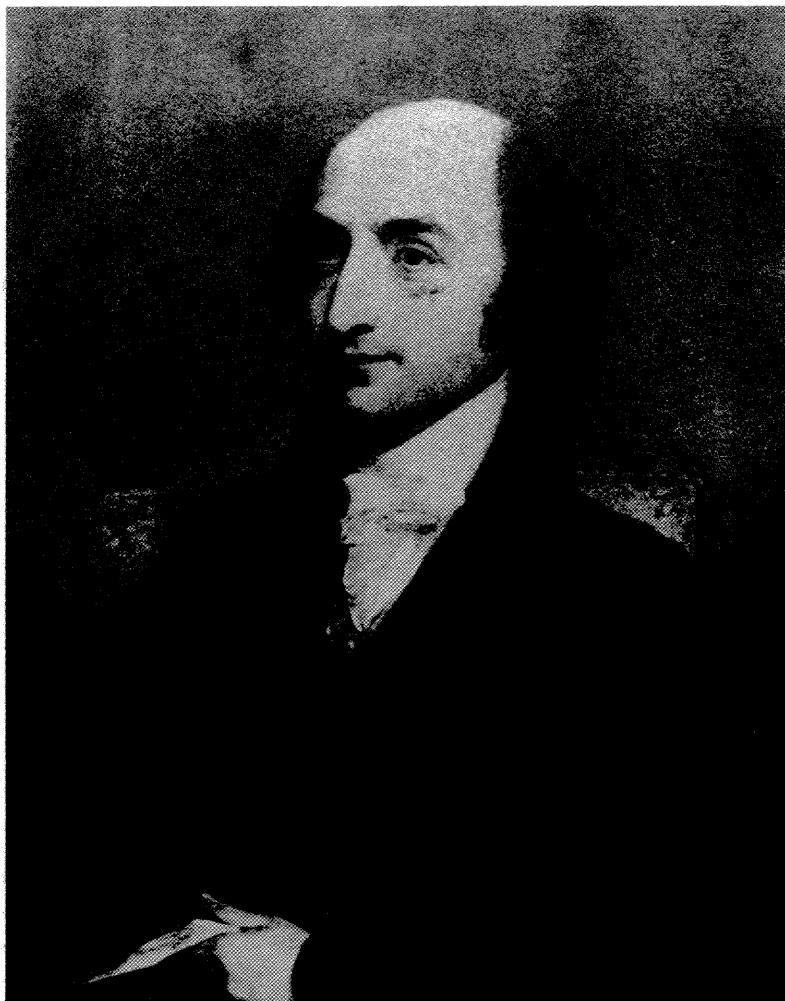


GUIDE TO THE MICROFILM EDITION OF THE PAPERS OF ALBERT GALLATIN

CARL E. PRINCE



SPONSORED BY
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
THE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS COMMISSION
1970

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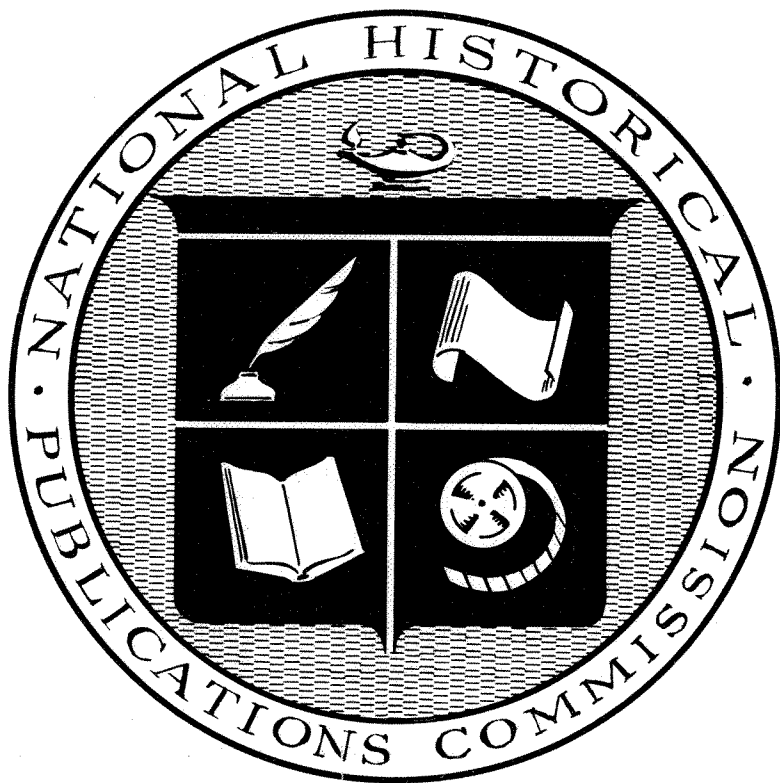
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INTRODUCTION

The microfilm edition of The Papers of Albert Gallatin is sponsored jointly by the National Historical Publications Commission and New York University. The letters and documents reproduced here come from ninety archives and collections in the United States and Europe, including the entire relevant calendared, uncalendared and boxed collections in the New-York Historical Society and all known Gallatin papers and pertinent Treasury Department records in the National Archives and the Library of Congress. In addition to these and the manuscripts from all other sources, primary materials from printed works, including all of the pamphlets authored by Gallatin, are reproduced in this microfilm edition.

Albert Gallatin was a remarkable man; he worked long and late, seemed to answer every piece of correspondence and meticulously saved everything that came across his desk. His mind ranged widely, his interests reaching far beyond the official stations he occupied. He thus engaged a large circle of friends and political and business associates in a rich mine of correspondence. He never forgot his relatives in Switzerland--his birthplace and for twenty years his home--and that correspondence is also extensive.

The variety of archival sources for this collection requires a word about citation. Each document is targeted (that is, its date, from/to, repository of origin and number of pages are indicated), rendering accurate citations possible. The symbols in the upper right hand corner of the targets are repository abbreviations, alluding to the archive or collection from which the original document derived. A complete glossary for these and all other abbreviations utilized in the film can be found in this *Guide*. It is important for the reader to remember that footnote citations to the microfilm edition in every instance should contain the original repository source of the manuscript as it is indicated on the target and in further detail in the glossary.

The admonition, the editors of the microfilm edition of the James Monroe Papers cite in their accompanying pamphlet holds for the Gallatin Papers as well: "many of the manuscripts are on deposit in the libraries contributing to this film edition with retention of ownership by the depositor, and permission from the owners of these manuscripts was obtained to allow reproduction. Whether owned by the contributing library, or deposited with retention of ownership in these libraries, the rights of the owners [and the rights of the present publishers] . . . must be respected."

