

Letters From The Dead (Jefferson Tayte Genealogical Mystery Book 7)

Edited reprinting of: Frank H. Severance, ed., "A Bundle of Thomas Jefferson's Letters Now First Published," Publications of the Buffalo Historical Society, vol. 7 (1904). Contains transcriptions of letters from Thomas Jefferson to Francis Adrian van der Kemp and others, much of it centering on Jefferson's "Syllabus of the Doctrines of Jesus."

The publication of DNA test results showing that Thomas Jefferson was probably the father of one of his slave Sally Hemings's children has sparked a broad but often superficial debate. The editors of this volume have assembled some of the most distinguished American historians, including three Pulitzer Prize winners, and other experts on Jefferson, his times, race, and slavery. Their essays reflect the deeper questions that must be asked immediately after the DNA tests would not have been conducted had there not already been strong historical evidence for the possibility of a relationship. As historians from Winthrop D. Jordan to Annette Gordon-Reed have argued, much more is at stake in this liaison than the mere question of paternity; historians must ask themselves if they are prepared to accept the full implications of our complicated racial history, a history powerfully shaped by the institution of slavery and by sex across the color line. How, for example, does it change our understanding of American history to place Thomas Jefferson in his social context as a plantation owner who fathered white and black families both? What happens when we shift our focus from Jefferson and his white family to Sally Hemings and her children? How do we understand interracial sexual relationships in the early republic and in our own time? Can a renewed exploration of the contradiction between Jefferson's life as a slaveholder and his libertarian views yield a clearer understanding of the great political principles he articulated so eloquently and that Americans cherish? Are there moral or political lessons to be learned from the lives of Thomas Jefferson and Sally Hemings and the way that historians and the public have attempted to explain their liaison? Sally Hemings and Thomas Jefferson: History, Memory, and Civic Culture promises an open-ended discussion on the living legacy of slavery and race relations in our national culture.

THE NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER In a compelling, richly researched novel that draws from thousands of letters and original sources, bestselling authors Stephanie Dray and Laura Kamooie tell the fascinating, untold story of Thomas Jefferson's eldest daughter, Martha "Patsy" Jefferson Randolph—a woman who kept the secrets of our most enigmatic founding father and shaped an American legacy. From her earliest days, Patsy Jefferson knows that though her father loves his family dearly, his devotion to his country runs deeper still. As Thomas Jefferson's oldest daughter, she becomes his helmpate, protector, and constant companion in the wake of her mother's death, traveling with him when he becomes American minister to France. It is in Paris, at the glittering court and among the first tumultuous days of revolution, that fifteen-year-old Patsy learns about her father's troubling liaison with Sally Hemings, a slave girl her own age. Meanwhile, Patsy has fallen in love—with her father's protégé William Short, a staunch abolitionist and ambitious diplomat. Torn between love, principles, and the bonds of family, Patsy questions whether she can choose a life as William's wife and still be a devoted daughter. Her choice will follow her in the years to come, to Virginia farmland, Monticello, and even the White House. And as scandal, tragedy, and poverty threaten her family, Patsy must decide how much she will sacrifice to protect her father's reputation, in the process defining not just his political legacy, but that of the nation he founded.

This fascinating collection of intimate letters and to Jefferson Davis (1808-1889) illuminates the character and personality of the President of the Confederacy. These letters (the majority appearing fully in print for the first time) range widely over one of the most turbulent periods in American history, from his fifteenth year to his death at eighty-one. Here is Jefferson Davis in all aspects: in love and in house slippers; as wounded war hero; at dramatic heights of statesmanship; in grief over four dead sons; refusing Lee's resignation after Gettysburg and expressing unwavering confidence; as shackled prisoner, stoic survivor, generous friend, adoring father and husband. Equally revealing are the letters written to him by such notable figures as Franklin Pierce, Zachary Taylor, Judah P. Benjamin, General and Mrs. Robert E. Lee, Davis's children, and of course his spirited wife, Varina. From this rich, varied correspondence there emerges a unique biography in letters, adding new dimensions and highlights to one of the most exalted, maligned, and remarkable men in American history.

The Best Letters of Thomas Jefferson

A Lesson Before Dying

The Jefferson Bible

A Brave Man Stands Firm

Notes on the State of Virginia

Coffee and Blood - Love Letters Between the Dead: If She's Invisible, Isn't Every Woman Beautiful?

