

THE PAPERS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON



To William Bache

DEAR DOCTOR

Washington July 1. 1802.

Your's of June 19. was not recieved till the 28th. I immediately consulted with mr Gallatin and we concluded that it would be best that you should proceed immediately, or as early as you can, to New Orleans, where you will be able by your advice to assist mr Clarke in making such arrangements for the season, as it's advancing state and our limited funds will permit. you consequently recieve letters by this post from the Secretary of the Treasury, one addressed to yourself, and the other to mr Clarke, with authority to draw on the treasury for a quarter's salary (250. D.) in advance. the reasons for silence being now at an end you are free to mention the subject as you shall think proper. I am afraid it is but too probable the French will become masters of Louisiana. I presume they will render it a more agreeable residence; altho' it would have been safer for our peace that it should not change masters. Accept my best wishes for a safe & pleasant journey with assurances of my great esteem & friendship, and be so good as to present me respectfully to mrs Bache.

TH: JEFFERSON

P.S. will you be so good as to notify me in the moment of your actual departure?

RC (facsimile in Adam A. Weschler & Son, Washington, D.C., Catalogue for May 22-24, 1970, Item 411); addressed: "Doctr. William Bache at Franklin near Charlottesville"; franked and post-marked. PrC (DLC).

For Bache's appointment as the physician for the projected marine hospital at NEW ORLEANS, see his letter to TJ of 19 June. For the 3 May 1802 act to provide assistance to sick and disabled seamen, including river boatmen at New Orleans, see Vol. 36:632n.

LETTERS BY THIS POST: in a letter to Bache dated 2 July, Gallatin stated that Bache's pay as physician at New Orleans had been fixed by TJ at \$1,000 per year. The salary would begin on 12 July, on the assumption that Bache would depart for Louisiana by that day. Bache could draw on Gallatin for his salary for the first quarter, with the remaining quarterly payments to come from Daniel Clark. Gallatin also wrote to Clark, the United States consul at New Orleans, enclosing that letter in the one to Bache. The act for the relief of ailing seamen, Gallatin ex-

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plained to Clark, allowed an expenditure of no more than \$3,000 at New Orleans. As that amount was considered insufficient for the construction of a hospital, Gallatin authorized Clark to pay Bache's

salary and to disburse funds, within the limits of the appropriation, for the occasional and temporary relief of the medical needs of sailors and boatmen (Gallatin, *Papers*, 47:559, 560-2).

To Charles Bulfinch

SIR

Washington July 1. 1802.

The bearer hereof, mr Mills, a native of South Carolina, has passed some years at this place as a Student in architecture. he is now setting out on a journey through the states to see what is worth seeing in that line in each state. he will visit Boston with the same view, and knowing your taste for the art, I take the liberty of recommending him to your notice, and of asking for him whatever information on the subject may be useful to his views while in Boston. Accept assurances of my esteem & respect.

TH: JEFFERSON

RC (photostat in MH); at foot of text: "Mr. Bulfinch." PrC (DLC); endorsed by TJ in ink on verso. Recorded in SJL with notation "by mr Mills."

TJ met architect Charles Bulfinch (1763-1844) in Paris in 1786, during Bulfinch's grand architectural tour of Europe. Largely self-taught, Bulfinch returned to his native Boston in 1787 and spent the next three decades designing some of that city's most prominent architectural works, including the Massachusetts State House and several elegant residences for Boston attorney Harrison Gray Otis. Elected to the city's board of selectmen in 1791, he served as its chairman from 1799 to 1817. In 1818, he was appointed architect of the U.S. Capitol in Washington, in which capacity he over-

saw completion of the Senate and House wings and redesigned the building's central dome and rotunda. He returned to Boston in 1830 and shortly thereafter retired from active practice (ANB; Vol. 10:211; Vol. 15:484-5).

Robert MILLS had been studying ARCHITECTURE in Washington under the tutelage of James Hoban. TJ continued to assist Mills with his education and career, granting the young South Carolinian access to his library and introducing him to Benjamin Henry Latrobe, with whom Mills later worked as an assistant for several years (ANB; Rhodri Windsor Liscombe, *Altogether American: Robert Mills, Architect and Engineer, 1781-1855* [Oxford, 1994], 10-15; Latrobe to TJ, 2 Oct. 1803; Mills to TJ, 3 Oct. 1806).

To Mary Jefferson Eppes

MY DEAR MARIA

Washington July 1. 1802.

Mr. Eppes's letter of May 11. is the last news I have heard of you. I wrote to him June 13. your sister has been disappointed in her visit here by the measles breaking out in her family. it is therefore put off

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to October. I propose to leave this on the 21st. inst. and shall be at Monticello on the 24th. or 27th. according to the route I take; where I shall hope to find you on my arrival; I should very much apprehend that were you to continue at the Hundred till then, yourself, mr Eppes or the little one might be prevented by the diseases incident to the advancing season, from going up at all. it will therefore give me great pleasure to hear of your leaving the Hundred as soon as mr Eppes's affairs will permit. mr Trist and Doctr. Bache will both set out within a few days for the Missisipi with a view to remove their families thither in the fall: so we shall lose those two late accessions to our neighborhood. however in the Summer season our complaint is not the want of society; and in the winter there can be little even among neighbors. Dabney Carr was married on Monday (28th.) and set out yesterday (30th.) with his new wife for Albemarle where he will join his mother now keeping house at Dunlora, till he can fix himself in Charlottesville which will be soon. Sam Carr returns decidedly to live at Dunlora. the marriage of the other sister to Dabney seems to have effected this. Peter and his wife are expected here daily on their way to Baltimore. from this Sketch you may judge of the state of our neighborhood when we shall meet there it will be infinitely joyful to me to be with you there, after the l[ong se]paration we have had for years. I count from one meeting to another as we do between port & port at sea: and I long for the moment with the same earnestness. present me affectionately to mr Eppes and let me hear from you immediately. be assured yourself of my tender and unchangeable affections.