We would have liked to provide more headnotes and transcripts than we did, but time and money limitations did not permit us to do so. Nevertheless, there are several headnotes for the most complex historical problems encompassed in the collection as well as several transcripts inserted where, in reviewing the film, they appeared most necessary. Each facsimile document has been so trimmed and pasted as to achieve the most economical utilization of film space. This has resulted in augmenting the number of documents contained in each roll by about fifty percent over comparable microfilm publications. The New York University Library at Washington Square will make available a collection of the microfilm edition for use through interlibrary loan.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

CARL E. PRINCE

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The length of this list of acknowledgments will indicate the degree to which the Gallatin project depended on the aid and good will of many professionals, both inside and outside New York University. The staff of the Gallatin Papers notes with gratitude the extensive and continuing assistance of Oliver Wendell Holmes and Fred Shelley of the National Historical Publications Commission, as well as the earlier encouragement given by Philip Hamer. Bayrd Still, Head of the Department of History at N.Y.U., has contributed far beyond the call of duty from the beginning of this effort to its conclusion. He was instrumental in the project's birth and has worked closely with the staff since then. James M. Hester, President of the University, George Winchester Stone, Jr., Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Science, Brooke Hindle of the History Department, and Howard Dressner, now Secretary of the Ford Foundation, all worked diligently to get the project off the ground in its early years and have given valuable help and encouragement since. Thomas P. Govan, now of the University of Oregon, was director of the project from June 1966 to September 1967, and contributed significantly in getting the Gallatin Papers moving in the right direction. Other New York University personnel to whom we are indebted include Professor Emeritus Ray W. Irwin and the late Professor James O. Wettereau, as well as Sidney G. Roth and Nancy A. Greenberg of the office of Research Services.

Our friends at the New-York Historical Society, James M. Heslin, Director, James Gregory, Librarian, and Arthur Breton, Assistant Curator of Manuscripts, have all been most responsive to our needs in opening their extensive collection to us, and in providing indispensable aid in a variety of ways. Gallatin's biographer, Raymond Walters, Jr., of *The New York Times* has shared his intimate knowledge of Gallatin sources with us. T. Wistar Brown, IV, President of Rhistoric Publications, led us by the hand through the wilderness of technical problems connected with the microfilming of the Papers.

We have been lucky too to have been able to draw on the experience of other projects in the area publishing editions of major figures of the Revolutionary and Early National periods. E. James Ferguson, Editor of the Robert Morris Papers at Queens College of the City University of New York, has been most cooperative. The staff of the Alexander Hamilton Papers at Columbia University, and in particular Patricia Syrett, has helped us extensively from time to time. The same is true of the staff of the Papers of Thomas Jefferson at Princeton University; most notable in this connection has been the aid and encouragement given us by the dean of American historical editing of this type, Julian P. Boyd, Editor of the Jefferson Papers, as well as Doyle Mathis, 1968-69 National Historical Publications Commission Fellow with the Jefferson Papers. Whitfield J.

Bell, Jr. of the American Philosophical Society has on several occasions advised us to our gain. Finally, we are indebted to the General Services Administration of the United States Government, the Sloan Foundation and its director, Arnold Zurcher, and the New York University Arts and Science Research Fund for material support for the project.

Major responsibility for devising technical procedures, as well as the day-to-day administration of the project, fell to Helene H. Fineman, who came to us from the staff of the Benjamin Franklin Papers at Yale. Without her skill, knowledge and organizational ability the project could not have moved forward as efficiently and expeditiously as it has. She has served successively as research associate, acting director and co-director of the project. From its inception the Gallatin Papers has benefited from the assistance given by some of the ablest graduate students in the History Department at N.Y.U. Roger Balt, Isobel Sheifer, Edward Spann and Stanley Wasserman gave significant help in the early years of the project; more recently, Richard J. Mannix and Robert A. Herr have contributed immensely to its successful completion. Undergraduates who have helped us from time to time include Andrew Mirer, Anne Romerstein, Kathryn Sale, Peter Zagare, James McCullaugh and Benni Sue Morrison.

Dozens of archivists and librarians have been uniformly courteous and cooperative in meeting our requests for photocopies of Gallatin documents in their care. Their aid has been essential to our acquisition of a virtually complete Gallatin collection. All in all, the success of this effort has rested on a remarkable number of individuals, a veritable cross section of the academic calling; all the participants have contributed to making this task a pleasant one for the Gallatin staff.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF GALLATIN

One of the most successful immigrants to arrive at these shores, it can safely be said that Albert Gallatin made the United States his own in the most far reaching sense of that word. He was born at Geneva, Switzerland on January 27, 1761 into a family more steeped in an aristocratic tradition than it was in material wealth. This was brought home clearly to the young Gallatin when he was orphaned before his tenth birthday. He was raised thereafter by Catherine Pictet, a maiden aunt whom he remembered warmly until the day he died. It was she who, nominally at least, supervised his education—although it could easily be said that from an early age Albert oversaw his own education. Shortly after his graduation from the Academy at Geneva in 1779, he left for the United States, arriving in Massachusetts in 1780.

Gallatin pursued a remarkably varied career during the Confederation years. As even his early papers demonstrate, ability and a talent for getting things done stand out as common denominators in everything he put his hand to; before the end of the decade recognition followed. The young immigrant taught French at Harvard College, served as an agent for a French commercial firm, and in 1784 migrated to Fayette County in western Pennsylvania where he opened a general store, engaged in land speculation and generally established roots in the western country. The death of his bride of five months in 1789 temporarily interrupted but did not stay this pattern of settlement.

And in the meantime the political Gallatin was already well on the way to entering the lists. He emerged in 1788 as an initially small fish in a big pond of Pennsylvania opponents to the ratification of the Constitution of the United States. However, since his views reflected the predominant view of the western country, he was elected a delegate from Fayette County to a statewide anti-Federalist convention held at Uniontown in 1788. His participation at Uniontown provided him in turn with both new stature and important political connections. Moving up the political ladder, Gallatin went on to represent his county a year later at the Harrisburg Convention, in which, though still a member of the anti-Federalist minority in the state, he contributed to the promulgation of a new constitution for Pennsylvania.

The immigrant frontiersman, as a result of the notoriety attached to his anti-Federalist management, was elected to three successive terms in the Pennsylvania state legislature at the beginning of the 1790's. The seed of dissent cultivated in Albert Gallatin by his leadership in opposing ratification in the 1780's germinated in the middle years of the ensuing decade. In 1792, while a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly, he chaired a meeting of "Whiskey Rebels" in Pittsburgh; Gallatin's rapid

political rise thereafter was intimately bound up with his involvement in whiskey politics.

His marriage in 1793 to Hannah Nicholson, offspring of a wealthy and politically influential New York City merchant family, provided him with a claim to political respectability and connections he lacked heretofore; but his leadership of the insurrectionists was much more important in generating the political following in the western country that underpinned his political career. Although deprived of a seat in the United States Senate in 1794 by the action of that body itself, the setback only generated fresh sympathy and political support for him in transmontane Pennsylvania; in 1795 he was elected to the first of three terms in the United States House of Representatives. There his leadership qualities, his grasp of difficult and even intricate questions of economic policy, and above all a willingness to work hard, all provided him with national stature and high rank within the emergent leadership of the Jeffersonian Republican party, sinking roots in state and nation between 1794 and 1801.

Gallatin's prominence--the Federalists called it notoriety--and his demonstrated grasp of fiscal policy made him a natural choice for the treasury portfolio. His immigrant origins and immersion in the street politics of the 1790's might have discouraged others from appointing him to such a post, but they did not stop Jefferson from doing so.

The President's investment of confidence in Gallatin was well repaid. For the next twelve years--longer than any other treasury secretary--Gallatin, at the pinnacle of his career, labored long, hard and imaginatively. As his correspondence and other papers amply testify, he systematized treasury operations, refined many of the administrative procedures established by Alexander Hamilton, reduced the incidence of defalcation among lower treasury officers in the states, and withal, exercised power discreetly. Gallatin served as Jefferson's right hand in many ways; not the least of his functions, for example, was his key role in the distribution of patronage to deserving Republicans. The same attention to detail and the pursuit of a problem to its resolution that characterized his early years was evident in his treasury stint.