This short but richly detailed memoir by Thomas Jefferson offers a rare autobiographical glimpse into the fascinating mind of this Founding Father during the tumultuous events of his remarkable public career. In addition to being America's third President, Jefferson was Minister to France during the early stages of the French Revolution, wartime Governor of Virginia, Washington's Secretary of State and Vice President during the John Adams administration. This new edition of the autobiography includes an essay on Jefferson by historian E. Bruce Kirkham. From the acclaimed author of A Wilderness So Immense comes a pioneering study of Thomas Jefferson's relationships with women, both personal and political. The author of the Declaration of Independence, who wrote the words "all men are created equal," was surprisingly uncomfortable with woman. In eight chapters, Kukla examines the evidence for the founding Father's youthful misogyny, beginning with his awkward courtship of Rebecca Burwell, who declined Jefferson's marriage proposal, and his unwelcome advances toward the wife of a boyhood friend. Subsequent chapters describe his decade-long marriage to Martha Wayles Skelton, his flirtation with Maria Cosway, and the still controversial relationship with Sally Hemings. A riveting study of a complex man, Mr. Jefferson's Women is sure to spark debate.

Letters from the DeadThomas & Mercer

An ambitious, perceptive portrayal of a complex man, this bestselling biography breaks new ground in its exploration of Jefferson's inner life. "Brodie has humanized Jefferson without in the least diminishing him"---Wallace Stegner. Photos.

Sally Hemings & Thomas Jefferson

Autobiography of Thomas Jefferson

American Traveler

Together with Other Papers Relating to His Stay in Germantown During the Month of November, 1793

Meriwether Lewis

Coffee and Blood - Love Letters Between the Dead

Thomas Jefferson's views have led many to conclude that he was an atheist, as recently as in the work of Christopher Hitchens. But the third President has also been labeled a deist, a Unitarian, and a Christian. Philosopher and theologian Stephen Vicchio takes on the challenge of analyzing Jefferson's writings in detail to see if any of these appellations is fitting. The author finds that Jefferson's two volumes on the New Testament Gospels (A Syllabus of an Estimate of the Merit of the Doctrines of Jesus and The Life and Morals of Jesus of Nazareth) reveal a great deal concerning the theological perspective of this famous American statesman.

Jefferson regarded Jesus as a moral guide rather than a divinity. In his unique interpretation of the Bible, he highlights Christ's ethical teachings, discarding the scriptures' supernatural elements, to reflect the deist view of religion.

Over the course of more than three decades as an author, journalist, and professor, Max Lerner studied and assessed many presidents, yet Thomas Jefferson received his most sustained attention. To Lerner, Jefferson came closest to the American context to Plato's "philosopher-king," the ideal thinker and leader. Because of his keen sense of Jefferson's virtues and his unique place in United States history, Lerner began work on a book about Jefferson in 1957, rewriting it several times throughout his life, always with the intention of introducing general readers to "a thinker and public figure of enduring pertinence." In this volume, Lerner uses the facts of Jefferson's life and work as the springboard to insightful analysis and informed assessment. In considering Jefferson, Lerner combines biographical information, historical background, and analytical commentary. The result is a biographical-interpretive volume, a primer about Jefferson that not only describes his accomplishments, but discusses his problems and failures. As political figures have declined in esteem in recent decades, the media has probed deeper into previously private lives. Historians, biographers, and others have revealed personal details about deceased prominent figures. Two centuries after he helped create America, Jefferson remains a figure of enduring fascination within academic circles and beyond. Max Lerner helps explain and clarify not only this unending fascination, but the timeless relevance of the nation's devoutly democratic yet singularly authentic "philosopher-king."

