Andrew’s Society erected a monument to Hamilton at the site of the duel in late 1806, illustrated here in a sketch by Joshua Rowley Watson, an English sea captain and amateur artist. A marble obelisk almost three feet high sat on a square pedestal and bore the inscription: “On this spot Fell, July 11th, 1804, Major-General Alexander Hamilton. As an expression of their affectionate regard to his memory and of their deep regret for his loss, The St. Andrew’s Society of the State of New York have erected this Monument.” Unfortunately, the monument not only served as a commemorative to a fallen

## ILLUSTRATIONS

founder but also stimulated interest in the location as a dueling site. In response, the property's owner demolished the memorial in 1820, and by 1901 the laying of a railroad over the grounds had obliterated any remaining markings of the famous duel.

This image illustrates the right half of a watercolor-over-graphite sketch drawn by Watson in one of two sketchbooks he filled on a tour of the middle Atlantic seaboard, 1816-17. The left half of the sketch, not shown, sweeps down the Hudson River to include a view of New York City in the distance. With the sketchbook laid open, Watson's full landscape cuts across two pages, each page  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches by  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Pages are off-white paper with an 1813 watermark. In the lower right-hand corner of the image, the artist wrote, "New York from Whehauken. 19th August 1816 J. R. Watson Delt." (Kathleen A. Foster, *Captain Watson's Travels in America: The Sketchbooks and Diary of Joshua Rowley Watson, 1772-1818* [Philadelphia, 1997], 67, 212, 327; George Austin Morrison, Jr., *History of Saint Andrew's Society of the State of New York, 1756-1906* [New York, 1906], 13, 15; *St. Albans Messenger*, 11 Mch. 1901).

*Courtesy of the New-York Historical Society.*

### DETAIL OF A PLAN OF THE TOWN AND HARBOR OF TRIPOLI

After the loss of the frigate *Philadelphia* in late 1803, Jefferson asked Congress to appropriate extra funds to increase the navy's presence in the Mediterranean. Prior to the arrival of these reinforcements, Commodore Edward Preble launched a series of attacks against Tripoli in August and early September 1804. The fleet included his flagship, the frigate *Constitution*, and several brigs, schooners, gunboats, and bomb vessels. After the conclusion of the attacks, Frederick Cornelius de Krafft made a technical drawing, the "Plan of the Town and Harbor of Tripoli," which shows a view from above of the city, its harbor, and its fortifications. Also included are various nautical hazards, such as the shoal where the *Philadelphia* ran aground, and depth soundings for the harbor and littoral zone in fathoms and feet. The drawing depicts the situations of the two navies during the 3 Aug. attack, including the line ahead course by U.S. ships, the frontal attack by the gunboats, the position of the two bomb vessels, and the strategic withdrawal of the Tripolitan navy.

F. C. de Krafft (ca. 1784-1837), the creator of the "Plan of the Town and Harbor of Tripoli," was likely a relative of Charles de Krafft, a surveyor and draftsman in the District of Columbia. De Krafft entered the navy as a midshipman in 1803 and served on board the *Siren* and the *Scourge* in the Mediterranean. Between 1805 and 1806, de Krafft served on the *Hornet* in U.S. home waters, and in 1807 commanded the *Spitfire*, stationed at Norfolk, before he resigned his commission in 1808.

The watercolor and ink-on-paper drawing is  $18\frac{1}{2}$  inches tall and  $38\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide. In addition to the plan of the city and harbor, it includes a perspective "View of Tripoli in Barbary" in scale miles. At the bottom of the image is the signature: "F. C. de Krafft Sept. 28th. 1804. On Board the United States Brig Syren." The drawing also contains 12 reference points: "A. Castle & House of the Bey"; "B. Grand Bazaar, or Market"; "C. Arsenal"; "D. Sea or Harbour gate"; "E. Land Port"; "F. Maltese Castle"; "G. French

## ILLUSTRATIONS

Cast'le"; "H. Mandrack"; "I. Fort English"; "K. New Battery"; "L. Marabout, or burying place's"; and "M. Position of the Frigte. Philadelphia on the Night of February 16th 1804. when burnt." The detail of de Krafft's drawing presented in this volume is roughly 15 inches tall by 12½ inches wide. It shows the street plan of the city of Tripoli, its defenses, and the location of the *Philadelphia* when it was burned by Stephen Decatur's raid. The detail also depicts the positions of the two navies during the action on 3 Aug. At the bottom of the detail is part of de Krafft's "perspective view," which shows the city and the flags of the various European consulates (NDBW, *Register*, 15; Robert Smith to de Krafft, 14 May 1808, RG 45, LSO; Georgetown *Centinel of Liberty*, 26 Sep. 1800; *Daily National Intelligencer*, 22 Feb. 1837; Vol. 43:63-4, 231n; To the Senate and the House of Representatives, 20 Feb. 1805).

*Courtesy of the Library of Congress.*

### PREBLE'S SQUADRON AT TRIPOLI

*A View of Commodore Preble's Squadron* is the second in a series of two engravings by Charles Denoon detailing events from the First Barbary War. In the fall of 1805, Denoon, a seaman who was among the prisoners from the *Philadelphia*, offered by subscription two engraved and colored plates. The first of these illustrations, *A Perspective View of the Loss of the U.S. Frigate Philadelphia* (illustrated in Vol. 42), depicted the 31 Oct. 1803 capture of the vessel and its crew. The second image, printed in this volume, portrays Commodore Edward Preble's first naval action and bombardment of Tripoli. In his newspaper advertisement, Denoon pledged "that the Views are correct, as is known by the Officers of the frigate Philadelphia who are now in Richmond, and by all those who returned from Tripoli in the ship President." It is possible that Denoon was able to observe, and sketch, the navy's maneuvering outside of the city, as in the advertisement he went on to state that the images "were taken at the risk of his life."

The image is 20 inches wide and 14 inches high, with a caption reading "A View of Commodore Preble's Squadron whilst engaging the Gun-boats and Forts of Tripoli on the 3rd. of August 1804. when they captured three of the Tripolitan Gun-boats & greatly damag'd the Bashaw's Fortifications." Below the caption is a key describing several points of interest in the engraving: "1, Frigate Constitution, Commodore Preble. 2, Brig Syren, Capt Stewart. 3, Brig Argus, Capt Hall. 4, Schooner Vixen, Capt Smith. 5, Schr. Enterprise, Capt Decature. 6, Schr. Nautilus, Capt Somers. 7, Two Bombs. o, Six Gun-boats. 8, A Tripolitan Brig. 9, Schooner. 10, Row-galley. v, Gun-boats. 11, A French Privateer. a, The Bashaw's Castle. b, Fort Buchamcene. c, Consular Flags. d, Fort Spanish. e, Fort Turk. f, Fort Jewish. g, Fort Redondo or the Admirals Fort. h, Mosques" (*Richmond Enquirer*, 5 Nov. 1805; *Richmond Virginia Gazette and General Advertiser*, 22 Feb. 1806; Vol. 42:xlviiii-xlix).

*Courtesy of the William L. Clements Library, University of Michigan.*

### DINNER GUEST RECORDS

In the autumn of 1804, Jefferson folded in half a single sheet of paper to create a four-page booklet, each leaf of which was approximately 8 inches

## ILLUSTRATIONS

wide by 10 inches tall. On the cover leaf, he drew a series of columns, wrote "Nov. 1804." in the upper left-hand corner, and began transcribing a list of the members of the second session of the Eighth Congress. With that began Jefferson's dinner guest records, an almost four-and-a-half-year chronicle in his own hand that tracked not only his dinner invitations to members of Congress each congressional season but also recorded by date the names of almost every guest who dined with him at the President's House.

This volume introduces the dinner guest records to the *Papers of Thomas Jefferson*. Illustrated here is the first page of what would become an eight-page record in two four-page leaflets. In the first two columns on the left of the manuscript is the list of congressional members (Appendix II, List 1). That is followed by three columns of the members invited to dinner and the dates of their attendance (List 2). The three columns on the right list dinners by date from 5 Nov. through 26 Dec. 1804. The first three dinners are in List 3. Subsequent installments of the chronological list will appear in future volumes.

A large notation in pencil by someone other than Jefferson reads: "Supposed list of persons Entertained during T.J.'s 2d. term." At the foot of the third column are calculations by Jefferson to help him arrange the second list and to determine the number of seatings at his large dinners over a 16-week period (see List 2). This was the first of only two times when Jefferson interrupted his guest lists with the mathematics of dining at the President's House.

*Courtesy of the Massachusetts Historical Society.*



Volume 44

1 July to 10 November 1804

## JEFFERSON CHRONOLOGY

1743 • 1826

- 1743 Born at Shadwell, 13 April (New Style).  
1760 Entered the College of William and Mary.  
1762 “quitted college.”  
1762-1767 Self-education and preparation for law.  
1769-1774 Albemarle delegate to House of Burgesses.  
1772 Married Martha Wayles Skelton, 1 Jan.  
1775-1776 In Continental Congress.  
1776 Drafted Declaration of Independence.  
1776-1779 In Virginia House of Delegates.  
1779 Submitted Bill for Establishing Religious Freedom.  
1779-1781 Governor of Virginia.  
1782 His wife died, 6 Sep.  
1783-1784 In Continental Congress.  
1784-1789 In France as Minister Plenipotentiary to negotiate commercial treaties and as Minister Plenipotentiary resident 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.  
1814-1826 Established the University of Virginia.  
1826 Died at Monticello, 4 July.

