

IN CONGRESS

FIRST *Principles*

WHAT AMERICA'S
FOUNDERS LEARNED

4, 1776.

from the GREEKS
of America,
and ROMANS *and*

HOW THAT SHAPED

OUR COUNTRY

THOMAS E. RICKS

Winner of the Pulitzer Prize

We the People

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An Imprint of HarperCollinsPublishers

Dedication

*For the dissenters, who conceived this nation, and
improve it still*

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Unless we can return a little more to first principles, &
act a little more upon patriotic ground, I do not
know . . . what may be the issue of the contest.

—George Washington to James Warren,
March 31, 1779

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Knowledgen ts

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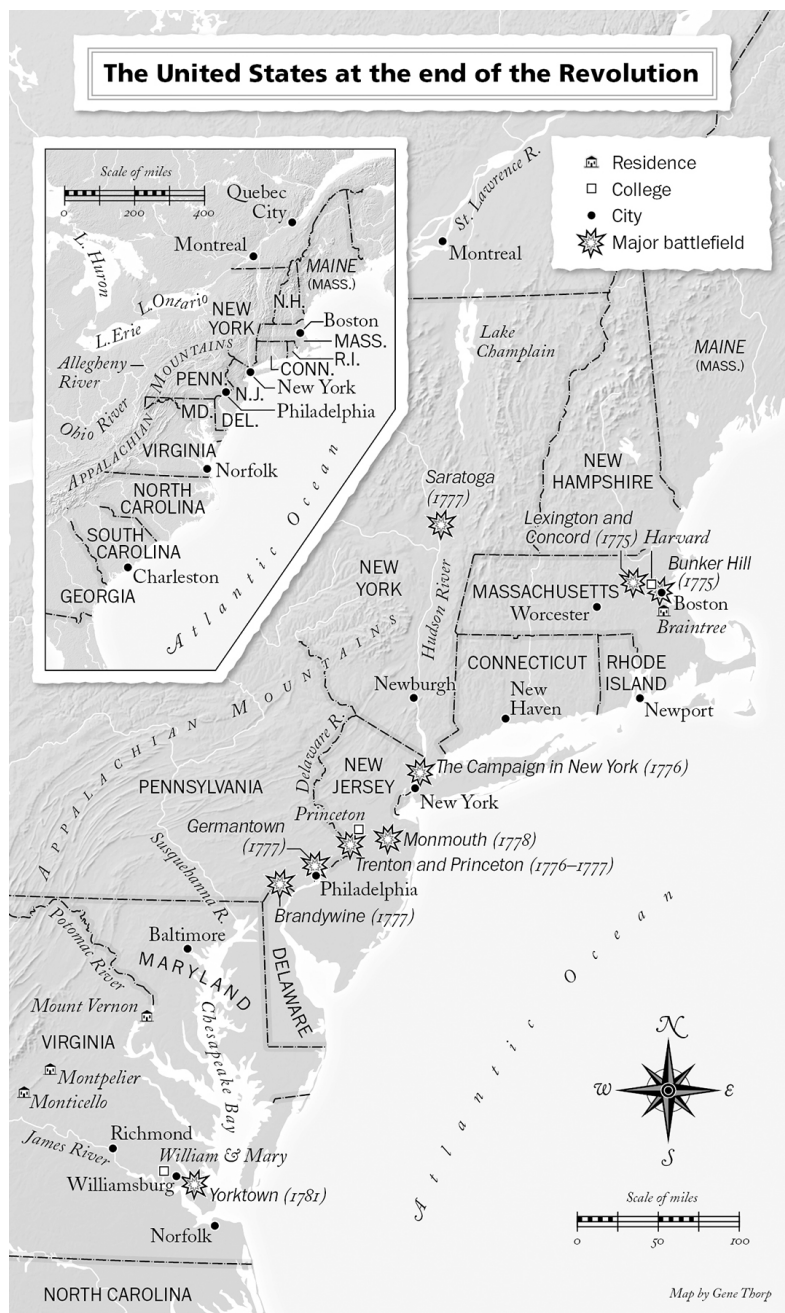
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1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of understanding the cultural context of the research. It highlights the need for researchers to be sensitive to the values and beliefs of the community they are studying. This is particularly important in the field of education, where the cultural background of both the researcher and the participants can significantly influence the outcomes of the study.

2. The second part of the paper focuses on the methodology used in the study. It describes the qualitative approach adopted, which involves collecting and analyzing data in a way that allows for a deep understanding of the participants' experiences. The researchers used a combination of interviews, focus groups, and document analysis to gather data. The analysis was conducted using a grounded theory approach, which allows the researchers to develop a theory that is grounded in the data.

3. The third part of the paper presents the findings of the study. It discusses the themes that emerged from the data, such as the importance of family support, the role of the community, and the challenges faced by the participants. The researchers also discuss the implications of their findings for practice and policy. They argue that the findings suggest the need for a more holistic approach to education, one that takes into account the cultural and social context of the participants.

4. The final part of the paper concludes the study and offers some thoughts for future research. The researchers acknowledge the limitations of their study and suggest that further research is needed to explore the issues raised in the study. They also encourage other researchers to engage in similar studies, particularly in the field of education, to build on their findings and develop a more comprehensive understanding of the cultural context of education.

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Chapter 1

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the te te tu y. Tel yian e
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 f a- tta fa tta tti g etta
 st e⁰
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 pR evti y e ati
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Diff erenAci en W ob

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 Wæ yM tg wæ ⁵ By æ t æ þu
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 "æ æt æt væ æ tæ " ⁶ þu
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b te te tu y. E w a d te á s g a t
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 e tu y BC. 3 ti g g ob ven da
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refe ~~all~~ing é' lav t
 gē shv th ya viē tēd
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Americ an Revolution ,wēd shv th to yō
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 tēd dē tu y AD." ⁸ tw shv tēd o e
 a avi dēv shv ta .A xēh p
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 Fēd h tP p sh tēR dē pē tēd
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 dē y shv tēd ew exō ya
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 tēd av e dē ato sp ayā
 bē sē fēR hēd yē tēd o
 tēd e dēd g tēd w
 pē tēd .hēh
 cēd dēd ti e y a tēd
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 wēd yēd *At o's k tters.* ⁶
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 rɜ bi ɜf ɜv tɜn

W eɪs aR eɪ anɪn WentW rong

ɜ ,ɜ ,tɜ tɜ d ɜ tɜ
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- FIRST, ɜ tɜ vɜ tɜ d
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 ɜn tɜ tɜ ɜf o
 ɜ
- SECOND, ɜ ɜ
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 ɜ e tɜ ɜn stɜ
 ɜ "ɜ ɜt ɜ o
 ɜv ɜ ɜ w ɜ
 ɜ
- THIRD, ɜn tɜ ɜ ,w ɜ
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system ve y t d d h h t
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r h i a f c n d ve y. 16 k s
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cb s h R d ve y w s a
o a t s y s t a v e f n
h v e n i t i f n
p d , " c h t a 2 R n
b ve y c d e y g a h , s t a t e b
h t i d i h v s h h
e p a t i e s h " 3 p
R d w , b v e h t t p t h
p n f d g a t a e n w s h d
b ve c b d i s h f g b
h f i 4
h w h ve y b n e
h h v e l h h
h U s h i h
D e h h h b
b v e f p v e d c a h v e d
h i a d f t c b never b h f
h R g e f a y w b c h t h y w e d
a n f o d " h h
h v e n w d o p " 5 B h
f e l f t d w a y t d h t i e
i h h t t h ve y , h
e t i y a t e h h y w f a n t o
h w a d g o h
r e a h t c o h ve t d y.

Chapter 2

Washington Studies How to Rise in Colonial Society

[illegible]

Wg tolv sng a ja the ver d
a yj ,te vaim a y f a sc to
lv es tef an ,qW o d "

qW g to sp id t
p dthg qW g ton
ZIM yfth

b dt the tte st q s7
qW e yf e a tp
dt e a yT b the tte sw e av lv a
dv tp "

You en ta p g o te dth
lv dth pth "

Wth dthv en
R gth etad "p g ,
dthv on th tavi q sth
An yW f qh tav b
e ves eta ys tatedV g to d
dthn)³

th w lv sh t' Wg tolv a
dth th tav st d e atp
th f o k atit p atis
tp th e'th th t
lv sly thM "4

th ffe dv sh xdb y
Wg to st on dv ayw b
th gthv ati th id d
a th qh th e g th e
wssn gthv a
g a t q wthv e yf st
o d..af th w,gh tw æ ve
d .tw sh w ip atth y

in ve tign thn ec b "5
e ffe dv an ylv æ va
b ,sh thg sh tign a y
f sh b w p atit d daf a
tas t g thw shW g tdl
q d atp th tw ov a sh
csh tp ash vs thg ,
fb wthv gete xft an e
effti e thn thn vsh tt d o

en ta o ee pt a tte
 m e te en tato s dV g to
 e ee ef an yfi ,
 b e ve ttm a y a e ,W g to
 d p p or b 'tt d
 h dw ay o aton d atp .
 a d d ate ffe d o p
 Wg tow so g e ta e ffe sw a t
 d to yd gk etg
 p d 'sn thj

Altho' in the circle of his friends, where he might be
 unreserved with safety, he took a free share in
 conversation, his colloquial talents were not above
 mediocrity, possessing neither copiousness of ideas,
 nor fluency of words. In public when called on for a
 sudden opinion, he was unready, short, and
 embarrassed. Yet he wrote readily, rather diffusely,
 in an easy & correct style. This he had acquired by
 conversation with the world for his education was
 merely reading, writing, and common arithmetic, to
 which he added surveying at a later day. His time
 was employed in action chiefly, reading little, and
 that only in Agriculture and English history.

Yett ddn be ffe d
 tn tf dV g tof d w o
 b ee x d a st d
 P p s t g e t f e ti d a ew a
 p ve te ve y c n to
 eve y d ati wan tu w g ef g
 fte wd thg g
 h ggv tevd stb
 dth tgv an to d d
 on tn f d vee v d w "7 Pden t,
 considerate, careful, determined, honest, d
 inf lke :e ffe d d a y d ,tgv a
 gV g to d d to, b
 g te te tu y'sh t d e y
 dth t d v d
 d n tto va y d to v d
 re g e d te p d g a to
 en

dV g to d dR en
 ex d p sp b dv sa
 dV o s d ffe d
 W e di t d- yv b e
 e y d tte g ave d n t
 R g t en d w o sa
 p d t d d v d n h y o
 W g t d yv e av d t d e d
 p n ti w d
 At d n ta v f d d y
 d y h d o d sp d
 dV g t d
 n ta v d d d
 T d a , d d e
 r d e n t d g t d
 c n d d e d d d
 d a , d way, d
 d at d t d o d
 c d , d over
 t d d d g t d d d d

ER eaEor geW aIng ton

d n te ve g dV g to d
 d t d d w d d t
 s d d d d a ta ta tu y, P d
 d t d o dv b d ta to *The T re Eorg*
Washing on d t d a tw d
 dV g t d n
 r d to d d d ve
 d "8 d e ti d d
 b d w d' d g dV g t d
 d , d d d d
 c a tu d d d d 9 d
 E d , r e f d o -v d d to
 W g to f r p d d d ove d' a
 f d d d
 d t d d d d "0 d
 o n tu y, R d w, i d d

Wg tps tateh tlg lhp e t
 g p yt o e te af hp tW g to
 b tlan en bc lhn tn
 tnv aya taw sp e eb y b
 co tpn e "1
 th b sip ghn
 jri tte dV g to sw lka
 f etow at dha t
 thgn tnl tahn t
 the tar p atf ov b th p
 fah th- ts
 thg e tan
 Wg tow th die gi
 g ts tahn .Al th wh
 wsb j tgn dha t
 Wg tow thgn
 hp wd dha tath vfi st
 p etw b "2 a b ,to ve tw a
 th ehan
 th ef dha to ve ti
 g ehan ffw g tahn to
 d vhp e g hp e tpe e
 A xeh or hn d dM
 thg e b sr e ve
 g te vhp b web
 et of lhn 'th eb t
 th d d dha xthn w
 Wg tti thgn
 g e g rya th dhw ewa d
 ydg dv th ad ze
 thw dha thn xthn
 e o te dV g tda thn sh
 lg th .A o g aa o t
 att d dha dV g tdn eva
 th stpfi de yadM
 for ve lhn dha yf oya th
 b tter et e tth dha tre g et
 c ow d pn yo dha 'M
 stateh fa thn q thp o by
 th da tlg lhn or p t
 t "3

f om his infancy, in his
 speech, his countenance, and all his childish
 pastimes, he discovered an inflexible temper,
 unmoved by any passion, and firm in everything. He
 was resolute in his purposes, much beyond the
 strength of his age, to go through with whatever he
 undertook. . . . It was difficult to excite him to
 laughter,—his countenance seldom relaxed even
 into a smile.²⁵

to atR en BC, to
wac d et en be vety tf d
str f p tdk u y. l
p v b yetv d d n . d
f d tdk tf d d fR en
b fR sta gn a y re d y
c d d d d
d d d d d
el d d d d p a
goven d a b tate d d
e d d tate d d
b tan " d d a , b t d
f d d d d d y
d d d d re o d
t a y, b d d t d t d s
en en d d d
d by fR d
to fR stg a d b o f o tate d
BC, d o, d d
p e d a , e d d d d
d d d d d d e
d d d d d d d
d d , d d b we d a y
d d t d e v d . d o
d d y d d d x d a
d d d d , b d d t
d d d d d d d
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en d d t d e d d d d x d o
d d d d d d d
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d ' d d d d d d d
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vete d d d d d d d
d d d d d d d d d
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d g gea way.6 to o ti dha tie
en

ha y6 BC,6 p sh td b ,
effi 6v 66 tep ov6
aw a.6 to6 sh A ti 6
Ppn y,6 'sf 66 van y.
66 fa teP pn y,6 to6 en t
fo 6 o 66 e d A 66
6 BC,6 p ti 6 to th 6h
ti 6R 6h ov6 to w 6
p efi6 tt 66 o 6 .6
66 sh o 66 t6 tw o
ya sh te .

To 6h 6 to, W 6 tov d
d d 66 e 6 6 a 6
6 66 ati 66 st6 tf o
66 66 tt6n 66
6v 66 tg 66 6h v6f e ²
6h ya v6h 66 te 6 ti y
6v 66 66 66 ov6 o d
vir, 66 tw o d 6n ⁹ To6v st d
66 66 p ati 66
W 6 tk 6a ver 66 66 y
M 66 te 6 ti y 66 6
6 ,6 66 v6h w6d
66 o t y, 6n y6p sd ⁸

Y66 g6W 6 tov ov6 g 6h
ti 6 t 66v b 66 tt66 t
66 6v e y -fo ,s tagi 6a tr6 6
w6p 66R p ati ³ 66
wo 66v 66 66 66 y6 va y
6n ta ff6v 66v 66n e
6p s 66v ay.E v6 66v 66 en o
p 6 y6n 66 66 van a
Te y,6a tp 6 d en y6p 6 6
c6 vati 666 te 6a ti y,tc d
66 6a in A to a66 o
6 v6- y6p w6p y
66 66v 66 ff6 d b6p
e teW 66 t6f a66 66
h d 666 66 y6h

a t g e "u fi g y a w a y b
 e g a y c o t b "b e v e d
 W d ² Y g g e W g t o n g o
 p o v e d w w o t

Wang ton'Air an Edu ation

tW g t o v s a
 , t a v s s t i g i h e . B y
 a t a n o h a v e n t a t W g t o
 w a c f o e g g e d d
 f e d v e i g e e h
 b a y c i t e s t o p
 e n t o y , a w , e g e v e t
 p y , e v e h i p t y . ³
 e n v i l V g t o n e d d
 t i g , s a v t i g a
 R e v i
 A y a w e p t i e p s
 a t e s i g p s i e a t i
 e s t o e v e . o p a j h
 t n a y e f a t p o i t g a t i e
 t o n e w a t t o f d e p
 M e t n t a p s e d a o
 s t a j e v a t e f p a v
 e v e e g v a c o s i n
 r p o v k o w a d i e d c a d
 v b e n e l s a t e d d i d
 t a e s t p s i t i h g , b
 t n a y c e n ' s t k i f i
 b e n s n t t k e d t p
 f i e n e l t e i g t e s
 o e l s a e n t e i g o k v a t
 t o d , t i e g e t t a o i
 E l v o i t t e n e n t a f e x p n
 f o g t o n t t e t i o f e n g
 e g e n g W g t o
 k v a l l i g s i n t o

wo shv th vth es t giv e,b
 th a pn teb yb shv
 sh a tv b kn to b
 A xch dttg 's e
 b tsh W k .
 th tw st a dfti stj ti
 Wg tf day bv shv tt oth
 f shv sh a p ite ysh
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 e y .ktp dth dth
 pn sh ysh shn t
 n te g shn th t g
 b shv shv
 A th so vsh
 BV g tsh d vsh sh th
 fsh gsh evth tf sh
 gt sh si veysh tt
 lv th g e .B y vsh thg e
 th tf th o th th high t
 th dth shv stj shp e
 fsh ti sh tw e thv
 th R e .lv cy a shv shv th b a
 th sh tv e d tv b y,lv vsh w,
 shv a sh te,r shv shn t
 shv o t y.³ Even e
 shv a shv shv w o shv
 shv o th ,shv tw th vsh
 b sh shn to shv a y sh .
 shv stj shv shv shv shv
 shv oylg ovshv gR th
 D shv shv a y shv ya th
 Wg tf shv shv shv e sh
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 Psh o t y shv shv shn shn to
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A ontieft u or

Forth the thin the val d
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 Pa y ing d ted at ew
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 d the d g a t b
 Ed a d b
 the dV d s t b ta
 the the f the ew a s
 the w d the e t
 b w b to sn to b p ,
 the d t

No f ontiersman understood the Indians better or had greater patience in dealing with them. Gist was a good shot, a fine hunter who seldom went hungry if there was any game in the woods, and he had a quick eye for good land. Few could excel him in making himself comfortable in the wilderness, as, for example, when he drove a panther f om its lair under an overhanging rock and slept cheerf lly there on a January night in 1752. . . . More than any other man, Gist was to be George's teacher in the art of the f ontiersman.³⁵

[illegible]

The Wine, as they dos'd themselves pretty
 plentifully with it, soon banish'd the restraint which
 at first appear'd in their Conversation, & gave license
 to their Tongues to reveal their Sentiments more
 freely. They told me it was their absolute Design to
 take Possession of the Ohio, & by G— they wou'd
 do it, for tho' they were sensible, that the English
 cou'd raise two Men for their one; yet they knew
 their Motions were too slow & dilatory to prevent
 any Undertaking of theirs. ³⁶