An intellectual dialogue of the highest plane achieved in America, the correspondence between John Adams and Thomas Jefferson spanned half a century and embraced government, philosophy, religion, quotidian, and family griefs and joys. First meeting as delegates to the Continental Congress in 1775, they published Hemings's story as early as 1800, and most subsequent historians and biographers followed suit, finding the affair unthinkable based upon their view of Jefferson's life, character, and beliefs. Gordon-Reed responds to these critics by pointing out numerous errors and prejudices in their writings, ranging from inaccurate citations, to impossible time lines, to virtual exclusions of evidence—especially evidence concerning the Hemings family. She demonstrates how these scholars may have been misguided by their own biases and may even have tailored evidence to serve and preserve their opinions of Jefferson. This updated edition of the book also includes an afterword in which the author comments on the DNA study that provided further evidence of a Jefferson and Hemings liaison.00 Possessing both a layperson's unfettered curiosity and a lawyer's logical mind, Annette Gordon-Reed writes with a style and compassion that are irresistible. Each chapter revolves around a key figure in the Hemings drama, and the resulting portraits are engrossing and very personal. Gordon-Reed also brings a keen intuitive sense of the psychological complexities of human relationships—relationships that, in the real world, often develop regardless of status or race. The most compelling element of all, however, is her extensive and careful research, which often allows the evidence to speak for itself. Thomas Jefferson and Sally Hemings: An American Controversy is the definitive look at a centuries-old question that should fascinate general readers and historians alike.

A Novel

Thomas Jefferson, the Man of Letters

The Untold History of Presidential Love, Sex, and Scandal, 1789-1900

An Intimate History

Jefferson's Religion

From acclaimed author Steve Robinson comes a thrilling new Jefferson Tayte mystery. When genealogist Jefferson Tayte is hired to prove the identity of a black sheep in his client's family tree, he unwillingly finds himself drawn into a murder investigation with nothing more to go on than a 150-year-old letter and a connection to a legendary ruby that has been missing for generations. As more letters are mysteriously left for him, Tayte becomes immersed in a centuries-old tale of greed, murder and forbidden love that takes his research from the wilds of the Scottish Highlands to the colour and heat of colonial India. A dark secret is buried in Jaipur, steeped in treachery and scandal. But why is it having such deadly repercussions in the present? Can Tayte find the ruby and prevent the past from repeating itself before it's too late? This is the seventh book in the Jefferson Tayte Genealogical Mystery series but it can be enjoyed as a stand-alone story.

October 11, 2009 marks the bicentennial of Meriwether Lewis's death. As the leader of the Lewis and Clark expedition, an epic exploration of uncharted territory west of the Mississippi, Lewis has been the subject of several biographies, yet much of the published information is unreliable. A number of myths surrounding his life and death persist. Now independent scholars Thomas C. Danisi and John C. Jackson have written this definitive biography based on twelve years of meticulous research. They have re-examined the original Lewis and Clark documents and searched through obscure and overlooked sources to reveal a wealth of fascinating new information on the enigmatic character and life of Meriwether Lewis. Instead of focusing on the Lewis and Clark expedition, the authors concentrate on what Lewis was doing immediately before and after the journey through Western territory. They assess his role as a natural scientist and as governor of the Louisiana Territory. His lifelong mentor, Thomas Jefferson, thrust the latter role upon Lewis during a time of crisis. As Danisi and Jackson reveal, he would much rather have devoted this time compiling his notes and scientific findings into a vivid narrative of the expedition's adventures. Finally, using medical documentation, the book reveals the actual cause of Lewis's untimely death. The authors address both the conspiracy theories regarding murder as the cause of Lewis's death and the longstanding belief that he committed suicide. The Meriwether Lewis that emerges from this thoroughly researched biography is a man of honorable intentions who met severe challenges and handled difficult confrontations with patience and diplomacy. Both professional historians and armchair devotees of American history will want to add this important new work to their libraries. Thomas C. Danisi (St. Louis, MO) and John C. Jackson (Olympia, WA) are freelance writers and historians. In 2004, they received a grant from the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation to research this book. Jackson is the author of four books on the history of the Pacific Northwest.