TH: JEFFERSON

RC (DLC); torn; addressed: "Mrs. Maria Eppes at Bermuda Hundred near City point"; franked and postmarked.

I WROTE TO HIM: TJ's letter to John Wayles Eppes, recorded in SJL at 13 June, has not been found.

For the planned journey of Hore Browse TRIST to the Mississippi Territory, see Vol. 36:389.

DUNLORA: the Carr family estate in Albemarle County, located just south of the fork of the Rivanna River (Bryan Clark Green and others, *Lost Virginia: Vanished Architecture of the Old Dominion* [Charlottesville, 2001], 59; K. Edward Lay, *The Architecture of Jefferson Country: Charlottesville and Albemarle County* [Charlottesville, 2000], 126; Vol. 30:406).

From Albert Gallatin, with Jefferson's Notes

DEAR SIR

[1 July 1802]

You omitted mentioning the Post office where to direct the Letter to Dr. Bache. I have filled the blank of the commencement of his salary on 12th instt. allowing him a week after receiving your letter to prepare.

Enclosed is a recommendation for "Surveyor of the customs for the district of East River in Virginia." None has been received for the office of collector; but if the surveyor shall be appointed, he may be directed to do the duties of collector until one shall be appointed. The place designated "East river Warehouse" is the proper spot where to fix the port of entry & delivery for the district. An act for that purpose is enclosed for your signature.

For the collector of the¹ port of Marietta, the only recommendation I have is from Mr Fearing also enclosed, but the first on the list was mentioned by Mr Worthington as the² best choice; his name Griffen Greene—he received the coolest recommendation from Mr Fearing.

Have any appointments been made, or recommendations received for the offices of Surveyor of customs at Tombstone in the district of Edenton, N. Cara., and at Slade's creek in the dist. of Washington same state?³ Those two offices, that of Marietta, & those of East River commence this day under the act of last Session approved May 1st. entitled "An Act to provide for the establishment of certain districts &a."

A commission has been sent to John Rowan as surveyor of the port of *Windsor* in N. Carolina. His predecessor's name was William Benson: I never heard of his death or resignation, nor that it was intended to remove him. May not a mistake have taken place & the port intended, be that of *Winton* in same state whose surveyor Lawrence Mooney was represented to have been absent five years?

Your's respectfully

ALBERT GALLATIN

[Notes by TJ:]

Mooney returned & was continued

Benson was Surveyor of Edenton

Rowan was recommended by mr Stone in

the place of a Surveyor of Windsor whom he

does not name, but says he is dead.

I find in the Roll of officers no such port as Windsor in N.C.

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RC (DLC); undated; with notes by TJ adjacent to Gallatin's closing and signature and in the left margin (see note 3); at foot of text: "The President of the United States"; endorsed by TJ as received from the Treasury Department on 1 July and so recorded in S.JL. Enclosure: undated list of three names—Griffin Greene, David Putnam, and Mathew Backus—written on a scrap of paper, perhaps in Paul Fearing's hand, and connected by a brace, with a notation in Gallatin's hand, "Recommended as Collector Marietta by Mr Fearing" (MS in DNA: RG 59, LAR, 4:0730-1; endorsed by Gallatin on verso: "Recommendation Marietta"; endorsed by TJ: "Greene Griffin to be Collector of Marietta recommended by mr Fearing approved by Worthington"). Other enclosures not found.

For Gallatin's LETTER TO William BACHE, see TJ to Bache, 1 July.

William White was evidently the person recommended as surveyor of customs for the new district of EAST RIVER IN VIRGINIA. He received the appointment (*Gazette of the United States*, 12 July 1802; Appendix 1). PROPER SPOT: the 1802 act, which established the new district in Virginia, stipulated that the president "designate a proper place" to serve as the port of entry and delivery (U.S. Statutes at Large, 2:181).

Paul FEARING, a Federalist, served as the delegate from the Northwest Territory to the Seventh Congress and led the fight against Ohio statehood. In January 1802, Gideon Granger appointed his friend Griffin GREENE, who became a Re-

publican party organizer, postmaster at Marietta in place of David Putnam, a Federalist. Gallatin immediately informed Rufus Putnam, surveyor general at Marietta, of Greene's appointment as collector (*Biog. Dir. Cong.*; Stets, *Postmasters*, 211; Brown, "Frontier Politics," 436; Donald J. Ratcliffe, *Party Spirit in a Frontier Republic: Democratic Politics in Ohio, 1793-1821* [Columbus, Ohio, 1998], 54; Gallatin, *Papers*, 7:290, 408).

ACT OF LAST SESSION: see Memorandum from Albert Gallatin and Notes on the Establishment of New Revenue Districts, printed at 1 May.

For the appointment of JOHN ROWAN, see Memorandums to Albert Gallatin, 10 June 1802. In May, while Gallatin was in New York, the Treasury Department received a letter from Senator David Stone to the Treasury secretary, which reported the death of the surveyor at Windsor, North Carolina, and recommended Rowan. The department evidently sent the letter directly to the president (same).

For the return of Laurence MOONEY after a long absence, see Memorandum from Albert Gallatin, [before 24 Apr. 1802], and Gallatin to TJ, 24 Apr. The port of Windsor was in the district of Edenton. In the 1802 ROLL OF OFFICERS, the surveyors were listed by districts only (ASP, *Miscellaneous*, 1:260-1, 277; JEP, 1:43).

¹ Preceding three words interlined.

² Canceled: "only."

³ TJ wrote in the left margin "James Clarke Survr" and "<Jasper Selden> Selden Jasper Survr."

To John Steele

Th: Jefferson requests the favour of *Mr. Steele* to dine with him *on Saturday next the 3rd Inst*—at half after three.

Thursday July 1st. 1802.

The favour of an answer is asked.

RC (Nc-Ar); printed form, with blanks filled by Meriwether Lewis reproduced in italics; addressed by Lewis: "Mr. Steele."

From John Steele

SIR,

Washington July 1st. 1802

I am extremely gratified, and obliged by your favor of yesterday. It has determined me to postpone my journey to Carolina until the last week of this month, which is the more agreeable to me, as my absence will then correspond with the general arrangements of the Executive.