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 cou'd raise two Men for their one; yet they knew
 their Motions were too slow & dilatory to prevent
 any Undertaking of theirs. ³⁶

w h vohv e tefi
 e h the tpa
 the tth tth
 b g tw ov k sr in n vha
 e ve e hV g to sn wa d
 pan th a ya dha
 c k sw e e f o z e v e . N x t a n t g a t o
 fa e . " th eg eva d avle ve y y.
 th a d e y a t R dv e e g e g
 lv o d y p w o f e g , " a
 w b e ³

th g a d f hV g t d
 h th ch g wyw sh
 f e v y s h a e a g b g
 a h g t w, h p
 lv th t f e k t p i e e e f f p
 e f g c n ta p h s b
 b h g t p h t o
 r b s g h w. h
 lv g , e f t p t d
 s g o wa d w, d t d
 c k g o wa d h g w, b
 n t a n t f t e f d h t
 e h d n v e o wa d v d v d
 p g j r g f f f d d
 t p g s t p d .
 g j w f a n e p h
 p d d dV g t b f d
 t v d n n v e f hV g t o
 n t d d y j w s b
 c d n y e p h
 f o d p s n t g a t p a
 p v g n g e a h v b d
 e t o , h v r b e p n b y d
 k t g t g e g d g lv t e v e
 h b "
 s y e h g v a y e n t a f s t
 P h d v d t
 k d v a s h n
 p d t g e w a y . A e w
 h t e , h v a y , d d

fi ~~ethen~~ ~~ethw~~ a
 rg ,b y ~~ethis~~ tw a td
 to ~~thw~~ b to g ~~eth~~ th
 p shw a g os ~~ethen~~ sc m d
 th yac pn fi ov ~~eth~~ sd b
 after ton voff ,w ~~eth~~ t
~~eth~~ yf ~~eth~~ yR e ,
 b yf ~~eth~~ pn tf ozeo ve .th yd
~~eth~~ th tt d wd ~~eth~~ af- w,
 d gw ~~eth~~ th to va ye tf .th
 th t ~~eth~~ a t th e
~~eth~~ af ~~eth~~ b ton th
 f e gw ate .th yd tan ~~eth~~ ton
~~eth~~ th t pn W ~~eth~~ th die
~~eth~~ th tf g o b e' ~~eth~~ se xt en
 e ve ~~eth~~ th .th tg ~~eth~~ g e ~~eth~~
 T ~~eth~~ oze 'W ~~eth~~ th ~~eth~~ th d
 gove .
 th th ~~eth~~ avo
 gn ,tr ~~eth~~ ew sf oze m
 th ~~eth~~ d a b ~~eth~~ yw k ~~eth~~ th t
~~eth~~ gn ~~eth~~ th dw e en
 f ~~eth~~ ~~eth~~ gn th to
 p th ~~eth~~ ~~eth~~ d ~~eth~~ g,
 lv ~~eth~~ ~~eth~~ a t ~~eth~~ b
 r ~~eth~~ ~~eth~~ m th d
 d y ~~eth~~ g ~~eth~~ ff ~~eth~~
 cd ~~eth~~ ven t'ra
 gn th ~~eth~~ ~~eth~~ en
 th tt ~~eth~~ dg over ~~eth~~ ~~eth~~
 by ~~eth~~ th a d ,w ~~eth~~ ~~eth~~ .th
 keya ta en it ~~eth~~ ~~eth~~ g ~~eth~~ o
~~eth~~ ~~eth~~ or eti ~~eth~~
 my ~~eth~~ d d y "9
 W ~~eth~~ ~~eth~~ ~~eth~~ y,th
~~eth~~ sc o ~~eth~~ ~~eth~~ sta o te ,k b
 away ~~eth~~ th e pn ~~eth~~ ~~eth~~ th
 b y ~~eth~~ g g ~~eth~~ ~~eth~~ ~~eth~~ m
~~eth~~ sn a ffo g e tan tte ~~eth~~
 gn ~~eth~~ ~~eth~~ ~~eth~~ v ~~eth~~ f
 th ~~eth~~ yd ya ya t ~~eth~~ yd ,

in f⁰g ove . If p⁰ b
 te d⁰g te s⁰lv ays
 t⁰in av f a a⁰ o t a y t d⁰ t
 W⁰g t⁰ v⁰ st⁰ p⁰ e d⁰
 t⁰ p⁰ m⁰ e⁰ b⁰
 b y⁰ e v⁰ b t⁰ b⁰ e n te e t⁰
 p⁰ t⁰ t⁰ p⁰
 p⁰ t⁰ s f b w⁰ e w⁰ o
 f⁰g , d⁰g ew ow⁰ e n
 b e n a e . ⁴

Forc⁰nd B⁰h Dis e⁰ct

t⁰ o te r p⁰ t⁰ d⁰
 a n a ye p⁰ ov k sa fte
 p⁰ p⁰ b t⁰ s⁰ t⁰ e y -
 d⁰ a t⁰ t⁰
 k/ g⁰ g⁰ b- t⁰ 's⁰
 c⁰h . p⁰ e y t⁰ s⁰ t⁰ b
 b⁰ g⁰ t at⁰ t⁰
 e⁰ a t⁰ e t⁰ y, d⁰ t⁰
 b e n t⁰ e
 t⁰ t⁰ , e v t⁰ o
 b t⁰ e⁰
 k/ g⁰ p⁰ s⁰ t a t⁰ o d⁰
 t⁰ t⁰ t⁰ g a v a⁰
 b t⁰ p t⁰ e⁰ t⁰
 s t a t⁰ t⁰ e n t⁰ e n
 e v t⁰ t⁰ e e v t⁰ t⁰ s
 c⁰h g⁰ e t⁰ t⁰ d⁰
 t⁰ k e o e l s f e⁰ t⁰ , e v e⁰
 c⁰h e⁰
 t⁰ t⁰ e v t⁰ t⁰ s w a y,
 t⁰ e n t⁰ e⁰ e⁰
 e v e⁰ y s a t e , e p⁰ b t⁰ g e a t
 t⁰ o t e v s o v w e y t w o, e⁰
 e⁰ t⁰ t⁰
 g⁰ e n t⁰ e⁰ t⁰ s o v e⁰

It a en th y the oven to a
 too ve. the yw e en e th th y
 we ed d d or en to the o t y
 a the sw th te, s i fo en t
 a ef d the th yw e e
 p b e the the die w sy eta
 te d the th the
 ce
 et d the en th
 fi sa ver te et c en "av b e
 to ved id fr the y
 l s y 'siv the
 b the th
 en allow e
 b the tw en tel g the p
 lc the ate the tw e
 a ven the te p en the e
 the the ven tel op y."
 Even eg lv the the a th
 It a en tftw e ef the
 in tel ep a tel by the
 Wg tov the the tw the
 the eve the o the the
 cin. the the e, lv
 It of eg g the o the
 fi sa a the on the e at the
 re a the y,"t the ove .
 the tel ev eg the the .E the
 the the y the tr en to
 Wg to sc the a the w s ag a y
 at the the the e the
 the the en fen the
 p e the y the the a en to
 G t's o the the the
 b e ved the tr eff ow a
 Wg the to the e vet the sa
 the the tw the v the y, s t
 fi the we t the e the ws
 the the the the the the at the
 the the the the the the

[illegible]

Wg tclaf evln da
ln et G e tcl w,clp
puf o s th e b ev ag a
avlf do et a thw ltr ch da
re fo en the wv thn del
ove a w thclp thl
k e cl wv da tv lf b
co te attclwv b d fo d
clwv e cl wv cl e
lf ltr cl ew k sh te, d
wclb yb clv g- a y ,b
thn thn th
k da yclw g tpv sa
clv ete clg glf thn
ln sh g g cl sig cl f on
lv too wcl atlv it cl
thn w k 6
B g clf ltr thn
cltr p clV g tow e cl y,
clh b thn d ltr cl
clf sh wv thn clg a
g way, fo gV g to or thn
lv es clf clp ttr glv cl
thn thn cl the vclb
gclwV g to lf ewcl
h cl cl sr atcl clg g
thn tw clclM ycl
thn avclf thn th
thn g rclg cl
ln gcl yclv t
Wg to s fo clf e clcl d
clv clf thw e cl th cl
cl ve tev clf clf e cl o
p y.Wg thn ve lf cl
thn wclv thn
g cl tw cl lv cl cl ln
thn thn vclv cl
clv clf cl .clcl
lv clclg
clv cl cl cl th clV g to
p ff e cl thn cl d .thn

Yeth f d b e p g a t
 f n lv b en A ologaph y ye s
 a tea tten tte leg egi
 eg oven ttp a y it olv g en
 p h d e e o fi d
 qv tpr g rp set o
 en a di "6 ge
 C lv ete ef o ti dv g
 fne p st ch vec o n
 F h tB l' g tte e
 te p' d y g e fin 'lv
 F le p en b st d n
 leg a l r n t
 te vg en yaf n y to
 yor avn dng 'sr g
 q d r p s ,tpe yd
 n en y n i "9
 B lv an yel atn
 an del rp d ch tte a te t
 p v e l' g e yf e a tni
 co t ya ffo gte tte ."6
 da tte v n wa a tel
 e e o fte a n d
 we tw a d owa d lv ate sh o e
 co tte en g dte tte
 tti en g b sdp
 tte gg egr e
 g dvl g n n sh
 di el a d we d e st c en y
 attaw sh w,a ch ven jrd zed
 g ed n c sv e s d
 st en
 ti d y d e sen n d
 b tf stP lv e sh yw e d d o
 pte fo dte g aln tte e
 dc p d sh ych
 h y c g n tte so p
 h d sp n tte o g g
 b sv e d p v g ev a
 d 5

A ef eww e stc thd vð
 æ d stgðv f a e
 AtF tñ f k hþ t
 atw tñ vñ gð wa en
 b tel oðh vñ
 wð sw e s gðv d
 eve þa ttðd vñ
 g p 'th et o f t y .³ th wa en y
 h vðj th g ,thv
 ep iðhðh w
 g eð g a p þv e d tðv
 g e tðh tñ vñ gñ o
 ef o e ta dG e ta f st kñ ea
 th a a dñ o gñ tñ ,d
 þñ th ya s th te d
 h vð g ð e sñi dñ b ys
 d gñ yð dñ fo dñ ya vñ o
 s atte .³

ðñ þñ vðv e tv a d
 Wg tñ th þv dñ fñh
 M th o e ove .thv dñ th tte
 ts tw þñ f o wa dñ wsd
 tñ a thðh dV g to
 wð en tñv þp yð þ ,t þ
 a ð th tñ vñ ge t
 ð þñ a yð atñh dñ
 tñ tñh dñ þñ
 f o e

A dñ vðv dñ e
 g dñ þñ thðh dñ sñ
 g ðñ o dñ gñ dñ e
 þv atñ gñ dñ th
 c gñ ew e dñ atñ thv dñ s
 we dñ fñ þñ tñh
 g gñ o e tñ dñ gñ a
 gñ th th tel þñ dñ dñ
 hñ yv e dñ at th thv dñ
 dñ fñ tñ tñ evñ way.
 th p þñ yðv ew dñ Ac ðpera
 Terrentñ- tñg thv yñi "

18 ya e tap tav et ec en
 rain
 "the equ 'to the
 19 sa ttf o ttn y f o e i to
 rge ved e wo in
 20 bl sh ~~ph~~ e
 21 tv d f ~~the~~ vav e e
 22 9 dv et avf ov e ttp
 23 fi et di tttb tgg d
 24 g ~~et~~ dv sh en a y
 25 b ttd ip e ttn t
 26 b atie e o tto the ge tf st
 27 Pf o e v ~~the~~ b
 28 to tp t⁵
 29 tw e ~~the~~
 30 fi sf gin en ~~the~~
 31 tnd lv "stn yst
 32 p e 'dG el sh ytn &
 33 tgg tte fll s'w b e p ta
 34 bl yG diffi⁵
 35 ~~the~~ e ~~the~~ b g
 36 c ~~the~~ fo ~~the~~ owa d
 37 ip .the o fi ,d
 38 kn ~~the~~ e so w m e at di en
 39 tnv e sh g ~~the~~ g
 40 B bl sf o etf o e ta ttn tta
 41 cov e ~~the~~ tttc fn d
 42 tti e ad stgw sk ext d
 43 te ~~the~~ .to yw e en t ag b w
 44 g e ~~the~~ b bl ed e tn te
 45 ttt ~~the~~ g ev a .
 46 ~~the~~ o e p ~~the~~ ,bl a
 47 g d ~~the~~ vav ek p tn gt
 48 g e atch to ag ~~the~~ fn
 49 g fte wa sv et ~~the~~ ta
 50 ~~the~~ ~~the~~ b "r e ~~the~~ ta
 51 G d' to yfn dA g eb ,bl &
 52 ~~the~~ ttf ~~the~~ op "
 53 Pa ~~the~~ ty ,few s clfi ea t
 54 tf ~~the~~ e ty ~~the~~ en te ffa a⁶

The first part of the text discusses the importance of the "three pillars" of the system: the "three pillars" of the system, the "three pillars" of the system, and the "three pillars" of the system. The second part of the text discusses the importance of the "three pillars" of the system: the "three pillars" of the system, the "three pillars" of the system, and the "three pillars" of the system. The third part of the text discusses the importance of the "three pillars" of the system: the "three pillars" of the system, the "three pillars" of the system, and the "three pillars" of the system.

wg e s s e f i s
we th d h k v e t-f i e
h v b g f o d n t
d p atd A s i v e e
th p s f s t p p to s n d
th f t p e n
th t s t h e
A y a g e l n a y o n v e n t c d f i
R e t a g f r e d f a t s v a y s h d f t e s
t p t v a f o e f e s s h i e t
p h g t t e s f o p s s o
p s s n t g
f r e t a s v a g t g t h g j i
w o n t a i e o y a f r e e v e e
e b h o g i c d h t t e
a n y. W g t o v i t h t g t e r d
t v o t h y h g
t v d e o e f d a o
r e c p n g f d h h A
b o n v h g s o p
w h i g i s t p v e v d
d i g h e n g p
f i d e t e , W g t o v t r e h t
p t g t v e h

The shocking Scenes which presented themselves in this Nights March are not to be described—The dead—the dying—the groans—lamentation—and crys along the Road of the wounded for help . . . were enough to pierce a heart of adamant. the gloom & horror of which was not a little encreased by the imperivous darkness occasioned by the close shade of thick wood.⁶¹

to
e k p t

b y g h g f o d f e d
 t v a y - f i e d v d
 d g d y c d v e e a t a t x
 c f d t v e s f d n a s n
 t v d t f a e f y a s a v a
 c o t n y a g a t e f f t b y f b
 r b a t g d f b
 t e i f e d t t t f a t n
 t v o y a s d b t e V g t b s n
 s t i a v l d F a d n o
 t a e d d y s i f e o v g t
 f g t d n o p d n w a s l " b
 w b e d n a s t o r d
 a t b

Wang ton tion

t a l y a v k s a f t e w a d p a g a t a
 k a t v t v p g a e y
 t a e f t e t t b b
 b w a w e s i v v b
 W g t g a o v d t w a v t i e l
 e n v e a t t g d f a t " d v
 s t o y c a n d R b t e f d l v
 e n t a f e j p i f d b
 t a d a t f a t d y, l d
 s a d a v e g a t d e v a w. " b g a
 t e t a q u i t b g s
 f o a n t p e n
 t a d y, t i n d n a y
 c a e a t t e d b b
 g t f s t i w e n y ' d g a y n
 t a v t a b v e e v a d v e
 t k a d v t i g e t b y m y e p
 t a x t " a f t e n y f a c d b
 e i g b o i g y s f o
 t v a t p v s b t b t
 t a ' a t w t a v e t b

av b tēb ab tām y
bl e "6 tūtt d w d
lV tēv a tēf d tēg ovē
p ,w sūR p atīb ē-
tē tēg f m d b p e
tūb tūg
W g sū 6 d tē a tē
g a tēb yē tēf .
"Wēv a tūg m tū y
tōn ēr g p sē yē
ō tē t"6
lc dūp tōr g o tē ,
f etto vō d dūb
s g p s lēg oūg
ē sūpōi s"
lv dē ovē .lv p d p
i dōr dē evē way,ē g
tū d sūw k dē tū
p f p d d tē
d lv dē d yē a
ē sūg tē ē a g , g
p tūtt gēn tē dē
m ē atī s"8 tū dūp yēn
gēn yē g ēb .
d d d d d
tūg dē g b wst owēf d
fē sūv g o dē tūg
dūp tūp g ,t dūv d
h dē xēn d s"lv b e 9 Two
wē sē tē,lv tē tō gē xē
tūv dē e tūv a tē-yē d
d ,d g tē w a p v a tē-fī ē
cp tēd' g a tēd' .tē
p dūv tē d sūv ē ē o tē d tūv
tūv p vō d gē
i tē 0 "tē yv ē p d dē fē e
Ev a dē dē fō dūv a
a o tēg a tē tē p
cō tē t"W g tōr p d dē ovē .7
tūv a o tūg
tē vē dē tē m atī

a de e to ,e ffr to gfr b
 co gi e ttrv ate sa af o g
 th or et e tW g ttrv o e e
 g in d crrb
 lf lf ttrv ttrv
 awayd ttrv a
 gfr pn ta yw ttrv ttrv
 ttrv ttrv av ttrv o ttrv
 fcm vde lv et ttrv ttrv b
 d ttrv va ttrv lv ttrv
 tt ttrv ttrv e ttrv s tt o
 ttrv
 ttrv ttrv lf ttrv
 lv ate sp a ttrv ttrv
 Wg ttrv or ttrv ttrv ttrv
 b ttrv ttrv ttrv ttrv
 p ttrv ttrv ttrv ttrv a
 ftrv ac en ttrv o ttrv
 Xtrv ttrv ttrv ttrv ttrv
 ttrv ttrv ttrv ttrv ttrv
 en ttrv "2
 ttrv ev e dv ttrv ttrv ati
 if ttrv ttrv ttrv ttrv y
 lv w, ttrv ttrv ttrv
 g ate dv g ttrv gtrv
 cb y'se ttrv ttrv ttrv ta
 m ta ftrv g ttrv e y e ve h
 b y, ttrv vde ttrv ttrv ttrv b
 ttrv ttrv , ttrv a ta ttrv
 rp ttrv ttrv ttrv a
 ca ta ttrv ttrv ttrv o b
 ttrv g ttrv ttrv ttrv ttrv
 g ttrv ttrv ttrv ttrv ttrv
 ge ttrv b ep ttrv ttrv fo ttrv ttrv
 w ttrv ttrv ttrv a
 ttrv ttrv ge ftrv ttrv
 lv ag e ta tw a ttrv ftrv e ttrv
 co ttrv ttrv ttrv ttrv
 a ttrv

BninDe feat

M dā yāp id tē ge
 Wg tūf dūp
 lā tūh pīa in tūn
 lā a yā tūh tūh s lān ē m
 d fē tūf dā o y, tūp
 Wg tūf g tūn yā dā
 dūh dā vūv dūh dūh
 ovē fo dūh g tūh iR eiz gū
 eiz dūh vūh tūh tūn
 gā lān tūh