The Secretary's initiation into diplomacy came at the end of his extended service in the cabinet. He spent six months in Russia in 1813, as President Madison's representative, exploring the ultimately abortive possibilities opened by that country's offer to mediate the War of 1812. Shortly after his Russian tour Gallatin officially resigned from the cabinet (he had been on leave) and, ostensibly, from public life--only to be drafted onto the five-member commission sent to Ghent in 1814 to negotiate the treaty ending the War of 1812. Minor diplomatic chores followed until in 1816 he accepted the coveted appointment of United States Minister to France, a post that he occupied continuously until 1823. After a brief flirtation with politics, when he was offered tantalizing but insufficient support for nomination as Vice-President in 1824, he ended his

constructive diplomatic tour with a short term as minister to England in 1826-1827. This last overseas post capped his "second" or diplomatic career, in which Gallatin contributed to the Treaty of Ghent, worked out salutary commercial and border relations with England, and attempted less successfully to restore Franco-American relations to the high plateau achieved during the American Revolution.

Gallatin crowded a lifetime of private activities into the period from his return to the United States after completion of his final diplomatic mission in 1827 until his death more than a score of years later. He engaged in commerce with his sons and served as president of the National Bank of New York City. New York University designated him its first president of the council (the equivalent of the board of trustees). The retired statesman was also active in the New-York Historical Society, eventually rising to the presidency of that institution a few years prior to his death. His interest in, and publications about Indian life and language led Gallatin to found and preside over the American Ethnological Society.

Gallatin, moreover, still found time to address himself to questions of public policy. He supported the American movement for free trade; he criticized publicly the operation of the Second Bank of the United States under Nicholas Biddle; ever interested in the fortunes of American diplomacy, the aging Gallatin wrote about, spoke out upon, and advised the government concerning the nation's boundary difficulties, most notably the continuing eastern Canadian-American border problem and the Oregon question. It was during this period of "retirement" that Gallatin did most of his writing for publication (all of it reproduced as a separate roll in this collection) on an impressive range of topics; American diplomatic questions, Indian language and lore, and currency and banking problems were only the most important of the multitude of interests that engaged Gallatin's pen until the day of his death in his eighty-eighth year in 1849.

Few Americans have lived richer, fuller lives; few indeed have contributed as much as did this notable immigrant to his adopted country.

A Select Bibliography: the best secondary source for the complete life of Gallatin is Raymond Walters, Jr., *Albert Gallatin: Jeffersonian Financier and Diplomat* (1957). A new paperback edition of this book has been published by the Pittsburgh University Press. Other full length treatments dealing extensively with Gallatin include Henry Adams, *Life of Albert Gallatin* (1879); Alexander Balinký, *Albert Gallatin: Fiscal Theories and Policies* (1958); Leonard D. White, *The Jeffersonians* (1951); Russell J. Ferguson, *Early Western Pennsylvania Politics, 1773-1823* (1938); Noble E. Cunningham, Jr., *The Jeffersonian Republicans in Power: Party Operations 1801-1809* (1963); James A. Boxall, Jr., "Albert Gallatin and American Foreign Policy: A Study in Thought and Action," Ph.D. Diss., Michigan State University, 1967. Other dissertations dealing with phases of Gallatin's career are in progress. There are, finally, a number of useful

articles dealing with Gallatin that can be consulted with profit. A comprehensive list of periodical publications through 1956 may be found in Walters, *Gallatin*. For periodical literature since then one might consult the "Recent Articles" section of either *The American Historical Review* or the *Journal of American History*.

IV

CHRONOLOGY

- 1761 Born January 29 at Geneva, Switzerland.
- 1779 Graduates from the Academy at Geneva.
- 1780 Migrates to Massachusetts.
- 1784- Establishes a store and then a farm at Friendship Hill, Fayette
1785 County, Pennsylvania.
- 1788 Participates in the Harrisburg Convention to consider Anti-Federalist reforms for the Constitution of the United States.
- 1789 Marries Sophia Allegre, who died several months later.
- 1789 Elected delegate to the Pennsylvania State Constitutional Convention.
- 1790 Elected to the first of three successive one-year terms to the Pennsylvania legislature.
- 1793 Marries Hannah Nicholson.
- 1793- Elected to the United States Senate, February 28, 1793. Expelled
1801 exactly one year later. Thereafter elected to the first of three successive terms (1795-1801) to the United States House of Representatives. Emerges as a Republican leader in the House.
- 1801 Appointed Secretary of the Treasury, serving until February, 1814.
- 1813 Undertakes mission to Russia to pursue that country's offer to mediate the War of 1812.
- 1814 Helps negotiate, and signs, the Treaty of Ghent.
- 1815 Aids in the conclusion of a favorable commercial treaty with Great Britain.
- 1816 Named United States Minister to France. Serves until 1823.
- 1826 Appointed United States Minister to England. Serves until 1827.
- 1827 Returns to the United States, settling in New York City.
- 1831 Named president of the National Bank of New York City, and of the council of New York University.
- 1842 Founds the American Ethnological Society, and serves as its first president.
- 1843 Designated president of the New-York Historical Society.
- 1849 Dies August 12, at the age of 88.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COLLECTION

A glance at the roster of archives contained in the Glossary will indicate the remarkable range of Gallatin documents assembled by this microfilm project. Gallatin's personal papers for his entire life span provide deep insights into the history of his era. The Albert Gallatin Papers are rich in personal materials dating back to his boyhood in Switzerland; school notes, correspondence with relatives and his early writings are herein made available. Letters to and from his Swiss aunts or John Badollet, a friend and fellow Swiss immigrant, for example, are rich and intimate. Unfortunately, a careful search in public archives and among private collections of Gallatin's many descendants has failed to turn up his extensive correspondence with his wife Hannah. Henry Adams had access to these letters, but about half of them have since disappeared. We must conclude that this valuable correspondence probably no longer exists. On the other hand, the members of the Gallatin family have contributed some important new and heretofore unavailable Gallatin documents, for which we are grateful.

In addition to the multitude of letters, notes, musings, accounts and other documents found in the massive Gallatin collections of the New-York Historical Society, the National Archives and the Library of Congress (especially the Jefferson and Madison Papers), this project has taken pains to find and film small collections of Albert Gallatin documents, and even single manuscripts, deriving from ninety repositories here and abroad. All of his publications have likewise been reproduced.

A final word is necessary to explain our filming of Gallatin's official papers, compiled during his many years of public service. Our rule of thumb uniformly has been: if the document (e.g., Treasury Department records) bears evidence of having passed through the Secretary's hands, or if he was consulted in some way on the action reflected in a given document, it has been included in this edition regardless of whether or not Albert Gallatin signed or was the recipient of the document in question. Official reports, then, passing through his office have been included. Third-party letters have also been filmed when they appeared relevant. In short, only those Treasury Department documents clearly administered entirely by subordinates have been excluded. The same generally applies to documents having their genesis during Gallatin's legislative career before 1801, his diplomatic service after 1813, and his business and quasi-public career after 1826.

All in all the more than 25,000 items filmed by the project represents a doubling of the total calendared and uncalendared holdings of the New-York Historical Society, the largest single repository for the Gallatin papers.

GLOSSARY OF TARGET ABBREVIATIONS

A. MISCELLANEOUS

AG = Albert Gallatin.

ADS = Autographed Document Signed.

ALS = Autographed Letter Signed.

Anon. = Anonymous.