If my private affairs can possibly be made to admit of it, a sense of gratitude for what I consider equivalent to a new appointment will induce me to return:—but whether in or out of Office, I pray you to be assured, that I shall always consider it a flattering distinction to be honored with your confidence, and that it will be my study and my pride to merit the favorable opinion which you have had the goodness to express of me.

I have the honor to be, Sir With the highest consideration Your most Obedient Servt.

JNO. STEELE

RC (DLC); at foot of text: “Thomas Jefferson Esqr. President of the United States”; endorsed by TJ as received 1 July and so recorded in SJL. FC (NcU: John Steele Papers).

TJ’s FAVOR OF YESTERDAY expressed his satisfaction with Steele’s conduct as comptroller and his wish that he continue in office.

From William Tatham

SIR,

London July 1st. 1802.

By inclosing to you authentic documents concerning the late inestimable discovery of the *Life-Boat*, which has been introduced into full practice, in saving the crews of vessels wrecked amidst the most tremendous Breakers of this coast, I acquit myself of a duty to my fellow Citizens and to my country. I flatter myself this contrivance will be found of great use on the Jersey coast, such places as the Hatteras shoals &c; and I can have no doubt of its general utility in venturing out upon the Lakes, where a fixed point of land, resisting every wind that agitates a circumscribed surface of water, must necessarily raise the waves to a most awful surge.

Knowing, Sir, as You do for many years, the nature of my objects and perseverance, I beg leave to refer you to Doctr. Dangerfield: from whom, I trust, you will learn that my integrity is yet unshaken by the contemptible smiles or frowns of foreign intrigue; and that I shall,

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ultimately, prove to you something more than an unprofitable servant of society.

I have the honor to be, with due consideration, & sincere regard,
Your obt H St
WM TATHAM.

RC (DLC); at foot of text: "Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States of America &c. &c. &c."; endorsed by TJ as received 31 Oct. and so recorded in S.JL. Enclosures: see below.

William Tatham, a topographer and writer who was once shipwrecked on the coast of New Jersey, had last corresponded with TJ in 1791, since which time he had pursued his varied interests in Virginia, Tennessee, Spain, and England. He returned to the United States for good in 1805 (G. Melvin Herndon, *William Tatham and the Culture of Tobacco* [Coral Gables, Fla., 1969]; WMQ, 2d ser., 16 [1936], 162-3; Vol. 22:xxxviii, 44, 79-85).

The AUTHENTIC DOCUMENTS derived from the report by a special committee of the British House of Commons tasked with determining the relative success of a lifeboat designed by the English ship-

builder Henry Greathead. In June 1802, Parliament awarded Greathead £1200 for his invention. TJ forwarded the documents, which eventually were deposited at the State Department, to Samuel Harrison Smith, who printed the first paragraph of Tatham's letter and an abridged version of the report in the *National Intelligencer* on 26 and 29 Nov. 1802 (DNB; TJ to Smith, 16 Nov. 1802).

FOREIGN INTRIGUE: during his time in Tennessee Tatham had come into contact with individuals connected to the conspiracy of William Blount. He later offered intelligence related to the conspiracy to Rufus King, then the American minister in London (William Tatham to Rufus King, 20 June and 30 Aug. 1797, both RCs in DNA: RG 59, MLR; William H. Masterson, *William Blount* [Baton Rouge, 1954], 302-10, 318; Vol. 29:472-4n).

From Henry Dearborn

SIR,
I have the honor to propose for your approbation John F. Heilaman of the State of Vermont and William C. Smith of Pennsylvania to be Surgeon's Mates in the Army.

I have the honor &ca.

War Department

2d. July 1802

H. DEARBORN

FC (Lb in DNA: RG 107, LSP).

On the same date as the letter printed above, Dearborn informed John F. HEILAMAN and William C. SMITH that the president had appointed them surgeon's

mates in the army. The Senate approved the appointments in January and March 1803, respectively (FC in Lb in DNA: RG 107, LSMA; JEP, 1:434, 440, 441, 446).

To Mary Jefferson Eppes

MY DEAR MARIA

Washington July 2. 1802.

My letter of yesterday had hardly got out of my hand, when yours of June 21st. and mr Eppes's of the 25th. were delivered. I learn with extreme concern the state of your health & that of the child, and am happy to hear you have got from the Hundred, to Eppington, the air of which will aid your convalescence, and will enable you to delay your journey to Monticello till you have recovered strength to make the journey safe. with respect to the measles they began in mr Randolph's family about the middle of June; and will probably be a month getting through the family; so that you had better, when you go, pass on direct to Monticello, not calling at Edgehill. I will immediately write to your sister, & inform her I have advised you to this. I have not heard yet of the disease having got to Monticello, but the intercourse with Edgehill being hourly, it cannot have failed to have gone there immediately; and as there are no young children there but Bet's & Sally's, and the disease is communicable before a person knows they have it, I have no doubt those children have past through it. the children of the plantation being a mile & a half off, can easily be guarded against. I will write to Monticello and direct that should the nail boys or any others have it, they be removed to the plantation instantly on your arrival. indeed none of them but Bet's sons stay on the mountain: and they will be doubtless through it. I think therefore you may be there in perfect security. it had gone through the neighborhood chiefly when I was there in May; so that it has probably disappeared. you should make enquiry on the road before you go into any house, as the disease is now universal through the state & all the states. present my most friendly attachments to mr & mrs Eppes. tell the latter I have had her spectacles these 6. months waiting for a direct conveyance. my best affections to mr Eppes if with you & the family, and tender & constant love to yourself.

TH: JEFFERSON

P.S. I have always forgotten to answer your apologies about Critta, which were very unnecessary. I am happy she has been with you & useful to you. at Monticello there could be nothing for her to do; so that her being with you is exactly as desireable to me as she can be useful to you.

RC (ViU); postscript written in left margin; addressed: "Mrs. Maria Eppes at Eppington near Colesville"; franked and postmarked.