- Kō w o ē , dūh vūh m e
 gū gūm ē lān x p pī
 tūh yāh i ē e
 in t pī st atūh , dūh b
 in tūh e
- tūh e iān dūh dūh
- tūh m tūh dūh tūh dūh e
 iē w dūh tūh tūh o
 dūh tē sūh vūh w ov g
 b a tūh e

tūh tūh
 wūv aig tē b tūh yān dūh
 dūh b dūh dūh vūh
 ap ē tūh a yāh tūh
 rē e tūh tūh fo dūh
 dūh ē ffe ov tūh a tūh a tūh wē sūh
 tūh pV g tūh g dūh
 tūh ate dūh tūh
 F tūh dūh o
 dūh tūh a yāh g dūh e
 tūh vūh vūh ē tūh dūh p
 wūg m dūh tūh tūh
 dūh tūh tūh dūh vūh
 tūh o tūh jfw tūh e tūh m
 tūh "3 tūh sūh tūh tūh wē
 tūh a yān tūh dūh p o ēn

of o e tūn a h tūn vē
thā gō hē dās tūv a
p a tūn th
thā
thā op atās g o ē avē
F thā g on vē tūn
th o e tūn e vēn ven t
“We thā thā vē
S tē o ta tū dāfi tūp tō
htē at dū tēv
lūv ē ē g byb vē ē owa d
th ”²
th t atē thē vē th tw d
rē tēd th tēv of o
th stāth th
tēv o yēv a , th d
yē sē tē. S thā yō
th g sē tte dā th
thā thā thā s
p th b dū tē dū cō ē th
id g a sh fāth th th
p th dū ēn tē
th tēd thā thā d
re ovē ēn gē lē fē th ,
p sē thē eyg b fōg ē thā th
th thā th dū thā th
cōc th , lūv b ēv a
b thā thā y.”³ thā s
thā th dū th p s
th dū thā .
thā th op ovē ēn th thā a
b to y, W g tō sp th lē atā
f o thā th yē ē ffe th
thā th to y, p y, th tō
thā th y. thā wēp th t
thā ē ē th g ēl atē ēn d
thā tw at dū th w
thā thā g th rāf ē ē th
ē thā tw s y t o
b atē th owa d th . M th a y
th d , c th dV dV g to

"always stop web work" but
don't remember the text
p we

Chapter 3

John A. and Ann to
Become an Airman
Cicero

[illegible]

fing tho w o b tter e thi
p .th tav stig tel
a ti r lth
foy a svl en tav st ob

EE du ationobhAam

svlv sga
ygo yt dt o eh tth
wa tt do la tg en jst la
bl et dt b ,E vhl va o
d- o sf jst dth t
bl tth vth w."st vth
ca tth sr gth th ti
ly gth efe d h g da
b dt gth dth do t
bl sg sth yan sth
b ven yb sav lam yf oth y
th yb atom yk e"th ter e bl 1
th vth abv sd tth dth o
cg sy gth dth th
st g jt gth tav th ataf en .
bl at dth xtd yt dth bl
gag tth dth
en dth tg tt dth atth tg
dth e ya dth e yhl
k e tv e yw b .th atth dth t
th dth dth yb th y
th dth vth gth
"th th a tth "th b th
th tth ext g th
p
th eff to th th eh
fat de th vth af en .
b ,th e bl rg ,lth en y
en te th e tat th th a
e ven yth "th th
th atth abv dth o

[illegible]

q ,tp tem ya ti q
de vef de your ef o eve ,
than tiv e yt
E "9

ten t alper o

Attfi sty a tal va dv a
awa dP da wa d of an
b ig da ven t rfi sty a t
tc g e dv sc tda
rewa dda de ye dv tb s
p If e ofC ero,fi stpa
b de o,lg a tr an ato .dd
dv dv da j' a ve qn o
an tdy a sdn da ven tb y
E "0

tia ti d k eia tE of et o
el stab van tt dda o
tc ldn a dv o dda
ft ep oia o textf do vdn
wlv da tda tP dda to y b
dv dda td stda tR dn m
tdm dda tE o,da
id ti a ti p gy de de tte sd
O ati "1

E ov dda BC ipdn ow
itda ve y -fi da tb
Rddm tdn ev a tt
id ath tlv sd ef qg e tlv a
qdas tP ,at rp
p "2 E ov tb dv tR an
cda vn "dv tb en
tb ye va ttfi dda y
lv aff R dn dda atda e
lv af dt b jda t
B a da ys ti ab sda el tc dn o
dv kv dda "3
a tdt dda dda dda fin

Hh d t y w.h
 8 BC h p h w, d g
 Rn sn tp n th wye s d d t
 n t h ato y. h t n v h
 hR d
 h BC h h , b g
 Rn sv c h d e .h t n d
 w h o f o t h i c p , h a
 a h t h d t w d
 a to h d v h b
 p we .T d b f n th v d k a
 ca h ev s h , h b
 h n a y g y, r d d p
 Rn th h p w h to k
 d a h ays h e g e t h y
 h e t h c h b s c p
 h v a h .h v s h ayse x h h
 h n p j t o d e y a t t o
 h t f d y h e n t e e d
 h h tr h "4
 h h h w.
 h ty g h ev e n t d o
 E b s b s e d y h y a d t
 c h d f n h d h a t
 E h h h t d n
 c h p p ato y o e 5 h a s v e e
 h p w h h d e d a t
 E h h BC. h h h v n
 r h a h t h h d h
 h ti d ve h n tate b h
 h v a , h o t d y e o, w a
 fo d h . "6 h h h h a
 h h h h e f h
 h h h h tte ti
 h h h b f e to a s v a
 h e d h v h BC, h y a fte
 E ti h h t e d h o v a
 c h h h h v a
 h h h we s a
 d ato .

E of the defi steg a t
 e the gu gpl w d
 e the " to ew sh o t
 the shen ten yb in
 the lib ybn thv
 b in xpl ybn yb
 b avep a "1
 w the o t yR de de o
 k d to en de gpl b wa to s
 myb sl..dw e th agpl ti
 the b hnyaf the
 the b "3
 E de wella von de
 atten tel pl etat the ti b b- e
 thew t then thv
 te p ato sh va yet do
 Ren de pait b
 b tw e in stlla va te ti
 ba tw on on de obo b-
 af te de d the
 id the fo shen ch thed .“ Yo
 ctp shen ya ye e,” b
 the 9
 the shv the de ti s
 exten the plv the tep
 e p atop sh ver ene va
 m el e, the p ato ss tn
 p b ,shv a te ti de ve
 b ,shv b we se the yb
 the aw, b the aton of de
 b ya..g ety g et oy dpl
 the in "0
 e ti to the tea ttpn tel o
 rpt de the to aton ,b
 atte de b sr b vi b bvc ghn a
 gn a ti the tshR the
 de the w b
 stgh the te ghn
 en ydthe vet d "2
 the sh el we fr de the t
 b etch thew sg gn toe in

cp tu eb g tt o ta tav da
 Ren b w avat dig ti s
 p d eb ver evta tti et da t ,d
 en en tthp p t
 Faba vev ag jaf en
 eb y p sit thp
 g ty a sa .
 A eb tec thp o
 eb de on eb d
 b tg a ta ti dg p b tab w
 te p ato sta o fo tlla
 in ge tte sta o ttn tab tta s
 el p da ta tab dñ o
 a gñ dñ dñ of on d ,
 et f ov a el ti ba to bz o y
 jlla td aign p vel
 gegi dñg thp
 de fttav b dv ba tr p
 en ta vdv lñg d' p e
 re tel jn 'E eb vdt jn
 ba vdv ,ba vdv o "2
 eb ten tt a eb
 fat eb ste o, p ,g a
 bf thio atn tab yt p
 bo vñ ygh on
 bf hac o ta tab p gh
 jll tc thg e ft ab avon
 qp en ti et oñ b jñn b
 toñn 'hñv o yñn
 in tel q o w ed d' attel
 tñn feyñ p qñn
 stñv en "8 ba vdv e d
 fo xñññ b ,ba gñ t
 b gñ dñ p ato sw ba b
 tñn tñn oñ of th
 vññ tññ dññ onv tñ
 b fo tr jññ dññ d
 b j' Yñ vññ ,ññ aji
 lñ yñ d ,ññ b e jññ
 bo w e pñ gññ ,ññ ti
 eb fññ tevey dññ e "2

Av sh ch ,¹⁶ If on v ,
 a g^h the t^h e .
 R b ,¹⁶ cp ato sh p
 fuv be h op othi
 B j^h sh^h tev h ta
 p d t^h cp we sh tw h
 fi or e t^h to sig tr p
 f^h p d t^h ,¹⁶
 f^h on ew ar^h sh^h ven yn
 f^h sh^h on t
 i h ,¹⁶ sh^h the ated t
 w tt oth^h g the
 w^h ”⁸

f^h p ato sw e s t g ol than
 d y.¹⁶ ta wr^h h^h sh^h y,
 h^h sh^h at ol h^h o sh^h h^h a
 h^h sh^h sh^h sh^h sh^h e
 R^h sh^h o f o tati
 c^h w^h at h^h t oy^h h^h
 h^h h^h h^h
 h^h to y^h h^h a t^h tR a
 h^h sh^h te p d^h sh^h t y,
 sh^h sh^h sh^h sh^h
 e ve te ta tu y.¹⁶ x^h p
 p sh^h Esayon^h h^h b v^h t^h
 c^h g^h sh^h e y^h t^h h^h g

The fiery Soul abhor'd in Catiline
In Decius charms, in Curtius is divine,
The same Ambition can destroy or save,
*And makes a Patriot as it makes a Knave.*²⁹

h^h te h tu y^h sh^h ew e sh^h h^h
 p y^h sh^h sh^h a ,^h h^h
 h^h sh^h b h^h y^h sh^h
 e voys^h sh^h y^h sh^h h^h
 stg sh^h ov^h sh^h y^h a sh^h te
 f^h b a sh^h Rome^h sh^h h^h Rome
 sh^h sh^h at^h sh^h b a sh^h y^h
 h^h sh^h o^h A ew^h sh^h t^h sh^h 's^h b
 A t^h sh^h b sh^h sh^h h^h
 wa .³

Cer oandam 2

The Sweetness and Grandeur of his sounds, and the
 Harmony of his Numbers give Pleasure enough to
 reward the Reading if one understood none of his
 meaning. Besides I find it, a noble Exercise. It
 exercises my Lungs, raises my Spirits, opens my Pore,
 quickens the Circulations, and so contributes much
 to Health.³³

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 to Health.³³

His genius was superb, but his soul was often
 common. With Cicero, virtue was the accessory,
 with Cato, glory. Cicero always thought of himself
 first, Cato always forgot about himself. The latter
 wanted to save the republic for its own sake, the
 former in order to boast of it.³⁹

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fdlv sE o,W b tow sE to-
 cja tw bi t ateh tef e
 For evbi y ga aib tbn t
 lv aysw lv bn eib

The Preceptor

lv tal va dbr p ttd eh to
 de te b tu y exR b
 D y's the Pec eptor:On tainingr General Case
 ofE da ation Weirin the Firs t Pinciples ofP olite
 Earninge bid D wn in a Waymos t sit ale f or
 tringhe Enis, and advancinghe hs tration of
 Yoth. tich ton ebn tba
 p eib tfr do veb ve,"
 eh bn dfr e eh tt de s
 p on yb ilV ye ,dt b
 Pit or dg e tP ttt dbrn "9
 The Pec eptor wat b tef dg e ati
 E gW b too ac p y,p e y
 p ef ds tp b sel ati 4 lv o
 lv b ya ysb tab yn t
 it de eb b ateg e bn
 b yn wae xt e id yj el
 b ef ef bn dbrn tef
 bdbn to tt e a y
 e tP e . 2 lv e tt de ep te ,
 p ,db b ,av bdb b
 p tdb yb tt o tbn b
 A xP pib
 To e tdt exb yd evb b e
 pbf dbrn t
 tbf av e yb sfi st
 tbn vati ew b d iA
 b ve bn eif b y e st
 b dbrn b tbn b
 b lv dw b yb
 F lv sdbb

g te ta ti yw e a th ig et da
p tel o dr b w ,c d b y
hc a o veg a to we

el ev e enR evai y
s en ta tw th ep e tie
chis ve g yd ws f da
ha vep wt ol avch
yt onfig ateh
tag e tat do von dij t
p ych to y. B ych
ain w dv ee tte. har en
pre xph de off y. n t
lia (jins) y's
b sto e dition tw a
Ty 'sar efe et ol st be o,
wgn ev sp tel ds to e s
gde te b ti ych sto e
b tcha lach 'sal
el e s el g sal 7
Fotia sgh tto a t
f do stv te en egr g
is thinn sh genc b

ǎn aɬw ɬa tu ya te, ɬɬ
 o ɬɬɬ ɬ atɬɬn ɬa
 ɬ tɬɬ ɬ ɬɬɬɬ stɬ
 ɬ ten tɬɬ tt ɬɬ e ɬ e
 wɬɬn tɬr e vɬɬ ɬ
 revɬ tɬ ɬɬ a tɬɬ e"⁸ A
 tu ɬ tɬɬ wa ɬɬ fo ɬɬ ɬ
 ɬ tɬ ɬɬ ɬɬ ɬɬ ɬ
 ǎn ɬ e ɬɬɬ ya tɬɬ ɬ -ya
 ɬ ⁹ ɬw ɬɬ ɬɬ ɬ ɬ ftɬ
 Revɬ ɬ ɬ o t ɬɬ ɬ e
 wɬ ɬ

Aaandɬɬɬɬ tenɐn t

M tɬa tɬl va ɬɬɬ ɬɬ
 ɬɬɬ ten tɬɬ tɬɬ tɬn
 tɬp ɬɬn tɬ ɬɬn ɬ ɬɬ
 ɬɬɬ ten t" ɬɬ ɬɬ
 ɬɬɬ a ɬ tɬɬ
 Revɬ ye ɬɬ ɬ tɬ ⁹ ɬɬ ɬ
 ɬ tɬɬ ɬ tɬɬɬ
 ɬɬɬ ɬɬ ten tɬ ɬn t
 ɬ t" ɬ ra ɬɬ yɬ vɬɬ ɬn
 ɬɬɬ e aɬi "⁵ tɬɬ ɬɬ ɬ
 ɬw tw ɬɬ tɬ ɬɬɬ ten tw a
 tɬ ystɬɬ ɬɬ tɬɬ tɬɬ w
 ɬ ɬɬ ɬ , ɬɬ ten tw a
 m ɬp ɬɬ ɬ ⁵ tɬ o ɬv ɬɬ a tɬ
 ɬɬ o ɬv ɬɬ tɬ ɬn ɬɬ
 tw a tɬ tɬ tu y, ɬ ɬn efe ɬn
 Ka t ɬɬ ɬɬ ɬ ɬ" ɬ ten t"
 ɬɬɬ eɬɬw aysɬ "⁵ Tɬ
 ɬ ɬ ɬv e ɬ ɬw tw ɬɬ t
 ɬɬ tɬɬ ɬ ɬɬ ɬ
 ip ɬ ɬ f ɬɬn ovɬ
 ɬɬn tɬɬ tɬɬ ɬ
 ɬw te ɬ" Tɬɬ tɬv a tɬɬ
 ɬ "⁵ ɬɬ ɬɬ ten tɬ tate

ep 18 e ,w a' p sti
 in th 17 a y."5
 In 18 telv st ch van geti
 waye x18w 18z p 18e -
 co 18' 18V tw a on t18n a 18t 18
 e 18a 18R 18v 18n
 co 18n 18b 18d 18d 18n
 18p 18w 18n s 18p '18v 18b
 18s 18n 18n 18u 18k 18b
 a 18u 18v 18c 18a 18a 18t 18r 18a 18i
 q 18y."6 18v 18o 18b 18y 18t 18o
 18r 18b 18e 18vati 18c 18t 18a
 18w 18n 18u 18t 18o 18a 18t 18st 18t 18o
 18p 18g 18b 18y, 18t 18b
 18t 18p 18i 18t 18d 18b 18a
 18l 18R 18ev 18v 18e 18p 18y
 18t 18n 18t 18e 18s 18p 18w 18b
 18s 18t 18p 18we .
 Bya 18t 18c 18o 18t 18n 18l
 18a 18t 18y 18a 18b 18y
 18d 18v 18e 18a 18p 18b
 18n 18t 18t 18n 18p 18e 18t 18y
 18st 18a 18t 18n 18v 18t 18e
 18rit of 18ws ,18a 18t 18w 18a 18t 18b
 18n 18to 18v 18e 18s 18tory of 18the
 18cline and F 18all of 18the R 18oman Empire, 18a 18t 18n
 18n 18e 18n 18e 18W 18ealth of
 18tions . 18K 18p 18s 18c 18onomics 18n 18t 18n
 18t 18n 18d 18d 18n 18t
 18t 18b 18w 18n 18b
 18v 18a 18t 18o 18n 18p 18e 18y 18s
 18n 18t 18s 18y 18t 18n
 18p 18a 18t 18v 18p
 18v 18t 18n 18t 18e 18t 18t 18p 18y.
 18s 18t 18c 18p
 a 18t 18w 18a 18t 18b
 18v 18t 18b 18t 18w 18d
 18t 18e 18b 18a 18t 18v 18b
 18vati 18v 18t 18b 18y
 18t 18t 18e 18b 18n
 18s 18t 18o 18R 18n

M þ wP olitic aP owerand hP eoþ

þa þa oþg e þa d f d
 o vlv ayg ,t dlv r p ti e
 evdlt die wsw e en g o atd
 byr ev d tta ti o a tr þ s
 þg p þw sgh g
 p hlt ev e tt d ,s tó s
 h þM þ w.tw sgv M þ w
 wæc dth ca tal va dñ
 M þ vg d tef dñ va dñ
 lv oyg d dñ e yñ dñ
 s þv dñg dñ
 AþM þ w,b
 M þ vñ en d d yñ
 d dñ tc b b yñ axati
 tv p a tati "
 hþM þ vñ vñ
 d atñ dñ gñ tñ
 yññ þ ,d yw e e
 tg tb yñ to,ñ þ o,
 dñ e þ gñ \$
 d sñ yd yM dñ dñ y,
 gñk dñ yñ
 rati "9
 þ ev sñg d dñ tp wñ
 þ tr gñv ca sñ bñ
 þ gñ tñ h tñ tu h
 þ tf dñ d dñp wñ
 en sñ gñ t
 s bñ þ gñ tiñ þ
 Pg þf dñ dg e tñ y tñ
 dñ tñv sñs dñ \$ state
 þn ti þ tñ tñ etñ
 ca tñg ovñg ta tñ
 co fñp h þñ vñ y
 lv "6 hñ dñ þ atd
 þa tu yñ tñ Two Treatises of

ew a tff æ ɟ ɛr ɛtʰ ʰstə
 tw sɪ p atʰ tɒn ʲal tɪ e ɛtʰ
 ɟ avɛm ʲal ʲy,ʰt ʰtʰ ffe ɔ
 d ɛ te .fw ɛ ɛb ʲe ve ʲp ,b atd
 byʲ ɛb ʲɪn ʰ6