When Annette Gordon-Reed's groundbreaking study was first published, rumors of Thomas Jefferson's sexual involvement with his slave Sally Hemings had circulated for two centuries. Among all aspects of Jefferson's renowned life, it was perhaps the most hotly contested topic. The publication of Thomas Jefferson and Sally Hemings intensified this debate by identifying glaring inconsistencies in many noted scholars' evaluations of the existing evidence. In this study, Gordon-Reed assembles a fascinating and convincing argument: not that the alleged thirty-eight-year liaison necessarily took place but rather that the evidence for its taking place has been derived a fair hearing. Friends of Jefferson sought to debunk the Hemings story as early as 1800, and most subsequent historians and biographers followed suit, finding the affair unthinkable based upon their view of Jefferson's life, character, and beliefs. Gordon-Reed responds to these critics by pointing out numerous errors and prejudices in their writings, ranging from inaccurate citations, to impossible time lines, to virtual exclusions of evidence—especially evidence concerning the Hemings family. She demonstrates how these scholars may have been misguided by their own biases and may even have tailored evidence to serve and preserve their opinions of Jefferson. This updated edition of the book also includes an afterword in which the author comments on the DNA study that provided further evidence of a Jefferson and Hemings liaison.00 Possessing both a layperson's unfettered curiosity and a lawyer's logical mind, Annette Gordon-Reed writes with a style and compassion that are irresistible. Each chapter revolves around a key figure in the Hemings drama, and the resulting portraits are engrossing and very personal. Gordon-Reed also brings a keen intuitive sense of the psychological complexities of human relationships—relationships that, in the real world, often develop regardless of status or race. The most compelling element of all, however, is her extensive and careful research, which often allows the evidence to speak for itself. Thomas Jefferson and Sally Hemings: An American Controversy is the definitive look at a centuries-old question that should fascinate general readers and historians alike.

Coffee and Blood - Love Letters Between the Dead A series of five erotica horror novels recounting the adventures, horrors, and tragedies of Jefferson Milton Davis, "Coffee and Blood" are based on the private and personal diaries of Jefferson Milton Davis, and covers his first 756 years of life as an angel, demon, vampire, ghost, mystic, musician, and author. After that...no one is really certain. The first series of books: "Love Letters Between the Dead" are a history of the thoughts, words, and deeds of love, never communicated, between Jefferson Milton Davis and his nine dead wives. Women he had never met in life, but grew to love and honor and worship in death. And death is where he finally joined them, and where they are finally together. "Real women. They mate savagely, and forever." During the course of his many lives, Jefferson discovers his own history, his own ancestry, including the fact that is own Mom is playing both sides against the middle. She is God, and She is also the Devil. To quote Jefferson: "God is Love - and she charges by the hour." Book One: "The Dead Have Needs Too" Book Two: "A Man must have his Women to love without limits, or he dies" Book Three: "What woman is not perfect, when she is raw, hot, and naked?" Book Four: "Without tears, there can be no future" Book Five: "If she's invisible, isn't every woman beautiful?" Notes from my Grave: "After the dead exchange letters, there is a formula involved. You must be not just be dead, but damned as well. Only the damned deserved to be punished in this particular manner. The ghosts have freedom from their bodies, and the good ones return to the real world. The ghosts who were not so good, become trapped for all time in one spot on the earth, and if their mortal lives had not already driven them mad, then ghosthood will. The demons? The Fallen Angels who turned against the False God Yahweh when he overthrew the one true god, Amalack? Then Heaven and Hell had a boxing contest, and everyone lost. The good Angels sided with the Devil Made Good, and became Light Warriors - Angels of the Sword, slayers of the innocent. Those Fallen Angels who refused to accept Evil as Good became the Fallen, and fought against evil, even as their bodies corrupted and hardened. True Speech became impossible, and mortals feared them because of their faces. And bodies of stone. Who are the damned? We are. Who are the demons? We are. From the diaries of Jefferson Milton Davis

Jefferson Davis

The Foundings

Life and Letters of Thomas Jefferson

History, Memory, and Civic Culture

The Domestic Life of Thomas Jefferson Compiled From Family Letters and Reminiscences

