

THE CAMBRIDGE COMPANION TO THOMAS JEFFERSON

This Companion forms an accessible introduction to the life and work of Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States and author of the Declaration of Independence. Essays explore Jefferson's political thought, his policies towards Native Americans, his attitude to race and slavery, as well as his interests in science, architecture, religion, and education. Contributors include leading literary scholars and historians; the essays offer up-to-date overviews of his many interests, his friendships, and his legacy. Together, they reveal his importance in the cultural and political life of early America. At the same time these original essays speak to abiding modern concerns about American culture and Jefferson's place in it. This Companion will be essential reading for students and scholars of Jefferson, and is designed for use by students of American literature and American history.



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EDITED BY
FRANK SHUFFELTON





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NOTES ON CONTRIBUTORS

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NOTES ON CONTRIBUTORS

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CHRONOLOGY

1743	Born April 2 (os) at Shadwell, Goochland (now Albemarle) County, the plantation of his father, Peter Jefferson, and his mother, Jane Randolph Jefferson.
1752-7	Attends the Latin school conducted near Tuckahoe by the Revd. William Douglas, "a superficial Latinist."
1757	Peter Jefferson dies.
1758–60	Enters the school of Revd. James Maury, whom he remembers as "a correct classical scholar."
1760-2	Attends College of William and Mary, at Williamsburg, and studies with William Small, the Professor of Natural Philosophy: "[F]rom his conversation I got my first views of the expansion of science & of the system of things in which we are placed."
1762–7	Studies law under the direction of George Wythe, one of the most learned members of the Virginia bar, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and the first Professor of Law at William and Mary.
1764	Comes of age and inherits 2,650 acres from his father and at least twenty slaves.
1767	Is admitted to the bar and begins his own law practice.
1769	Begins building the first Monticello, following his own design, on a mountain across the Rivanna River from Shadwell. He will later tear this down and build the second Monticello on the same site.
1769–76	Member of the Virginia House of Burgesses for Albemarle County.



CHRONOLOGY

- Marries Martha Wayles Skelton, a 23-year-old widow, on January 1. Their first child, Martha (called Patsy), is born on September 27.
- His father-in-law, John Wayles, dies and leaves 11,000 acres of land and 135 slaves as well as debts that force Jefferson to sell over half the land. Purchasers pay in depreciated Revolutionary currency, and Jefferson struggles for the rest of his life under the burden of this debt.

With four others proposes a committee of correspondence in each colony to "consider the British claims as a common cause." Governor Dunmore dissolves the House of Burgesses.

- Writes instructions for Virginia delegates to the first Continental Congress, which are subsequently published as *A Summary View of the Rights of British America*.
- Elected a delegate from Virginia to second Continental Congress. Drafts a version of the Declaration on the Necessity of Taking Up Arms. In June, 1776, drafts the Declaration of Independence.
- Member of Virginia House of Delegates. Serves on Committee of Revisors charged with drawing up a body of law for Virginia. These proposed laws, not all of which were passed, include his Bill for Establishing Religious Freedom, a Bill for the More General Diffusion of Knowledge, and bills reforming laws of inheritance.
- Elected governor of Virginia.
- Elected a member of the American Philosophical Society, the nation's premier society for the advancement of science. Reelected governor of Virginia. On December 29, British forces under Benedict Arnold invade Virginia.
- A second invasion of Virginia forces Jefferson and several members of the House of Delegates to flee Monticello two days after his term of office as governor expires. A subsequent inquiry on his conduct as governor unanimously absolves him of any censure. Receives a list of questions from François Marbois, secretary to the French legation, and begins to write what would become *Notes on the State of Virginia*.



CHRONOLOGY

1782	Martha Wayles Jefferson dies. Jefferson emotionally devastated.
1783-4	Virginia delegate to Congress. Writes "Report of a Plan of Government for the Western Territory," which becomes basis for organizing the Northwest Territory.
1784	Appointed minister plenipotentiary to join Benjamin Franklin and John Adams in Paris.
1785	Succeeds Franklin as minister. Arranges for a private edition in Paris of <i>Notes on the State of Virginia</i> . Publishes a revised edition in 1787 in London, after a badly translated French edition appears.
1789	French Revolution begins. Jefferson meets with Lafayette and other Patriot party leaders and supports their discussions about a constitution. Returns to the United States in November.
1790-3	Serves as George Washington's first secretary of state. Objects to Alexander Hamilton's plans to increase the power of the federal government, beginning with his financial system.
1791	Jefferson and James Madison persuade Philip Freneau to edit a newspaper to counter the Federalist-dominated press. Edition of Paine's <i>Rights of Man</i> with Jefferson's comments criticizing John Adams's "political heresies" creates controversy.
1792	Hamilton attacks Jefferson in anonymous letter to the press. Jefferson begins to be seen as the leader of the opposition to Federalist interests.
1793	President Washington issues a Proclamation of Neutrality, in response to war between France and Britain. Edmond Charles Genet, the new French minister, challenges the executive's position and creates controversy, leading to Jefferson's drafting of papers demanding his recall. Jefferson retires as secretary of state at the end of December.
1794	Returns to Monticello, resumes active interest in farming. Whiskey Rebellion in Western Pennsylvania.
1796	Publication of letter written to Philip Mazzei claims "an Anglican monarchical, & aristocratical party has sprung up," leading to Federalist attacks. Elected vice president in December, with Federalist John Adams as president, because