### VOLUME 44

1 July to 10 November 1804

- 2 July Work stoppage by cartmen and public works laborers in Washington.  
11 July Aaron Burr mortally wounds Alexander Hamilton in a duel at Weehawken, New Jersey.  
12 July Addresses Osage delegation in Washington.  
23 July Leaves Washington for Monticello, arriving 26 July.  
3 Aug. U.S. squadron under Edward Preble begins a series of attacks on Tripoli that continues to 4 Sep.  
19 Aug. Declares polygraph copying machine “a most precious invention.”  
29-31 Aug. Visits Madison at Montpelier.  
4 Sep. John Armstrong, new U.S. minister to France, sets sail from New York.  
16 Sep. Asks attorney general for statement on “aggressions” by British warships in U.S. waters.  
25 Sep. Discusses U.S.-Spanish relations with Carlos Martínez de Irujo at Monticello.  
27 Sep. Leaves Monticello for Washington, arriving 30 Sep.  
8 Oct. Cabinet meeting to discuss relations with Spain.  
16 Oct. William Dunbar and George Hunter set out on their Ouachita River expedition.  
25 Oct. Abigail Adams ends her renewed correspondence.  
5 Nov. First President’s House dinner recorded on list that will run until March 1809.  
6 Nov. Assures Meriwether Lewis’s brother that the expedition is “as safe as at home.”  
8 Nov. Sends fourth annual message to Congress.

# THE PAPERS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON



## From Abigail Adams

SIR

Quincy July 1st 1804

Your Letter of June 13th came duly to hand; if it had contained no other sentiments and opinions than those which my Letter of condolence could have excited, and which are expressed in the first page of your reply, our correspondence would have terminated here: but you have been pleased to enter upon some Subjects which call for a reply: and as you observe that you have wished for an opportunity to express your Sentiments, I have given to them every weight they claim.

“one act of mr Adams s Life, and *one* only, you repeat, ever gave me a moments personal displeasure. I did think his last appointments to office personally unkind. they were from among my most ardent political Enemies”

As this act I am certain was not intended to give any personal pain or offence, I think it a duty to explain it so far as I then knew his views and designs. The constitution empowers the president to fill up offices as they become vacant, it was in the exercise of this power that appointments were made, and Characters Selected whom mr Adams considerd, as Men faithfull to the constitution and where he personally knew them, such as were capable of fullfilling their duty to their country. This was done by president washington equally, in the last days of his administration so that not an office remaind vacant for his successor to fill upon his comeing into the office. no offence was given by it, and no personal unkindness thought of. but the different political opinions which have so unhappily divided our Country, must have given rise to the Idea, that personal unkindness was intended. you will please to recollect Sir, that at the time these appointments were made, there was not any certainty that the presidency would devolve upon you, which is an other circumstance to prove that personal unkindness was not meant, no person was ever selected by him

1 JULY 1804

from such a motive—and so far was mr Adams from indulging such a sentiment, that he had no Idea of the intollarence of party spirit at that time. and I know it was his opinion that if the presidency devolved upon you, except in the appointment of secretaries, no material Changes would be made. I perfectly agre with you in opinion that these should be Gentlemen in whom the president can repose confidence, possessing opinions, and sentiments corresponding with his own, or if differing from him, that they ought rather to resign their office, than cabal against measures which he may think essential, to the honour safety and peace of the country. much less should they unite, with any bold, and daringly ambitious character, to overrule the Cabinet, or betray the Secrets of it to Friends or foes. the two Gentlemen who held the offices of Secretaries, when you became president were not of this Character. they were appointed by your predecessor nearly two years previous to his retirement. they were gentlemen who had cordially co-operated with him, and enjoyed the public confidence, possessing however different political sentiments from those which you were known to have embraced, it was expected that they would, as they did, resign.

I have never felt any enmity towards you Sir for being Elected president of the united States. but the instruments made use of, and the means which were practised<sup>1</sup> to effect a change, have my utter abhorrence and detestation, for they were the blackest calumny, and foulest falshoods. I had witnessed enough of the anxiety, and solicitude, the envy jealousy and reproach, attendant upon the office, as well as the high responsibility of the Station, to be perfectly willing to see a transfer of it. and I can truly say, that at the time of Election, I considerd your pretentions much superior to his, to whom an equal vote was given. your experience I venture to affirm has convinced you that it is not a station to be envy'd. If you feel yourself a freeman, and can act in all cases, according to your own sentiments, opinions and judgment, you can do more than either of your predecessors could, and are awfully responsible to God and your Country for the measures of your Administration. I rely upon the Friendship you still profess for me. and (I am conscious I have done nothing to forfeit it). to excuse the freedom of this discussion to which you have led with an unreserve, which has taken off the shackles I should otherways have found myself embarrassed with—and now Sir I will freely disclose to you what has severed the bonds of former Friendship, and placed you in a light very different from what I once viewed you in—

one of the first acts of your administration was to liberate a wretch who was suffering the just punishment of the Law due to his crimes

for writing and publishing the basest libel, the lowest and vilest slander, which malice could invent, or calumny exhibit against the Character and reputation of your predecessor. of him for whom you profest the highest esteem and Friendship, and whom you certainly knew incapable of such complicated baseness. the remission of Callenders fine was a public approbation of his conduct. is not the last restraint of vice, a sense of shame, rendered abortive, if abandoned Characters do not excite abhorrence? If the chief Majestrate of a Nation, whose elevated station places him in a conspicuous light, and renders his every action a concern of general importance, permits his public conduct to be influenced by private resentment, and so far forgets what is due to his Character as to give countenance to a base Calumniater, is he not answerable for the influence which his example has upon the manners and morals of the community?

untill I read Callenders seventh Letter containing your compliment to him as a writer, and your reward of 50 dollars, I could not be made to believe, that such measures could have been resorted to: to stab the fair fame, and upright intentions of one, who to use your own Language, "was acting from an honest conviction in his own mind that he was right." this Sir I considerd as a personal injury—this was the sword that cut assunder the Gordian knot, which could not be untied by all the efforts of party Spirit, by rivalryship by Jealousy or any other malignant fiend.

The serpent you cherished and warmed, bit the hand that nourished him, and gave you sufficient specimens of his talents, his gratitude his justice, and his truth. When such vipers are let lose upon Society: all distinction between virtue and vice are levelled all respect for Character is lost in the overwhelming deluge of calumny, that respect which is a necessary bond in the social union, which gives efficacy to laws, and teaches the subject to obey the Majestrate, and the child to submit to the parent.

There is one other act of your administration which I considerd as personally unkind, and which your own mind will readily suggest to you, but as it neither affected character or Reputation I forbear to state it.

This Letter is written in confidence—No Eye but my own has seen what has passed. faithfull are the wounds of a Friend. often have I wished to have seen a different course pursued by you. I bear no malice I cherish no enmity. I would not retaliate if I could—nay more in the true spirit of christian Charity, I would forgive, as I hope to be forgiven. and with that disposition of mind and heart—

I subscribe the Name of

ABIGAIL ADAMS

1 JULY 1804

RC (DLC); endorsed by TJ as received 10 July and so recorded in SJL. Dft (Lb in MHi: Adams Papers).

APPOINTED BY YOUR PREDECESSOR: TJ accepted the offers of Secretary of the Navy Benjamin Stoddert and Secretary of the Treasury Samuel Dexter to remain in office until replacements could be appointed, at which point they both resigned (Vol. 33:18, 505, 670).

For TJ's pardon of James T. Callender and the debate over the REMISSION of his \$200 sedition fine, see Vol. 33:157, 309-10, 573-5, and Vol. 34:185-6, 190.

Callender's SEVENTH LETTER, dated 7 July 1802 and addressed "To the Public," appeared in the Richmond *Recorder* and

was widely reprinted. According to this letter, TJ had told Thomas Leiper in 1798 that Callender was "the best writer of Newspaper Paragraphs that he had ever seen either in America or Europe." Callender also asserted that when TJ saw the unpublished specimen sheets of his *Prospect Before Us*, the president directed George Jefferson to pay the author a REWARD OF 50 DOLLARS. He added that when the first part of the second volume went to press, TJ sent "unsolicited and unexpected, a second remittance to the same amount" (Springfield, Mass., *Federal Spy*, 3 Aug. 1802).

<sup>1</sup>MS: "pratised."

## From Samuel H. Baker

SIR

Bath Steuben County July 1st. 1804—

Having had it in contemplation to address your Excellency for some time past on the subject of the Agency of Indian affairs in this Quarter of America as fresh reports in this country say, that the office will be vacant if not already so I have taken the liberty of writing, and I flatter myself with the hope, that the subject may be taken into consideration in behalf of my solicitations for that Post—my residence in this Country may be of some weight in your Choice—

The Quallifications requisite I must leave to your better Judgement but any information necessary on the subject may be readily had from some of your own relations near Montacello also in & near the City of washington—

I can only say this much that I ever was, and still remain a warm advocate for the present sistem of government, and for more than three years meeting with but little might the difficulties of a New Country, and Beautys of the *New England imagination* my own conceince under ordinary circumstances in life prompts me to think that I may merit in your opinion, with the rest of my fellow Citizens some share of the emoluments arising under the present government, and as I can truly say no man wants it more than I do I leave it to your own Consideration—

and remain Yor. ob Humb servt

SAML. H. BAKER

RC (PHi: Daniel Parker Papers); endorsed by TJ as received 12 July and so recorded in SJL with notations "to be Indian agent" and "W"; also endorsed by

TJ: "refd. to Secretary at war. I know nothing of the writer. Th.:J."; endorsed by Dearborn: "enquire who Saml. Baker is."

Samuel Hanson Baker (1773-1815) of Charles County, Maryland, was the son of Dr. William Baker and the nephew of Samuel Hanson of Samuel. By 1800, he was living in Washington. That year he claimed insolvency "by reason of many misfortunes." By 1804, he had moved to Bath, New York, bringing with him a number of slaves. Sometime after the 1810 census he returned to Washington (Harry

Wright Newman, *Charles County Gentry* [Baltimore, 1971], 242; *Laws of Maryland Made and Passed at a Session of Assembly, Begun and Held at the City of Annapolis on Monday the Fourth of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Nine* [Annapolis, 1800], ch. 88; Millard F. Roberts, comp. and ed., *Historical Gazetteer of Steuben County, New York* [Syracuse, N.Y., 1891], 150; *Washington Federalist*, 26 Nov. 1800; *Georgetown Federal Republican*, 28 Feb. 1815; Vol. 34:208n).

## From William C. C. Claiborne

DEAR SIR,

New-Orleans July 1st. 1804.

My official Letters to the Secretary of State, have advised you, of Mr. Livingston's exertions to promote a Memorial to Congress, the object of which is to obtain the immediate recognition of Louisiana as a Member State of the Union.