Mary Jefferson Eppes described the STATE OF her HEALTH in her letter to TJ of 21 June.

BET'S & SALLY'S: Betty Brown's young

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children were Edwin (b. 1793), Robert (b. 1799), and Mary Colbert (b. 1801). Her sister Sally Hemings had a son William Beverley Hemings (b. 1798) and a daughter Harriet (b. 1801) (Annette Gordon-Reed, *The Hemingses of Monticello: An American Family* [New York, 2008], 535, 550, Hemings Family Tree, 1 & 2).

Beginning in 1795, TJ was employing several NAIL BOYS, young blacks usually between the ages of 10 and 16, in his nailery. By 1800, 16 worked there (Vol. 28:304-5, 341, 405-6; Vol. 31:502).

For the SPECTACLES TJ ordered for Elizabeth Wayles Eppes, see Mary Jefferson Eppes to TJ, 21 Apr. 1802.

To Albert Gallatin

TH:J. TO MR GALLATIN

July 2. 1802.

Doctr. Bache's Address is 'William Bache at Franklin near Charlottesville'

the letter should be put into the Post office before 5. P.M. to-day

William White to be Surveyor for the district of East river. approved.

Griffin Greene to be collector of the port of Marietta. approved.

James Clarke to be Surveyor of customs at Tombstone, district of Edenton N.C. recommended by mr Stone.

Selden Jasper was recommended to be Surveyor at the port of Slade's creek, by mr Stanley to mr Stone, who handed it to me with the note that no other of the gentlemen from the state then here, knew any thing of mr Jasper. if no inconvenience would ensue it might be better to write for other recommendation as that of Stanley is very suspicious. of this mr Gallatin must judge.

John Rowan's appointment to the port of Windsor was in conformity with a letter from mr Stone to mr Gallatin (in my possession) informing him the collector (whom he does not name) had lately died, & recommending John Rowan. TH: JEFFERSON

If mr Gallatin will add the proper titles, or descriptions of office, they may be forwarded to the Secy. of State's office for commissions.

RC (NHi: Gallatin Papers); endorsed by Gallatin. PrC (DLC); lacks postscript. Not recorded in SJL.

For the recommendation of James West Clark (CLARKE) by David Stone, see the enclosure described at Stone to TJ, 1 May 1802. For the endorsement of SELDEN JASPER by Federalist congressman John Stanly, see same. Clark's

parental home, Elmwood, was located on Salmon Creek, the site of Tombstone, the newly designated port. A 1797 graduate of the College of New Jersey, Clark began serving in the North Carolina General Assembly in 1802. He later served one term in Congress and from 1829 to 1831 served as chief clerk of the Navy Department, while his friend John Branch was secretary of the navy. Clark declined

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the appointment as surveyor (William S. Powell, ed., *Dictionary of North Carolina Biography*, 6 vols. [Chapel Hill, 1979-96], 1:375; Vol. 37:394-5; Gallatin to TJ, 23 Oct. 1802).

From Albert Gallatin

[2 July 1802]

Will the President enquire from Gen. Dearborn whether Mr Lee is proper to succeed Mr Gerry, as Collector at Marblehead, and whether he has any objection to the commanding officer at Massac being made Collector.—Chribs the present collector is infamous & must be removed but the place is so unhealthy that no other person will go and live there. A similar necessity has existed in the case of Cap. Taylor appointed Surveyor at Beacon Island N.Ca. A. G.

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

William R. LEE of Marblehead had expressed interest in the collectorship at Salem, Massachusetts, in place of the Federalist Joseph Hiller, who was delinquent in his accounts. Jacob Crowninshield wrote TJ in December 1801 warning against Lee’s appointment and

recommending John Gibaut, a Salem resident instead (Vol. 35:352; Vol. 36:116-20). For the delinquent accounts of Republican Samuel R. GERRY, see Vol. 36:195-6 and Vol. 37:634-5.

COMMANDING OFFICER AT MASSAC: Daniel Bissell. For his military career, see Washington, *Papers, Pres. Ser.*, 10:240n. Bissell replaced William Chribbs, who had held the collectorship since December 1801 (Vol. 33:678; Vol. 37:634-5; Appendix 1). For the appointment of James TAYLOR in 1799, see Vol. 33:164-5.

From Philip Key

ESTEEMED SIR

Chaptico 2d July 1802

A report has prevailed that I had applied to you soon after you was elected President for the office Mr Kelty held in Baltimore

As no such application was ever made by me nor did I ever request any person to solicit you for any place of trust or proffit—I must beg the favor of you to contradict the report by a written certificate which you will please enclose me

I am driven to the necessity of making this application—because an investigation may soon take place that may unfold the infamy—of some men who endeavour to make all around them think that republicanism is nothing more than a wicked & ridiculous clamour.

With sentiments of respect & esteem I am Sir your Ob Svt

PHILIP KEY

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RC (DLC); endorsed by TJ as received 4 July and so recorded in SJL.

Philip Key (1750-1820), a planter and lawyer from St. Mary's County, Maryland, had served as a representative in the Second Congress, where he had been aligned with James Madison and other republicans, and as speaker of the Maryland House of Delegates (Papenfuse,

Maryland Legislature, 2:508-9; Norman K. Risjord, *Chesapeake Politics, 1781-1800* [New York, 1978], 397-8).

The OFFICE to which Key believed he had been connected was that of supervisor of internal revenue for Maryland, a position that John Kilty had held since 1795 (ASP, *Miscellaneous*, 1:283; Washington, *Papers, Pres. Ser.*, 13:439-40; Papenfuse, *Maryland Legislature*, 2:510).

To Martha Jefferson Randolph

MY DEAR MARTHA

Washington July 2. 1802.