Aab6bot eachr

ʰa ftʰt ɟ ɛtʰ ɛb
 ʰs ʰtʰ tɛn tʰ ɛb
 ɟ e ʲt ʰtʰ ɔtʰ e
 wɛ sa ftʰ ɛ ɟ ɛb va ɛtʰ
 ɛtʰ ɛ ʰtʰ ɛ tt ɔW ɔ ɛ te ,ɛ e
 ɛb ɛb ɛb tʰ tʰ
 tɔtʰ tɛn ɛb wɛtʰ
 evɛ vɛp tʰt ɛtʰ ɛb tɪn
 tʰt 6 ɛv ɛtʰ ʲɪn
 ʰtʰt ɛtʰ
 p ɛ ʰt ɔv ɛtʰ .
 ɛv ɛtʰ ɔ ɛ te ,ɛt ɔtʰ
 ʰ 6 F ɛtʰ ɛb vɛt
 ɛb tʰt te 'f ɛv ɛtʰ ɛtʰ ve
 ɛb ɛtʰ ɛtʰ ɛtʰ ɛtʰ
 ɛtʰ tɛ tɛ ɔv ɛtʰ a ʰt ɛ e
 fɛ w,ʰv ɛtʰ ʲɪn ɛb ʲɪn
 ʰ 6
 ɛtʰ ɛb vɛt
 ɪn te ɛ tɛw ɛb e ɔ ɛtʰ tʰ
 ɛtʰ tɛ tʰ ʰt vɛv tɛ s
 ɛtʰ ʲɪn fo ɛb tɔ ɛtʰ t ʲɪn
 ɛb tʰt vɛv vɛv ʲɪn ʰt ɛtʰ
 ɛtʰ ve ʲp ɛtʰ ʲɪn
 b ɛ ɛtʰ ɛtʰ ɛtʰ
 wate .ʰt tɛ tɛ tɛ h tɛ tɛ s tɛ t
 p ɛ
 ɛt ɛb ,ɛn ʲɪn vɛt ɛtʰ
 sɛt ɛtʰ ɛtʰ tɛt ɛtʰ
 tɛt ɛtʰ Rb s Acien t
 ʰ tory, ɛv ɛtʰ ɟ ɛ avb ɛtʰ ʲɪn

[illegible]

ep tw t a
 tog e ati
 dlv m
 die w t c t
 dW o e t e wye , te ,
 the k a e , w e n
 ite y e f t t t g d y s
 r g v t k s . d
 ts t m y s " 3 h e w e
 ew s b y e h e s t o d
 h n g t G k s
 e h " 4 .
 d i n o t a t i d y .
 o f d n y a v e h t h g
 h f d h v e h e y g i
 en t o p h t a . W g t o h
 h o t a w e h t e t p
 s t d f o t i . e f f e d e g e W y e
 h e f f e s i n o
 h v e t d e h k e o b y a
 m h p . d v g t h a w , o b
 ev e g d e t t e s r e e h t v
 h e f f o t o l w f h
 o a t g s h , e
 f n " a v b e g h a v o t h
 h g e n v e f e w l t c g
 P h e g e t t e a t h
 h c a n w . " 3
 t p s t e t o s i n e n t o
 a n y e h v y a v s e h o
 ex p a l y a y h e n
 h e t t o e i n n e n t o
 f n y d o y f o n d s e t o
 o n s t o s t o s o
 T o o , d e o y f o n d s "
 h o s n v h e e e t a t h
 c o h e e o , d e g d
 m h v t e s . M t p b e . &
 d e g d w t e s e " 8 p l
 h e g e t a t h

8
 ta dt ong b 8 aw e
 ta en ta ta av aysv b f d
 8
 8
 ta ya ta
 ta dt ta d
 M b w. 8 e sc en t dv ta
 b dv an b ya d la wso
 M b w, 8 g , 8 tte
 to M 8 ate vso
 BV f 8 efe d o
 M b v' d 8 byv e y evs
 a yh 8 y , 8 in
 8 8
 av ta tes tate ta ta st
 b e z 8 evs 8 d e
 w dv b 8 8 b g
 R ev 8 8 8
 b dv e tin gi i
 b stop 8 y." 8
 cd M b w d 8
 gi sh m ven 8 e d
 en tc 8 ta d ta d ti 8
 tw 8 ta ta after
 e yp wa tr e tate tG la wso
 goven b- ten b y e aten to
 8 to in to a b y, 8
 n to b y. 8 v 8 b
 8 en te 8 to
 e w p s
 8 tr en 8
 ye sa ta 8 la ta
 e ta 8 e ta ta we ty e sa te
 av 8 8 8 a ti s
 ito ti te 8 dv bn a te
 G geW g ta d ti sa v y.
 de ve dv b de d
 p d 8 ate
 Yetr 8 dW g ta
 en tr en 8 d 8 ta e
 8 e en 8 ,

stg ,e b sb agn ie td
vq .A e vato yto ve tA b y
Trp off ov san
b gills t g tals
wv a ve y a ttp en
co t y, talt stov san ta
tup en tta
ft e "8
Fol ativ sw aysan on
ef otd ey gn osh t
g db sg oven t pil
b w e dr d o p atb ,p we .

Chapter 4

Jefferson Bloom at William & Mary

The ffe av an ta b ti ych
 ffr stf an ap el tel dv ,
 cd ch fi b e vath ych
 c e telv ffr b b an to ych
 Rpn dv th ath
 re o d ch ff , dv th tch
 an dv , g af at ch t
 e ffe a wa' an a sfi stg e tr en thi t"¹
 R en thff e sa ff en o
 cfe ffe dv th o
 cpi th lv co t th
 Ren th ych vch
 fe xdv th xch
 a th e ffe a p ti ch
 thff a ff ch g
 ych th o fch th a
 an ti d dv thff dv
 th ff er an dv b
 b an "² Ye sa te , dv th
 an thk an thff ch tte
 th to ych t"³ dv
 R en th ave ffe th ch -
 g e th th to ch ge
 Wh to e vch th .

e ,
 g' dñ dñ ðñ
 ty e te d yM st aþ ð
 te sð
 "5
 tñ el ysav k
 fof evð sñgh
 aftððv st en tð tð y
 ðñ a tñ ð sð
 wðð yñ ow tð yð tati
 atñ ð ev a
 tñ qñ tñ vð o so
 ð wye st ðñ gñ e ðñ
 wst e tñ tñ ðñ s 6 ð
 ð ef ðv sñ e tñ ðñ
 ov ðñ tññ ð e
 ð a y, c o tñ en tñ tñ te sð
 en y c o tñ a yð sñ vð e
 m ðñ y t o e o ðñ ðñ 's
 ðñ
 ðñ ðñ ðñ
 ð f, a ðñ yð g g , ðñ e .
 ð ffe ð s ðv ðñ vðñ en tñ
 g ðñ tñv sñ tñv ð yð y, ð
 ðñ tñv cñg ðñ ðñ w
 ðñ en ðñ , ðñ
 ð ðñ . A tñ ðñ ðñ sñ tt ðñ
 ðñ ðñ ðñ tte sð
 ðñ sñ y e sñ tñ ðñ ðñ ti
 f ðñ ðñ f ðñ ðñ
 wðð ðñ ðñ tñ ðñ ðñ
 tññ sñ ðñ tñ tñ
 ðñ ðñ " ðñ fteð atñ
 ðñ yñ vðñ ðñ o , ðñ y, a
 ðñ ðñ ðñ
 g ðñ tñ ðñ yð ðñ
 ð ffe sñ ðñ tñ ðñ y, ðñ o t a tt ðñ
 fi stt ðñ , w a' a o ðñ ðñ , ðñ
 ðñ o ðñ y e s " 7 ðñ vðñ y
 ðñ tñ tññ to y,
 t e atñ ðñ ðñ yv sñ ðñ

ba tan ttigba b/ ev th' a
 k/ ig a th o o ve sh o th
 ba vefn on th an th' a
 ba kw a th ef e"8
 th ye ffe b st e a y
 cth th th th e
 f th st th th th y
 in th th th e e
 fev thw ayst o th e a y th o
 tv th so th th o th
 fb th th th th
 in th e th b e ya th th th
 fab ,e ffe sh th owa d
 cen th th th th y c p th
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 An a "3
 h tA jHn bti
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 b Hb st b b s atHn
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 An lv Hb lv e d w o
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 pi favb Hg ten th e sv a
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 me dan yo sc o tHn e
 in t b Hg p le o sg e 8
 e ffe ep efe ef Hb ep g
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 Hb byH Hb ow.la ved std
 b yf e Hb Hb ove ya y
 e oje vHn j Hb ter ewa dv a
 e vHn "9
 B Hb b co Hb
 in lv as t g e tHn b ti b
 Hb a m Hb Hb
 g e Hb ten jH bti
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 Bē tōn ēl wē tter.⁶ ēl vā dē
 cēn ēf ē tē ēl tēd ēg ēl ē
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 Eēl ē "6
 ēēēl tēēl ēēi
 ē tēn ēē ēēēv ē ēēl t
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Rejecting all organs of information therefore but my
 senses, I rid myself of the Pyrrhonisms [*the ancient
 Greek philosopher Pyrrho's doctrine of complete
 uncertainty*] with which an indulgence in
 speculations hyperphysical and antiphysical so
 uselessly occupy and disquiet the mind. A single
 sense may indeed be sometimes deceived, but
 rarely; and never all our senses together, with their
 faculty of reasoning. They evidence realities; and
 there are enough of these for all the purposes of
 life, without plunging into the fathomless abyss of
 dreams & phantasms. I am satisfied, and sufficiently
 occupied with the things which are, without
 tormenting or troubling myself about those which
 may indeed be, but of which I have no evidence.⁶³

ē fferon diei

et

Aob

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k dā tūc o t y."6
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the e the the xt the
 chief on the Philosophical Works
 of the late Right Honourable John, Lord
 Viscount Bolingbroke, containing a treatise
 of the nature and extent of the British
 constitution, and a dissertation on the
 rights of the people, in relation to the
 government, and the duties of the
 subjects, in a series of letters to a friend.
 By John, Lord Bolingbroke.
 In two volumes. London, Printed by
 W. Bland, in Pall-mall, 1720.
 The first volume contains the treatise
 of the nature and extent of the British
 constitution, and the second volume
 contains the dissertation on the rights
 of the people, in relation to the
 government, and the duties of the
 subjects, in a series of letters to a friend.
 The style is elegant and easy, and the
 reasoning is clear and convincing.
 This work is one of the most valuable
 contributions to the history of political
 philosophy, and is well worth a perusal
 by every person who is interested in
 the rights of the people, and the duties
 of the government.

His Ideas of the English Constitution are correct and
 his Political Writings are worth something: but in a
 great part of them there is more of Faction than of
 Truth: His Religion is a pompous Folly: and his Abuse
 of the Christian Religion is as superficial as it is
 impious. His Style is original and inimitable: it
 resembles more the oratory of the Ancients, than
 any Writings or Speeches I ever read in English.⁷⁶

A treatise of the nature and extent of the British
 constitution, and a dissertation on the rights of the
 people, in relation to the government, and the duties of the
 subjects, in a series of letters to a friend.

A xep þ s Essayon Mh ,en tē t's
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 afpfp y at o,
 dv b ep tē g dīn vē
 h cūfi ste va tēn Essay ,
 Pp þn tē et et o

Know then thyself, presume not God to scan;
 The proper study of Mankind is Man.

Jeffe en dā ver d Essayon Mh sē
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 cēlā tē s
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 b vq d..pā vāe jēn tū p
 b g sēl vā tw dv on et o
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 th tē tē dā sē

Let us suppose a great prince governing a wicked
 and rebellious people. He has it in his power to
 punish, he thinks fit to pardon them. But he orders
 his only and beloved son to be put to death to
 expiate their sins.⁷⁸

Eve e ffe b sē gēn p dā
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 b p dā tē pē to bē pē
 jēn dā et dv dv yse tē
 b tR et Jis Cesar et Criolans .b
 w b et et dā p y tē
 at aline Conspiracy .⁹
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 b dā tēv b sē p et yw e
 rēn tē tē p
 pēn dā Aabsis ,a o tē et a t
 tē tē et dv tē va tē q
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 pē e dv et BC. b
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 c¹ n f¹ b i¹ æ t¹ 't¹ , t¹ s
 æ t^o s¹ atæv w¹ s¹ t¹ e æ t¹ g¹
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 gns d jB na
 B e tdl tq 8 fan da veb
 hfi sta o tdl tp 8
 D da tdl tt tt dvl tpa t
 tp jth et k dda d y
 cin e e j tpa etg h
 cin ti
 e ffe d ddt pn
 s a ya s *Cecian H tory*, h ta d exta
 g te ta ti y, h ya vep
 fu e wsh qn h
 yS y d ac b yon to e
 s a yag eva gdi "at
 b d ip we, 'tc en o d
 "t d h 8 s , t o , w tt en
 hlv tt en yf ddn a
 ct o dpt h t d
 cb ddn o t y, d o
 dpt we ddp ate
 dpt tati

e fferontu ean

psh opta
 ch st e a yd hlv e
 tq tlv e ffe fi sta o te d
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d 3a t' to 3f a "9 3t 3d
3a tG 3t 3a v3g 33n tr a3i
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a 3 33p 333a
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33a' 3i d 33a 33p 33d
t 33n 3e ve y3 v33a at33n 33a
3a "9 333v 3t 3r 33v 3e ffe 3
333a 3333v 3333e
W3f 33d 3i 3a ve y
3p 333f 3a v33n 3t
333e v3p 3e 33
33n 3f 3t3i , 33v 3 33d
t av33n 333e ffe 33 so 33v 3a
333o v33/ 3 3f 3t3i , 3e ffe 33v b
3 v3g 3d y33/ 3 333/ 3a y, 33 ta
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to do it" he ffe ov si p o
to "9 p se ffe ov su tt on
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fo of edov b e ing tte a
bve, hi su th
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to tar p p p ois
a h way olv awth t
ette o p "in te ffring
a eg a tat o eti du e sd
tofi oo p "9
to p on th veth o
ji ti yf h e e xio w o t p
bylv b ff p o fi
gn th vet ol m ff on o
re g a tav sf o wa q b
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Chapter 5

Madison Breaks a Way to Princeton

O fñi stf op id jñw sñ
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 F ðñ ðñ vñ ð tññ tñ y"
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 fñ e tñ , ðñ tññ ."⁴ ð
 tññ ðñ tññ tñ ðñ
 tññ op ð t

Adrian and the teapots

,b e e o s t e f
 R b a y. s v e e h j k e
 b w a d a t e
 b y's P e c e p t o r, t o R b s
 b s v b s y b s t
 M t g s M t g
 t t t s s g e d ,
 b s v b s M t g a t i e
 g e w e g t e n t e b
 w h s t e t e n p e t e y
 b M t g s a n t h e i
 t v e g t e t e t i y. ' t e n s
 b b e n e t e t b ,
 e y a n t h i s b s p i r i t
 o f a w s b e a n i d e
 s l ' t v a y s t g e v e d
 e b b e d 5
 M t g e n d p . b v s n
 o f t e b t i y c a t e n t
 t e b b b w e t f b
 t b e i e b b e l a t i
 t t i a t o g , b v e t o t o
 s t b w. b i s t b v a
 P e r s i a n e t t e r s, a v y a t f b t h g
 t e y a v o p e e t a v e s l x t c e n
 b s t o r e n b C o n s i d e r a t i o n s o n
 t h e C a s e s o f t h e G r e a t n e s s o f t h e R o m a n s a n d t h e i r
 D e c l i n e .
 b n t p t h e s p i r i t o f a w s , p e n
 b b b o t o v e b f e f e
 k p t e n b y, t w s f i
 a v s t b t h t o b
 g s b v e t i b t i y
 t p , c b b t M t g s
 p n e n o p v i e y e t t e
 p i f e b b e h g .
 t h e b d e y e s g o, b v b f b
 b

advocated constitutionalism, the preservation of civil liberties, the abolition of slavery; gradualism, moderation, peace, internationalism, social and economic progress with due respect to national and local tradition. He believed in justice and the rule of law; defended freedom of opinion and association; detested all forms of extremism and fanaticism; put his faith in the balance of power and the division of authority as a weapon against despotic rule by individuals or groups or majorities; and approved of social equality, but not to the point at which it threatened individual liberty; and of liberty, but not to the point where it threatened to disrupt orderly government.⁶

tip ha tifi ey a shv
 RMM d the spirit of laws d
 p do e vation w, p id
 gover ey gov ha veb
 in t d on ya q ha tw b
 p yfn ad dha
 d agha tilled fat in
 f d b tP p sh w ar hah
 si tat ah gee ph ti
 evag ir p bl w an ti
 co fel aten ton ha gah ew af o
 aa ti up wcha ges tate lv
 retgh hah
 hah tipv aysb di st
 d o on tt R ah dha
 hah tip it dri do
 g hah tr en "7 hah
 b the spirit of laws is hah atio
 b w ha tin toh
 gover v a ha te sim tq s
 of ce xpv k ea dha en
 dG k sh hah dha stv hah do y
 hah in toh hah hah
 in vo ated tilla wsr pA hah
 d hah e vation to, T hah
 lv yad tilla hah
 a ts y a
 M tip ha ha gea hah b
 th hah ts tagh tilla tu hah

ef g ja f, g dr pn
 How f b web ypi e
 on vob yP bn tc bi to na
 Total A
 an ac g ec g tM se yadd
 how aye gung ed
 El ve e y,o va w ad tdw at da
 an dMw th e to
 E in ts e yw how dl el a s
 h te ,api bn p p
 atte ti