Mr. Livingston is supported by Messrs. Evan Jones and Daniel Clark, and there is no doubt but they will be joined by many french Inhabitants.—I have not seen the Memorial, but it is said to have been drafted by Mr. Livingston, and is represented as an ingenious piece of composition, & well calculated to please the people, when signatures are requested.

The Right of Admission into the Union (the Memorial contends) grows out of the Treaty, and the faith of the U. States has been violated by the Acts of Congress in relation to Louisiana.—Many Grievances are stated, & among others, "the introduction of the English Language in the Courts of Justice, the division of Louisiana: and the prohibition of the Slave Trade are particularly mentioned:—The Memorialists declare themselves to have been grossly misrepresented by Members of Congress and *others*; that they are not an uninformed People, and feel themselves perfectly competent to Self-Government.—Such is the imperfect sketch of a lengthy Memorial, which no doubt will be signed by many Persons and forwarded to Congress at the next Session by two or more Agents selected by the Memorialists for the occasion.

What are the secret springs to this warmth of patriotism or Enthusiasm in Messrs. Livingston, Clark and Jones you may probably hazard a conjecture; But whatever may have been the Motives, they

have Caused a flame in the District, which will not (I fear) shortly subside.

My opinion is now and ever has been that the Louisianians are not yet prepared for an entire Representative System, and that they would not make a proper use of such weight as they might prematurely acquire in the National Scale;—I would also hazard a conjecture, that if the Letters of Mr. Clark (while Consul) to the Government were known, that he likewise had delivered like sentiments;—I am certain that General Wilkinson once accorded with me in sentiment, & I was impressed with an opinion that Mr. Livingston did not dissent;—But it seems, that these Gentlemen are now the advocates for an entire Representative Government in Louisiana;—General Wilkinson had joined the popular party previous to his departure from hence; but what part he may take at the Seat of Government I know not;—

Altho' I do not believe, Louisiana ought to be made a State, yet I do think it would be wise & just<sup>1</sup> policy to introduce the Representative System with all safe Dispatch, & in pursuance of this plan, I should like to see the second Legislative Council elected by the People.—I can appeal with confidence to my Heart, and assert, that no Man is more attached to Republican, Representative Government than myself; But I cannot in my Conscience believe that a people just free'd from Despotism, and among whom the progress of Science, (whatever may be said to the contrary) is extremely limited, would manage with discretion, and direct with Judg'ment the important duties which devolve upon a free and independent State.

Should however the construction of the Treaty contended for, be deemed correct, the question of the Admission of Louisiana into the Union, is no longer a question of policy, & I shall then console myself with the pleasing hope, that a few Years experience under our happy Constitution, will make the Louisianians zealous Members of our Republic, and firm Advocates of Civil and religious freedom.—

For a Week past, I have laboured under a slight Indisposition; But unwilling to yield to disease, I continued in the discharge of my official Duties, and I now feel myself nearly restored to health.—

The early arrival of the Judges of the Orleans Territory is much wished for by the People; there are many important Law Cases that are postponed, and for the future, I am determined to take Cognizance of no suits that I can possibly avoid.—But I fear the Compensation allowed to the Judges will not permit their remaining in Office, but a short time.—It seems to me impossible for a Judge to support himself & family in this City, for 2000 Dolls pr annum. I give you my

1 JULY 1804

honor Sir, that for the last two Months, my Table Expenses alone amounted to 13 hundred Dollars, and that this amount was expended notwithstanding the exercise of a prudent œconomy.—

So confident am I, that every Months residence here, is making great Inroads *on my little Competency*, that for this (as well as other reasons) I anxiously await the arrival of the first of October, and unless the permanent Governor should be a Man of large private Resources, I fear (with a Salary of five thousand Dollars) he will find himself much embarrassed in two or three years.—

With sentiments of Gratitude & Respect! I have the honor to subscribe myself Your faithful friend

WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE

RC (DLC); at foot of text: "To Thomas Jefferson President of the U. States"; endorsed by TJ as received 18 Aug. and so recorded in SJJL.

MY OFFICIAL LETTERS TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE: Claiborne to Madison, 3 June and 1 July 1804 (Madison, *Papers, Sec. of State Ser.*, 7:280-1, 405-6). On 26 July, Claiborne sent him a copy of the MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS, printed in the

24 July edition of the *Louisiana Gazette* (same, 524-6). The memorialists based their demands on the third article of the Louisiana treaty, which promised Louisiana's admission into the United States and full citizenship for its inhabitants "as soon as possible" (Vol. 40:684-5).

<sup>1</sup>Preceding word and ampersand interlined.

## From Pierre Samuel Du Pont de Nemours

Paris 12 Messidor 12

1er. Juillet 1804.

MONSIEUR LE PRÉSIDENT,

Il me paraît inutile de vous dire combien je souffre de ne pouvoir encore me rendre auprès de vous, dans la République gouvernée par vos principes et Votre Sagesse.

Vous Voyez l'Europe, mon Pays, et ce qui leur arrive. Vous connaissez mon esprit, mon cœur, les études, les travaux, les espérances philosophiques qui ont occupé ma Vie.

Je désire en donner les derniers momens au développement des Institutions dont Vous avez bien voulu me demander le Plan pour l'éducation de la jeunesse américaine.

Et peut-être, si cela vous paraissait utile, je m'efforcerais de concourir à la consolidation des rapports entre vos anciennes Républiques confédérées et la nouvelle Nation que vous venez d'admettre parmi elles.

1 JULY 1804

C'est la Seule partie des Etats Unis dont je sache bien la langue; et non Seulement celle que l'on parle, qu'on écrit, qu'on apprend dans les grammaires, mais celle que l'on pense et que l'on sent, qui part de l'âme, et influe Sur l'âme, qui tient aux habitudes, aux mœurs, aux passions nationales.

S'il n'y a pas beaucoup d'Américains qui puissent de même se faire entendre des Louisianais, il y a encore moins de Français en Amérique qui connaissent et aiment comme moi les constitutions libres, les mœurs tranquilles, les manieres graves de votre Peuple mêlé d'Anglais, d'Écossais, de Hollandais et d'Allemands.

Je conclus de là que par la même raison que votre Nation m'est bonne et agréable, je puis aussi plus qu'un autre Français être agréable et utile à votre Nation, quand un Peuple Français vient à en faire partie.

C'est une de mes honnêtes ambitions.

Mais, dans mon Zèle pour mon ancienne Patrie, je me trouve avoir fait, il y a plus d'un an, au Gouvernement Français des avances qu'il ne m'a point encore remboursées, et, quel que soit mon empressement de retourner en Amérique, la raison m'oblige comme Négociant et comme Pere de Famille de ne partir qu'après que ce compte sera réglé.

Dès qu'il le sera, que ce soit à perte ou à gain, je ne tarderai pas à voir les clochers de New-York, les cascades du Brandy-Wine, et le Capitole de Washington-City.

Vous m'avez promis votre appui et votre Protection pour ma belle Manufacture de *Gun-Powder*.—Lui avez vous donné votre Salpêtre à raffiner, et vos Poudres à rebattre?

Je prie Votre Excellence de ne point oublier que c'est un Etablissement utile, que le Zèle de mes Enfans a créé, qui est conduit par mon second Fils, le meilleur Eleve du plus grand Chimiste de l'Europe, et qui appartient à votre Ami.

Agréez avec votre bonté ordinaire mon respectueux attachement.

DU PONT (DE NEMOURS)

Madame DuPont vous rend graces de votre Souvenir.

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

Paris, 12 Messidor Year 12

MISTER PRESIDENT,

1 July 1804

It seems pointless to tell you how much I suffer from not yet being able to be near you, in the republic governed by your wisdom and principles.

You see what is happening to Europe and to my country. You know my thoughts and sentiments, the study, efforts, and philosophical ideals to which I have devoted my life.

1 JULY 1804

I seek to contribute my last days to developing the educational institutions for young Americans that you were kind enough to ask me to plan.

Perhaps, if it seems helpful to you, I could also work toward strengthening the relations between your previously federated states and the new nation you have just admitted to the union.

This is the only part of the United States whose language I know well, not merely as it is spoken, written, and learned in grammar classes, but as it is thought and felt, the language that emerges from and shapes the soul, that is linked to habits, customs, and national passions.

There are not many Americans who can communicate with Louisianians as well as I can. There are even fewer French people in America who know and love, as I do, the freedom, peacefulness, and serious demeanor of your citizenry, made up of English, Scots, Dutch, and Germans.

This leads me to conclude that, just as your nation is pleasant and attractive to me, I can be more effective and useful to you than other Frenchmen when a French population joins your country.

This is one of my sincere goals.

In my zeal for my old country, I lent money to the French government more than a year ago that has not yet been reimbursed. However eager I may be to return to America, I am impelled, as a businessman and head of family, not to leave until this debt is settled.

As soon as it is, whether at a profit or a loss, I will hasten to contemplate New York's steeples, Brandywine's waterfalls, and Washington's Capitol.

You promised support and protection for my superb gunpowder factory. Did you give it your saltpeter to be refined and your powder to be processed?

I beg your Excellency not to forget that it is an estimable company, created by the hard work of my children, managed by my second son. He was the best student of Europe's greatest chemist and he is the kin of your friend.

Accept, with your characteristic kindness, my respectful attachment.

DU PONT (DE NEMOURS)

Madame Du Pont thanks you for your wishes.

RC (DLC); at head of text: "A Son Excellence Thomas Jefferson, Président des Etats Unis"; endorsed by TJ as received 12 Nov. and so recorded in SJL. Dupl (same); at head of text: "Duplicata"; lacks postscript.

DES AVANCES: the commercial firms headed by Du Pont and his son, Victor du Pont, loaned money to Louis André Pichon to buy American flour for French

forces during the attempted reconquest of Saint-Domingue in 1802 and 1803. The French Treasury believed that Du Pont had charged usurious interest rates and declined to reimburse him (Ambrose Sarricks, *Pierre Samuel Du Pont de Nemours* [Lawrence, Kans., 1965], 308-9.

GRAND CHIMISTE DE L'EUROPE: Antoine Lavoisier.