Memoir, Correspondence, and Miscellanies, from the Papers of Thomas Jefferson

It has been often said that OC an institution is lengthened by the shadow of one man.OCO This is certainly true of John Marshall, who established the Supreme Court, made the judiciary a co-equal branch of government, and served as Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court from 1801OCo1835. In this book a legal expert discusses the battles over the judiciary between Chief Justice John Marshall and President Thomas Jefferson during the Jefferson Presidency. The focus is on the treason trial of Aaron Burr and the story interweaves conflicts over the Judiciary Acts, Marbury v. Madison, and impeachment. Why did Thomas Jefferson and John Marshall become such great antagonists? In the dramas between these men, President Jefferson is seen in far different light than usual. John Marshall was interested in doing whatever it would take to make the United States successful; he believed in an ordered society. Jefferson, more a philosopher and a romantic, was interested in ideas rather than order. But research reveals that, despite JeffersonOCOs reputation as a champion of civil liberties, he jumped to publicly proclaim BurrOCOs guilt -- before he was even arrested, much less indicted and tried. Jefferson was intimately involved in trial strategy, writing numerous letters to the lead prosecutor. Chief Justice John Marshall responded decisively to JeffersonOCOs efforts to influence, if not dictate to, the Judicial Branch. In fact, Chief Justice John Marshall, usually presented as a champion of property rights and commerce, ensured that the rule of law prevailed despite enormous pressures, throughout the criminal trial. Letters between Jefferson and Prosecutor George Hay, and excerpts from the trial transcript and court opinions, support the authorOCOs thesis."

In a series of imaginary letters to Thomas Jefferson, United States president and gardener, the author, a gardener in Nantucket, "talks shop" about planting, soil, seeds, and manure

JEFFERSVW AND MADISON The Great Collaboration by Adrienne Koch New York Alfred A. Knopf 1950 THIS IS A BORZOI BOOK, PUBLISHED BY ALFRED A. KNOPF, Inc. All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced in any form without per mission in writing from the publisher, except by a reviewer who may quote brief passages in a review to be printed in a magazine or newspaper. Published simultaneously in Canada by McClelland Stewart Limited. Manufactured in the United States of America. FIRST EDITION TO EISA AND McNEIL LOWRY PREFACE LONG STUDY of the philosophy of Thomas Jefferson con vinced me of the need for further research into the dual aspect of Jefferson's thought. And this became impossible without a systematic study of the friendship of Jefferson and Madison in working out a comprehensive ideology of democracy. Here were two men who had been joined in an intimate and congenial partnership for a period of almost fifty years. Their philosophic principles and political pursuits could not be isolated from the larger setting of their friendly collaboration and it was thus that Jefferson and Madison developed. A study, then, in the history of ideas, the book explores more fully than before the political theory that Jefferson and Madison jointly professed, and indicates their charac teristic differences as well as their basic agreement about political values. Their massive writings have often been consulted separately to throw light on one or the other man. Now the correspondence has been studied for the interplay of ideas between the two greatest philosopher statesmen of the American Enlightenment. The spotlight is on ideas and the interrelations of two minds. The inescapable conclusion of this investigation is that the political philosophy known simply as Jterson's is actually an amalgam of ideas, which owes very much to James Madison. Jefferson and Madison must inevitably cut across neat vn Preface academic boundaries in its effort to illuminate the philoso phy of democracy in a significant historical context. It is no way substitutes for conscientious and full-length biographies of Jefferson and Madison, nor for his. The present gen eration will be given two rounded and detailed biographies, one of Jefferson by Dumas Malone and one of Madison by Irving Brant. But their work is clearly different from a study of the unique relationship of Jefferson and Madison in for mulating the principles of democracy and in attempting to realize their ideals. The material for this interpretation of Jefferson and Madison comes largely from research in the primary sources. The great historical undertaking now in progress at Princeton, the editing of The Papers of Thomas Jefferson son, will in time make it obvious that close investigation of a vast body of manuscripts is essential for any genuine study of the philosophy and career of Jefferson, not in the interest of a cult of antiquarianism or out of some special pose of historic purism, but for a more authentic presentation of the American political tradition. It was necessary, even for the limited purposes of this study, to delve deeply into, the manuscript collections of Jefferson and Madison in the Li brary of Congress, and to fill in important gaps by consult ing photostats at Princeton of other manuscripts. It was natural that this extensive research into unpub lished primary sources should yield significant new facts. Some of the new information provides missing links in otherwise imperfectly known episodes. My account of The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions for example, embodies several discoveries that permit a more accurate version of the crucial roles played by Jefferson and Madison. An other example is the account of their detailed collaboration on the University of Virginia a relationship that has not viii Preface previously been properly assessed...