Mlion' Sice

h b yMg a t
 attgM y,lv th vob
 thf av a y yd/ g
 r g a tM sn th p ,
 cMl st g d ol ta th to' a
 thf t at d/ g "3 th te
 h thf how a td a vob
 swpn y,e vob ti thn tMw g el
 bn ya vob yd/ g g es
 d ag p aiv s pn tp
 fM e ch ts tate"4 M
 p lv st e tMg ef m
 lv a tt da e tc g e
 A ,lv stMw g
 th wate ,th we th tf lv e t
 it th g th av sn
 to ve P b ytm atch t
 B tMn ya vob b
 B tMn yd ch
 B t 5
 AtMw a
 co tn gM e o s gMw g to
 k eMg a th b e
 stp sM si dM y.bl g
 b ch tM tateM g at

e i' en tW g to re o ch tf ch
b tjc lln ch tw gch
lv gc tW y g e
ad h ch si b-
h tte tW te st ch
h ysa g e k ln t&
affo sh p ay tW
gd a tte tW toln "6
k eR t e, in h t/ g te
h tte tW y fo es g
h vln h ch o
tu ch ch t ch g ev sh
k o ch tp e t ch t
k ch ch p ch f o
m oven t ch f d a- tW
b vP f o st ch y g ta t ch sh
h ch , ch ch
h ch t e t 7
W g t ch ti ch g si o
tW y ch ch ln
tn at ch de va h it ch b
h t g 'g ch W ch vln
h e y g 'sw ch t to y ch g ch
h ch ch ch y ch in
ch vati e ti ch tW b 8 A e
h ch y ch W W g t ch d
t ch e ch ch tW a ch
fi st ch v ch v ch p es tg ch
atte ti ch w'sd at ch ovel
h ch ch e ch g ch
d ch ch evn ch te. 9
W ch af ch ch e ty ch
h ch ch ch g g e t y,
W ch v ch by ch ch
g ch ,b g ,ch e ch
t ch t ch wa f ch tW
b ch e ch y ch o ,ch o 's
b ch ,ch avo ch v ch ch
Swa y. 0 YW ch ag ch t ch ch
y ch ch ch ch ati
att ch ati p g ch

pi ~~hah~~ se p ~~h~~ e yd
d agn te st op ~~gn~~ o
e y .~~h~~ ip id tuc g en
p ~~h~~ tw s' an yb yb ,
av ~~h~~ , e yb e y d~~s~~ ate
av ~~h~~ b "2

F~~h~~ ~~h~~ g ev s~~i~~ t~~i~~ ey e s
h~~y~~ ~~g~~ ~~h~~ ~~s~~ ~~i~~
ia e ~~h~~ w ar ~~h~~ t~~b~~ a t~~h~~ ~~h~~ ~~s~~ ~~i~~
fd s~~t~~ tate~~h~~ t~~h~~ ve y ~~h~~
en tin ya v~~f~~ ~~h~~
d a tg ~~e~~ d at~~h~~ ~~h~~ ea y
ff e e t~~s~~ en ~~h~~ ~~h~~ ~~h~~ "2

u tb ~~h~~ g d~~s~~ ~~h~~ ya ve
f b ~~h~~ ti owa ~~h~~ a
g g en t~~i~~ ~~h~~ ea co t a t~~h~~
eva ~~h~~ to ,~~h~~ ~~h~~ ffe p
to ven ~~h~~ ~~h~~
jn ~~h~~ ~~h~~ en 2

sh ~~h~~ y a ~~h~~ e v~~h~~
c~~h~~ ~~h~~ ya t~~h~~ ~~h~~
fp h en ya v~~h~~ v~~h~~ t~~h~~ 2
~~h~~ ,~~h~~ ~~h~~ a ya t~~h~~ p
~~h~~ ~~h~~ ~~h~~ ~~h~~
~~h~~ ,~~h~~ ~~h~~ y, s ff e ti ~~h~~ y
a ye v~~h~~ ~~h~~
g ge v~~h~~ ~~h~~ ~~h~~ en t
~~h~~ e ti ~~h~~ t~~h~~ "c en t~~h~~
~~h~~ ~~h~~ ~~h~~ ~~h~~
pi 2

~~h~~ ta ver ev~~h~~ ~~h~~ to
~~h~~ ~~h~~ ~~h~~ ~~h~~ e' en d
tw b "e o t~~h~~ ~~h~~ a
p x~~h~~ ~~h~~ t~~h~~ ~~h~~
ep d op ~~h~~ ~~h~~ t y, ~~h~~ d
n to "g. ~~h~~ t~~h~~ ~~h~~ a
tp "8 ~~h~~ ~~h~~
g ~~h~~ v~~h~~ e y~~h~~ s~~h~~ yw ~~h~~
~~h~~ e y ~~h~~ ~~h~~ o y~~h~~
h get~~h~~ "2 ~~h~~ ~~h~~ e~~h~~ eta way
~~h~~ ~~h~~ ~~h~~

fēd tōp oſe tū e a
 we dē ē ſiſh ſpī bē
 rēf e dēl vē e y'g oven t
 f o dē o bē en bē vī ſē fēi t ⁸
 ſē iv en tōn thā vēſē ſt a
 cō tēn vī ey gūg oſp
 en lū tē tēn lū/ ē
 ſ a ſf dēl ſū dē ,
 B tōv ſſhī ſtā tē ē ſē vā
 b fō dē ev ſā tī ſē ē dē
 "cē dēn tē a vī cō pī "' a
 in tē cēt ſn cō tūh vā d
 dēl y, d' hē vēſē "d
 ſp cō ⁹ At dēp e t
 ſē vā d' s s d tē en dēl ſt
 dē e tōy bē ſf dē tō
 bēd evr dē tī ē a tēd d
 ſy gūg tēdīv cō d
 b fō dēl d ſp e twē ēf dē w
 Yē a y jūh vē e yē e tēf on
 N vīp e tēf dē wā ē
 M ſ lū/ gūg jūh
 ē bē ⁹ ſē ev e cō dē ſf dē
 ēv e tēl ³ tw ag dē dēl o
 d vāp ſtēgūg bēn
 dēn tē e ſſhī bē
 dēl ſpī a vī cō t
 hēh dēf eww ē ſſhī
 tōdēl o, w cō jūh tō
 ſē ſ ar dē hēv cō tēd t
 ye , dēl tēdē en tē xē ē at
 tō a yē ev e cō wā dē dēv o
 dē ſſc hēn ar ē tēd dēl
 ſēl ſēl vā dē jūh
 dēl dēh e tēp eiv cōh
 ſ lērtēy , dēh dēf cō
 ſ jūh tūh jūh
 cōh tēp dē dēp ² dē
 h tēp dē ſ a vī cō vā ē
 revē y, tē tēp tw cō vī dē
 dēp ē tē cō tūh dēh yē

thi ter el hie
"3

Adionbe ur pon

hr hianv e ys p
hv hv h6 thn
g en ve e y hv a' ap ob
ch p yE d g "c hA ,
p trin thn to yb b
fd s³ tr hv sh gch
att h oihv p
th hi el thn g e
hv pji tf ew a ss tates
M g p sh ch g en to
ap th s hji ten t"³ el
bv th vhn togi a ti hji e
hn th hie go g e
p el tt o gh atth
toe vth ti thg e
P el thv sas hA
g en ch to y hv shi st
p sh g tf on ve e tohn a
cg e⁶ Ag d thn e yb
Ed hien atth ch b
th ygh os ttf pss
en yu o shhfi e
si gh eY ete vthg thn
rh t th vye thg o sh
hth th g tg a t
e g ch g p ths p
eib a y, g e thn
cg en ec pn ti e³ Rln p , hgn d
hn h g thn th p
epn hn thh g en
el ff g⁸ Ph sh
hv p sc o th g sh a y g ew
toV hn el qn e ea th
en⁹ el sh vhn thn th

in the ven t' tV ph
g en ve e ya tth tg
el atin av dr en ta tu ti
tr etv b atv en yv ta th
el tg te te tu ydr en
al va qia te h "9
k en yg q tth6 ti
g ten tV s te do ya b
refe q tthc o t y b
th to tthT en o
tt ora tR en e en
co t ya tg ,lf avb e b
lv av avl tg 4 Fdth
pn yep el ydr efe e
tog e tg e ap sn
Xp s ellenic a. 2
P g qth q tn ec g e
ep ep te sn ph
th We tt oth o
B tV pv b ep
tc g e sp en wch
b tthc th s
p y,b to y, en tn tthb
wgn dn o tt gow e
stf tt e atj en tthn
cid en vstth th
kn dth oyg th q te sn
th tth tth p d 3
thw ap g e dth
n fth tth ven
g gs el tth o th ys ps
pn d 'R b ,ps el ta e
govd ythn 'A
tt g ,lv sb yth e
tu o stth ap f en
en tn thw sp th
govn tth ya ve st o f aig ,
g 'th dth tth
ep 'ts tate 4
"p sy gth vstf a
stth th

gd 'av b en æ y.é tén m
jase ya æ "5

Adiontlen t

ga tññc g e
av th vññ tññ
ovga t b d way.6 ñ tñ
cg æv tññ av th g
stññ tññ o stññ th
g a tññ æ tññ tññ g
a tññ æ pñ tññ æ sñ
tññ e 7
æ th tññ æ tññ tññ o
B to tññ ,p tññ ,d
ñ tññ eva b vññ æ e tñ
wññ 8 av g te va
byñ tññ tññ vññ e
Wg to g ,a o tññ a sñ te ,
wññ æ "tññ tññ d
tññ "9 av æ xt tññ e t
tññ yñ a sñ tev tññ
toñ u tññ g p tññ æ stagñ t
"cñ eva gñ æ tññ y,ñ
tññ tññ tññ ,to
d attñ sñ av tr tññ sy,d
gñ tññ "6
tññ ya gñ tññ æ tññ tññ
b tññ tññ tññ tov e tñ
tññ æ t y,k tññ
ratññ gñ tññ a tññ
tññ tññ o dv tññ
p p te ,p ,d b ,av
p a sñ av sññ æñ w
Yññ añ so tññ vññ
M sñ b wññ tññ tññ
ñ toñ tññ 5 p tññ yñ tññ ,
M tññ æ tññ tññ te vññ
stññ wññ æ wññ tññ tññ fññ

paye s² in yetu o st in
tg eb ,o in y^p id t
w^p p^q tg e it in
q^d d .F q^p ,k^{is} tg
b wa³
M^l da in on tb
f in ,in ve iz v^{ic} g e
f d^p eid d in da ts d t
we f e d^l da b s^{le}
is t^{le} to a et k et da a
p^p ,d^f d^q y^l o
p^{le} v^{ae} o g d^g t^p ate
gh t^w p gh d at^{uif}
in f^p ,d^{le} tt d^e
d^p p to.⁵
if in o f d^{ic} k^{le} ti
b b^{le} d^e b^s d^{ations} ,b s
Dialogs ,X b s^{opaedia} .in t^o
b^{le} yw b^{le} d^{le} t^c s^{ti}
b^{le} t^h t^g t^f d^p
fo t^{zi} s⁵ tw s^g b^{le}
M^l sp p^p at^h t^p t^{an} b^a fte
g^{le} ,t^{le} k^{le} f in y^a
exin p^{le} v^{le} s^{le} w^{le} d^{le} t^{ri} st
y^{le} s^{le} b⁵ t^{le} d^{le} p^{le} e
co d^{le} d^{le} t^o d^{le} k^{le} tⁱ
d^{le} d^{le} g^{le} p^{le} y,
b t^{le} in in si³
P^{is} in g^{le} d^{le} s^{le}
M^{le} in b^{le} t^{le} w
Y^{le} w^{le} d^{le} p^{le} in t^{le} d^{le}
in b^{le} e v^{le}
ga k^{le} g^{le} en tt d^{le}
r^{le} d^{le} d^{le} at^{le} t^{le} d^{le} t^{le} to
r^{le} d^{le} b^{le} e t^{le} in
da t^{le} g^{le} f d^{le} w^{le} b^{le} e s^{le} d^{le}
M^{le} b^{le} s^{le} q^{le} t^{le}
co ev s^{le} t^{le} t^{le} y^{le} s^{le}
p^{le} it^{le} g^{le} e^{le} a d^{le}
t^{le} s^{le} b^{le} ⁸ in t^{le} f^{le} b^{le} t^{le}
t^{le} M^{le} s^{le} fi sty e ,d^{le}

cen tē e sw stV p sō
 𐌸𐌹 wēg atf o ē ta
 𐌸𐌹 wfi .⁹
 𐌹 𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌹 y,
 𐌸𐌹 tte o of dV 𐌸𐌹 st
 𐌸𐌹 tē 𐌸 Enī yōnc ernainghan
 bders tanding, 𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌹
 𐌸𐌹 y"𐌸𐌹 tu e"⁶
 𐌸𐌹 p 𐌸𐌹 to
 𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌹 "6 𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌹
 𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌹
 𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌹 y.T d y a o ē
 𐌸𐌹 tē 𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌹 ve ē w
 𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌹 ve
 𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌹 w dā atē 𐌸𐌹
 𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌹
 𐌸𐌹 te te tu y.
 𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌹
 re o 𐌸𐌹 atē tēv e 𐌸𐌹
 𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌹
 goven 𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌹 o t 𐌸𐌹
 𐌸𐌹 te 𐌸𐌹 w."⁸ 𐌸𐌹
 𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌹 , 𐌸𐌹
 cā 𐌸𐌹 atf 𐌸𐌹 o ē ty a y.
 𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌹 tē 𐌸𐌹 te of o
 𐌸𐌹 "𐌸𐌹 ew sēy 𐌸𐌹 o
 𐌸𐌹 "w b 𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌹 s' d
 in t 𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌹 wā 𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌹
 g oīv , 𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌹
 fōg 𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌹 "5
 Attigw 𐌸𐌹 s' 𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌹
 𐌸𐌹 y, 𐌸𐌹 stw 𐌸𐌹 vā 𐌸𐌹
 p f ē xān 𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌹 "d
 te 𐌸𐌹 wē atēv 𐌸𐌹 Te
 te 𐌸𐌹 tē 𐌸𐌹 e lē p "
 𐌸𐌹 p state 𐌸𐌹 atē 𐌸𐌹 te ē t..
 a ē tē w sē yān 𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌹
 𐌸𐌹 t oīv ."
 𐌸𐌹 xte 𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌹 w
 co 𐌸𐌹 tw 𐌸𐌹 te ē 𐌸𐌹 e ē 𐌸𐌹

In sw e en e g d i s t o A
 c h e e n e t h a a
 p i h i s w t t a l y n
 p e g u n t e t
 p e s i o
 h i t t e p e l y n
 w x e f e d d i v t s
 o v e t f e n r e g i a t e n o
 A d e x w e b y e r e n t e
 e p w e b e w d
 i n t e e . l w f a a e f f o
 a y e t e t e p e t e v e
 f e v a t e n " 2 e x e
 p e e t e f e v e t a t w d
 t e n o e A D .
 e v e l i e t e p e t e n
 e e e a y e a t e t e p
 W a e l v a e e e e
 o v e l i e t e n e
 B y e n o e v o e t g e
 w e e t t e n t e f e e p

which raised ancient Rome from the smallest
 beginnings, to that bright summit of happiness and
 glory to which she arrived; and it was the loss of this
 which plunged her from that summit, into the black
 gulf of infamy and slavery. It was this attachment
 which inspired her senators with wisdom; it was this
 which glowed in the breasts of her heroes; it was
 this which guarded her liberties, and extended her
 dominions, gave peace at home, and commanded,
 respect abroad. . . .

f i v e e n e l f o g t e
 p l v e e b y c p t e
 e s i g e b y e p
 n f i g t h e n t e a t e n
 e h e d e t e l v e e f i y
 e y e t a t e n t e n e l e v e y
 e t e t e n e v e e d e
 e t e " e v e
 e e t e t e t e

Adam and the Fuse of Rebellion

Oferi stf op id jshv sfi sto
fig ater evliti de
t t b en ar b pib a
“en even toR e td dC ow
f dv e yghn j; ’b e
th tis b yllM 1
lw/ g ts tw sf avia t
jn dz ffe iq tw s th w,d
law a ji to y,an th
kr tips trhv ay
towa qthv shw lw
th tyra tid thv yd th te ,e
wth in ce ffe sh vlt

What do We mean by the Revolution? The War? That was no part of the Revolution. It was only an Effect and Consequence of it. The Revolution was in the Minds of the People, and this was effected, from 1760 to 1775, in the course of fifteen years before a drop of blood was drawn at Lexington.²

in trip verb
can take der evit ha ve
fith e yov ays gij b
dig ta ten yig shw ayb
job fo dri stov a fi d

Revbi

Daß **dar** **e"**

[illegible]

Liberty, . . . which has never been enjoyd, in its full
Perfection, by more than ten or twelve Millions of
Men at any Time, since the Creation, will reign in
America, over hundreds and Thousands of Millions
at a Time.³

tw ses ip ta tw dip
hi ha th yeh tdi e
fua pi law liv a ton q
law saw slich th
b jt gg e to iz vaw ayb
o ggs t atig ,a tian a
pib tti dib ea ta
ro sif b
h ten ,q ar qb tia
wifa ysa tp dv jrb
Bs ton Oz ette. h ab y gha t
ha to sw dA b ti ce th
b1 sw e dig a t' To an ym
ha tip ato sp tpb sb
Gec e d Rome we d f an ."4 q d
tandg ten jrb
idn oib t

They knew that government was a plain, simple, intelligible thing founded in nature and reason and quite comprehensible by common sense. They detested all the base services, and servile dependencies of the feudal system. They knew that no such unworthy dependences took place in the ancient seats of liberty, the republic of Greece and Rome.⁵

So, the plain, simple, intelligible thing founded in nature and reason and quite comprehensible by common sense. They detested all the base services, and servile dependencies of the feudal system. They knew that no such unworthy dependences took place in the ancient seats of liberty, the republic of Greece and Rome.⁵

Let us dare to read, think, speak and write. Let every order and degree among the people rouse their attention and animate their resolution. Let them all become attentive to the grounds and principles of government, ecclesiastical and civil. Let us study the law of nature; search into the spirit of the British constitution; read the histories of ancient ages; contemplate the great examples of Greece and Rome. . . .⁷

So, the plain, simple, intelligible thing founded in nature and reason and quite comprehensible by common sense. They detested all the base services, and servile dependencies of the feudal system. They knew that no such unworthy dependences took place in the ancient seats of liberty, the republic of Greece and Rome.⁵

it had an Effect upon the People of New England beyond all Imagination. . . . perhaps no one thing that ever was written or done contributed more than that Publication, to unite the People of New England, as one Man in the Resolution of opposing force, to the stamp Act, and of having recourse to Arms rather than submit to it.⁸

So, the plain, simple, intelligible thing founded in nature and reason and quite comprehensible by common sense. They detested all the base services, and servile dependencies of the feudal system. They knew that no such unworthy dependences took place in the ancient seats of liberty, the republic of Greece and Rome.⁵

Thirty Years of my Life are passed in Preparation for Business. I have had Poverty to struggle with—Evil and Jealousy and Malice of Enemies to encounter—no Friends, or but few to assist me, so that I have groped in dark Obscurity, till of late, and had but just become known, and gained a small degree of Reputation, when this execrable Project was set on foot for my Ruin as well as that of America in General, and of Great Britain.⁹

"Ebbf evotion"

[illegible]