VOTRE SOUVENIR: see TJ to Du Pont, 19 Jan. 1804.

## From Ephraim Kirby

SIR

Fort Stoddert July 1st. 1804

A few days since, I was honored with your letter of April 10th. from Monticello, together with the Commission therein mentioned. No exertions shall be wanting to render myself useful to the public, and to justify the confidence reposed in me.

The Board of Commissioners have for sometime past delayed to close the business before it, from an apprehension that the law had undergone material amendments during the last session of Congress; but having no advice from the seat of government on this subject, nor any certain information, the business will probably be concluded in a few days, and the Board dissolved.—

On the 7th. of April, 20th. of April and 1st. of May, I wrote particularly concerning this country; I hope those letters have been received. No interesting occurrence has happened since, except that a small detachment of a Serjeant and fifteen men on their way from New Orleans to this Post with Contractors stores for the use of the Garrison, was detained a length of time at Mobile by the Spanish Comdt. of that place. a duty of 12 per Cent. upon the Stores, was *demande*d and *paid*; the men were still detained until the Govr. of West Florida, at Pensacola was consulted, who permitted them to pass.— Every thing at the mouth of this River appears menacing to the peace of the country.—The american inhabitants on the Tombigbee are impatient of their situation I have endeavoured to render them as contented as possible, by assuring them, that the Government of the United States, would not forget this section of its territories, and that every thing practicable would be effected for its relief.—

I am Sir, with the highest respect Your Obedt. Servt

EPHM KIRBY

July 2nd.

Should a Treaty be held with the Indians in this part of the United States for the further extinguishment of their claims to lands, permit me to say, that I think the public will do well to avail itself of the services of Joseph Chambers Esqr.—This Gentn. is respected by the Indians, and is not only generally well informed, but particularly so in whatever relates to this subject.—If my own services are required on such an occasion, they will be yeilded without reluctance.

EPHM KIRBY

RC (DLC); addressed: "His Excellency ton"; endorsed by TJ as received 6 Sep. The President of the U. States Washing- and so recorded in SJL.

1 JULY 1804

A DUTY: in addition to the taxes placed upon U.S. public property, William Claiborne reported to Dearborn that the Spanish were taxing all American exports passing through Mobile (Rowland, *Claiborne Letter Books*, 2:108; Kirby to TJ, 20 Apr.).

## From Lafayette

MY DEAR FRIEND

draveil 1st July

I Have Received Your kind Letter dated March the 30th, and While I Most deeply feel My New Obligations to Your friendship I Wish I Could Conveniently Express the Respectful Sense I Have of the Additional favor Congress Have Been pleased to Confer Upon me—But I Have only a few Moments to improve the Opportunity that Offers—permit me therefore Merely to Acknowledge the Receipt of Your Letter, and to differ Answering it to the time of My Arrival at *Mont d'or* Where I Am Now Going to try to Recover the Use of My Broken limb—I Already Can Walk a little, But Am in Great Want of the Benefit Which is promised me there—My Wife Whose Health is far from Being Good Accompanies me to the Mineral Waters—I Wish she May Get Better—I Wish it the More as your Letter Made the proper, and of Course a deep impression Upon Myself and family—But I Shall write More fully in a few days, and Content Myself With the Exposition of the lively Gratitude and High Respect of Your Affectionate friend

LAFAYETTE

You Will Soon Hear that General Moreau is Going to America—I know too Well the Citizens of the United States and their Government not to be Assured this Great and Good Man Will Meet there With the Reception due to His public and private Character.

RC (DLC); endorsed by TJ as received 24 Oct. and so recorded in SJL.

For the exile of Jean Victor MOREAU for participating in an assassination plot against Napoleon, see Vol. 42:549, 550n, and Vol. 43:333, 334.

## From John Taylor

DEAR SIR

Virga. Caroline July 1. 1804

I herewith send you the Swedish turnip seed promised. This species of turnip seems to me to require earlier sowing than the common kind, to be drilled and cultivated. Accept the highest esteem and respect, of, Sir,

Yr: mo: obt: St.

JOHN TAYLOR

1 JULY 1804

RC (ViU); endorsed by TJ as received 5 July, but recorded in SJL as received 6 July.

TJ had introduced the SWEDISH TURNIP, or rutabaga, to Taylor in 1795, and tried to cultivate it at Monticello throughout his life (Betts, *Garden Book*, 390, 443, 565, 594; rs, 2:481-2; Vol. 28:383-4).

## From James Wilkinson, with Jefferson's Note

July 1st. 1804.

General Wilkinson has the Honor to submit, to the private Inspection of the President, Portraits of several prominent Characters in Louisiana, (the Territory of Orleans) from the Pens of two Gentlemen, strangers to each other, of different Nations & opposite prejudices—The one a French Man, the other an Atlantic American—But both of them, decidedly opposed to the French Government, & as favourably inclined to that of the United States.—It may be proper to remark, that Genl. W.s opinion is adverse, in several instances, to those which have been communicated to Him—The Genl. believes that Mr. Boré's resignation may be made a salutary Event, and He takes the Liberty to inclose, to the president—a Letter from Mr Villar formerly resident of Louis the 16th. at New Orleans, respecting the Verbena Aubletia of Louisiana.—

[*Note by TJ:*]

Verbena Aubletia, or Verveine rose  
l'herbe à glacer l'eau.

RC (DLC); endorsed by TJ as received 1 July and so recorded in SJL. Enclosure from Villar not found.

BORE'S RESIGNATION: discontented with U.S. governance, Jean Étienne Boré resigned as mayor of New Orleans on 26 May. William C. C. Claiborne appointed James Pitot to the office on 2 June. Boré continued to protest aspects of the territorial plan, and on 27 June the New Orleans *Telegraphe* published his response to a letter from a local pro-U.S. group, which had argued that Article 4, Section 3 of the Constitution authorized Congress to organize the territory in any manner it

saw fit. Boré countered that the Constitution's provisions on territorial government applied to unoccupied lands ("non habités") and that the purchase treaty with France had guaranteed the rights of Louisiana's citizens. The territorial plan, according to Boré, established a system of governance that violated residents' natural rights, and he asserted that he would continue to voice his disagreement as a republican was entitled to do. A copy of the *Telegraphe* issue is in TJ's papers (DLC: TJ Papers, 138:23941-2, endorsed by TJ: "Boré"; Bradley, *Interim Appointment*, 256; Vol. 42:441n).

I

Character Sketches of Orleans Residents,  
with Jefferson's Notes

1. No. 1st Mr Boree, A man of mean extraction, without abilities either natural or acquir'd, of some fortune, well connected, consequently of some weight in society, in which he lives, Though of none in the province at large—He is principally distinguishd by his vanity & a blind attachment to the French Nation—
2. No. 2d Mr Merieux; Resembles Mr Boree as to his birth and education, he is industrious enterprising & indefatigable in business, of which he has done a great deal, though he is not a *Merchant*, he is supposed to be Rich & wishes to be thought so, his character is far from being thought amiable, he is vain ostentatious & overbearing; & in his dealings said to entertain vague Ideas of meum & Tuum—For the weight he possesses in Society he is entirely indebted to a very large Capital of which he has the disposal As to *country* he will always give the preference to that in which he can make most money & Appear the greatest man—with this difference, that being born a Frenchman, like every other of that nation he would prefer the Interests of France on equal terms to those of any other people—
3. No. 3d Mezange—This character may be drawn in a few words, He has much understanding and competent knowledge of the Laws & Customs by which this Country has been governd for these thirty years past; apparently attachd to the Spanish Government, but in reality a Frenchman—he is plausible, cunning, designing & equal to Judas himself in point of perfidy; Such a man can never be esteem'd, but his talents especially for doing Mischief give him a certain degree of consequence in the country—
4. 5. No 4 & 5th. Lanusse & Petit—Are men of tolerable understanding, plain moderate, & of good Reputation, having been long in business & being pretty well connected, they have acquir'd a certain degree of Respectability in Society—
6. No 6th Mr Faurie—Having done a great deal of commission business is naturally ranked amongst the first Merchants in N.O. Tho a Young Man, he is not deficient in point of understanding; he good Natur'd Sociable<sup>1</sup> and fond of amusements—the most remarkable trait in his Character is furious devotion to France & her Interests—
7. No 7th Mr Detrehan, is a sensible man Rich and of extensive connections; his Reputation is extremely fair, & his weight in the country considerable, in short he is one of the most Respectable men in the Province—
8. No 8. Mr Dorsiere is a man of very little standing in the Society—his talents appear by no means Shining & he has neither Fortune or connections to give him weight, he has always passed for a very decent honest man which character he probably deserves,—

9. No 9. Mr Paysarey or Payfare; is a man of some consequence in<sup>2</sup> the country which he seems to have acquird as Antiques do their value; he is honest & well disposed, but Ardent volatile & vain, he is possess'd of some knowledge but his extreme vivacity renders it of no value, If Ten thousand words & phrases cut out of as many Books should be all jumbled together without any Order or connection they would give so idea of Mr Ps mind—
10. No 10 Mr. Fortier—This man is pretty Rich which added to a pretty extensive family connection gives him a consideration which neither his talents nor mode of life would have done. His understanding is much below mediocrity, but he may be honest, & is certainly hospitable—Eating & Drinking are his Fort—
11. No 11 Mr Clouet, This Gentleman is of a respectable family of which he may be look'd upon as the head, tho he is a younger Brother, he is supposed by some to be Rich & is at least in possession of a good deal of property, his Education was bad but his Natural Understanding strong, Fond of amusements, but little delicate in his choice of them better fitted to a Military than Civil Walk in life—an extreme violence of disposition is the most prominent trait in his character, Attatchd to the Spanish government—
12. No 12 Mr Pitot; is said to be a man of some information, but his vanity, his pedantry & arrogance render him disagreeable to most people, He thinks the French the first of nations & himself the first French men—his consequence in Society is but small—No 13 Mr Lanthis—is
13. Simply a Cutter of Capers—No 14 Mr Labattus—a plain quiet of good
14. Reputation, but Slender abilities—No 15 Mr Duplessis A man of
15. good natural understanding though of little education, Sober, industrious & thriving in business—No 16 Mr Cuitergue—does not want a
16. tolerable degree of information, his circumstances are easy, his reputation good, & leads a quiet<sup>3</sup> & private life, apparently free from the ambition of making a figure in public—No 17. Mr Chiappella—A beast in
17. grain; without the smallest education talents or Respectability tho one of the Richest men in the Country—
18. 19. No 18 Mr Porée; a man of property but no way distinguishd—No 19 Mr Allard—a<sup>4</sup> of quiet well meaning man of slender abilities but fair
20. Reputation & well esteem'd—No 20th Mr Livandois junr. a Young man of some education & talents but extremely vain and Dogmatick,
21. strongly attatchd to the Great<sup>5</sup> Republic, His Father a mere Cypher—21 a quiet inoffensive old man, wealthy, respected & well connected but
22. weak; 22d A man of considerable fortune & very good connections with a very tolerable understanding; principally distinguishd by his
23. attachment to France & mammon—23 Mr Breton Orgenois; A Rich planter well connected, of long standing & of some weight he passes for an Oracle where Apollo has few Temples, he is however a Respectable man—24 Cavelier; a young man of good Reputation out of whose
24. abilities I am quite ignorant;—25 Gullote—A Stranger quite unknown
25. to me & the Province in general. 26th Debuys—A merchant who has done some commission business of somewhat doubtful circumstances &
26. very moderate Talents, his weight in the Society not great—27 Argoti—A man of good deal of information particularly in matters respecting
- 27.