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CHRONOLOGY

the Constitution at the time called for the candidate getting the most notes to become president, the one with the second most votes to become vice president. Assumes leadership of the opposition Republican party.

- Installed as president of the American Philosophical Society the day before his inauguration as vice president.
- Revelation of XYZ affair, in which French agents of the Directory sought bribes from an American diplomatic mission in Paris, inspires hysterical anti-Jacobin response that targets Jefferson and other Republicans. Congress passes Alien and Sedition Laws. Jefferson secretly drafts the Kentucky Resolutions, which call on individual states to reject the constitutionality of the laws and to regard them as void. Madison drafts Virginia Resolutions also protesting the Alien and Sedition Laws.
- Publishes appendix to *Notes* with testimony about Logan's speech. Republican caucus nominates Jefferson and Aaron Burr for president and vice president. Leading up to the election, vituperative attacks in the press appear from both Republicans and Federalists. Gabriel's slave rebellion in Virginia crushed. The Electoral College receives the same number of votes for Burr as for Jefferson, and the tie sends the decision to the House of Representatives.
- Federalists in Congress explore the possibility of electing Burr over Jefferson, but on the thirty-sixth ballot, Jefferson is elected. Inaugurated president on March 4. Walks from his boarding-house to the Capitol to be sworn in and deliver inaugural address. After Pasha of Tripoli declares war on the United States, sends a naval squadron to the Mediterranean to protect American shipping against depredations of Barbary pirates. On December 8 sends first annual message to Congress rather than delivering an address, thus beginning a tradition of written messages that continues through the nineteenth century.
- Sends letter to the Danbury Baptist Association on January 1, affirming the principle of separation of church and state. Writes to Robert R. Livingston, minister to France, about concerns regarding French control of New Orleans and Louisiana. James Callender publishes accusations that Jefferson keeps a black concubine named Sally.

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CHRONOLOGY

1803	Louisiana Purchase Treaty signed in Paris on April 20, but Jefferson had already sent to Congress on January 18 a secret message proposing an exploring expedition into the Louisiana Territory, to be led by Meriwether Lewis. Sends his "Syllabus of the Doctrines of Jesus" to Benjamin Rush.
1804	Re-elected president with an overwhelming majority of the votes. Daughter Maria Jefferson Eppes dies.
1806	Lewis and Clark expedition returns to St. Louis. Issues proclamation warning against a plot by Aaron Burr to separate western states from the union and attack Mexico.
1807	Act barring importation of slaves after January 1, 1808, is passed. Trial of Aaron Burr for treason ends in his acquittal. HMS <i>Leopard</i> fires upon the USS <i>Chesapeake</i> after demands to search the American ship for British deserters are refused. British Orders in Council and Napoleon's Berlin Decree threaten neutral shipping. Jefferson proposes the Embargo Act, passed by Congress in December.
1809	Non-Intercourse Act, signed on March 1, repeals the Embargo Act, which had failed to have any diplomatic impact but had damaged the American economy. Retires as president on March 4.
1810	The Virginia Literary Fund established; Jefferson writes to Governor John Tyler about education.
1812	Resumes correspondence with John Adams.
1814	Becomes trustee of Albemarle Academy. Offers to sell his library to Congress, to replace the one burned by the British. Resigns as president of the American Philosophical Society.
1816	Virginia bill to establish Central College is passed. Named to the Board of Visitors.
1817	Bill embodying Jefferson's general education plan is defeated in the legislature. Cornerstone of Central College is laid in Charlottesville.
1818	Legislature passes a bill establishing a university, chartered in the following year and located on the site of the Central College. Drafts so-called Rockfish Gap Report, resulting from a meeting of the commissioners in charge of planning the university.

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CHRONOLOGY

1820	Denounces the Missouri Compromise, fearing it will provoke sectional hostilities and is another example of federal "consolidationism" that usurps state powers.
1821	Writes memoir later referred to as his Autobiography.
1823	Writes to President James Monroe about foreign relations in advance of proclamation of the Monroe Doctrine.
1824	Lafayette visits Charlottesville on his triumphal return to America, is entertained at Monticello and at a dinner in the Rotunda of the University.
1825	First students arrive at the University of Virginia. Jefferson's health begins to decline.
1826	Dies at Monticello, July 4, 1826. John Adams dies on the same day.