I yesterday recieved letters from mr Eppes & Maria. she has been for a considerable time very unwell, with low but constant fevers, and the child very unwell also. mrs Eppes had gone there and staid with her till she was well enough to be removed to Eppington, where the air & the bark had already produced a favorable effect. she wishes to proceed to Monticello as soon as she is strong enough, but is in dreadful apprehensions from the measles. not having heard from you she was uninformed whether it was in your family. I have this day informed her it is there, and advised her when she goes, to pass directly on to Monticello; and that I would ask the favor of mr Randolph & yourself to take measures for having the mountain clear of it by the 15th. of this month, by which time she may possibly arrive there, or by the 20th. at farthest. after that date should any one on the mountain have it they must remove. Squire's house would be a good place for the nail boys, should they have it, and Betty Hemings's for Bet's or Sally's children. there are no other children on the mountain. I shall be at home from the 25th. to the 28th. my affectionate esteem to mr Randolph and tenderest love to yourself.

TH: JEFFERSON

RC (NNPM); at foot of text: "Mrs. Randolph."

LETTERS: John Wayles Eppes to TJ, 25 June 1802, which enclosed Mary Jefferson Eppes to TJ, 21 June 1802.

TJ had learned two weeks earlier from Martha that members of her household were suffering from MEASLES (Vol. 37:618-19).

From Thomas Whitney

SIR

philadelphia July 2d. 1802

The brass work which I repaired no doubt you have received. the charge 1. D 50 C I have been paid. An Artificial horizon such as you mention cannot be had in this City. But a more simple kind have been in use some time which I believe answer every purpose of the Other ones full as well, can be obtained. they consist of a piece of parrallel glass, floated on Quiksilver in a Small Box, which without the Quiksilver (which is put away into a small Bottle when not in use) would not cost above 3. D 50 C. these kind of horizons can be used with a Sextant in Lat. 40. from the 28th of August to the 16th of Aprill and in more Southern or Northern Latitudes, proportionably a Shorter or Longer part of the year. the Observation is made by bringing the Image of the Sun seen by reflection in the Sextant into contact with the Sun seen by reflection in the artificial horizon. half the distance allowing for the Suns Diameter &c is the Altitude thereof. The size of this horizon is generally about three inches and Circular. the largest piece of parrallel glass I have is square and about $2\frac{1}{4}$. Inches by $1\frac{1}{2}$ Inch which will answer the purpose being large enough to contain the Suns Image.

waiting your order I am with much respect yours

THOS. WHITNEY

RC (MHi); endorsed by TJ as received 3 July and so recorded in SJL.

had recently purchased the instrument (TJ to Robert Patterson, 22 Mch.).

The BRASS piece that Whitney repaired was from a Hadley's reflecting quadrant, a device similar to a sextant. TJ

The ARTIFICIAL HORIZON was to allow TJ to use the quadrant when the true horizon was not visible. SUCH AS YOU MENTION: see TJ to Whitney, 13 June.

From Thomas Newton, Jr.

SIR

Norfolk July 3. 1802

Doctor Butler a particular acquaintance of mine has for the benifit of his health resolved to spend a few months at the Springs. On his return he wishes to pay his respects to you; Knowing his intention and wish, it is with pleasure I introduce this worthy man to you.—your goodness will pardon this trespass

Wishing you health and much felicity I remain with esteem and regard Yrs. &c

THO NEWTON JR

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RC (DLC); at head of text: "Tho: Jefferson Esqre"; endorsed by TJ as received 6 Aug. 1803 and so recorded in SJL with notation "by Dr. Butler."

To Alexander White

DEAR SIR

Washington July 5. 1802.

In your present situation it will probably be practicable for you to furnish me with tolerably exact information relative to the ice-caves in your neighborhood, as I imagine there must be persons in Winchester who can say whether the ice exists there through the summer, whether it is generated in summer &c. I will thank you to communicate to me such information as you can readily get. I expect we shall leave this place in a fortnight so as to avoid passing the last days of July here.

Your favor of June 10. was duly recieved: our recollections of fact correspond nearly. my intention was to use the justification (which was a solid one) as far as the 4000. D. laid out for so useful a purpose; but not actually to draw the balance from the treasury, but to let it stand in account to the credit of the City with the US. it is now quite immaterial, the affairs of the city devolving in fact on the US.

mr Hobens has set up an extraordinary claim to mr Munroe. it is that he continues in his office at 300. guineas a year until the buildings shall be finished, and independent of any body & every body. this he founds on a written appointment of the Commissioners, or perhaps an entry in their journals, which expressing no definite time of continuance, Luther Martin (as Hobens says) deems¹ determinable only by the finishing of the buildings. I believe the writing says he is to continue till they are finished. he claims damages too for what he suffers in his reputation as an architect by their not being finished. I relate these things from mr Monroe, not having seen mr Hobens myself, but he delivered Monroe a written copy of his appointment to shew me. Accept assurances of my esteem & respect.

TH: JEFFERSON

RC (PPRF); addressed: "Alexander White esq. Winchester"; franked; post-marked 6 July. PrC (DLC); endorsed by TJ in ink on verso.

ICE-CAVES: located along North River in Hampshire County, West Virginia, Ice Mountain is known for the refrigeration

effect generated within the talus at its base, which vents cold air throughout the year. During winter, the circulation of water and cold air within the talus produces ice, portions of which survive well into the summer months. TJ learned of this phenomenon in 1796 from English agriculturalist William Strickland, who

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had been informed of its existence by White on a visit to Winchester while touring the area in 1795 (Earl L. Core, "The Botany of Ice Mountain, West Virginia," *Castanea: The Journal of the Southern Appalachian Botanical Club*, 33 [1968], 345-8; Vol. 28:372n; Vol. 29:116-19, 320, 321; Vol. 30:455; White to TJ, 20 Sep. 1802).

In a 26 June letter, James Hoban (HOBENS) was informed by Thomas MUNROE that his salary as superintendent of public buildings for the District of Columbia had ceased as of 1 June with the abolishment of the board of commissioners. "This communication might be deemed unnecessary," wrote Munroe, "it is, however made to prevent the possibility of misunderstanding on the subject." Hoban was first hired by the District of Columbia COMMISSIONERS in 1792 to

oversee construction of the President's House at an annual salary of 300 guineas per year. His duties were later expanded to oversee construction of the Capitol in 1798. At their meeting of 24 June 1801, the commissioners agreed to continue Hoban's annual salary of 300 guineas from 1 Jan. 1801 upon his consenting to perform the duties of inspector and superintendent of public works "so long as his Services shall be required." Hoban, who was present at the meeting, agreed to the terms (Dft in DNA: RG 42, LR; ANB; DNA: RG 42, PC; Vol. 24:159n; Vol. 26:462-3).