- the Spanish Laws & Government of doubtful morals. & much addicted to Gaming—28 Derbigny—A man (young) of talents but without fortune or connections Genteel, Sober & industrious, but not very generally esteemd—his principles not free from Suspicion, & much attachd to his native Country—29 De La Hogue—Lately arrived in the country, of no sort of consequence, & not apparently enjoying the confidence of those who know him I do not—30 Soutier—A decent quiet man of good Reputation, & common understanding but of no weight in the Society—31 Girandeu—a person of very suspicious character & no Respectability—32d Mather—A very well disposed hospitable planter, of good understanding but unfortunate in his circumstances, his probity was never questiond but of late, his former partner accuses him of applying the joint Capital to his own use, but such charges are frequently ill founded—33 & 34 Young men not particularly distinguish'd—35 Emery—Not in New Orleans—36 Ducouneaux—37. 38 39. An insignificant babbling Creature—37 38 & 39. C. & H. the two worthies next to her execrable Rascals—40 Morgan A merchant of Reputation Not deficient in point of understanding—
41. Mr Boreé, (Planter). he is rich & enterprising fond of agricultural improvements, however he is ignorant & destitute of any knowledge or talents relative to political or Civil government; of an high & assuming temper pluming himself upon a certain influence which he claims from his wealth; but upon the whole he is rather unpopular & is gerrally hated by his Country men Creole Morals—
42. Jean Meriere, Merchant—Man of a much neglected Education good luck & success in Trade have render'd him Self Sufficient, and rather haughty imperious & unpopular, Morals doubtful—Mr Marange Senr. Planter a man Tolerably well acquainted with French & Spanish Laws, he has been successively Clerk of the Court, Attorney & Counsellor under the French & Spanish Gov'ts. Phlegmatick, patient & conciliating, but possessed of a small share of influence over his Country men, Good Morals—
- 44 Paul Lanusse Merchant; well acquainted with commercial business, but unfit for Political or Civil appointments; of a mild temper without Energy, rather inclined to dissimulation; Indifferent Morals
45. Mr Petit, Merchant; Englishman born well informed, the friend of Order & public good, perfectly acquainted with all the Resources & Interests of the Province, friendly to the american Government active & energetic, in short a man of very influential character; Good Morals—
46. Mr Faurie (Merchant) a man of Refin'd education, of mild & insinuating manners, having travell'd through all the European countries he has acquired a great knowledge of mankind, & from the General esteem he enjoys may hereafter acquire a certain share of Influence; but he is not to be trusted immediately with important Offices by the american Government—pretty good morals
47. Mr Detrihan (Planter) a well informed man, of mild & amiable Temper, possessed of the greatest share of influence among his Country men, more energetick & pleasing that of Mr Boree; Rich without ostentation, upright & virtuous—Mr Dorsiere, Merchant, a well informed
- 48.

- mild & energetick, possess'd with sound & deliberate mind full of integrity, he is more friendly to the american Government being born in the mountains Swisserland, where in his cradle he imbibed principles of Liberty, he is the friend of Order & much attachd to the welfare of this province, Upright & virtuous Morals—
49. Mr Paysarly (a retired merchant)—pretty well informed, but rather conceited and obstinate, talkative & fond of controversy, boasting of his small share of political abilities—dubious morals—
50. Michael Fortier, Merchant—Rich. ignorant, Creole, rather hasty presumptuous, obstinate & intemperate, warm Friend of the Prefect
51. Laussat, but without influence—no morals,—Mr Brugny de Clouet, Rich ignorant Creole, more fit for military appointment than a Civil post—a declar'd foe to Laussat, a friend to the A. Government,—NB. a man of great influence, Generally beloved & esteem'd by his Country men—Creole morals—Mr Pitot, Merchant tolerably well informed, but of low flattering disposition, a bosom friend of Boree possessed of no influence—pretty good morals—
53. Mr Lanthois partner of Mr Pitot, an ordinary man, cunning & active but without any influence, tolerably disposed towards the american Government—indifferent morals—Mr Labattus Merchant, a man of very narrow abilities, uniting a great degree of Levity to a mild temper, & more fit to be govern'd than to govern others, indifferent morals.
55. Mr Francis Duplessis, (Mt) not destitute of information but an intriguing man who will not hesitate about the means, whenever they can accomplish his designs. sober & good morals—
56. Mr Cuisergue Retired Merchant)—well informed attachd to good Order & Justice, rather Cosmopolite, than attachd to any particular
57. sort of Government—Good morals inclined to satire—Jerome Chia-pella Merchant—Born in Genoa rich but deeply ignorant much devoted to the Spanish Govt, from which he Receivd many favours; however incapable of holding any Office—dubious morals
58. Thomas Poree, Planter. an ordinary man, mild & peaceable. true friend of Order & the public welfare—good morals—
59. Mr Allard Senr, Planter—& formerly an Officer in the French service an ordinary character, a friend to order & well wisher of the province Tho. very little acquainted with political or civil affairs, Good morals
60. Mr Livandais senr planter—Very ordinary man but without any influence—a great friend of the prefect Laussat indifferent morals—
61. 62. Livandais Junr. like his Father—Mr Prevost planter, formerly employd by the Spanish government but a man destitute of any sort of Talents—tolerable morals—Mr D'hebecont—School Master, formerly an officer in French Service, well informed, of mild & pleasing disposition, a great Friend of the american Government, well acquainted with the English language he is fit to fill any Civil or Military post he seems best fitted for the first—Upright & good morals—M De Breton
64. Orgenois planter—a well informed man mild & peaceable, Rich & with good reputation—virtuous morals
65. Mr Cavalier junr, a man of common abilities, but mild & Phlegmatick, he enjoys the general esteem of his country men & may in time fill up some civil Office—

- N Bene, It would be needless to delineate here such merchant as have come from the US, the A Got. doubtless is well acquainted with them all—such as Messr Clark Jones &ca &ca—from further investigation it seems Mr Clarke is rather an English man at heart, that he is unpopular<sup>6</sup> & too assuming here. therefore it might be unwise to countenance at present his cunning & overbearing pretensions—
66. Pierre a Guillot, formerly a Gentleman in the French Service a brave young officer, great diciplinarian, naturalized & american Citizen—he is active of an amiable & mild temper, well informed in military tactics but more particularly fit to command any corps of Cavalry, such as the intended Marechaussée for the Security of the City & plantations along the River. upright & virtuous morals—
67. Gaspard Debuis. merchant—a well informed man of correct Judgement—active Magistrate; The friend of good order & the American Govt—upright & virtuous morals—Antonio Argoti, now president of the Municipality, tolerably well acquainted with the Spanish Laws, he was formerly a clerk & Attorney, & tho he is employ'd by the present Municipality he remains as prejudiced as ever in favor of the Spaniards; he cannot speak a word of English, he is rather stubborn & Self conceited, & finally unfit to hold any office under the american Government—Great Gambler & of very loose Morals—
68. Pre Derbigny, formerly Tutor now a clerk of the Court a man of some information, but a crouching cunning & artful *Camelopard*, ungrateful to the Spanish Govt by which he was employ'd, because a devoted Friend of Laussat & Boreé; in short dangerous & not to be trusted with any office, decent Morals—
69. M. B. De La Hogue—late adventurer from St Domingo a crouching cunning Hypocrite, & a dangerous intriguer; the Friend & protegée of Boree, the crony of the abovementiond Derbigny—they go *hand in hand* & may be calld a *complete pair*, sober & temperate—
- 70.
- 71.

List of all the most virtuous & eminent characters & the best qualified to Compose a Supreme Court of Justice, or to hold any civil Office in New Orleans under the American Govt.

72. Mr Petits—drawn among the first portraits,
73. Mr Eugene Dorsierere, one of the judges of common pleas
74. Mr Gaspard Debuis also one of the Judges of Ditto—
75. Mr Faurie—also drawn in first portraits
76. Mr L Soulier, an honest Merchant & will informed man
77. Mr Giraudeau, a well informed Planter &ca &ca—

List of the most Recommedable persons for military offices—

- 78 79 Pre A Guillot already drawn—33. years old—Domenique Bouligny,
- 80 81. young Officer of merit & the son of a respectable planter—Mr Desi-
- 82 83 84. lets, Mr Emery—Mr Marigny the eldest—Mr Ducourneaux a Planter

[Notes by TJ:]

- Borée. 1. 41. 84.  
 Merieux. 2. 42. Eng.  
 Mezange. 3. 43.  
 Lanusse. 4. 44.