ARG = Albert Rolaz Gallatin

DS = Document Signed.

HNG = Hannah Nicholson Gallatin

JG = James Gallatin

LBK = Letterbook.

LS = Letter Signed.

Misc. = Miscellaneous

Poly. = Jefferson Polygraph Copy.

Private Collection = Manuscript contributed by a Gallatin family donor
who wishes to remain anonymous.

RG = Record Group (a National Archives designation).

T.D. = Treasury Department.

w/enc. = with enclosure.

B. GLOSSARY OF TARGET REFERENCES TO PUBLISHED WORKS

Adams, *Life* = *Life of Albert Galatin*. By Henry Adams. Philadelphia, 1879.

AHA *Ann. Rep.* 1913 = *Annual Report of the American Historical Association For the Year 1913*. Washington, D.C., 1914.

ASP: *Comm & Nav. / Finance / Public Lands / Misc. / Claims / For Relations / Mint / Indian Claims* = categories as indicated of: *American State Papers: Documents Legislative and Executive*. 38 vols. Washington, D.C., 1832-1861.

Ann. Cong. = *Annals of Congress*. 42 vols. Washington, D.C., 1832-1860.

Bates, *Life* = *The Life and Papers of Frederick Bates*. T.M. Marshall, ed. 2 vols. St. Louis, Missouri, 1926.

Boynton, *Cooper* = James Fenimore Cooper. By H.W. Boynton. New York, 1933.

Claiborne, *LBKS.* = *Official Letter Books. . . 1801-1816*. Dunbar Rowland, ed. 6 vols. Jackson, Mississippi, 1917.

Clark, *Dolley Madison* = *Life and Letters of Dolley Madison*. By Allen C. Clark. Washington, D.C., 1914.

Davis, *Burr* = *The Private Journal of Aaron Burr. . . .* Matthew L. Davis, ed. 2 vols. New York, 1838.

Hamilton, *Rem.* = *Reminiscences*. By James A. Hamilton. New York, 1869.

Manning, *Dip. Cor.* = *Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States. Canadian Relations 1784-1860*. W.R. Manning, ed. 3 vols. Washington, D.C., 1940-43.

Niles Nat'l Reg. = *Niles National Register*. Baltimore, 1811-49. Title varies.

Porter, *Jacksons & Lees* = *The Jacksons and the Lees*. By Kenneth W. Porter. Cambridge, Mass., 1937.

Stevens, *Gallatin* = *Albert Gallatin*. By John Austin Stevens. Boston, 1884.

Syrett, *Hamilton* = *The Papers of Alexander Hamilton*. Harold Syrett, ed. 16 vols. New York, 1962_____.

Ter. Paps. = *The Territorial Papers of the United States*. C.E. Carter, ed. 18 vols. Washington, D.C., 1934-51.

Tompkins, *Pub. Paps.* = *Public Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins*. Hugh Hastings, ed. 3 vols. Albany, 1898-1902.

C. GLOSSARY OF ARCHIVAL ABBREVIATIONS

Following is a guide to target designations of Record Groups (RG) for documents deriving from *The National Archives and Records Service* (DNA) in the Gallatin collection.

RG 21: Records of the District Courts of the United States.

RG 26: Records of the United States Coast Guard.

RG 28: Records of the Post Office Department.

RG 36: Records of the Bureau of Customs.

RG 45: Naval Records Collection of the Office of Naval Records and Library.

RG 46: Records of the United States Senate.

RG 49: Records of the Bureau of Land Management.

RG 56: General Records of the Department of the Treasury (including the following archives):

Correspondence of the Secretary of the Treasury with Collectors of Customs, 1789-1833.

Letters Sent to Individual Senators and Representatives (E Series).

Circulars Sent (From the Secretary of the Treasury) (T Series).

Letters Sent to Foreign Bankers (ZM Series).

Correspondence With the Commissioner of the General Land Office; Letters Received From the General Land Office; Correspondence With the Commissioner of the General Land Office: Letters Sent.

Correspondence Between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Land Offices, 1801-1833.

Letters Received From Various Persons, 1789-1833.

Office of the Secretary of the Treasury: Miscellaneous K, Letters Sent.

RG 58: Records of the Internal Revenue Service.

RG 59: General Records of the Department of State (including the following archives):

Letters of Application and Recommendation During the Administration of John Adams.

Letters of Application and Recommendation During the Administration of Thomas Jefferson.

Letters of Application and Recommendation During the Administration of James Madison.

RG 75: Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

RG 76: Records of Boundary and Claims Commissions.

RG 84: Records of the Foreign Service Posts of the Department of State.

RG 92: Records of the Quartermaster General.

RG 93: War Department Collection of Revolutionary War Records.

RG 99: Records of the Office of the Paymaster General.

RG 104: Records of the Bureau of the Mint.

RG 107: Records of the Office of the Secretary of War.

RG 217: Records of the United States General Accounting Office (including the following archives):

Office of the Commissioner of Customs.

"The Manning File" (letters pertaining to Lighthouses).

First Comptroller's Office.

RG 233: Records of the United States House of Representatives.

Target abbreviations for collections from *The Library of Congress* (DLC) include:

DLC: Jeff. The Papers of Thomas Jefferson.

DLC: Mad. The Papers of James Madison.

DLC: Gall. Misc. Miscellaneous Papers of Albert Gallatin.

DLC: Nicholson The Papers of Joseph H. Nicholson.

DLC: Monroe The Papers of James Monroe.

DLC: Morris The Papers of Robert Morris.

DLC: Pa. Misc. Papers relating to the Whiskey Rebellion deriving from the Pennsylvania Miscellany Collection.

DLC: Fant Our designation of miscellaneous documents turned up by the exhaustive search of H.B. Fant, formerly of the Library of Congress staff. A small number (usually one or two) Gallatin manuscripts so designated derive from each of the following Library of Congress collections:

Nicholas Biddle Papers

Papers of George Washington Campbell

Papers of William H. Crawford

Papers of Joseph Gales and William Winston Seaton

Papers of Gideon and Francis Granger

Papers of John McKee

Papers of Edmund B. O'Callaghan

Photostat Miscellany
 Papers of William C. Rives
 Papers of Richard Rush
 Papers of the Jonathan Bayard Smith Family
 Hamilton-McLane Family Papers
 Cambell-Preston Papers
 Papers of Jabez Lamar Monroe Curry
 Papers of Joseph Story
 United States Executive Papers
 United States Library of Congress: Letterbooks of the
 Librarian
 Papers of David Bailie Warden
 Papers of David Ames Wells
 Papers of Isaac Briggs
 Papers of Henry Clay
 Papers of Andrew Jackson Donelson
 Papers of William Lowndes
 Papers of William L. Marcy
 Personal Papers - Miscellaneous
 Papers of the Pinckney Family
 Papers of Henry Rowe Schoolcraft
 Papers of the Short Family
 Papers of Ephraim G. Squier
 Causten-Pickett Papers
 Papers of Hamilton Fish
 Papers of Nicholas P. Trist
 United States Finance Papers
 Papers of George Watterson
 Papers of Levi Woodbury
 Papers of William Eustis

D. FULL CITATIONS FOR TARGETS ALLUDING TO FOREIGN ARCHIVES

Archives Daru, Paris, France.
 Registre de la Bourse de la Famille de Gallatin, c/o M. Theodore de
 Gallatin, Geneva, Switzerland.
 Swiss National Library, Berne, Switzerland.
 Universiteits-Bibliotheek, Amsterdam, Netherlands.
 Ville de Geneve, Bibliotheque publique et universitaire, Geneva,
 Switzerland.