LUTHER MARTIN was the Federalist attorney general of Maryland and fierce critic of TJ (Vol. 29:408-10, 452-5).

¹ TJ here canceled "it irrevocable until."

From John Beckley

Tuesday Morning
6th. July 1802.—

J:Beckley, with respectful compliments to Mr: Jefferson, and encloses a statement of the balance unexpended of the appropriation for books. He also sends by the servant, one copy of the Journal of H Reps:—for each Session from May 1797, to the last Session, both inclusive; And if Mr: R— comes to the City, he will, with great pleasure, afford him a full use of the Newspaper files, and other printed documents in the Library, and the office.

J:B—begs to submit to Mr: Jefferson, whether in the further catalogue of books, the past omission of the interesting works on natural history by Buffon and Catesby, the last an American, may not be supplied?

RC (CSmH); endorsed by TJ as received 6 July and "library." Enclosure not found, but see below.

As of 30 Sep. 1802, the BALANCE UNEXPENDED from the sum appropriated for books was \$2,703.05 (*Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, Accompanying a Report and Estimates of Appropriation for the Service of the Year 1803; Also an*

Account of the Receipts and Expenditures at the Treasury of the United States, for One Year Preceding the First Day of October, 1802 [Washington, D.C., 1802], 2d report, p. 21; Vol. 37:228n).

MR: R—: Caesar A. Rodney (see Rodney to TJ, 16 May; TJ to Rodney, 14 June 1802).

WORKS ON NATURAL HISTORY: probably Georges Buffon's *Histoire Naturelle*

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des Oiseaux and Histoire Naturelle, générale et particulière and Mark Catesby's *Natural History of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Islands* (see Sowerby, Nos. 1021, 1024, 1027).

From Carlos IV, King of Spain

MIS GRANDES Y BUENOS AMIGOS. De Madrid á seis de Julio de mil ochocientos y dos.
Hallandose ajustados los Tratados Matrimoniales de nuestro muy amado hijo Dn. Fernando, Principe de Asturias, con la Infanta de Napoles Da. Maria Antonia, y de nuestra dilectisima hija Da. Maria Isabél con el Principe Heredero de aquel Reyno Dn. Francisco Genaro; y habiendose efectuado en este dia los desposorios de nuestra precitada hija Da. Maria Isabel; hemos creido deberos participar un acontecimiento que nos es tan agradable, no dudando tomaréis en nuestra satisfaccion igual interés al que tomamos en todas vuestras ventajas y prosperidades, deseando tener favorables ocasiones de poder contribuir á ellas.

Vuestro buen amigo

CARLOS.

EDITORS' TRANSLATION

MY GREAT AND GOOD FRIENDS.

Madrid, 6 July 1802

Finding the agreements to be settled for the marriage of our very beloved son Don Fernando, Prince of Asturias, with the Princess of Naples Doña Maria Antonietta, and of our most dearly loved daughter Doña María Isabel with the crown prince of that kingdom, Don Francesco Gennaro, and the betrothal of our aforementioned daughter Doña María Isabel having been carried out on this day; considering ourselves obliged to announce an event that to us is very agreeable, we do not doubt that you take in our satisfaction an interest equal to that which we take in all your gains and prosperities, hoping to have favorable occasions to be able to contribute to them.

Your good friend,

CARLOS.

RC (DNA: RG 59, Ceremonial Letters); in a clerk's hand, signed by Carlos; countersigned at foot of text by Pedro Cevallos; addressed: "A mis Grandes y Buenos Amigos los Estados Unidos de America"; endorsed for the State Department. Dupl (same); entirely in the same clerk's hand with notation certifying the accuracy of the copy ("Concuerda con el Original").

Carlos IV (1748-1819) became king of

Spain in 1788. He engaged himself little in policy matters, and the early years of his reign were marked by the views and personalities of two chief ministers from his father's day, the Conde de Floridablanca, who strongly opposed the democratizing elements of the French Revolution, and the Conde de Aranda, who was more ambivalent. Spain's relationship with France became the overwhelming policy issue of Carlos's rule. The two countries went to war after Louis XVI

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was executed in 1793. Manuel Godoy, who ousted Aranda from power and became the key figure in the Spanish court, brought the war to an end in 1795, and a year later Spain and France formed an offensive and defensive alliance that put Spain in opposition to Great Britain, led to the invasion of Portugal, and made the Spanish monarchy subject to manipulation by France. Dissatisfaction within Spain over that relationship and Godoy's power prompted a seizure of the throne by Carlos's son Fernando in 1808, which gave Napoleon the opportunity to set both kings aside and name his brother Joseph the ruler of Spain. Carlos spent the rest of his life in exile in France and Italy. During his rule, his government introduced some religious reforms, and Alejandro Malaspina made his significant 1789-94 voyage of exploration. Carlos accumulated debts, however, and did little to help his nation meet challenges presented by extended political disruption in Europe. His reign was known for the unequal relationship with France, the influence of Godoy at the sacrifice of national interests, and scandals surrounding the queen, María Luisa, particularly in her relationship with Godoy (Germán Bleiberg, ed., *Diccionario de Historia de España*, 2d ed., 3 vols. [Madrid, 1968-69], 1:706-9; Robert W. Kern and Meredith D. Dodge, eds., *Historical Dictionary of Modern Spain, 1700-1988* [New York, 1990], 36-7, 118-19, 214,

251; Angel Smith, *Historical Dictionary of Spain*, 2d ed. [Lanham, Md., 2009], 137; Vol. 23:266; Vol. 24:669-70; Vol. 25:141, 142n, 191, 194n; Vol. 26:225-6).