- \* Petit. 5. 45. 72. Eng. 98.
- Faurie. 6. 46. 75. Eng. 99. 112.
- \* Detrehan. 7. 47. 85. 116
- + Dorsiere. 8. 48. 73. Eng. 94.
- Paysarey 9. 49.
- Fortier. 10. 50. Eng.
- + Clouet. 11. 51. 109
- Pitot. 12. 52. Eng. 100.
- Lanthois. 13. 53.
- Lavattus. 14. 54.
- Duplessis. 15. 55. Eng.
- + Cuisergue. 16. 56. 106.
- Chiapella. 17. 57.
- Porée. 18. 58
- + Allard. 19. 59.
- Livandois. junr. 20. 61.
- Livandois. senr. 21. 60.
- + Breton Orgenois. 23. 64. 105.
- Cavalier. 24. 65. Eng. Zenon & Anthony.
- + Gullote. 25. Guillot. 67. 78. 104.
- + Debuys. 26. 68. 74. Eng.
- Argoti. 27. 69.
- Derbigny. 28. 70. Eng. 115
- De la Hogue 29. 71.
- Soutier. 30 Soulier. 76.
- Girardeau. 31. 77.
- Mather. 32.
- Emery. 35. 82.
- Ducouneaux. 36. 84.
- Morgan. 40.
- Prevost. 62.
- D'hebevent, or D'hebecourt. 63.
- Clarke Danl. 66.
- Boulligny 79.
- Desilets. 81.
- Marigny 83.
- Poydras. 86. 113.
- Duplantier. 87. 114.
- Cantarelle. 88.
- Lavandois. senr. 89.
- Prevost. 90.
- Evan Jones 91. 118.
- Danl. Clarke 92.
- Dr. Mountague 93.
- Bellechasse. 95. 111.
- Dr. Dow. 96.
- Thos. Urquhart. 97. 110.
- Sauvé. 117.
- De la bigarre. 119.
- B. Morgan. 101.

George Pollock. 102.  
 Beverley Chew. 103.  
 Roman. 107.  
 Wikoff. 108.

These characters were drawn by Evan Jones who has resided 35. years at N. Orleans, and (\*the 2d set perhaps) by Labigarre, who only visited the country for 6. or 9 months, but being of an inquisitive intriguing turn could learn much in that time; a Frenchman by birth but an American in all his partialities. he is a man of understanding, but of so so reputation, he married a Livingston, sells Antiseptic gas &c  
 \*see 66. which being of the 2d. set, & speakg. of Jones, makes it probable he did not write it.

MS (DNA: RG 59, LAR, 1:931-8); undated; in an unidentified hand; numbers added by TJ in margin shown in italics; endorsed by TJ: "Orleans. characters."

MERIEUX: Jean François Merieult.

MEUM & TUUM: what is mine and what is yours (OED).

Attorney and planter Leonardo Mazange (MEZANGE) held a number of offices under the cabildo, or Spanish municipal government, of New Orleans, including *sindico procurador general* (public advocate) and *escribano* (Gilbert C. Din and John E. Harkins, *The New Orleans Cabildo: Colonial Louisiana's First City Government, 1769-1803* [Baton Rouge, 1996], 68, 72, 77, 116; Gilbert C. Din, *Spaniards, Planters, and Slaves: The Spanish Regulation of Slavery in Louisiana, 1763-1803* [College Station, Texas, 1999], 93, 97, 111-12).

PAYSAREY OR PAYFARE: Jean Baptiste Poeyfarré, another former *sindico procurador general* at New Orleans (Din and Harkins, *New Orleans Cabildo*, 72, 177).

CUITERGUE: probably Francis (Francisco) Caisergues, another former official under the New Orleans cabildo (Din and Harkins, *New Orleans Cabildo*, 69, 72, 175, 247; *Documents in Support of the Right of the Inhabitants of the City of New Orleans, to the Alluvion in Front of the Suburb St. Mary, Contested by Jean Gravier* [Washington, D.C., 1809], 4-8).

SOUTIER: probably Jean Soulié, who was elected a director of the Louisiana Bank in early 1805 (Madison, *Papers, Sec. of State Ser.*, 8:472).

PREVOST: probably Salomon Prevost, the last *sindico procurador general* of the cabildo (Din and Harkins, *New Orleans Cabildo*, 72).

D'HEBECONT: a New Orleans directory for 1807 listed a schoolteacher named D'hébécour (Barthélémy Lafon, *Calendrier de Commerce de la Nouvelle-Orleans, pour l'Année 1807* [New Orleans, 1806?], 78).

MARECHAUSSÉÉ: a marshalcy, meaning a protective armed force (see Vol. 41:33, 648).

Beginning with Julien POYDRAS, the names listed by TJ are from Enclosure II.

THE 2D SET PERHAPS: although there is no break in the document printed above, TJ understood the list to be a compilation from two sources, as James Wilkinson indicated in the cover letter. What TJ called the second set began with the second entry for Jean Étienne Boré (TJ's number 41). It is not known when TJ received information that allowed him to associate Evan Jones and Peter Delabigarre with the responses, but it was by 20 Aug. (see Gallatin's letter of that date). TJ evidently drew on the lists from Wilkinson as he considered Orleans Territory appointments in July (see Notes on Appointments, [ca. July 1804] and [before 30 Aug. 1804]).

<sup>1</sup>MS: "Soiable."

<sup>2</sup>MS: "in in."

<sup>3</sup>MS: "quet."

<sup>4</sup>The writer here canceled "man."

<sup>5</sup>MS: "Geat."

<sup>6</sup>MS: "upopular."

## II

### Comments on Orleans Residents, with Jefferson's Notes

84. Borés—Character is not fully drawn,—for it might be said, that he is Industrious; Honorable in all his transactions, the ablest agriculturist in the Province and the author of the culture of Sugar, but He does not speak a word of English.
85. Detrihan—is well described, but does not understand English.
86. Poydras—of Pointe Coupeé, the Patron Friend & Representative of that very opulent Settlement—In conduct and sentiment a Republican,—of immense fortune—of education and travel—He speaks the three languages of the Province and is fond of politics.
87. Duplantier—of Batton Rouge—Aid de Camp to the Marquis de la Fayette towards the close of our Revolution, holds with the principles of those times,—His fortune and influence very extensive—of good understanding, and speaks the three languages of the Province.
88. Cantarelle—Commandant of the German or Acadien Coast time immemorial, a man universally revered but understands the French and Spanish languages only.
89. Lavandois Senr.—is one of the oldest Creoles of the Province and altho illiterate and ignorant, His fair character, gentlemanly deportment, immense fortune (near the City) and host of connexions, render Him acceptable and respectable.
90. Mr. Prevost.—may in almost every respect be compared to Mr. Lavandois, Evan Jones married His sister and will govern his politics.
91. Evan Jones—a man of education, an American by birth and by attachment, He is talented, proud high spirited, rich, ardent and decisive, at sixty five years of age. *one of the 6. nomd for deputn to Congr.*
92. Mr. D. Clark—possesses capacities to do more good or harm than any other individual in the province—He pants for power, and is mortified by disappointment
93. Doctor Montague—a gentleman advanced in years who has grown with the City of New Orleans, and is held in much respect in point of Character, Conduct Family and Fortune.
94. Dorsieres character is greatly overated, he was formerly a dancing master in Philadelphia, but He is doubtless a man of good disposition and fair character, tho destitute of influence.
95. Colonel Bellechasse—Commandant of the City Militia; formerly a Spanish Officer of considerable repute, a Creole of the Country, unlettered but of sound understanding, feared by some and loved by many from the Canaille to the first Notable—He is, on sober reflection, a decided American, having seen a great deal of our conduct and manners, at several points of Command, between St. Louis and Natchez
96. Doctor Dow—a Scotch Man, of about thirty years residence in the Province, at the head of his profession and universally beloved because of his amiable disposition, his humanity, and his urbanity—speaks the three languages of the Province.

97. Thomas Urquhart,—a Creole of the Country and a respectable Merchant, educated in England thirty years of age, of which I have known Him Sixteen, a man highly popular with those of his age; and much respected by all, for his good sense discretion and integrity—He is independant, decisive, full of action; and a mortal foe to every disorderly and irregular proposition. speaks & writes the three Languages
98. Mr. Petit—possesses neither energy nor influence, but is a good man. *one of the 6. nomd. for deputn to Congress. 47. votes<sup>1</sup>*
99. Faurie,—a warm headed warm hearted man, of polished education and manners, who understands too well the value of reputation, to dishonor himself by taking an office, which he does not mean to execute with zeal and fidelity—He is master of our language, and is every where acceptable in society
100. Pitot—is equal to Fourie in manners, with much more dignity of deportment and a more solid understanding, but either a consciousness of his superiority, or a contempt for the society in which He finds Himself, has given an offensive cast of supercilious reserve to his character.
101. B. Morgan—is well known
102. George Pollock—an Irishman, but long in New York—a merchant respectably connected, has been active in the support of Governor Claiborne and commands an Independent Company—Mr. Pollock is beyond doubt one of the best educated, best informed and most polished Citizens of New Orleans, where his family and fortune are rooted.
103. Beverly Chew—of Virginia connected with M. D. Clark, is a man of very respectable standing and most deservedly so—He loves his Country and is a Zealot in its support—He has served Gover. Claiborne essentially
104. Pierre a Guillote—is an adventurer of the day and a perfect stranger.
105. Le Breton d'orgenois—is well described.
106. Ceysergues or Caisergues—character is well drawn
107. Mr. Roman of the Attakapas is a man of considerable fortune and influence in that settlement, and is reputed a man of sound character without ambition.
108. Wikoff of the Appalouza an American, is reputed the man of first fortune and influence there (for in Louisiana they are inseparable) and it is certain he was among the most early settlers, but He is ignorant
109. B. Declouits character has been well drawn
110. I beg to suggest the idea, that Mr. Urquhart would make the more efficient and safest Marchall to be found in the Territory, at the same time Bellechasse would be more popular, and Faurie in point of capacity would be equal to either of them.—should a Secretary be made in the Province, I think Poydras or Duplantier would fill the place with accommodation and effect.
- 111
- 112
- 113.
- 114.
- [Notes by TJ:]
115. Derbigny. a native of France, of good information & strict integrity, pleased with the principles of our gov'm't but much attached to his native country. speaks English. C. 111. votes

- 116 Detrehan a native Frenchman in politics & affections, was one of the tools of M. Laussat & greatly mortified at the cession of Louisiana to the US wealthy does not speak English. C. 103. votes
- 117 Sauvé a French native. an amiable good man a wealthy planter universally esteemed by his neighbors & will be a good citizen under our government, but probably will take little part in the agency. Speaks English. C. 67. votes
118. Evan Jones. his manners stiff, but his integrity irreproachable, has decent talents & a better knolege of the province than any other American G. 55. votes.
119. Labigarre who wrote one of the lists of characters for W. is & always was totally unprincipled & no confidence ought to be placed in what he says. Gl. A.