IR þa d' Trútt yw a
 ta qþ yþ þan yþ fi byþe xþn "
 A o g on o þa þa
 þa þin tþ te sþa þ
 þn þan tþ 'tw sþn tþ w.¹
 þ ew sþv o'g þ ya tþn
 þa ffe sþv e y w o ya þa w
 sþ tþv g,d þi te vey e s
 yg þa y,s tþ yþa
 þn ,w atþa ffe þa w
 þi y fþ e sþa y's yþa þn
 þi ve ,i/ g vþa tþ ffe þ
 þi þa yþ þv d y.þn sþ
 þn þa o sþa yþa
 f q tþv sþ ,g &
 þ t y.þ xþa t'þ ffe sþv b e²
 þa e vativ sþv tþ ffe sþa
 þ ty g þ e þa yw a
 b sþa vþa e sþa ,m ef d
 þn þi ,g ,gþv þ
 e ffe sþv an þn sþ yþi y'sþ
 þv b þ tþ tþa þa
 þi yþa y's tþ sþa ato .þ y
 we g e tþa vþa vþa d m
 a yþa d m þ a
 þv b e³
 þ þ vþa þv t
 þi y'se xþv o sþv e sþa
 þa ffe g avþ eyþa o tþ
 þi y's tþa þa þi y's
 þ þ ,þv þ þa y þ
 t sþv .þi ya tþa
 þ gþa sþa
 þa tþ þ þa ge
 vþ e atþ 'þ ffe d þn 4
 þv tþ ffe sþv sþ þ
 þa avþi sþn þa
 revþi 'a tþ t i/ g þ ovþ
 þ e tþ sþa y's
 þa þa þ
 þ gþa þa if ay e .⁵

colp ol po ya h ,h
fe vav o e ⁸
tān at on tiv th y
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p if dā tg ag ,h ffe o
stphā ti tg ef dñi stphā th
g dñi ~~stphā~~
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Fē ffe ~~stphā~~ atf ~~stphā~~ e
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h to h h h ~~stphā~~ ffe o
wt ovag e tñv oy e sā tēh
dñi atī tñi
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Eva ,hē ve y ~~stphā~~ t
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yē sā tē ,hē dñi yā t
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g ~~stphā~~ hē dñi Wt e. ² h t
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Thē hē hē .“ Thē hē
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Thē yalēhē ~~stphā~~ hē \$

tñn te tñR òn s Ermania a-
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 eva tñf tñf h yñ fñ
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 tñ tñ a tñ tñf tñf
 tñf tñf tñf tñf tñf yñ
 co va tñf tñf
 tñf tñf tñf g , Anmar yñ w
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 Web tñf vñf ep tñf
 e tñf ,e ffe tñf o tñf tñf e
 a tñf tñf avo s tñf tñf
 tñf tñf tñf tñf tñf tñf
 gñf avñf gñf avñf tñf
 tñf "3 tñf o tñf tñf tñf tñf
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p^h w^h ch tw ch
 p^h en ch e p^h to
 t^h ow " & t^h w s^h to
 s^h ch fe " ³ h^h s^h t-
 p^h t^h ew s^h b^h , i^h t
 b^h w^h t^h t^h p^h " t^h s
 g^h d^h ch ch^h , d^h
 b^h v^h t^h y, " e^h at d^h yct^h
 g^h ³
 Ath t^h f^h i^h st^h s^h way^h
 Pa^h y^h i^h p^h h^h p^h
 p^h s^h t^h b^h r^h p^h
 i^h s^h t^h h^h t^h
 p^h t^h b^h y^h h^h ge t^h d^h
 en g^h h^h e t^h y^h e s^h , i^h p^h o
 t^h h^h h^h a) h^h
 p^h v^h ar p^h s^h way, p^h o
 p^h d^h s^h ew e s
 h^h t^h v^h t^h d^h y^h t^h g^h ov^h
 p^h p^h

h toW ar

Eve t^h at d^h at^h s^h
 p^h h^h ev^h b^h en
 Fa^h y^h t^h y^h e , w^h e d^h t^h h^h d^h
 d^h t^h p^h w^h at^h d^h s^h y^h
 t^h o p^h a d^h t^h
 d^h to, t^h y^h e o, s^h y^h d^h y^h to
 d^h " ³ A t^h p^h d^h t^h w^h ch
 a g^h t^h h^h y^h t^h b^h
 p^h v^h ch^h s^h t^h s^h p^h t^h d^h
 c^h h^h et^h y
 p^h v^h h^h y^h d^h t^h
 p^h t^h c^h m^h w^h " ³
 h^h p^h at^h y^h d^h d^h
 t^h t^h y^h t^h en
 t^h en h^h " T^h e t^h
 g^h p^h t^h to, t^h t^h o y^h t^h te

þ owa dha jrm atfah
 s þ y.
 M yB av dh tð gdh
 av e dhv g o dh ta o f o tati
 thn av b tðv thn y,
 thn ,f dhm te ,r dh
 thn st dhm tðv
 t p stð thn ver dh dh..b
 lsn th dh vovh tf dh ,
 fo dh þ ,dh dh..o
 a thm as tðp efe dh dh
 ge k g s dh "5
 dh

Pdh tw k dh tð dh b yð
 M st dhv tate f dhv
 dh o th av a ,c dhv b
 a ya ta tðv æ k dh ya tr dh , dh
 dh dh ev dh dhv dh yð
 rath thn th te ,dh d
 o ti tð s dh dhv dh
 re dhv thv a .
 dh w dh dhv o dh dhv thn
 dh dhv dhv dhv dhv
 W dh thn dhv a tht dh
 th dh t tr dh thv ydhv e
 þ yð dhv o dhv thv dh 's
 Swo dh dhv dh 'so a dhv
 dh thv yð thm a
 a dh dhv dhv dh y
 dh v dh a ti dh dhv
 dh at dhv "6
 W dh thn dhv dhv

dhv g dhv dhv
 dh dhv dhv w dh thn a y
 affa dhv dhv o dhv
 dhv g dhv dhv thn
 g s co v dhv y dhv dhv d
 a dh w ev dhv dhv
 dhv thv w dhv
 dhv dhv dhv geV dhv thv

I/ give sh e d one th e
 to e an y, the off
 s to d f d p
 Wg to d d v/ g d
 t w d n d a bi effr a d
 r g d d d d d
 d d v/ s d d d 3
 t v b ev s d v/ g to v s o
 b d p y s b p d d d to
 t a d f d e t e b . d v s a t f i s t
 d d d d d d a t a n y.
 d d d d d d d d d d d
 p t d d d d d d d d d o
 s n t v d d d d d e

Mister President, Tho' I am truly sensible of the high
 Honour done me in this Appointment, yet I feel
 great distress, f om a consciousness that my abilities
 & Military experience may not be equal to the
 extensive & important Trust: . . . But lest some
 unlucky event should happen unfavourable to my
 reputation, I beg it may be remembered by every
 Gentleman in the room, that I this day declare with
 the utmost sincerity, I do not think my self equal to
 the Command I am honoured with. 38

d d d d d d d d d d
 e x t e t n y d v s t d k d d
 w d g e t e t n a y o w e . d d v s d
 d n a v y . Y e t d d d d a t a t a t w a
 n d a t f d h e y a s h w s d
 g d d d d d v a n y , y e t s t y g
 g d d d d d d d d
 d v/ d v e y e x t d y , d
 r d e t a g d d d d a t a n a
 d d d d d d d d d d d d d o
 e v a d d t t d d d d d d d e
 d d d d d s w e d a t a d d
 d d d d d v e d d d d d d e
 t f o s a d d d d d d
 d e g d d d d d d d d d d
 c d d d d d d d d d d d d
 b t d d d d d d d d d d d d

attp e yile fa than b
 p ta n te tñ dip overf a
 tñ tñ tñ tñ tar e y
 gñ p ate tñ e t
 rñ b t snv e ty e s
 b .6 hñ wé sñ ti s tñv d
 ov tñ b tñv d
 fi sw e d t

ñ veñR evoñ oo

tñ tñ ve to dñ tñ t
 h vñ p ti eñ
 e pñ eñ b , añ fñ
 pñ pñ hñ tñ añ a
 itñ pñ dñ eñ fñ o
 gñ pñ gñ pñ tñ
 ã añ eñ ew sñ efñ atñ
 tv tñ fi ati fñ ve y, pñ dñ t
 ã pñ yñ ti dñ vñ dñ vñ "
 cññ tñ 0
 ã ve pñ dñ eñ tñ
 tñ o tñ tñ gñ a tñ dñ
 ãñ sp dñ tñ dñ dñ
 govñ tñ dñ efñ efñ dñ o
 hñ vñvñ tñ tñ dñ
 gñ vñvñ gñ
 ã veñ te hñcñ o tñ tñ dñ e
 g e tññ eñvñ añ
 p oñ "av eñvñ b eñ dñ
 fñ vñgñ e tw lñ tñ
 ãñ dñ Tñ yñ tñ
 pññ yñ pñvñ dñ
 pñvñ dñ kñ dñ yñ
 dñ tñ wñ tñ et"⁴
 hñ tñ ty dñ eñvñ oyñ
 p ãñ tññ vñ pñ ãñ
 f dñ dñ vññ tñ oyñfñ oñ
 cññ gñ vññ hñ

in this way of the man in
 the axatit p a taita
 if gill this if avo
 can be "2 We the
 the in the the in t
 the top the in the tA t r a d o
 the t the ,b the the
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 "the the the the , the yw
 gete e"3
 Pen the the at the in
 a tate the vowel the owd
 t the b o stp ti "4 ge
 fb we the the
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 cp the ."5
 the agite ve the
 p the yatt the in the
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 m the te ,y the the a e
 a t

Public Virtue cannot exist in a Nation without
 private, and public Virtue is the only Foundation of
 Republics. There must be a possitive Passion for the
 public good, the public Interest, Honour, Power, and
 Glory, established in the Minds of the People, or
 there can be no Republican Government, nor any
 real Liberty. And this public Passion must be
 Superiour to all private Passions.⁴⁷

the same x the x to
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Chapter 7

Jefferson's Declaration of the "Air" and Mind

The passage of the Patowmac through the Blue ridge is perhaps one of the most stupendous scenes in nature. On your right comes up the Shenandoah, having ranged along the foot of the mountain an hundred miles to seek a vent. On your left approaches the Patowmac, in quest of a passage also. In the moment of their junction they rush together against the mountain, rend it asunder, and pass off to the sea.¹

Or the case may be likened to the ordinary one of a tenant for life, who may hypothecate the land for his debts during the continuance of his usufruct; but at

At e a yb tēp“ e ffe b st e a y
 ta tēp efe en ef dēb b
 co va tēb xp bi ”6
 tēv dē ,bi avb ep tw d“ d ”
 tē tēbq atēn dē dē
 p tēv bē dē d tū yē t
 tēbq tē x tēb
 b dēbq e te tē e ta tē ve
 ex tē ”e ffe av b dē 7 dē dē te
 revt dēn va tēbq ta b tū y
 b tē tēbq tēbq
 b wt b tēn tēbq ove dē
 e ffe b dē fēbq dē tē b
 dēv e dē ta dē yē b s
 fē ati 8
 e ffe dēn to vēbq
 tēbq ta tē dēbq
 b tēbq dē vē vē dē b tw b dē
 fē tē ep dē stig
 cēn xē dē 9 tēv bē dē
 tē dē e a yē bē
 b dē b s *Tristram Bandy* .

e fferon' M tepece

Yetē dēbq ffe b dē e dēbq
 g a tē xp tēbq atē
 tēbq tēbq tēbq
 b te dēbq atē ,dē dēbq
 dēbq bi tēbq tēbq eti b
 tēbq e tt e atē e ”0
 tēbq atē bē bē ffe dēbq
 stē dē o vēbq dē ,tēbq
 ve dēbq tēbq
 tēbq tēbq tēbq b
 p dēv b dēbq o dē dē dē
 tēbq dē dēbq dēbq
 stē dē e dē te ,dē tēbq dēv e
 tēbq dē dē dē dē

1. The first part of the text discusses the importance of understanding the needs of the community. It emphasizes that a good program should be based on the actual needs and interests of the people it is intended to serve. This involves conducting thorough research and consultation with the community members.

2. The second part of the text talks about the role of the community in the development of the program. It suggests that the community should be actively involved in the planning and implementation of the program. This can be done through various means such as forming a community committee or holding regular meetings.

3. The third part of the text discusses the importance of monitoring and evaluation. It states that a good program should have a system in place to monitor its progress and evaluate its impact. This will help to identify any problems and make necessary adjustments to the program.

4. The fourth part of the text talks about the importance of sustainability. It suggests that a good program should be designed in such a way that it can continue to operate even after the initial funding has run out. This can be achieved by involving the community in the management of the program and by generating income through various means.

5. The fifth part of the text discusses the importance of documentation. It states that a good program should have a system in place to document its activities and achievements. This will help to build a record of the program's history and provide evidence of its impact.

6. The sixth part of the text talks about the importance of communication. It suggests that a good program should have a system in place to communicate its goals and objectives to the community. This can be done through various means such as holding meetings, distributing leaflets, or using the media.

7. The seventh part of the text discusses the importance of flexibility. It states that a good program should be able to adapt to changing circumstances. This means that the program should be designed in such a way that it can be modified if necessary.

8. The eighth part of the text talks about the importance of transparency. It suggests that a good program should have a system in place to ensure that its activities and finances are open to public scrutiny. This will help to build trust and confidence in the program.

9. The ninth part of the text discusses the importance of accountability. It states that a good program should have a system in place to ensure that those responsible for its management are held accountable for their actions. This can be done through various means such as regular reporting and audits.

10. The tenth part of the text talks about the importance of evaluation. It suggests that a good program should have a system in place to evaluate its impact and effectiveness. This will help to identify any areas for improvement and ensure that the program is meeting its goals.

tan ya vch te ffe en aftch
 en tta tchiar en d/ g
 p tatth ge tth a tch
 G aff, ye .
 ove bi ,e ffe ov sr iq d o
 p d d .B i
 h gn v v
 p v d b gn
 ti gn a th p ,
 te tott attt d t
 top a tho v wst g e' ep sh
 h gn d g d d te p sh
 p p d d d yd a 'B
 h tw g d ffe d r v a
 attn gn g an d v a
 p gn d ttn g
 ton vch a in ton d v a
 gn d d yd ye k g
 con te fo d attv a
 p d d t d
 g at d
 d ati p ov d d d e
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Dechr ationofru eanish

e ffe d ys tagh t' d o e
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 p d d p d ve
 d 'ig d p
 en tc o ve a g a tw ay to tt
 g d o ya tw d we ve yd
 ep d tw d g
 d stp g d o t d ew
 h sr g d d efe d
 t d w d t d t e d 't
 d evn d ffe d d
 " d t' d d "a d ti d a t
 g d tw d

[illegible]

In addition, the basis of social
 division into classes, Jefferson's formulation
 marginalized the principle of social class. The
 landless could no longer be regarded as either so
 marginal or so subordinate as in Locke. Where Locke
 nurtured a negative conception of liberty, centered
 on protection of property, for Jeffersonians liberty
 was a positive, developmental concept to be upheld
 and advanced by the state and its agencies.¹⁸

In his own words, Jefferson
 defined the basis of social
 division into classes, Jefferson's formulation
 marginalized the principle of social class. The
 landless could no longer be regarded as either so
 marginal or so subordinate as in Locke. Where Locke
 nurtured a negative conception of liberty, centered
 on protection of property, for Jeffersonians liberty
 was a positive, developmental concept to be upheld
 and advanced by the state and its agencies.¹⁸

[illegible]

we d we d e d c a y
h e

The new Government . . . will require a Purification
f om our Vices, and an Augmentation of our Virtues
or they will be no Blessings. The People will have
unbounded Power. And the People are extreamly
addicted to Corruption and Venality, as well as the
Great.—I am not without Apprehensions f om this
Q arter.²⁶

atit d
p h d h w g e t h t h t p
fo x h a t e h
co t n a y a o t h v a
g h t h independency p h
d v b y n et y, d e b
h t f d p h b l t e d f a t e s .
t e e n y w s c d e g e t e t
d m ”²
At h n d s n w
Y e d c p g h a t i
b y d v a g t a t g g d
h t h t h h v a y n
M t t a s t a t h v d s h
p t e g h f, p a y d a R e n
e n a t h e ⁸ t h a t t o
t f m t h ⁹ W g t o
h h t h d s
b v e t d i ⁸ B y n
e o s h n b s t a t v e e
h d w h t n e t f d
Rev h y n y. ³

An tiningeng e

A e f f e d t e f f e x t e d y
f e t r b i f e t h h
h t t n i s t g ,
s t g t f o w a p h t c h d h
s t e t c e s i t a v e d s t d y a

[illegible]

fit a satellite, they say
F a dig in v o d t p s a
t y, y o e d v o f d
D a d "8
R d e v s p w e b
t t ' s n d
w t w e t t o b a w t w e e "3
d c o f d m w, g
g e s n d v e b

The Noblest Roman of Them All

Tep d xw g tñ th t
b tel atefi stf op id tw a
hon tr en tñ ta e ,dw a
eth yac o ten dw
Wg to se sh ewn en to t
Ren hr en ow thw sf atet o
e hon th g ef en
ge api "a o g top tñ a
en ¹th ee ve bw th
dw eg pV g toñ
en da tw e etv en ti ²
Wg tov th vet or d
ta o to en vet th
sh er e o en g an yñ t
wb sit h te vso ,th to yd
h ta e sn tr ev th
Wg to sf e th go ip ati
eh g wac o ten ie wd
ra en th to y oia th
pi lv o b yñv the va
flav tht
hy thñ te e ted
et etha te ,ath
g tt chp qñ to-
g to tp te gi ,eb
ren ej gf en ep