E. TARGET SYMBOL IDENTIFICATIONS

The following are symbols and their identifications for archives from
 which Gallatin documents originated; the symbol appearing below
 corresponds to that found in the upper right hand corner of the filmed

document. Citations should always include the full information provided below.

The symbols used are based entirely on the Library of Congress archives classification code. Julian P. Boyd, Editor of the Papers of Thomas Jefferson, provides by far the best simple description of that code:

A typical symbol consists of three units joined together, proceeding from the largest to the smallest geographical unit: (1) an abbreviation for the state, followed by (2) an abbreviation for the city or town, followed and completed by (3) an abbreviation for the institution in question. Hence MWA stands for Massachusetts, Worcester, American Antiquarian Society. To obtain further compression, all state libraries are represented by the abbreviations for the state alone (thus Ct for Connecticut State Library); the symbols for state universities and statewide historical societies omit the city or town (thus ViU for University of Virginia, MHi for Massachusetts Historical Society); and the symbols for certain large and readily identifiable libraries likewise omit the second (city or town) unit (thus CtY for Yale University, DLC for Library of Congress).¹

CJSC - The James S. Copley Library, LaJolla, Cal.
CLaS - California State College Library, Los Angeles, Cal.
CSmH - The Huntington Library, San Marino, Cal.
CtHi - Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford, Conn.
CtLHi - Litchfield Historical Society, Litchfield, Conn.
CtNhHi - New Haven Colony Historical Society, New Haven, Conn.
CtY - Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn.
DeGE - Eleutherian Mills Historical Society, Greenville, Del.
DeHi - Delaware Historical Society, Wilmington, Del.
GHi - Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Ga.
ICHi - Chicago Historical Society, Chicago, Ill.
ICU - University of Chicago Library, Chicago, Ill.
IHi - Illinois State Historical Society, Springfield, Ill.
InHi - Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis, Ind.
InU - Indiana University Library, Bloomington, Ind.
M - Archives Division, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Boston, Mass.
MB - Boston Public Library, Boston, Mass.
MBAt - Boston Athenaeum, Boston, Mass.
MdA - Maryland Hall of Records, Annapolis, Md.
MdBj - Johns Hopkins University Library, Baltimore, Md.
MdHi - Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Md.
MH - Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
MD-BA - Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

¹*The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*, Julian P. Boyd (ed.), (Princeton, 1950—), 18 vols. +, I, xl.

MHi - Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, Mass.
 MHi* - Society For the Preservation of New England Antiquities, on deposit at the Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, Mass.
 MiD - Detroit Public Library, Detroit, Mich.
 MnU - University of Minnesota Library, Minneapolis, Minn.
 MoSHi - Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, Mo.
 MoSW - Washington University Library, St. Louis, Mo.
 MSE - Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.
 MWA - American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.
 MWiW - Williams College Library, Williamstown, Mass.
 N - New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.
 NBuHi - Buffalo and Erie County Historical Society, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Nc - Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, N. C.
 NcD - Duke University Library, Durham, N. C.
 NcN - The University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill, N. C.
 NhD - Dartmouth College Library, Hanover, N.H.
 NHi - New-York Historical Society, New York, N. Y.
 NHi* - Uncalendared Gallatin Collection, New-York Historical Society
 NHi Box - Unaccessioned Gallatin Collection, New-York Historical Society
 NHyR - Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, N.Y.
 NIC - Cornell University Library, Ithaca, N. Y.
 NjG - Glassboro State College Library, Glassboro, N. J.
 NjHi - New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, N. J.
 NjMD - Drew University Library, Madison, N. J.
 NjMNP - Morristown National Historical Park, Morristown, N. J.
 NjP - Princeton University Library, Princeton, N. J.
 NjR - Rutgers University Library, New Brunswick, N. J.
 NLIHi - Long Island Historical Society, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 NLNHi - Niagara County Historical Society, Lockport, N. Y.
 NN - New York Public Library, New York, N. Y.
 NNC - Columbia University Library, New York, N. Y.
 NNMu - Museum of the City of New York, New York, N. Y.
 NNP - Pierpont Morgan Library, New York, N. Y.
 NNS - The New York Society Library, New York, N. Y.
 NNU - New York University, New York, N. Y.
 NNU Fales - Fales Collection, New York, N. Y.
 NRU - University of Rochester Library, Rochester, N. Y.
 NTSL - Sleepy Hollow Restorations, Tarrytown, N. Y.
 O - State Library, Columbus, Ohio.
 OChi - Cincinnati Historical Society, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 OCiWHi - The Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, Ohio.
 OHi - Ohio Historical Society, Columbus, Ohio.
 OM - Marietta College Library, Marietta, Ohio.
 ORCHi - Ross County Historical Society, Chillicothe, Ohio.
 OU - Ohio State University Library, Columbus, Ohio.

PBL - Lehigh University Library, Bethlehem, Pa.
 PBMA - The Archives of the Moravian Church, Bethlehem, Pa.
 PHC - Haverford College Library, Haverford, Pa.
 PHHi - Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg, Pa.
 PHi - The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
 PPAmP - American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, Pa.
 PPiU - University of Pittsburgh Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 PPiWHi - Western Pennsylvania Historical Society, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 PSC - Swarthmore College Library, Swarthmore, Pa.
 PUFa - Fayette County Court House, Uniontown, Pa.
 RNHi - Newport Historical Society, Newport, R. I.
 RPJCB - John Carter Brown Library, Providence, R. I.
 ScCle - Clemson University Library, Clemson, S. C.
 T - Tennessee State Library, Nashville, Tenn.
 Vi - Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va.
 ViHi - Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Va.
 ViU - University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville, Va.
 VtU - University of Vermont Library, Burlington, Vt.
 WvU - West Virginia University Library, Morgantown, W. Va.

ROLL NOTES

THE PAPERS OF ALBERT GALLATIN

ROLL 1: 1761, Feb. 7 - 1793, Aug. 16: Includes all biographical, autobiographical and relevant genealogical documents contained in the collection regardless of their dates. In addition, among the many correspondents represented in this roll are Jean (John) Badollet (37)*, Swiss members of the Gallatin family (98), several Pennsylvania political correspondents including Alexander Addison (7), Thomas Mifflin (5), and Alexander J. Dallas (4). There is, finally, a great deal of information on the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, legislative politics and western Pennsylvania politics and politicians generally.

ROLL 2: Contains 1) Minutes of the Harrisburg Convention, November 24, 1789 - September 2, 1790 and 2) Journals of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, December 7, 1790 September 5, 1793. AG played an important role at the Harrisburg Convention, at which groups earlier opposed to the ratification of the federal Constitution, meeting in response to a circular letter from Governor George Clinton of New York, called upon the Pennsylvania legislature to urge the next U.S. Congress to summon a revisionary convention. The second part of this roll contains the Journals of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives for the years during which AG was a member.

ROLL 3: 1794, Jan. 3 - 1798, May 23: Spans AG's brief tenure in the U.S. Senate and his early years in the House. The correspondence is particularly extensive in chronicling his involvement in western Pennsylvania's "Whiskey Rebellion" and the western country's politics generally. At least thirty letters passed between AG and western Pennsylvania politicians of note. Other correspondents include his wife Hannah (56), his brother-in-law James W. Nicholson (22), John Badollet (24), Ebenezer Denny (5), Francois d'Ivernois (11) and Alexander M'Clean (8).