TRATADOS MATRIMONIALES: the weddings, which took place in Barcelona on 4 Oct. 1802, were between two closely related branches of the Bourbon family. Reports from Spain indicated that what Charles Pinckney called an exchange of princesses occupied much of the Spanish court's attention during the summer of 1802 and was enormously expensive. An entourage of thousands of people was expected to accompany the monarchs to Barcelona (Teófanos Egido, *Carlos IV* [Madrid, 2001], 271; Madison, *Papers, Sec. of State Ser.*, 3:387, 417, 472-3, 525-6, 552). Carlos's oldest surviving son, FERNANDO, and his betrothed, María Antonietta (called María Antonia in Spanish), both turned 18 in 1802. María Antonietta's father, Ferdinand, the king of Naples and the Two Sicilies, was Carlos's brother. Fernando's sister María Isabel turned 13 in 1802. There were rumors that Godoy was her biological father. Francesco, her intended husband, born in 1777, was María Antonietta's brother. This was his second marriage. His first wife, an archduchess of Austria, died in November 1801 (Bleiberg, *Diccionario*, 1:706, 709; 2:77, 905, 911-12; Giuseppe Coniglio, *I Borboni di Napoli* [Milan, 1995], 213, 233-36, 252; Vol. 35:725n).

To Peter Carr

DEAR SIR

Washington July 6. 1802.

Yesterday a man arrived here with your carriage and a pair of horses, employed by mr Hollins, to come this far. the horses are low in flesh, but dreadfully gaited, owing as is said to the collars being too large for them. the horses are taken care of in my stable and will need some days to [...] and get their sores well. in the meantime I will have their collars rectified. Sam Carr happened to be with us the day they arrived, and said he had a very trusty servant now taking care of a stud horse, & that if he could get his place supplied, he would send him on with the carriage. for fear he may not be able to spare him, we

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are looking out for a trusty person here; so that between us, you may expect your carriage at Charlottesville from the 11th. to the 15th. instant. I propose to leave this place about the 21st. should you reach it before that time or should any thing detain me here longer, I shall hope that mrs Carr & yourself will take a bed here, and repose your horses a while. S. Carr talks of going to Albemarle the latter part of the month. we have nothing new but what is in the papers. you will see by them that republican Buonaparte is making himself Consul for life, as he did for 10. years by a sham vote of the people. the next step will be to make them vote the succession to his heirs lineal or collateral. present my affectionate respects to mrs Carr, & if this finds you at Warren, to mr & mrs Nicholas; and accept yourself assurances of my esteem & attachment.

TH: JEFFERSON

PrC (DLC); faint; at foot of text: "Peter Carr"; endorsed by TJ in ink on verso.

MR HOLLINS: most likely Baltimore merchant John Hollins, who, like Carr and Wilson Cary Nicholas, had married into that city's powerful Smith family (RS, 2:197-8; Vol. 32:17-18).

Early in July, news began to arrive of a French plebiscite to declare Napoleon

Bonaparte CONSUL FOR LIFE. TJ's framing of the issue was similar to the account that appeared in the *New-York Evening Post*, 3 July 1802, which assumed the vote as a foregone conclusion and argued that "but one step more remains to be taken, which is, to perpetuate the Sovereignty in the family of Bonaparte." See also Charles Pinckney to TJ, 24 May 1802.

From John Redman Coxe

DEAR SIR

Philadelphia July 6th 1802

I hasten to forward to you the first copy of my treatise on the Vaccine, which has come to hand. Whilst I request your acceptance of it, I must apologise for the inaccuracies you will doubtless meet with in it. My time has been much occupied in the Dispensary since I put it to Press; I should perhaps have acted more prudently to have delayed it longer; but as I hoped it might prove beneficial to the extension of the disease, I considered it a duty to render the result of my experience public as early as possible. Through the kindness of several respectable practitioners, I have been enabled to add some valuable Communications; and I have most sincerely to thank you, for your kind permission to introduce your important observations; They must certainly tend to promote the speedy progress of Vaccination, wherever they are read. For this as well as for the Infection transmitted by You, I must ever be your Debtor.

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As to the Engraving which accompanies the Work, You will find a vast difference between it & the original of Dr. Jenner's; Yet I hope its presence will be serviceable; Nor do I think it a bad specimen of American improvement, considering the novelty of the Subject. The Painting I find the most difficult to execute properly;—Some are superior to others, as the Person improved as she advanced.

I hope in a few days to transmit You a copy on superior paper; and will thank you when You receive it, to deposit for me the present Volume in the Secretary of States Office, as the Law points out.—As I do not expect the Work will be published before the next Week, I thought I owed it to your kindness to transmit you a Copy immediately.

Excuse my interruption;—and be assured Sir of the best wishes for your prosperity, from your much obliged, & very humble Servant

JOHN REDMAN COXE

RC (DLC); endorsed by TJ as received 8 July and so recorded in SJL. Enclosure: an advance copy of Coxe's *Practical Observations on Vaccination: Or Inoculation for the Cow-Pock* (Philadelphia, 1802); Sowerby, No. 953.

Coxe was elected in January 1802 an attending physician of the DISPENSARY, which provided medical treatment for poor people in Philadelphia (ANB; *An Account of the Philadelphia Dispensary, Instituted for the Medical Relief of the Poor*,

April 12, 1786 [Philadelphia, 1802]; Shaw-Shoemaker, No. 2894).

TJ had given Coxe PERMISSION to publish a letter he had written to John Vaughan in which he reported the results of his vaccination efforts at Monticello, a request he had previously denied to Vaughan (Vol. 35:572-3; Vol. 37:364-5). In addition to the letter, Coxe included in his treatise an ENGRAVING that illustrated "a comparative View of the various Stages of the Vaccine and Small-Pox" (Coxe, *Practical Observations*, title page; Shaw-Shoemaker, No. 2095).