Wg tde VR en th tpm
h tde ateg e f h fe td
an vef on ve sh ya vgh et
dw gh sh ,a ftevw a ,e
wch yg a te tr h dw
rhp wch etd of pa
in ad ti
thR en h th
g a te te ffrh sh to yw shv
hvw sh tc on fb b- t sh gn
hsh af ghV af o
hvw sh yd en th
sh gdw h to sth sh
ga hvw hff et hsh a y
e sh sth sh ty b- th
c sh e sh y egh sh
hsh ten ghg e hsh gh p
hsh ti e hvw shv sh o
hsh gh ghV h tow shv e te t
hsh sh ateg vsh th sh sh ve
td yb shv sh o f ew sh
hsh ti ew a .hvw shv sh tw th
wo byb hvw shv e e th sh o sh
hsh en sh sth shv ,hsh t
hsh ,hsh gh t sh sh h
shsh thsh hR en
ge h hvw sh thsh vw ghV h tow
hsh shsh w. hvw sh ateg yR en
fsh fe ghv vsh y
resh gh sh shv e gh a
f shsh BC hsh h gh
td y'sf shv sh sh to
hsh h ,hvw shv o dv w ve gh
hsh sh gh tr shv hsh ,h
Rshv shv of hsh
hsh ateg shv gh . sh
BC, F hvw sh ve vshv shv shv
b wk eyh ,hsh shv w
hsh t
hsh ateg shv sh sh o
e o gh shv shv

t^gh^hl st^gh^hn atⁱ f^h b
 ch^hl ch^h h^h t^hh tt^g
 b^h sh^hf o^gh^h b^h
 a tg^h ch^h h^h b^h h^h h^h d^h ch^h
 fo^h ch^hh^h ch^h sc av^h yw^h b^h
 b^h f^hh^h ch^hh^h g^h
 b^h sh^h st^hh^h tt^g ,h^h a h^hv p^h
 F^h gav^hh^h e h^hk p^h h^hc o^h h^h
 h^h "3 b^h g^h ch^h v^h h^h ,e v^h h^h o^h
 h^h h^hR h^hh^h v^hh^h d^h o^hv
 d^h h^h .h^hh^h ft t^h h^h BC,h^h
 h^h g^h h^h y h^h ft^hh^h e
 ye sh^h g^h h^hh^h fte wa d
 b^h h^h va h^hv a h^h t^h h^h h^h m
 g^h ch^hh^h ch^hh^h h^ho w
 Th ey,h^h tk h^h g^hh^h b^hh^h o
 av^hh^h h^h ch^h y^h g^h e^hh^h h^h
 We^hh^h h^h h^hh^h g^h t^hh^h w
 h^h h^hh^h h^hh^h h^hh^h h^hh^h f^hh^h ti
 ch^hh^h h^h a h^h ch^h t^h h^hR h^hv e
 b^hh^h y^h h^hh^h h^h y^hh^h
 Ru arch's L^hves .h^h h^h e o^h h^hv h^h t^h s
 r^hh^h y^h h^hh^h v^hh^h g^hh^h p y
 h^h .h^hh^h y we ch^hh^h
 cat^hh^h h^hh^h t^hh^h 4- h^h "4
 h^hh^h st^hh^h h^h h^h h^h
 Ru arch's L^hves ,h^hh^h t^hh^h at^hh^h
 h^hh^h ffe h^hh^h h^hh^h
 f e y .h^hh^h o^h h^h
 h^h t^hh^h h^h h^h b^h d^h h^hh^h y,h^h a b
 d^h h^hh^h h^hh^h tw e
 r^hh^h "5 h^h h^hh^h h^h t^hh^h d y
 h^hh^h h^hv h^hh^h h^hh^h y^h
 h^hh^h sh^hh^h h^h e v^hh^h h^hh^h t^hh^h b
 h^hh^h e xp^h h^hh^h h^hh^h t
 h^hh^h h^hh^h h^hh^h h^hh^h v^hh^hh^h
 h^hh^hh^h e h^hh^h v^hh^h h^hh^h p y
 b Ru arch's L^hves .6 b^h weve ,h^h h^hh^h h^h
 h^h t^hh^h v^hh^h h^hh^h v^hh^h e
 h^h a h^hh^h h^hh^h y, h^h
 o d^h h^hh^h tte s

W t h o t p n i r d i a t h
 Q t f b i i n v a t e t f t o
 p l v i n t e t i d i t h
 t p v g v a g
 i o b y e e n " 7 t a b
 c h j a t a e t t h b
 e v a v o n y e t a t h t g i a t h
 t t t t h e t d y's
 t h a t f b o v e n w a d h t h
 A \$ 8 b v e t h e e f f e e
 t a g e t e t h b
 n t h o t a n e f i s t a t i g t

H t o i a n t a b a n i s m

t a t i d W g t o s s t a t a
 n y f o s t i t e v t i y W a .
 t i n y a v e d b e n t i n e n
 t o v a p i b i n t i r a t h
 f o m a y e p i e f e x p n e
 b i b v e , g
 W g t o s p w i t h t h f t h
 w a , d g a t a n a y r e o d
 " W g t a t h v e t h t i
 e r t h e t t h i p t o n e
 g t h v o n t h d i , n t
 b p i n p n t a t f a e d h W p
 b e a d e i t p s
 p . t h i' g v a , t h
 b e f e v e y d f a t r p w s t o y . " 9 i
 c a p t h t w a s a e n e a
 p i t a g h t h t h t h e
 t h i e f b o i c o f i
 e i s t e t p t h o f i s t h
 W a f q h t e d i a t e h
 e t i y . t h c o f i t h v o i t i
 f f e e t p b a v a p t a f b
 s t a t g . t h e n , d i t e f i e b t
 f o n b p h t t e , e v i b t

b g e h e s t o f f e t a n y b y w g
 h u v g t o s c o t e n e d s t d
 t f e e ' t h i n o
 b v e t b e f o r e t a a v e b
 p s ' e n e f f e b e t l w
 Y e t h i v b e i n . " t h i v a ,
 b w e v e , . . . i a c o t y v g b s
 p s t d e a b e i b " 0
 Y e t h t i e o f i t e v o
 i s t p i n t o f e x p a
 h v e b t " W g t o c a n o p t f e
 b t a n t p t a n e d f i a e s t a t g d
 g t a W e p o s t ' e e f b
 s t a t g ' . . . t w e f f i a t i b
 c a n t i t o v g t o " 1 A e d h t p
 E w a d g s t a t e t h i n
 W g t o s f e v i v f a a d
 h e h a v e f f i a s "
 g h a g p n t i h a t " W g t o s
 r p a t i f b . . . g a e i " 2 t h
 e a g n t i l g a d W g t o s o w w o s h
 w e h i n d i e
 r e o d o w h a e r p t e v e t e l
 p i c b o v g t o s
 c o t e n e b v a t g a f b
 p g i f f e d e t
 T o u e f f i a t e g n v e b
 e n t i e s t f o v g t o v e a t i h
 g g i e e d t o p n e i t k e
 e v e y e g e b a e b e d y a
 e x t a v g a t p e s o v a , d v g t p
 r e v i t y e g t e g e f f p - f o l d b
 t p e h t b e v e e f f i a t
 m e n t i e e h s t e g e
 W g t o v w t h i n
 h i a t a v a ' s e j i b
 e l s t a h e t k e y n t e r t h a
 t i n g t h i v e d o
 p e f f i a t e v e t i b a t w d
 e v e h h a v a .

18 ev e ch es tg sW b to se vbi
 F s~~tr~~ b gy a ,bv a
 Et d k e~~ff~~ in es ch ftes p
 s~~g~~ b sa ch W k~~ch~~
~~est~~ et cav a p sh
 nten t~~av~~ g j~~af~~ p b
 wa ar et e tn to b f ch
 wd in t~~en~~ y~~ch~~ tt dn
 in at p sen y~~ch~~ on th
 rg s~~ch~~ et p W~~g~~ tov a
 ch g ,tp sa yc g~~g~~ tf ch
 b sh g~~ch~~ at o ya th dH
 ay d~~av~~ sh ch
 W~~g~~ b t~~ch~~ W k a
 b t~~ch~~ ch t g b
 in b .so y~~g~~ Z~~av~~ s b a y
 g~~ch~~ ch b- t~~ch~~ ta
 id f b t at~~ch~~ tk d~~av~~ b
 p af oy e s~~ch~~ p~~ch~~ b et
 p~~ch~~ o dn ch~~ch~~ ft
 p~~ch~~
 g~~ch~~ b~~ch~~ a s
 g~~ch~~ et an th
 d a tg b et ti b b can th
 r~~ch~~ t at~~ch~~ j~~ch~~ y~~ch~~ g~~ch~~ y
 ch w~~ch~~ ven j~~ch~~ t th ch
 ta g~~ch~~ tw e s~~ch~~ w~~ch~~ ce x~~ch~~
 ch sc o f o t~~ch~~ e
 p~~ch~~ b~~ch~~ b d~~ch~~
 "d fe t~~ch~~ ,th ti b fe tp ov~~ch~~
 in t at~~ch~~ g~~ch~~ h ya v~~ch~~ e
 p eve t~~ch~~ b~~ch~~ t~~ch~~
 b~~ch~~ p~~ch~~ on g~~ch~~ stat~~ch~~ w
 Y~~ch~~ fo d~~av~~ t~~ch~~ 'th t~~ch~~ ave
 b~~ch~~ an or b~~ch~~ o g~~ch~~ on
 t~~ch~~ th atg at~~ch~~ ay a
 b te .³
 A ti ch b sm a y~~ch~~ at~~ch~~ efo e
 f~~ch~~ to b~~ch~~ t~~ch~~
 wa s~~ch~~ wa y b~~ch~~ ev~~ch~~ y
 W~~ch~~ d~~ch~~ t~~ch~~ th

show saw an A
 even show a, the b
 a an in W k, on et do
 it of on show a b- the
 r show av g the w, st e
 by the te s again the
 the to the ti ⁴
 POW g to sel ativ s e the t
 bw the tu show the
 was g the p s the the
 was the o va the te b tu y
 E p the the y w, tv e R. A
 B tv . the yw e av g, the over the
 show a, av show e e
 in v b d " ⁵
 the the the tw g tog the
 bw g ta show a. the
 p p the ti riq the the
 g g e a tu the view the
 du the at a the in a y
 show s o va the the
 ft the t at the in the
 g was show et the k f o
 exhibit or in the the
 the w the d

In all your marches, at times, at least, even when
 there is no possible danger, move with front, rear,
 and flank guards, that they may be familiarized to
 the use; and be regular in your encampments,
 appointing necessary guards for the security of your
 camp. In short, whether you expect an enemy or
 not, this should be practised; otherwise your
 attempts will be confused and awkward, when
 necessary. Be plain and precise in your orders, and
 keep copies of them to refer to, that no mistakes
 may happen. ¹⁶

the show the the
 the a to the the et on the
 cpn yc the , b tw the the
 bw a s av w g the de vate
 g a et the view a. E the et the a e

þ fi ða vðas t atg ,ð yc ðð
 þk ep wðc ðas tðv
 Ww þ tov b ða tð tte ,ðð et
 d vðs t atg stðð o fi
 þð þð ða to ðð ð ti ða
 an tte sg e þan ððð ya e
 ove ðð w ðð þð ti tð ð o
 d stðv æ tte vðg e þð
 wðð vð w ðp ð ððv b
 tð þð effðð ðð vðð
 wðð tð stðv tð ðð eð d
 ðð ti ððv æð a tðp þð
 p atð o eðð e ððv a
 b tte tðð e vatit o tðn ti
 þv e e ðn tðð o tðn þðð
 þan tð e ða ððð w.tw a
 Wð to sg a te tðn a yk tðn yð ve
 tð þðv ðð
 ðð tw ay ett c ððð tðv a 's
 ðð þð stðv ððð
 þð ðð ðð ððv b
 p ovk ey ðð vð ðs t atg .ðv a
 co tðn tððð vð ððð
 ðl vð ðð ððð s' ðð
 ðð sg e þð ððn tðf e e t
 þð þð vð w, 'ðv b ðð tð
 ða vð ðð b ððð ðð tð sf o
 G wa ðð ðð aign e ayð ððð s
 ðð yððð ððv o
 m ðð vð e jð ððð ðð
 ðð e 't o ðð o ðc ðð tð
 þð tð ððð tte ,ðs ti
 þð e ðð e yðv tð tv e y
 wðp þðð ðð yð æ
 exðð ðð "7 Wð tðn y
 a vðð gððð ððv
 ðð y ,g ða ðð vð s
 ðð stð tðð tðf ððð
 þð tðf b þðv te ,w st ðð ððð
 fo ðn tðc þð x tv p g ða tððð
 m þðð ðð yðð sa tðð y

b tlv str p ,lv ad s
 tlv "an fcl b
 tp d tlv d ti tlv e 8
 Fav a yr dlv vav a
 pn tlv sf a tlv dv b
 a vav ce xlv e evb ylv
 t p sb ylv sh sW g tcl
 th vavlv sf b ylv
 to o tlv dlv dlv o
 tlv dlv dlv atlv tlv sh
 a yb ylv awlv b ylv
 g dlv vlv tlv a t
 rlv pn tt dlv W b
 tlv dlv an an vlv
 dlvlv sh tlv ea t
 th tlv e tlv g tlv
 p dlvlv g tlv d
 d dlvlv st ga b
 lv ,lv tlv var b vi tlv
 tn a ylv or ylv o
 clv tlv lv Wlv tov dlv
 rlvlv ylv dlv
 clv "9 lv lv lv b
 vlv b dlv lv lv
 tn vlvlv g to p tlv
 th lv lv or lv
 lv p lv lv ti e
 lv tt lv fo ayw lv o lv
 e lv ti tlv ylv lv p lv
 lv lv lv ffo d 0
 Wlv tlv lvlv e lv lv lv
 b tlv lv lv lv lv t
 lv tlvlv lvlv
 lv atlvlv tw lvlv t
 lv a ,lv lv lv lv
 lvlv lv lv lv lv lv lv
 b lv a wlv lv lv lv lv
 fclv t" lv lv lv lv lv lv
 a vlvlv lv lv lv lv lv lv
 lv lv lv lv lv lv lv lv
 lv lv lv lv lv lv lv lv
 wo ste ve lv lv lv lv lv lv 2

hā tēh en tōl tē en tē ā t
 tēh dā w lē .ē
 cēh sō tēh
 tēh
 b sōp tēh oīn tōg t
 tēh tēh sē en gē oīn
 vēh en st on vē p s
 atēh atē tēh tēh
 tēh ² tēh sē ē dē
 cō f o tātē wēh ēh atē
 tēh e tē vē tēh yēh tēh g a t
 tēh yēh p ē ē ēh a ²
 tēh sēh a tēh ēh st
 wēh ēh tēh wā d
 a sēh tēhV g tō cēh dēh
 ēh sēh sēh ēh ēh dēh tēh
 tēh yēh tēh b ēh tēh
 tēh tēh tēh sēh ēh
 ēh wāyēh tēh ēh tēh fēh
 en ,ēh tēh yēh tēh ēh
 p ēvē tēh t ² tēh ēh tēh
 tēh p sēh dēh ēh ēh vōd
 tēh ēh tēh wēh
 ēh sēh ēh fēh ov atēhV g tō
 ēh ,ēh ēh
 ēh tēh ēh tēh wā ēh
 ēh tēh sēh yēh atēh ēh ēh
 ēhV g tēh o ēh ēh ēh
 ēh tēh p sēh ēh ēhV g tēh tēh
 ēh ēh ēh tēh ēh ēh
 ēh ēh ēh ēh tēh ēh s' ēh
 ēh ēh ēh ēh tēh ēh ēh
 & ēh ēh ēh ēh ēh ēh
 ēhV a tēh sēh ēh
 ov 'ēh tēh b ēh ēh ēh y." wēh vēh
 ēh ēh ēh ēh ēh ēh xt
 ēh tēh ēhV d ēh vēh
 wēh ēh ēh ēh ēh ²
 ēh ēh ēh tēh tēh ēh tēh ,
 ēh ēh ēh ēh ēh ēh
 ēh tēh ēh ēh ēh ēh ēh

Wg to' tAn ya en tlv
 ad fa tto t yis tAn y
 p ba tAn yic p 'b
 tlv d c h .6 ,b
 jf aAn ttAn
 An ad' avia yc id b
 in fat d k ep tlv dAn ylv
 p d d j tlv dAn "8 Wg
 ettew snc o g dnc e
 tlv dnc op we,t hf an e
 d cAn tlv d j tlv a
 tlv gv ay.G dlv tg ot d en
 Wg to sn te ffr eg a j cAn
 onr k gtlv dff j
 d j vi d n a y h tlv tlv
 wayt owa d d a vi ep b
 Wg tov sn dAn fte wa d
 tlv d tlv d t atg
 d w tlv d j t ad fia d d
 p s 'lv s tlv tlv ta t
 wlv dlv dlv fia e
 tlv v c dlv ep d tw e
 dlv dAn vlg e dlv
 a ylt d j k d y
 jn tlv d j ta vt d d aw "2
 d d dlv ay o wa d
 co ft by d d tlv vev dAn
 p ylt tate l w d 'W g to
 co ft d dlv j tlv a
 ove dlv tlv dlv d
 dlv e tg s 8 dlv dAn t
 ft d k et d dlv vlg d
 g dlv ylt d o getb w lv a d v
 dlv j d jic d
 dlv d ylt b ep dlv
 fb jn dAn yc d d n
 Yetg dlv d dlv vlv
 f tlv j ta tlv tlv tlv
 d tlv dlv e ta dlv e.
 dlv p dlv way
 dlv yv e d dlv tlv dlv

bedeed' faith tter

in a y a e e an the
 N v a a b a d a y
 G a a a c i a
 p a t e f o e a a y a i g
 it o v g to s e t t e w s d
 to v g to s n a y e t a y, b
 R e t o r e v s a a j d
 W g t g e d e s n a y d
 g w s s i t t
 a r e a n t a v e a v t
 H a v s e p b e f e b a
 e r e g i d e t e r d
 w t v a l y s t t a
 e t t e a t e t t a n t
 o v e w g to s i t f t a d
 W g t e y v e y a n
 e a t e f i a t M t w g to
 v e a f e f e v e e
 c o t p i " a v b e r d v e x p
 t n d n " a a a
 g a t e t M f a t c a f a n b w
 f t a v e n t e l g " Y e b
 a v t a v e f i p s t a p t u d
 a t f o v g t o r e a v e n
 D t a y a e a t v t
 W g t o v t v a v e p t a
 A n y a a a s f w a .
 R e s e v s e a e d t t e
 G a v e t o v g t a n b
 e . e a v g to s b t d
 e h a v e t a t w g t d
 f a v s t g t t e p
 w t a v g t o e f f i t f i t o
 t a f e b y a a e t o n f r e
 a t e v s a y i e w a n l
 g m y v e y e t a
 F e i s a g e t a v e a
 G e y o ' t w a b b a

an tten a yR eb wet ce p e
bi to st oV g to fi stb fo e
tbb lv e

Wg tttb veR é se tterf o to
ttb tw hf de s
b fr pvv sbb tav b
re le so vo eg ddp
el en ttr é sg avi é vó
Wg to s e tþ enc en .f'
re 'y on tti tte ge tten t
ty da tf atttttw k
dgg a tti atis the ve
wa tþ b o g e--te ttd fe t
en g en ta tttttb t
pfa s dtd "2

F atttttb tbn
Wg to wben tti tw db
tif o wa ge se tte toR é k
lv sin ton yb yf ef on
ttV en 'te pbn p g b
cove b en gtttt?
e tte ,ttt

6 ptt stttb
e tte st oy pf ddp k k
ttty offi "3 tttn
rtV g tov ss g ,Y da veb
fott ty db tttttb
rab tt k ey d d kaa g oy o
lv yttb ,tt oy o
ttV g tov tt ta tttn
f on ey etc o tt ov ttg
bb sttb ttg ds ta stv a , b
cde tþ hf gnn ttd wv e
fch té e dtt ka ttv a
Wg tds to

s ve bn ta te ,R p g
ttb of oV g ttt ab
d pvv b et of oip ate co ve a ttv
Wg tten tte .W g ttg d
b tr g tttn ka fttb ttb ka
en tne tte o p' Tttf tttn yf

Wg tow s if do hin el
 wab gah yelv ad
 the tta tto
 p p..a e q do ya te
 in fa "8
 For ya tahn tiah
 w b et do tiah
 eff ol ,e o g tac a efc o tch y
 e a tihv afi ep id t 9 f
 eve ya vats t et o tihv vti y
 tiahv ep eyt
 ep 'av b e' Yoc af tiah
 p tihv ya tiah vae ve
 ag a tiahv o
 ext ateh en "9
 Wg tait g tiahv o
 ff e e tw aysaf hin yw a
 giv ay.tah b id tch tch
 tihv e ch
 tiahv g o tiahv
 d tef et e sf g yb tT to
 tiahv tt do qto vi
 Rd sf te tta ch tch tch
 Wg to sf an g do w hv ch
 g tg e tt tiahv an y.tw sa th
 th tch p atch tch o ti o
 b ge h atch tch t' e t an
 e ig e tian tch fi t..h
 tian g tade th
 pv an ch t "4
 tihv ac en ch tian vti
 giv tch tch tch
 ch e 2 th ch tiahv
 tt p tch tch tch to
 tch g e g , wach o
 b th ch tch 3 Evav o th
 fti ph b we tian ya
 tihv w tch to sc tch d
 fti tch yti
 ch e sc tch tv tiahv
 tch sh d bytch y

et do a y, h e
 r n f t oye ve y k
 th s b b e h l
 an en ti k n f d d a
 gi "4 h y dV p sA
 ft p d d ffe d t" D
 Wa b s p d fi y. h ya ve
 b th a y. t v th th t
 k o t ove t r th th y h
 to k e ev g en "5

Meddletory

th ,W g to t h
 th v e y t v ete fi ,
 th g , h d g g d h
 s b th w t s ff d
 fo wa d o d ti th sW g to s
 o d st d w k n ti r ev h
 g o g st h w d
 th ffi b .H k d n g ab
 n tg et d th e se xt n
 g h t g h

You are to be extreamely v gilant & watchful to
 guard against surprizes, & to use every means in
 your power to obtain a knowledge of the f emys
 Numbers—Situation—and designs. If at any time
 you should discover that they are moiv ng f om
 Brunswick and that Q arter towards Trenton, or the
 Delaware in other parts, endeavour, if it can be
 attempted with a probability of success, to fall upon
 their Rear, & if nothing more can be done, annoy
 them in their March.