ROLL 4: 1798, May 25 - 1801, May 15: Brings AG from his service in the House to the beginning of his stint in the cabinet. Of particular importance is his correspondence relating to the "quasi-war" with France, the Alien and Sedition laws and the election of 1800. Among his chief correspondents were Hannah Gallatin (27), James W. Nicholson (27), Matthew L. Davis (6), John B.C. Lucas (6), Alexander J. Dallas (10), Lewis Bourdillon (10), Charles Pettit (8), Tench Coxe (12), Clement Biddle (8), Aaron Burr (10), and Thomas Jefferson (5).

*The number in parentheses throughout these roll notes refer to the number of letters to or from that correspondent in the roll being described.

ROLL 5: 1801, May 15 - 1801, November 9: This roll deals with the early months of AG's Treasury Department service. While some of the material constitutes Treasury documents and much of the correspondence is of an official nature, a great deal of the correspondence deals with private and political matters. Among the chief correspondents are Jefferson (72), Madison (29), Benjamin Lincoln (15), Aaron Burr (9), Allen McLane (8), James W. Nicholson (12), Peter Muhlenberg (11), Israel Ludlow (12), Rufus Putnam (13), Thomas Worthington (18), David Hoge (7), and Jonathan Burrall (16).

ROLL 6: 1801, Nov. 10 - 1802, April 10: Continues AG's service as Secretary of the Treasury. Liberally spiced with Treasury documents and correspondence of an official nature and is unusually heavy also in correspondence relating to presidential appointments and removals. Correspondents include Jefferson (63), Madison (16), Elias Boudinot (15), John Steele (31), Benjamin Lincoln (7), Jonathan Burrall (17), Rufus Putnam (10), James Findley (11), David Hoge (7), George Briscoe (7), Israel Ludlow (8), Nathaniel Macon (22), and Joseph H. Nicholson (6).

ROLL 7: 1802, April 11 - 1803, January 31. AG's Treasury service, continued. Among the chief correspondents are Jefferson (116), Madison (50), Benjamin Lincoln (20), Jonathan Burrall (24), Rufus Putnam (18), James Findlay (16), John Steele (25), William Ellery (11), Robert Purviance (11), Robert Smith (13), Thomas Worthington (11), Peter Muhlenberg (27), Zaccheus Biggs (10), and Francis Hawks (13).

ROLL 8: 1803, February 1 - 1803, November 30. AG's Treasury service, continued. Among the chief correspondents are Jefferson (73), Madison (36), Robert Purviance (16), Jonathan Burrall (19), Rufus Putnam (12), David Hoge (12), Peter Muhlenberg (31), Benjamin Lincoln (12), James W. Nicholson (13), James Findlay (14), Zaccheus Biggs (12), George Simpson (14), Sir Francis Baring & Co. (18), Tench Coxe (11), Jared Mansfield (11), and Stephen Girard (13).

ROLL 9: 1803, December 1 - 1804, August 31. AG's Treasury service, continued. Among the chief correspondents are Jefferson (111), Madison (41), Jonathan Burrall (14), Peter Muhlenberg (23), Hore Browse Trist (18), Sir Francis Baring & Co. (25), Charles Simms (11), Tench Coxe (15), Jared Mansfield (24), Joseph Nourse (14), Robert Purviance (12), George Simpson (25), Gabriel Duvall (14), Joseph Whipple (17), Thomas Worthington (11), Benjamin Lincoln (14), John Badollet (11), William Ellery (11), Charles Kilgore (12), and Daniel Stevens (26).

ROLL 10: 1804, September 1 - 1805, April 30. AG's Treasury service, continued. Among the chief correspondents are Jefferson (90), Madison (40), Jonathan Burrall (14), Jared Mansfield (22), Peter Muhlenberg (20), William Brown (16), Tench Coxe (15), William Ellery (10), Benjamin Lincoln (12), James Findlay (13), Wyllys Silliman (14), George Simpson

(17), Charles Kilgore (14), Sir Francis Baring & Co. (11), Thomas Willing (10), Allen McLane (10), and Nathaniel Macon (10).

ROLL 11: 1805, May 1 - 1805, December 31. AG's Treasury service, continued. Among the chief correspondents are Jefferson (89), Madison (38), Jared Mansfield (20), Peter Muhlenberg (25), Benjamin Lincoln (20), David Gelston (12), William Brown (22), John Badollet (12), Isaac Briggs (16), Tench Coxe (15), Sir Francis Baring & Co. (34), James Morrison (10), Thomas Worthington (11), Charles Kilgore (10), James Findlay (13), Robert Smith (11), John W. Gurley (10) and Jacob Wagner (14).

ROLL 12: 1806, Jan. 1 - 1806, July 31. AG's Treasury service, continued. Among the chief correspondents are Jefferson (57), Madison (55), Sir Francis Baring & Co. (18), William Brown (12), Jacob Crowninshield (10), Isaac Briggs (19), James Findlay (10), Charles Kilgore (12), Benjamin Lincoln (21), Jared Mansfield (22), Peter Muhlenberg (13), Nathaniel Macon (17), Nathan Sanford (11), and George Simpson (16).

ROLL 13: 1806, August 1 - 1807, March 31. AG's Treasury service, continued. Among the chief correspondents are Jefferson (116), Madison (24), John Badollet (15), Isaac Briggs (12), William Davies (11), Gabriel Duvall (12), Gabriel Christie (13), James Findlay (10), Charles Kilgore (17), John B.C. Lucas (11), Benjamin Lincoln (30), Nathaniel Macon (18), Peter Muhlenberg (24), Jared Mansfield (47) and John Randolph (10).

ROLL 14: 1807, April 1 - 1807, November 16. AG's Treasury service, continued. Among the chief correspondents are Jefferson (74), Madison (24), William Brown (10), James Brown (10), Gabriel Christie (26), Tench Coxe (12), William Davies (13), William Ellery (19), Benjamin Lincoln (33), Jared Mansfield (36), Peter Muhlenberg (22), and Seth Pease (20).

ROLL 15: 1807, November 17 - 1808, March 22. AG's Treasury service, continued. This roll contains a good deal of information relating to the Embargo Act of December 22, 1807. Among the chief correspondents are Jefferson (80), Madison (11), William Brown (13), Samuel Finley (11), John Boyle (12), Gabriel Christie (20), William Ellery (21), Gabriel Duvall (11), John Brice (10), Allen McLane (10), Benjamin Lincoln (15), Jared Mansfield (23), Seth Pease (11), John Shee (47), John Shore (20), Smith Larkin (23), and Joseph B. Varnum (16).

ROLL 16: 1808, March 23 - 1808, July 9. AG's Treasury service, continued. Among the chief correspondents are Jefferson (64), Madison (14), William Brown (11), John Barnes (10), John Brice (15), William Ellery (36), James Gibbon (12), David Gelston (20), Benjamin Lincoln (20), James H. McCulloch (43), Jared Mansfield (11), John Shore (27), Charles Simms (27), John Shee (87), and Joseph Whipple (16).

ROLL 17: 1808, July 10 - 1808, November 5. AG's Treasury service, continued. Among the chief correspondents are Jefferson (79), Madison

(18), William Brown (14), Abraham Bishop (11), William Ellery (48), David Gelston (15), John Graff (16), Benjamin Lincoln (44), Allen McLane (14), James H. McCulloch (24), Joseph Otis (10), Jeremiah Olney (13), Seth Pease (15), John Shee (13), John Shore (19), Charles Simms (13), Benjamin Weld (12) and John Steele (43).

