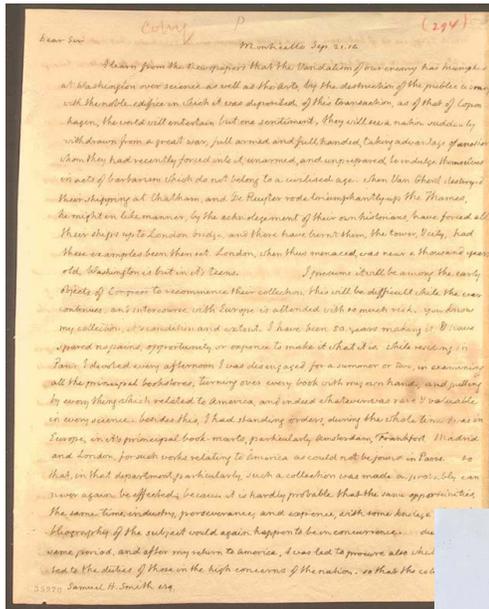


Mr. Jefferson's Artifacts

SPECIAL NOTE: You can see full-sized versions of these artifacts on our website at: www.fredschmitt.com

Thomas Jefferson offers his library to Congress after the British burn the Capitol in 1814

On learning of the burning of the Capitol and the loss of the 3,000-volume Library of Congress, Thomas Jefferson wrote to his friend, newspaper publisher, Samuel H. Smith (1772-1845) asking him to offer Congress his personal library of between "9 and 10,000 volumes" as a replacement. Jefferson promised to accept any price set by Congress, commenting that "I do not know that it contains any branch of science which Congress would wish to exclude from this collection . . . there is in fact no subject to which a member of Congress may not have occasion to refer." Records indicate the total of volumes received by the Library of Congress was 6,487. This more than doubled the holdings that were lost in the fire of 1815.



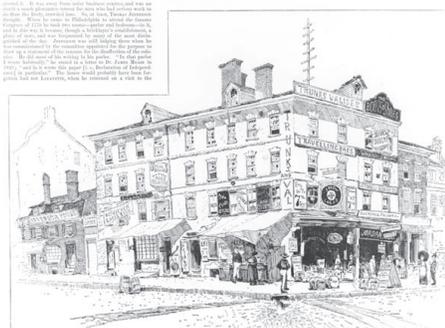
Under Gerard Gawalt, Curator of the Manuscript Division at the Library of Congress, the great institution assembled in 2000 an incredible exhibit of manuscripts, documents and artifacts that tell the life story of our 3rd president, Thomas Jefferson. Some of the greatest items are shown here. See all of them for yourself at: www.loc.gov/exhibits/jefferson/



Reusable pocket notebook: Thomas Jefferson used these ivory sheets to make penciled notes, which could then be erased once he transferred the information into one of his numerous permanent record books. (Courtesy of Monticello, Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, Inc.)

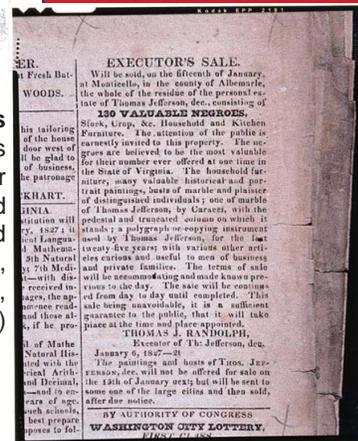
The Graff House where Jefferson drafted the Declaration of Independence

The house of Jacob Graff, brick mason, located at the southwest corner of Market and Seventh Street, Philadelphia, was the residence of Thomas Jefferson when he drafted the Declaration of Independence. The three-story brick house is pictured here in Harper's Weekly, April 7, 1883. Jefferson rented the entire second floor for himself and his household staff. (*Harper's Weekly*, April 7, 1883.)



Sale of Jefferson's slaves

Jefferson owed more than \$100,000 to creditors at the time of his death. His heirs were forced to auction Jefferson's slaves and the contents of Monticello and Poplar Forest. The sale, as note in this advertisement, took place on January 15, 1827, and even the family members were required to bid for most of the items they wanted because of financial needs. Eventually, the family was forced to sell Monticello itself, for which they received a mere \$4,500. *Charlottesville Central Gazette*, January 13, 1827. (Courtesy of the American Antiquarian Society, Boston)



Isaac Jefferson, Thomas Jefferson's slave, was trained as a tinsmith and nailmaker. He and his wife Iris and two children were deeded to Jefferson's daughter Mary at the time of her marriage in 1797. By 1798, Isaac was hired by Thomas Mann Randolph, who was managing Monticello for his father-in-law Thomas Jefferson. Though it is not clear how he came to do so, Isaac left Monticello four years before Jefferson died, and later moved to Petersburg, Virginia, where this photograph was taken when Isaac was seventy-years old in 1845.