From Albert Gallatin

Treasury Department

July 6th. 1802

SIR,

I had the honor to communicate to you, last December, that Mr. Gerry, Collector of Marblehead, having, notwithstanding repeated applications, delayed to render his accounts; and a variation appearing for two years back between the balance of specie in his hand, as stated in his weekly returns, and that ascertained by his quarterly accounts, so far as these had been obtained, it was found necessary to institute an enquiry into the true situation of his office. Although from the result, it appeared probable that a deficiency had existed for a number of years, and that the delays in rendering his accounts, had

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been intended for the purpose of concealing it, yet as the fact could not be positively ascertained till after settlement of his accounts, as Mr. Gerry's surety who is amply sufficient, requested, on being apprized of those circumstances, that some further time should be granted for that purpose; and as it is difficult to institute a suit on a supposed delinquency, arising from an unsettled account; it appeared most eligible to suspend further proceedings untill the end of last quarter.

I am sorry to be under the necessity of stating, that the indulgence has not produced the expected effect, and that although it is not improbable that a part of the deficiency has since been repaid, Mr. Gerry has during the present year, rendered his accounts for only one quarter ending 30th. March 1801. Under those circumstances, it does not appear consistent with the public service, to remain any longer in that state of uncertainty, and a removal of Mr. Gerry, is, in the opinion of the Secretary, indispensably necessary.

It is also proper to inform you that the appointment of Chribbs, collector of Massac, though it rested on respectable recommendations, was an unfortunate one; it having been ascertained that his general character renders him unworthy of the trust. Major Swan, Paymaster General, has communicated circumstances on that point, which are decisive; the only difficulty, is that of finding a successor, there being no settlement in the vicinity of Massac, and the spot being considered as unhealthy.

As the case will not, however, admit of delay, it is submitted whether, considering the particular situation of that port, it may not be proper to appoint, with the approbation of the Secretary of war, the commanding officer of the troops stationed there, who is represented to be a suitable character. Under similar circumstances, Captain Taylor of the army, has for some years been the Officer of customs at Beacon Island, in North-Carolina. —

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect Sir, Your Obedt. Servant.

ALBERT GALLATIN

RC (DLC); in a clerk's hand, signed by Gallatin; addressed: "The President of the United States"; endorsed by TJ as received from the Treasury Department on 6 July and "Gerry Chribbs" and so recorded in SJL.

TJ, 24 Dec. 1801. Elbridge Gerry served as his brother Samuel R. GERRY'S SURETY (see Vol. 36:196n).

William CHRIBBS received RECOMMENDATIONS from William C. C. Claiborne and others (Vol. 35:392).

COMMANDING OFFICER: Daniel Bissell (see Gallatin to TJ, 2 July).

COMMUNICATE TO YOU: Gallatin to

APPENDIX IV

Barnes as paid on 14 Oct.). TJ recorded this transaction as payment for forage, farrier work, contingencies, and a payment of \$3.50 to George Blagden for two marble plinths (MB, 2:1084).

Order on John Barnes for payment of \$14.68 to Thomas Munroe, Washington, 14 Oct. (MS in ViU: Edgehill-Randolph Papers; in TJ's hand and signed by him; endorsed by TJ: "Lewis Meriwether"; signed on verso by Thomas Turner acknowledging payment; endorsed by Barnes as paid on 15 Oct.). TJ recorded this transaction as an order in favor of Munroe for Meriwether Lewis (MB, 2:1084).

Order on John Barnes for payment of \$75 to the Reverend Stephen B. Balch, Washington, 20 Oct. (MS in CtY; in TJ's hand and signed by him; signed by Balch acknowledging payment; endorsed by Barnes as paid on 1 Nov.). TJ recorded this transaction as charity (MB, 2:1084).

Order on John Barnes for payment of \$10 to Matthew C. Groves, Washington, 22 Oct. (MS in MHi; in TJ's hand and signed by him; signed by Groves acknowledging payment; endorsed by Barnes as paid on 22 Oct.). TJ recorded this transaction as charity (MB, 2:1084).

Order on John Barnes for payment of \$13 to Joseph Dougherty, 8 Nov. (MS in CSMH; in TJ's hand and signed by him; written on invoice from Jd. Donoghou to Dougherty for purchase of 1,200 pounds of hay on 25 Oct. at \$12 and horse shoeing on 27 Oct. at \$1; signed by Dougherty acknowledging payment). See MB, 2:1085.

Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826), a statesman, Founding Father, author of the Declaration of Independence and the third U.S. president, was a leading figure in America's early development. One of Jefferson's major legacies was the Louisiana Purchase, which more than doubled the size of the United States. Thomas Jefferson was a political philosopher and the third President of the United States. Check out this biography to know about his childhood, life history, achievements, and timeline. Spouse/Ex-: Martha Jefferson (m. 1772-1782). father: Peter Jefferson. mother: Jane Randolph. siblings: Anna Scott Jefferson Marks, Elizabeth Jefferson, Jane Thomas Jefferson -- from The American President. From the Miller Center of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia, in addition to information on the Presidents themselves, they have first lady and cabinet member biographies, listings of presidential staff and advisers, and timelines detailing significant events in the lives of each administration. » Thomas Jefferson - Author of The Declaration of Independence & 3rd U.S. President | Mini Bio | BIO. Thomas Jefferson: Revolutionary, U.S. President, Founding Father | Biography. Previous (Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet). Next (Thomas Kyd). Thomas Jefferson (April 13, 1743 - July 4, 1826) was the third President of the United States (1801-1809), principal author of the Declaration of Independence (1776), and an influential Founding Father of the United States. Major events during his presidency include the Louisiana Purchase (1803), the Embargo Act of 1807, and the Lewis and Clark Expedition (1804-1806). Jefferson served as the second Governor of Virginia (1779-1781), the first Thomas Jefferson (April 13, 1743 - July 4, 1826) was an American statesman, diplomat, lawyer, architect, philosopher, and Founding Father who served as the third president of the United States from 1801 to 1809. He had previously served as the second vice president of the United States between 1797 and 1801. The principal author of the Declaration of Independence, Jefferson was a proponent of democracy, republicanism, and individual rights, motivating American colonists to break from the Kingdom of