MS (DNA: RG 59, LAR, 1:939-43); undated; in an unidentified hand (not the same hand as Enclosure 1); numbers added by TJ in margin and two notations by him shown in italics; endorsed by TJ: "Orleans Characters. confidential"; endorsed by a clerk: "Orleans Characters."

ONE OF THE 6. NOMD FOR DEPUTN TO CONGR.: for the Louisiana memorial to Congress, see William C. C. Claiborne to TJ, 1 July.

Although the document printed above is not in James Wilkinson's hand, the reference to a 16-year acquaintance with THOMAS URQUHART points to Wilkinson. During his first visit to New Orleans in 1787, Wilkinson stayed with Dr. Robert Dow (number 96 above) and his wife, Angélica Monsanto. Urquhart was Angélica Dow's son from a previous marriage (James Wilkinson, *Memoirs of My Own Times*, 3 vols. [Philadelphia, 1816; reprint New York, 1973], 2:108-9; Bertram Wal-

lace Korn, *The Early Jews of New Orleans* [Waltham, Mass., 1969], 50-4).

A meeting in New Orleans on 8 July elected Pierre DERBIGNY, Jean Noël Destréhan (DETREHAN), and Pierre SAUVÉ as deputies to take the memorial to Washington (*Relfs Philadelphia Gazette*, 17 Aug.; *National Intelligencer*, 24 Aug.).

TJ used a "C" in his notes to indicate that he took his information about Derbigny, Destréhan, and Sauvé from a private letter that Claiborne wrote to Madison on 13 July (Madison, *Papers, Sec. of State Ser.*, 7:448-9; see Madison to TJ, 18 Aug.). TJ put a "G" in his notes on Evan Jones and Peter Delabigarre (LABIGARRE) as a citation to Gallatin to TJ, 20 Aug. For Delabigarre, Gallatin's source was John Armstrong of New York, whom TJ often identified as General Armstrong (GL. A.).

<sup>1</sup>At the beginning of his notation, TJ canceled "chosen of the commee."

## From William O. Callis

SIR,

Louisa 2d July 1804

I have a son upwards of Eighteen years old, stout, healthy and strong; he is well calculated for, and wishes to embrace a Maratime life, provided he could be placed in a proper situation on board some Ship belonging to the United States.—This is intended to request of your Excellency some such appointment for him.—

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Unhackneied in the ways of solicitation (this being my first effort) your Excellency will excuse the manner of this address, and whatever other defects it may have, will do me the justice to believe, that want of respect for your public and private character, is not amongst the number.—

With high consideration and respect I am Sir, Yr. Hum. Sert.

W. O. CALLIS

RC (DNA: RG 59, LAR); endorsed by T.J as received 12 July and “his son to be Midshipman” and so recorded in SJL. A SON: Cleon M. Callis (NDBW, *Register*, 9).

## From Albert Gallatin

DEAR SIR

July 2d 1804

I have read with great attention Mr Lincoln's opinion: it is ingenious and may be solid; but I am very confident that we will be defeated if we attempt to bring the subject before a court; that, however, may not be a reason sufficient to prevent your doing what is thought right. The act itself is scandalous and dangerous to the peace of the nation: if not legally criminal, it certainly ought to be made so.

Receiving no answer from Mr Muhlenberg on the subject of binding masters of armed vessels to their good behaviour &c., I gave him a private hint; to which, in a private letter he answers “I shall pay strict attention to the way you have pointed out to bring the business before the district judge, in case any vessel should by her arming give cause of suspicion that she might be employed in acts of hostility, contrary to the laws of the U. States. The district attorney has furnished me with the forms necessary to conduct the business.” It appears therefore that no case has, since my letter, occurred on which to try the question: and the question now arises whether, without waiting for a decision there, similar instructions shall be made circular to the several collectors.

The Spanish minister has made an application on the subject of the vessel at Norfolk. As we will have hundred vessels which will put in distress in Spanish ports for one Spanish here, it is certainly our interest to give to the treaty the most liberal construction which in your opinion is the only correct one. I have drawn the sketch of an answer which is enclosed and submitted. I do not know how far it may be proper for me<sup>1</sup> to use your name or to speak of Congress to a foreign minister.

Gen. Wilkinson informed me that Cap. Schuyler having resided three years at Fort Stoddart had, on account of the unhealthiness of the situation asked and obtained a removal to another place. I, therefore, detained the commission which was yet in the Comptroller's office. The question recurs whom to appoint? G. Wilkinson recommends a Lieut. Edmund Pendleton Gaines now in the city & who is ordered to repair to that Fort, not, however, as the commanding officer.

Two recommendations for New Bedford and Marietta are enclosed: in respect to the last, it will be best to wait until we hear from the other republicans there; the death of G. Greene has not been officially announced to the department. Of the propriety of removing Mr Pope I am no judge; but consider the Massachussets & other N.E. federalists as such *enragés* and so incorrigible & hostile to Government and to the Union that so far as my own opinion may have been against removals, it has, in respect to that part of the Union, undergone a compleat revolution; and I consider it as a mere question of policy—

Respectfully Your obedt. Servt.

ALBERT GALLATIN

RC (DLC); at foot of text: "The President of the United States"; endorsed by TJ as received from the Treasury Department on 2 July and "Presidt. insurce. N.Y.—armd vessels—Span. vessel Gaines Collectr. Fort Stoddert—Greene—Chaddock" and so recorded in SJJ. Enclosures: (1) Probably a draft of Gallatin to Carlos Martínez de Irujo, 30 June, informing the Spanish minister that the owners of the *Nuestra Señora de la Merced*, alias *Nancy*, will have to post bond on the cargo, but that he will instruct the collector at Norfolk "not to press their payment," in expectation that Congress will consider the matter at its next session (Tr in ViHi: Papers of the Spanish Consulate in Norfolk, 1795-1846). (2) Eli Haskell to Gallatin, 20 June, recommending the removal of the current collector at New Bedford and appointing the Reverend Calvin Chaddock in his place; Haskell encloses a petition to Gallatin, dated 3 June and signed by Nathan Willis, Albert Smith, John Tinkham, Caleb Briggs, John D. Dunbar, and James Warren, Jr., stating that the New Bedford collectorship has been used to support the Federalists and the current collector is a "high party man"; they recommend Chaddock for the office; with memorandum by

Gallatin on Haskell's letter: "I presume that Gen. Dearborne & Mr Lincoln may give information respecting the character of the petitioners &c. I know but one vizt. A. Smith son of the republican member of Congress who died of the small pox two years ago. The son is a man of sense, who furnished us with proofs of the misconduct of Watson the collector of Plymouth. He was last spring candidate for the State Senate, and is now, I am told, the republican candidate for Congress—AG. Pope is married to speculator Greenleaf's sister; and Greenleaf last winter asked several times whether his brother in law was not in danger" (RCs in DNA: RG 59, LAR; petition of Willis and others endorsed by TJ: "Chaddock Calvin to be Collector for New Bedford v. Pope"). (3) Samuel Sprague to Gallatin, New Bedford, 22 June, recommending Chaddock as a minister, the founder of an academy at Rochester, Massachusetts, a supporter of TJ's administration, and a "universal friend to mankind"; Sprague identifies himself as the only surviving brother of John Sprague and refers Gallatin to Levi Lincoln for information on his family (RC in same; endorsed by TJ: "Chaddock Calvin to be Collector N. Bedford"). (4) Jared Mansfield to Gallatin, Marietta,

11 June, reporting the death of Griffin Greene, the collector at Marietta, and recommending his son, Philip Greene, as his successor; the “principal men of the republicans” are absent, otherwise Mansfield would not have written, but he knows that they wish the appointment of Philip Greene due to his character and his attachment to the present administration

(RC in same; endorsed by TJ: “Greene Philip to be Collector Marietta. v. Griffin Greene decd.”).

MR LINCOLN’S OPINION: see Lincoln to TJ, 25 June.

<sup>1</sup>Two words interlined.

## From Albert Gallatin

DEAR SIR

2 July 1804

So far as relates to the business of the office, I might complete & arrange every thing within a week so as to be able to leave the city: if I could otherways be spared, your permission to go would be agreeable, on account of the situation of my family, and because Mrs. Gallatin’s situation will compel me to return pretty early in September. As I will have to encounter that month here, I wish to collect as few early feverish seeds as possible. At the same time I mean not to press in the least, if I am wanted; but if there is any particular thing connected with this department to be done before your departure, I will be much obliged to you if you will have the goodness to communicate it as early as may be convenient.

Respectfully Your obedt. Servt.

ALBERT GALLATIN

RC (DLC); addressed: “The President of the United States”; endorsed by TJ as received from the Treasury Department on 2 July and “absence” and so recorded in SJJL.

Gallatin planned his annual summer vacation to New York to join his FAMILY already assembled at the home of his in-laws in Greenwich. In a letter of 24 June, his wife expressed concerns that their children were making noise that “irritates and disturbs their sick Grand-papa.” Her ailing father, Commodore James Nicholson, who remained in precarious health over the summer, died on 2 Sep. (Gallatin, *Papers*, 9:772, 861, 943, 965; *New York American Citizen*, 3 Sep.).

MRS. GALLATIN’S SITUATION: Hannah Nicholson Gallatin was expecting another child in October (Gallatin, *Papers*, 9:943; 10:13).