ROLL 18: 1808, November 6 - 1809, February 28. AG's Treasury service, continued. Among the chief correspondents are Jefferson (58), William Ellery (33), James Gibbon (10), Benjamin Lincoln (18), James H. McCulloch (32), Jeremiah Olney (26), John Shore (22), John Steele (49), Charles Simms (16), Joseph Whipple (15), Benjamin Weld (10), and Joseph B. Varnum (17).

ROLL 19: 1809, March 1 - 1809, September 30. AG's Treasury service, continued. Among the chief correspondents are Madison (12), Sir Francis Baring & Co. (10), Thomas Coles (24), Gabriel Duvall (19), Henry Dearborn (36), William Ellery (20), William Dickson (10), Jared Mansfield (16), Allen McLane (15), James H. McCulloch (20), Seth Pease (16), John Shore (40), John Steele (66), Robert Smith (25), and Joseph Whipple (12).

ROLL 20: 1809, October 1 - 1810, April 24. AG's Treasury service, continued. Among the chief correspondents are Madison (13), Sir Francis Baring & Co. (11), Jonathan Burrall (11), John Brahan (12), Gabriel Duvall (10), Henry Dearborn (21), Nathaniel Ewing (12) and William Ellery (10).

ROLL 21: 1810, April 25 - 1810, December 21. AG's Treasury service, continued. Among the chief correspondents are Baring & Co. (25), Jonathan Burrall (10), John Brahan (17), Henry Dearborn (26), Gabriel Duvall (13), Nathaniel Ewing (13), Ninian Edwards (15), Thomas Freeman (11), Allen McLane (20), Jared Mansfield (20), James Madison (25), James H. McCulloch (10), Daniel Sheldon, Jr. (12), John Steele (11), John Shore (15), Robert Smith (10), Edmond H. Taylor (10), and Parke Walton (10).

ROLL 22: 1810, December 22 - 1811, April 17. AG's Treasury service, continued. Among the chief correspondents are John Brahan (12), Henry Dearborn (20), Thomas Freeman (10), James Madison (11), and Joseph B. Varnum (20).

ROLL 23: 1811, April 18 - 1811, December 17. AG's Treasury service, continued. Among the chief correspondents are Baring & Co. (41), John Badollet (10), John Brahan (29), Thomas Coles (11), William C.C. Claiborne (14), Henry Dearborn (36), Gabriel Duvall (10), Thomas Freeman (28), James Findlay (12), Paul Hamilton (11), Allen McLane (14), Jared Mansfield (11), James H. McCulloch (22), Robert Patterson (10), John Steele (20), Lewis Sewell (11), and Thomas T. Tucker (15).

ROLL 24: 1811, December 18 - 1812, June 13. AG's Treasury service, continued. Among the chief correspondents are Baring & Co. (39), Ezekiel Bacon (16), John Brahan (10), Thomas Coles (16), Henry Clay (18), Henry Dearborn (29), Thomas Freeman (13), Albert Rolaz Gallatin (10), Jared Mansfield (14), Thomas Newton (11), Richard Rush (10), Lewis Sewell (12), John Steele (14), and Thomas T. Tucker (12).

ROLL 25: 1812, June 14 - 1813, February 18. AG's Treasury service, continued. Decision to go to war with Great Britain taken. Among the chief correspondents are Baring & Co. (21), Langdon Cheves (16), Henry Dearborn (57), John Armstrong (10), Henry Clay (11), James Monroe (11), James Madison (26), Richard Rush (10), David Shriver, Jr. (12), John Steele (11), Larkin Smith (10), Joseph Whipple (10), and James H. McCulloch (10).

ROLL 26: 1813, February 19 - 1814, May 24. AG's Treasury service concluded on April 20. Traveled to Europe as American envoy thereafter, first taking up his diplomatic duties in Russia from July 21, 1813 to January, 1814. Among his chief correspondents are Henry Dearborn (19), Henry Clay (16), Stephen Girard (15), James Madison (17), James Monroe (65), Alexander J. Dallas (14), John Jacob Astor (13), Andre deDaschkoff (11), Baring & Co. (15), Count Romanzoff (45), Lord Ashburton (11), and Lloyd Jones (10).

ROLL 27: 1814, May 25 - 1815, June 20. After a brief stay in London, AG traveled to Belgium to help negotiate the Treaty of Ghent from July, 1814 until January, 1815. Having visited briefly in Geneva, he accepted a ministry in London in April, 1815. Among his chief correspondents are William H. Crawford (26), Lloyd Jones (10), Reuben G. Beasley (11), James Monroe (37), Willink & Van Staphorst & Co. (42), Lord Ashburton (11), Dolley Madison (13), Baring & Co. (18), and John Quincy Adams (10).

ROLL 28: 1815, June 21 - 1816, September 30. AG completed his work in London in July, 1815 and returned to the U. S. He set out in June, 1816 to take up his appointment as the new minister to France. Among his chief correspondents are John Quincy Adams (10), James Monroe (50), Alexander J. Dallas (11), John Jacob Astor (11), Dolley Madison (13), William H. Crawford (12), James Madison (13), Anthony C. Cazenove (12) and le duc de Richelieu (16).

ROLL 29: 1816, October 1 - 1817, July 31. AG arrived at Le Havre, France and journeyed on to Paris where he remained until May, 1817. He spent May and June in Geneva, returned to Paris until July 18 and then departed for Ghent. He remained there briefly and ended July, 1817 at the Hague. Among his chief correspondents are Isaac Cox Barnet (18), Hottinguer & Co. (18), John Jacob Astor (14), Daniel Strobel (13), Duc de Richelieu (58), James Monroe (39), John Quincy Adams (19), Joseph

Russell (19), Stephen Cathalan (15), Chevalier de Schwartz (10), and members of the Gallatin family (12).

ROLL 30: 1817, August 1 - 1818, June 30. August and September 1817 were spent at the Hague; AG returned to Paris in the latter month and remained there through the end of June, 1818. Among his chief correspondents are John Jacob Astor (11), John Quincy Adams (50), Reuben G. Beasley (36), William Eustis (19), Hottinguer & Co. (15), Richard Rush (10), Duc de Richelieu (33), and Henry Wilson (12).

ROLL 31: 1818, July 1 - 1819, April 30. AG was in Paris until August, 1818 when he left for London, remaining until nearly the end of October. He returned to Paris in October 1818 and, except for brief excursions, remained in that city until 1823. Among his chief correspondents are John Quincy Adams (44), Reuben G. Beasley (28), Stephen Cathalan (12), Marquis Dessolle (16), Alexandre, Count d'Hauterive (14), Hottinguer & Co. (17), Richard Rush (34), Duc de Richelieu (25), and Willink & van Staphorst (11).

ROLL 32: 1819, May 1 - 1820, May 31. Paris. Among AG's chief correspondents are John Quincy Adams (68), John Forsyth (25), Marquis Dessolle (29), Reuben G. Beasley (44), Hottinguer & Co. (20), John Jacob Astor (14), Isaac Cox Barnet (14), Daniel Strobel (13), Joshua Dodge (13), Richard Rush (14), and Baron Pasquier (30).