Gathers writings in remembrance of the dead by Henry Miller, Lillian Hellman, Ossie Davis, Charles Dickens, Thomas Jefferson, and Hillair Bellco

America's First Daughter

The Historic Battles Between Chief Justice John Marshall and President Thomas Jefferson

Thomas Jefferson's Religion

The Life and Letters of Thomas Jefferson

John Adams and Thomas Jefferson

Being His Autobiography and Select Correspondence, from Original Manuscripts

The brutal axe murder and dismemberment of a Negro slave, committed in 1811 by two brothers, Lilburne and Isham Lewis, whose mother was Thomas Jefferson's sister and whose father was his first cousin, form the core of this historical detective story and account of frontier life in western Kentucky in the first decades of the nineteenth century. On the night of December 15, 1811, drunk and enraged over the breaking of a pitcher, Lilburne bound his seventeen-year-old slave, George, and, in front of the assembled household's other slaves, cut off his head. The brothers were indicted for murder, released on bail, and attempted suicide. Boynton Merrill Jr. explores the tragic combination of circumstances and social forces that culminated in this ghastly event: the lawlessness of the frontier settlements, the dehumanizing effects of chattel slavery, and the Lewis family's history of mental instability and their ever-declining fortunes.

A New York Times Book Review Notable Book of 2017 From the great historian of the American Revolution, New York Times bestselling and Pulitzer-winning Gordon Wood, comes a majestic dual biography of two of America's most enduringly fascinating figures, whose partnership helped birth a nation, and whose subsequent falling out did much to fix its course. Thomas Jefferson and John Adams could scarcely have come from more different worlds, or been more different in temperament. Jefferson, the optimist with enough faith in the innate goodness of his fellow man to be democracy's champion, was an aristocratic Southern slaveowner, while Adams, the overachiever from New England's rising middling classes, painfully aware he was no aristocrat, was a skeptic about popular rule and a defender of a more elitist view of government. They worked closely in the crucible of revolution, crafting the Declaration of Independence and leading, with Franklin, the diplomatic effort that brought France into the fight. But ultimately, their profound differences would lead to a fundamental crisis, in their friendship and in the nation writ large, as they became the figureheads of two entirely new forces, the first American political parties. It was a bitter breach, lasting through the presidential administrations of both men, and beyond. But late in life, something remarkable happened: these two men were nudged into reconciliation. What started as a grudging trickle of correspondence became a great flood, and a friendship was rekindled, over the course of hundreds of letters. In their final years they were the last surviving founding fathers and cherished their role in this mighty young republic as it approached the half century mark in 1826. At last, on the afternoon of July 4th, 50 years to the day after the signing of the Declaration, Adams let out a sigh and said, "At least Jefferson still lives." He died soon thereafter. In fact, a few hours earlier on that same day, far to the south in his home in Monticello, Jefferson died as well. Arguably no relationship in this country's history carries as much freight as that of John Adams of Massachusetts and Thomas Jefferson of Virginia. Gordon Wood has more than done justice to these entwined lives and their meaning; he has written a magnificent new addition to America's collective story.

NATIONAL BOOK CRITICS CIRCLE AWARD WINNER • A deep and compassionate novel about a young man who returns to 1940s Cajun country to visit a black youth on death row for a crime he didn't commit. Together they come to understand the heroism of resisting. A "majestic, moving novel ... an instant classic, a book that will be read, discussed and taught beyond the rest of our lives" (Chicago Tribune), from the critically acclaimed author of A Gathering of Old Men and The Autobiography of Miss Jane Pittman.

Forensic genealogist, Morton Farrier, agrees to take on a case to identify the biological mother of the two foundlings, abandoned in shop doorways as new-born babies in the 1970s. He has just one thing with which to begin his investigation: the three women's DNA, one of whom is his half-aunt. With just six days of research time available to him, his investigation uncovers some shocking revelations and troubling links to his own grandfather; and Morton finds that, for the first time in his career, he is advising his clients not to read his concluding report. This is the ninth novel in the Morton Farrier genealogical crime mystery series, although it can be enjoyed as a stand-alone story. For updates on Nathan Dylan Goodwin's releases: Website & newsletter: www.nathandyangoodwin.com Twitter: @NathanDGoodwin Facebook: www.facebook.com/nathandyangoodwin Instagram: www.instagram.com/NathanDylanGoodwin Pinterest: www.pinterest.com/dylan0470

Friends Divided

The Van der Kemp Collection: A bundle of Thomas Jefferson's Letters

Letters from a Nantucket Gardener

Affairs of State

The Works of Thomas Jefferson

Thomas Jefferson and Sally Hemings

The Domestic Life of Thomas Jefferson Compiled From Family Letters and Reminiscences is a biography by Sarah N. Randolph. Jefferson was an American statesman, diplomat and lawyer who served as US President from 1801 to 1809.