CONNECTED WITH THIS DEPARTMENT: TJ received a “List of Warrants issued by the Secretary of the Treasury” for the period 2 to 7 July inclusive. The list described 42 warrants totaling \$91,554.74. Four warrants listed in a miscellaneous category totaled \$11,056.12, of which \$10,000 was a payment to Thomas Munroe for expenses relative to public buildings at the capital. Thirty-seven warrants, totaling \$59,898.63, were collected under “Civil Depmt.” These were chiefly disbursements for the payment of government salaries for the second quarter of 1804, to include No. 6, for Gallatin and his clerks and messengers (\$4,040); No. 8, for Treasurer of the Mint Benjamin Rush and his officers (\$2,650); No. 14, for Register of the Treasury Joseph Nourse and his clerks and messengers (\$4,319.69); No. 22, for Levi Lincoln (\$750); No. 25, for Madison and his clerks and messengers

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(\$2,652); No. 26, for Dearborn and his clerks and messengers (\$2,602.50); No. 33, for the justices of the Supreme Court (\$4,500); and No. 34, for district court judges (\$4,775). Warrant No. 37 was for TJ's salary of \$2,333.33, paid "on account." The final warrant was listed under

the heading "Diplomatic Depmt." and was a payment of \$20,599.99 to Jonathan Burrall for bills of exchange as part of the expenses of the treaty with Algiers (MS in DLC: TJ Papers, 141:24581; in a clerk's hand).

## From J. P. G. Muhlenberg

SIR

Philadelphia July 2d. 1804.

I am Honor'd with Your favor of the 27th. Ulto. enclosing a Letter for Baron Humboldt—The Baron Sailed on Friday Morning in the Ship Favorite, for Bordeaux—I therefore, agreeably to direction re-enclose the Letter—The day before the Barons departure, he received a Number of Packages, addressd to him by the Secretary of State, & the Secretary of the Treasury.

I have the Honor to be with great Respect Sir Your Obedt. Servt.

P MUHLENBERG

RC (DLC); at foot of text: "The President of the UStates"; endorsed by TJ as received 4 July and so recorded in SJL. Enclosure: perhaps TJ to Lafayette, 27 June.

TJ's FAVOR to Muhlenberg is not recorded in SJL and has not been found. Alexander von HUMBOLDT departed Philadelphia on 29 June (*Philadelphia Gazette*, 29 June).

## To Thomas Munroe

July 2. 1804.

It being perfectly understood that the appropriation of Mar. 3. 1803. for 'keeping in repair the highway between the capitol & other public buildings' had in view only ordinary & light repairs in the stile which then existed, it would be contrary to that view to make it the foundation of expending on them such a sum as 5. or 6000. D. altho' it is very possible that this would be cheapest in the end. adopting therefore mr Latrobe's views as to the number & size of the discharges for the water, but instead of brick making them of drystone faced behind with plaister, arching with brick the 4. & 6. f. culverts, but covering those of 3. f. with flat long stone, and instead of a culvert of 120. f. length at each, having one of 30. f. (which will go from guttur to guttur) & 4. of 5. f. each at each of the footways, making 50. f. length for each culvert, the following according to his calculations would be the expence

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4. Culverts of 3. f. @	62.50	250
1. do.	4. f.	83.
2. do.	6. f. with brick arches @	150. 300.
gravelling will probably be worth about		<u>667.</u> 1300.

The making a new bridge at 1st. street seems ineligible because the direction of that street being due South would carry the water into the projected canal which would furnish no discharge but at a great expence of work. it is therefore best I think to add a 10. f. arch at each end of the present bridge, executing them with all the attention to the foundation which mr Latrobe proposes. but as they will be but about 25. f. long, instead of 50. f I suppose they will cost but the half of his estimate, to wit

650.  
1950.

no credit is taken in this estimate for the existing culverts & their materials, which will therefore cover articles omitted. this work should proceed without delay.

TH: JEFFERSON

PoC (DLC); at foot of text: "Mr. Munroe"; endorsed by TJ.

the 1803 appropriation toward the roads (TJ to Benjamin H. Latrobe, 31 Mch. 1804).

SUCH A SUM: see Memorandum from Thomas Munroe, 30 June. TJ had earlier proposed applying unused funds from

For LATROBE'S VIEWS, see Notes on Washington Highways, [ca. 2 July].

## Notes on Washington Highways

[ca. 2 July 1804]

Washington. Highways.

<a bridge over the Tyber>

2. arches of 10. f. each adjpg Tyber bridge

bed of creek enlarged & B street canalled<sup>1</sup>

1. 1. 3. f. Culvert. 30. f. + 2. of 5. f. each. 50 f.  
betw. Tyber & Duane's
2. 1. do. at Duane's
3. 1. do. opposite Market bridge
4. 1. 4. f. do. opposite the hotel
5. the culvert at the brew house to be arched with brick
6. 1. 6. f. culvert opposite the theatre
7. a 3. f. do. near to Rhodes's.

The sides of the above to be drystone well  
the back <covered> faced with mortar

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the top covered with long stones except Nos. 5. & 6. to be  
arched with brick  
gravel repaired.

mr Latrobe estimates a 3. f. culvert of brick. 120. f. = 300 D

but of stone it would be 120. f. for 150. D.

and of course 50 f for 62.50

4. 3. f. culverts then will cost 250. D

1. 4. f. do. 83.

2. 6. f. do. with brick arches 150. 300

2. arches over Tyber  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1300. 650.

gravelling 667.

1950

<roads at Culverts & contingencies> <420>

<2900>

existing materials & work will cover omissions & contingencies.

MS (DLC: Madison Papers, Miscellaneous Manuscripts); entirely in TJ's hand, with alterations to several figures; undated, but see TJ to Thomas Munroe, 2 July; on same sheet as Notes on Shipment, [before 23 July 1804], and Para-

graph on Disaffected Citizens, [1804?], interleaved in a bound volume of Madison's notes (see Madison, *Papers*, 14:168n).

<sup>1</sup>Line interlined.

## From Edmund Searcy

SIR

Kentucky, Woodford County July 2nd. 1804,

When I wrote you on the subject of exploring a part of Louisianie, the Red and Arkansas Rivers, being doubtful whether an appointment of that Kind would be made, my letter was not accompanied with any papers shewing my standing as a man of business; I now make free to trouble you with the inclosed Certificate. Should you incline to favour my request, I can if necessary forward to you other and further recommendation; It would give me much satisfaction to receive some information on the Subject.

I am Sir Your Most Obedient Huml Sert.

EDMUND SEARCY

RC (DNA: RG 59, LAR); endorsed by TJ as received 19 July and "to explore Louisiana" and so recorded in SJL. Enclosure: Christopher Greenup, Charles Scott, and Peyton Short to TJ, undated, recommending Captain Edmund Searcy as a proper person to explore the Red and

Arkansas Rivers; an "early adventurer" to Kentucky and experienced in Indian affairs, Searcy is a "bold enterprising & intrepid Citizen" (RC in same).

WROTE YOU: see Searcy to TJ, 22 May 1804.

## From George Twyman

SIR

[before 3 July 1804]

I remember that I heard you say, your attention was now on your garden; you also shew'd me your place for seeds. Those I have inclos'd are very good summer turnip-seed. I think from long experience the best time for sowing is about the 20th. or between the 20 & last of July. However it Depend very much on the Season. therefore my way is to sow at Different times, in the space of 10. or 12 Days.

Please to accept my respects To yourself and famely.—

GEORGE TWYMAN

PS. I was told by some person a year or two Ago, that you wisht to have a Cat of a tawtershel Colour. if you Do, I think I Can Come very near to it, and should be glad to gratify your [. . .] known.—

RC (DLC); torn; undated; endorsed by TJ as received 3 July 1804.

## To Albert Gallatin

TH: JEFFERSON TO MR GALLATIN.

July 3. 04.

I know of nothing which ought to detain you in the city longer than the time you mention. I propose to-day to take an ultimate view of our instructions to our negociators in Spain, and chiefly to decide whether any later views, and particularly those from Baron Humboldt should occasion alterations of opinion in any point. within the course of the week we can agree as to the filling all vacancies in office.

The answer to the Spanish minister is perfectly proper. I have no doubt the 10th. article of the treaty meant to include the case of the vessel in question, but the law has not gone so far as the treaty, and it is the safest doctrine to suppose that a treaty requires a law in cases submitted by the constitution to the three branches of the legislature.

Lieutt. Gaines will be an excellent appointment as Collector at Fort Stoddert. as to Pope of New Bedford I have no particular information. affectionate salutations.

RC (NHi: Gallatin Papers). PoC (DLC). Notation in SJL: "affairs with Spain. Gaines."

OUR INSTRUCTIONS: see Madison to James Monroe and Charles Pinckney, 8 July (Madison, *Papers, Sec. of State Ser.*, 7:430-32).

For the ANSWER TO THE SPANISH MINISTER, see Gallatin to TJ, 2 July (first letter).

REQUIRES A LAW: on 14 Feb. 1805, Congress passed an act that exempted the owners of Spanish vessels from having to pay duties on cargo unladed from distressed or wrecked ships and later re-exported. The

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law also authorized the Norfolk collector of the *Nuestra Señora de la Merced* (U.S. Statutes at Large, 2:314).  
to refund the duties paid by the owners

## From Bishop James Madison

DEAR SIR

Williamsburg July 3d. 1804—

I have often regretted, that I parted with the Instrument, which you mention; & which would have been so convenient in the very useful work you have in View. Cap. Hutchins prevailed upon me to let him have it in the year 84. I intended to have procured one more perfect in it's Construction; & this Summer have given Directions for that Purpose. I have been anxious to obtain one as a travelling Companion this Fall, in order to ascertain the Latitude of some particular Places in Virginia; & supposed such an Instrument might be procured in N. York, or Philadelphia. In Case of a Disappointment, I had some Thoughts of seperating the common Hadley's Quadrant into convenient Pieces, which might be united by Slides, or other Means, when it was required for Use.—I am satisfied an ingenious Mechanic would render one very portable in this Way, whilst the Accuracy of the Instrument would be but little impaired.—

Had the Instrument remained in my Possession, I should certainly have taken great Pleasure in forwarding it, without Delay.

I am Dr Sir, with sincere Respect & Esteem Yr. Friend & Servt

J MADISON

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

YOU MENTION: see TJ to Bishop Madison, 29 June.