ROLL 33: 1820, June 2 - 1821, June 30. Paris. Among AG's chief correspondents are John Quincy Adams (78), Reuben G. Beasley (35), Joshua Dodge (13), Hentsch Blanc & Co. (23), Hottinguer & Co. (26), Baron Pasquier (35), Daniel Strobel (13), Gerard D. Smith (13), Hyde de Neuville (20), and Willink & van Staphorst (17).

ROLL 34: 1821, July 2 - 1822, September 7. Paris. Among AG's chief correspondents are John Quincy Adams (74), Reuben G. Beasley (23), Hottinguer & Co. (40), Baron Pasquier (15), Chevalier de Tschann (13), J. M. De la grange (16), Isaac Cox Barnet (10), Vicomte Montmorency (30), and Willink & van Staphorst (11).

ROLL 35: 1822, September 8 - 1825, February 28. AG left Paris on May 14, 1823, arriving in the United States at the end of June of that year. Among his chief correspondents are John Quincy Adams (47), Vicomte de Chateaubriand (36), James Bosley (14), Reuben G. Beasley (26), Hannah N. Gallatin (13), Frances Gallatin (33), Albert Rolaz Gallatin (13), Hottinguer & Co. (21), Richard Rush (11), Walter Lowrie (22), Count de Villele (13), and Willink & van Staphorst (17).

ROLL 36: 1825, March 2 - 1826, November 10. AG in Washington, D.C. from June 1823 through the fall, 1825; resided in Baltimore through July, 1826 when he embarked for London. Among his chief correspondents are John Jacob Astor (11), Frances Gallatin (11), James Gallatin (14), Thomas

L. McKenney (10), Henry Clay (69), Albert Rolaz Gallatin (14), Rufus King (19), George Canning (30), John Quincy Adams (10), Peter S. DuPonceau (25), Daniel Brent (10), and Joseph Planta, Jr. (10).

ROLL 37: 1826, November 11 - 1827, April 30. London. Among his chief correspondents are Henry U. Addington (32), Henry Clay (80), George Canning (29), James Gallatin (13), Albert Rolaz Gallatin (35), and Thomas Aspinwall (30).

ROLL 38: 1827, May 1 - 1827, September 30. London. Among his chief correspondents are John Backhouse (15), Lord Dudley (32), Henry Clay (59), James Gallatin (13), Albert Rolaz Gallatin (16), Thomas Aspinwall (19), Henry U. Addington (71), William B. Lawrence (12), and Charles Grant (10).

ROLL 39: 1827, October 1 - 1829, December 31. AG embarked for New York early in October, 1827 remaining at the latter place until October, 1828. He attended the auction of his Friendship Hill, Pennsylvania property in October and November and thence returned to New York via Washington, D.C. He also spent part of the spring, 1829 in the latter city, but New York City became his permanent home. Among his chief correspondents are John Jacob Astor (10), Edward D. Bangs (11), Daniel Brent (26), Henry Clay (40), James Gallatin (25), Albert Rolaz Gallatin (42), William B. Lawrence (12), James Nicholson (26), and William P. Preble (21).

ROLL 40: 1830, January 1 - 1832, August 31. AG for the most part in New York City; only occasional short trips to other eastern cities form the exception. Among his chief correspondents are Aaron Vail (10), John Jacob Astor (13), James Bosley (10), Albert Rolaz Gallatin (35), Robert Walsh (10), James Witter Nicholson (15), and Nicholas Biddle (44).

ROLL 41: 1832, September 10 - 1836, October 24. New York City. Among AG's chief correspondents are John Badollet (10), Peter S. Duponceau (11), Matthew Carey (14), Samuel Gridley Howe (18), George Dolson (14), and Charles Kraitsir (10).

ROLL 42: 1836, October 25 - 1839, December 26. New York City. The only extensive correspondence with an individual in this roll is that with Azariah C. Flagg (62).

ROLL 43: 1840, January 6 - 1845, December 31. New York City. Among AG's chief correspondents are John D.D. Rosset (25), John Jay (11), George Ord (10), Alexander Yearley (18), I.K. Tefft (10), and Louis Pictet (10).

ROLL 44: 1846, January 1 - 1880, July 1. New York City. AG's correspondence, of course, ceases with his death on August 12, 1849, but this roll also incorporates material from 1850 to 1880 dealing with the

disposal of AG's property and the settlement of his estate, and the publication of AG's *Life and Writings* by Henry Adams. Among AG's chief correspondents are Alexander Yearley (13), Gales & Seaton (11), John R. Bartlett (27), William H. Emory (18), John D.D. Rosset (19), Thomas W. Ward (11), Col. John J. Abert (12), and George P. Marsh (27). Also included is Henry Adams' correspondence with Lippincott & Co. about the publication of the Gallatin volumes.

ROLL 45: Albert Gallatin's Pamphlets herein reproduced:

Speech Touching the Validity of Elections Held in the Four Western Counties, Philadelphia: William Woodward, 1795.

Sketch of the Finances of the United States, New York: William A. Davis, 1796.

Speech of Albert Galatin Delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, on the First of March, 1798, Upon the Foreign Intercourse Bill, Philadelphia: Richard Folwell, 1798.

Views of the Public Debt, Receipts, and Expenditures, New York: M. L. & W. A. Davis, 1800.

An Address to the People of the United States on the Policy of Maintaining a Permanent Navy, Philadelphia: James Humphreys, 1802.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Subject of Public Roads and Canals, Philadelphia: William Duane, 1808.

Statement on the Part of the United States of the Case Referred, in Pursuance of the Convention of 29 September, 1827 between the said States and Great Britain, . . . to The King of the Netherlands. . . . Printed at the office of the *United States Telegraph*, (but not published) 1829.

Considerations on the Currency and Banking System of the United States, Philadelphia: Carey & Lea, 1831.

Memorial of the Committee Appointed by the Free Trade Convention, New York: William A. Mercein, 1832.

"Synopsis of the Indian Tribes within the United States East of the Rocky Mountains and in the British and Russian Possessions in North America," *Transactions of the American Antiquarian Society*, *Archaeologia Americana*, Vol. II, 1836.

The Right of the United States of America to the Northeastern Boundary Claimed by them, New York: Samuel Adams, 1840.

Suggestions on the Banks and Currency of the Several United States, in Reference Principally to the Suspension of Specie Payments, 1841.

Inaugural Address of the Hon. Albert Gallatin Delivered Before the New-York Historical Society, New-York Historical Society, *Proceedings*, 1843.

Memoir on the Northeastern Boundary in Connexion with Mr. Jay's Map, New York Historical Society, 1843.

Notes on the Semi-Civilized Nations of Mexico, Yucatan, and Central America, American Ethnological Society, *Transactions*, Vol. I, 1845.

Letters of the Honorable Albert Gallatin upon the Oregon Question, Washington: printed at the office of the *National Intelligencer*, 1846.

The Oregon Question, New York: Bartlett and Welford, 1846.

Peace with Mexico, New York: Bartlett and Welford, 1847.

War Expenses, New York: Bartlett and Welford, 1848.

Hale's Indians of Northwest America, and Vocabularies of North America; With an Introduction, American Ethnological Society, *Transactions*, Vol. II, 1848.

ROLL 46: AG Project Name Index File. Filmed in this roll is the complete working file of all of Gallatin's correspondents. Each filmed slip is arranged alphabetically by author and contains the name of the writer, the name of the recipient if any, a brief description of the document, its date and the designation of its repository source. This roll can be employed as a rudimentary name index to the filmed set.