Tour Thomas Jefferson's Virginia, from Monticello to the Blue Ridge Mountains and beyond, with a guide that "mixes historical background with how-tos" (Daily Press). Few prominent Americans are as associated with a place as Thomas Jefferson is with Virginia. The heart of "Jefferson Country" is his house and plantation at Monticello, but Jefferson traveled the breadth of his home state, from 11 miles to the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg to the new state capital at Richmond and his retreat and plantation at Poplar Forest, near Lynchburg. While spending time in the beauty of the Blue Ridge Mountains, Jefferson was inspired to write his only book. Notes on the State of Virginia. Jefferson's life story, and his many endeavors as a scholar and statesman, are illustrated in this tour to the state he held dear. "This book mixes historical background with the how-tos of visiting the places Jefferson spent time, including the Wren Building at the College of William and Mary, which he attended, and the George Wythe house, where he studied law in Williamsburg." —Daily Press

In the world we live in today, many people question what kind of beliefs our Founding Fathers truly held. Were they really Christians? Were they deists? Were they atheists? In this book, N. C. Hovland takes the reader on a journey into history to determine what beliefs Thomas Jefferson held during his lifetime. To do this, Hovland reexamines many of the writings of Jefferson from various stages of his life, including personal letters, journal entries, and some of his more famous writings. Sometimes the only way to determine the truth today is to seek out and study the events of the past.

Called a "man of genius" by his close friend Thomas Jefferson, John Ledyard lived, by any standard, a remarkable life. In his thirty-eight years, he accompanied Captain Cook on his last voyage; befriended Jefferson, Lafayette, and Tom Paine in Paris; was the first American citizen to see Alaska, Hawaii, and the west coast of America; and set out to find the source of the Niger by traveling from Cairo across the Sahara. His greatest dream, concocted with Jefferson, was to travel alone around the world and cross the American continent from the Pacific Northwest to the Atlantic. Catherine the Great dashed that dream when she had him arrested in deepest Siberia and escorted back to the Polish border. Ledyard wrote the definitive account of Cook's last voyage and his death at the hands of a dangerously influential character—a Ben Franklin with wanderlust—a uniquely American pioneer.

A Book of Eulogies, Elegies, Letters of Condolence, and Epitaphs

Jefferson's Germantown Letters

The Adams-Jefferson Letters

A Guide to Thomas Jefferson's Virginia

Jefferson and Madison - The Great Collaboration

Beginning with the famous opening to the Declaration of Independence ("When in the course of human events..."), almost all of Thomas Jefferson's writings include creative, stylistically and philosophically complex references to time and history. Although best known for his "forward-looking" statements envisioning future progress, Jefferson was in fact deeply concerned with the problem of coming to terms with the impending loss or fragmentation of the past. As Hannah Spahn shows in Thomas Jefferson, Time, and History, his efforts to promote an exceptionalist interpretation of the United States as the first nation to escape from the "crimes and calamities" of European history were complicated both by his doubts about the outcome of the American experiment and by his skepticism about the methods and morals of eighteenth-century philosophical history. Spahn approaches the conundrum of Jefferson's Janus-faced, equally forward- and backward-oriented thought by discussing it less as a matter of personal contradiction and paradox than as the expression of a late Newtonian Enlightenment, in a period between ancient and modern modes of explaining change in time. She follows Jefferson in his creation of an influential narrative of American and global history over the course of half a century, opening avenues into a temporal and historical imagination that was different from ours, and offering new assessments of the solutions Jefferson and his generation found (or failed to find) to central moral and political problems like slavery.

Presents rarely-told stories about presidential marriages, including those marked by bliss or extramarital affairs.

An illustrated study brings to life the atmosphere and personalities of pre-revolutionary Paris, traces their influence on the American envoy, and recounts his participation in the life of the city and its intrigues at court. UP.

The Paris Years of Thomas Jefferson

The Life and Morals of Jesus of Nazareth

Mr. Jefferson's Women

Thomas Jefferson

The Complete Correspondence Between Thomas Jefferson and Abigail and John Adams