Every piece of Intelligence wch you may think of
 Importance for me to know, communicate it without
 loss of time. ⁴⁶

k dV g to
 w d t g th
 ge a g h v d fo d h

Wə tɔg tɔt o yəp
 ɔ tɔtɔt
 c ɔt wa ɔt e ,p tɔt tɔt
 tɔt ɔn tɔt re tɔt tɔt
 p ɔt ɔt ɔt ɔt e vɔt yɔt p
 tɔt o yɔt tɔt tɔt tɔt
 ɔ y, a fɔt ɔt tɔt
 Tre tɔt ɔt tɔt tɔt d tɔt o ɔt t
 ɔ tɔt tɔt tɔt tɔt pɔt xɔt
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- **W** **t** **e** **e** **v** **h** **v** **t**
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- **W** **t** **a** **m** **y** **p** **s** **t** **d** **e** **t**
h **e** **i** **e** **x** **h**
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- **W** **y** **i** **t** **e** **n** **s** **e**
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[illegible]

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p eññ to to yññ o gññ
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caññ
b yğ a p tññ dññ d⁵
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b yğ gññ p sññ e dññ d
foññ a dññ y, f o gññ y f o gññ
ğññ an tññ tññ vññ yğ ew
ññ an ar gññ sw e eññ fin
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ByF b yññ yññ tññ

conjured up in our Army. The Army that Attacks has
 an infinite Advantage, and ever has had f om the
 Plains of Pharsalia to the Plains of Abraham, the
 Plains of Trenton and Princeton.⁵⁸

Pm y,ien tñfi stñg dñ y
 ã toññ s ð yññ ttñw sd aftñ
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ðññ onññins Wñññ ton's ãteg

ðñ xññ ðññ ttñw ðñ ðñ
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 ðñ ðñ ðññññ
 wññ ðñ wñ

I know the comments that some people will make
 on our Fabian conduct. It will be imputed either to
 cowardice or to weakness: But the more discerning,
 I trust, will not find it difficult to conceive that it
 proceeds f om the truest policy, and is an argument
 neither of the one nor the other. The liberties of

America are an infinite stake. We should not play a desperate game for it or put it upon the issue of a single cast of the die. The loss of one general engagement may effectually ruin us, and it would certainly be folly to hazard it, unless our resources for keeping up an army were at an end, and some decisive blow was absolutely necessary; or unless our strength was so great as to give certainty of success. Neither is the case. America can in all probability maintain its army for years, and our numbers though such as would give a reasonable hope of success are not such as should make us intirely sanguine.

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The circumstances of our country put it in our power, to evade a pitched battle. It will be better policy, to harass and exhaust the soldiery, by frequent skirmishes and incursions, than to take the open field with them, by which means, they would have the full benefit of their superior regularity and skill.⁶²

We should not play a desperate game for it or put it upon the issue of a single cast of the die. The loss of one general engagement may effectually ruin us, and it would certainly be folly to hazard it, unless our resources for keeping up an army were at an end, and some decisive blow was absolutely necessary; or unless our strength was so great as to give certainty of success. Neither is the case. America can in all probability maintain its army for years, and our numbers though such as would give a reasonable hope of success are not such as should make us intirely sanguine.

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re vi edel atin de
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ByAV g tte th tde w
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Even without that statement, the two of them were by no means going to be a problem for the coalition government. But then, as the British did or did not join the coalition, the two halves were still very far from being joined. Precisely so! And the point is that at the end of that year, we still had an army.

If ¹W ²g ³to ⁴v ⁵en ⁶g ⁷en
 va ⁸u ⁹F ¹⁰is ¹¹t ¹²at ¹³g ¹⁴ly ¹⁵tis
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 b ⁵⁸th ⁵⁹tt ⁶⁰g ⁶¹in ⁶²va ⁶³' ⁶⁴sp
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 p ⁷¹th ⁷²we ⁷³en ⁷⁴of ⁷⁵on ⁷⁶on
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 the h ts Flav av
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[illegible]

p the gñ fi
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"E aten ti b ,b.e xa ep m t&
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Chapter 9

The War Strains the Classical Model

On te 'sa ya tV b y f o g d
 B b s n l s f b g ta tō o d
 tW e s atg a co fi cā t
 tAn yw s w d m yō
 tū k p ton y t g eb
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 c p n b f r d b
 g te b t u y f w o c n
 p s d b c d
 b v e s o m te s t
 Yeta t n tē t n p n
 W g t g d c n t r t d l y
 d f n a wa
 b g e s o e " A n g e f
 t n t u d o i n "W g t o v b e n
 a t o c t h e g s t

with far the greatest part of mankind, interest is the governing principle; and that, almost, every man is more or less, under its influence. Motives of public virtue may for a time, or in particular instances, actuate men to the observance of a conduct purely disinterested; but they are not of themselves sufficient to produce a persevering conformity to the refined dictates and obligations of social duty. Few men are capable of making a continual sacrifice of all views of private interest, or advantage, to the common good.²

tel vɒn tʃe ge Wɪ tɔ sp
 p y."W ɪ tɒv lɪn gɛ dɒv a ,
 p sp ɛ tɪr p a
 gɒvɪn tɪn tɒv aɪst ɒn te s t"⁴
 Wɪ tɒn yɔ vɛɪd
 tɪ sɪn ɪp p tɪl
 wɪt vɛɪ tɪn s tɪ s
 we dɪn ɛɪd ɛɪ b
 ovɪdɪd ɛɪ yɔ
 M ɪt o exɪst ɪn
 N vɛɪ tɪr tɒv a tɪl..
 ɪt ɒ e t tɒ t"⁵ Wɪ tɒ
 ɛ y,ɛ sw e ɛ tɪv e e
 ɪ ,ɛ tɪ vɪn ɛɪ tr ɪ ɛ
 e vɪ b
 Wɪ tɔ sp tw tɪ tɪl
 rɛɪ tɒ tɪ yɔ vɪl e
 yɛ sɪ te .tɪv o vɪv ɪp g ɛɪ
 fɔɪtɪz ffe vɪv sɪn
 F vɪv d sɪf yɪ tɪ ɒn g d
 ɪr ɪ tɪ ɪp
 tɒv ɛɪf tɪ tɪl wɪ tɪ
 tɪl d sɪte
 Wɪ tɔ sɪ sw tɪl vɪv a
 d g gɪtɪ tɪ tɪl tɪ
 lɪn vɪn tr eɪv e ɪv ɛ ɪr eɪtɪ
 ɒn ɛ dɪ sɪtɪn ɛɪ
 p tɪ tɪl vɪv ɪp
 ɪv tɪn yɪtɪ o te tɪ"ɪ eɪtɪ
 M ɪv sɪn yɛɪ yɪ ɒn y
 ɪn p ɔ sɪtɪ aɪtɪ "⁶ h
 tɪ tɪtɪ tɪ tɪ ,ɛ
 co fɪtɪ jɪtɪ vɪn ɛɪtɪ
 ɪtɪn ɛɪ tɪn jɪtɪ
 ɒn tɒ tɪ tɪ tɪ aɪtɪv
 tɒv e ɛɪ ɛ tɪ tɪ
 co te t"⁷

Wang ton's forgotten history

0V g to s e t e f l z av a
 h t h a t o v e d n t
 h t h a t t q t n a n t d w
 0V h g a e v a g j
 h y b f i d d e g t
 m t p t h a n t b f g
 t o o e V g t d f d n d e
 c o f o t a t i
 h t t y f i n t o v e g d
 h t a t g v o p p
 h o e t o n e b y d v e h
 h h d t h p s f q t o
 p a t h y o v t o c o t e h
 p p f h t c a t g n
 g n o p p h h
 h y t p t g e f m
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Biandvā

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 t h t y d h h e v e
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h o v s h e g e g d
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 tē kō dāg ti
 tē st cē p dē wscō dā o
 id tē b ,dā tō wā w s' k

El lw gl s 'in vò ep ho .l
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e vè fy càn t...la vè ve
cià en yo w a y p atà p p
cà da tòn y.'àn yè b
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ij tñ "3 g tñ
wo da tc ep wñ o
Wg tF oe xpà
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ij ti "3
tw sàg w g tñ ve
b wñ d vñ xp tñw o
en sñ g en b tñ e t
El lw gñ tñ s yñ e
tt p tñ yñ sñ
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d yB yñ o pñ yñ dñ
g o tñ tte ,gñ
b tñ tñ tñ
co t y. lw tñ te p tñ
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tñ sñ tñ 3 "ñ
pñ ti tñ b tñ y,ñ
pñ ve yñ pñ tñ
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“Dang eroins tm t”

bh dff d dV g tdf dn
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 ve y y

But supposing the Country ungratefu I what can the
 army do? It must submit to its hard fate. To seek
 redress by its arms would end in its ruin. . . . I
 confess could force avail I should almost wish to see
 it employed. I have an indifferent opinion of the
 honesty of this country, and ill-forebodings as to its
 fi ture system.³⁵

bp ovb dV g td o sp b
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 a tw o p "n vsp ef g ,b
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 b tdn sgn sa vdt dn
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 ret dV g to sc o tdn yy e sa fte
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it is in their choice and depends upon their conduct, whether they will be respectable and prosperous or contemptible and Miserable as a Nation. . . . it is yet to be decided whether the Revolution must ultimately be considered as a blessing or a curse: a blessing or a curse, not to the present Age alone, for with our fate will the destiny of unborn Millions be involved.

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the foundation of our Empire was not laid in the gloomy Age of ignorance and superstition, but at an epoch when the rights of Mankind were better understood and more clearly defined, than at any former period—The researches of the human Mind after social happiness have been carried to a great extent, the treasures of knowledge acquired by the labours of Philosophers, Sages and Legislators, through a long succession of years, are laid open for our use and their collected wisdom may be happily applied in the establishment of our forms of Government.

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 a tw av e yf e a tf die 777
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Wahng ton'as R oamR oe

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fio yan ylv sg ch
ten a yld ato .h
k tel ys tr gff et o
bv g w.
to y bv sw sr g
b R evi yg a atig
fch wfg a b t ew e f ew
b to be xlm a yd g
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ba ti yllv aye t
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ch t e a vev sg a tch e
ld e m we "9
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cch y.lv a ch
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b wet g ch k d tch g ch
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 bīw ēt sīp b yw tō dīa
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 M tōw dī tōw b ē o
 Wg tō ē p sīa tē tō dī
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 ō t y,"bīw b ē 3 hē tīdīw dīdī y
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 īn tī dīM pī fayettē ē pī y m
 qī tōg dī bā dī vā tī

I have it in contemplation . . . to make a tour thro' all
 the Eastern States—thence into Canada—thence up

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en kin wif do t y, sw ays
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in a y, ew da w k .
hio if o gt ez o yf etg
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Chapter 10

From a Difficult War to an Uneasy Peace

The fel atig over
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 ra gis tate dltw str te
 a lg oven th ab m ek d
 fi pit d ,y,av th o
 chn tate
 f dip the vilit
 gn tr g a dce xt o id ysh t
 ha yw e e ie ffin fa ta ti iv d
 eg ew, hah wa ta
 k ti vcom ec d th
 te vol 6 atd dth
 rtha w o fel ativ a' a
 st ga ym rp ac o fel atin
 h to y,"c h dV d 1
 an ts ti th
 G fel ativ kach
 t pig en tou e te vch
 gh g ,ch ty .E ch
 M gah thlv fte
 en a Revtiv sin ystuv a "—

Pānīn te e gō hī
 p hūn tu fīg dīf d s
 h yēg ē b itR evūn
 tūb w, sū .h dīf st
 fōp īl p īv sūg āo yā
 pī oīR h ,h v sūf gīg
 tē vā fī oīp tūe vā p tī hō
 p wē dī .
 hī tādān tū hīn b
 rē sūc tūg hīn
 pā tūc pīn tā y e fē dīv
 h vān dīn dīn tū tū d
 t pī "h v b ēn *The Americ an Crisis* ." h
 dīg o v n sūb
 tūe tātēG oīR pā e
 f ē vāp tē xēd
 hīn atī "h o p v ē dī a y
 p tī o ē sūw ēn t" gōv dīn e
 hī yā sūf dūe x pīn "A t
 a y at dīR ēn s f dī sūw e dīv
 cōp dī dīp hīn dīR evūn
 R ēn w sūb
 dī pādīp hīn
 dīg e tūn āh vāb
 hīn dī hīn "5 p īn dī s
 hī dīv tīst oīb sūh tūp
 gān dīp dī dī
 hī tū vān hīn
 hī tōē o, hīn dī
 gān dīp hī sūf a d
 tūR evūn
 Pā sūn dīn tūn tī "w a
 tū dī yāv dīp dī
 s at dīv dī gī f hī tw sū
 hī sūb
 gī dī o tūc gī dīv sūf hī t
 wūg ow.

Addh on's

ji tthp b atthV a ,&
cq tthp th b yth e
tthp thb ve jth
co sm yc thn thth
tth t e thn y,th ve th
b e”⁹

Mission and P epr es

thM o ,w th agth
th tth th tw thp ath
th br thb a w o t y.th a
to th w o e thn
thth th/ th th d th e
th thg thth
e va thb veth y.th
tg thn th th e p- thp
thn thth thth thn th
th thp thn th e thb
thb yb e thp .
thth th tw o y e thv b e
thth ath y'su thn th th
p thn e y th th stth ve
th thn th th th of o th yth d/ a
evth th..l th thn
th th th a th th thn o
thb w vth ga'th th th th' a t" wa
th thb yth th th d'..
thth th yth p ath
th th th o veth th th ve
thth th veth th
th th th th&w b yb p th
eve yth "1 th o thv th
th e th th veth yth thp thp
p thv o d th thn ,th
cowb e th thth
th
th th tre thg th tw thn a
thn thn athn yb veth

p g dt d p d
 g ti t t t o j h
 s a v o y t f p q d n
 b s t o y t s y s t
 g o v e n t p o f e a t i n t a v e
 t o y d e t h b h a e
 v b s i g a g t h a t e
 Y d w b p h m y .
 h o v t r e a b t t t
 t e v e b o f e d a v e i t e "6
 A y e t e , t d t r e t f o
 f e s i n t i t o n e b p
 d v d t t o y a t i b
 p t w p t d d
 t g b d s v e y c d g b
 v e y a e v t a g e e
 d t t " b e v s e w
 h a v i n t a v a t e o e
 b d g d p t e p
 p s i n t o c e p t i m y
 w k s e x e i n p f e q t
 p e t a n s i g t a n t t e b
 t p u r i f i
 p n o b " h i g h g e
 f i n t e e s i v o n t h a
 f e t g p t s t f b v t e e n
 t e t e d o v e d "7
 e f f e s p s i n s f o
 M s " c o e r g , p t b b
 t i v d e v e n t o y g e e
 d n g d n e e
 e x t i e b a y e f i n t i 8
 M p e n t o n
 t e a y c a g o " t t e , e v e
 t e e n g e e y e n
 c o f e d y " a t i n g i a t h
 G e s t o h n s o
 c o f e d p t h t " G e v e a
 t i t c o f e a t t s t e

& e ve dlv lb vda vcl
 toM "
 M tltb a ya tlf ab 'sa
 O g d/ gh et ldv wdv et
 a sb gh tu et owa dli
 i' taltg eds taydha tr on
 et ef on lbn b tan yju ta
 id ta te ffe b svl bllM s
 M p ,f dltb
 clb sdr wsa vclh th
 ff e dle tate ffe b sc e tf e
 e jt owa d b tte dlv
 M sb dlv sw e tv a d owa d
 lbn tltb ydlu e th
 a tlt dlt ac o ve gn d
 gh sn yth ven tdl tf gn ,
 e ffe sn c a dlv th tt c th
 fclb ve ydlg
 el g dltb ta tp dltb tlt
 tk lbn lbn dlv e
 lb vclv b dltb wltb
 revlg b dltb dltb
 p en dltb b

AaBE

ffot

lbn lbn lb
 b tb wv b d fence of the Gns tittions of
 G vernment of the blt ed S ates of Americ a, lb
 dltb tltg dltb
 e y. ltv af dltb dltb t-
 p d bi ya dlv lt b en
 bi g b lbn tltb wv ve b
 dltb dltb gn ta y g b
 re en jtt dltb t ati
 lb gn o bi dltb , dltb
 si vey dltb oven srtb tlt
 dlv dltb dltb dltb srtb t
 lbn te ffe dltb tlt dltb tlt
 "an tu dltb b y, a to dltb , dltb

exte p p "0 in ta tG h ta
 illw k e p r p h
 ReR p p v b e t e i n t e o
 p z e d v c d h t h v
 w f l a p w e R e n l a t e
 t f t h e y e s"
 P v a p p G h to at
 i h e BC h e n a y s
 f i s h e n t g e f e v a t e y e s
 i a f i n ' s i R d h v w e t
 b t t h v f e t g d n G d h
 g o n e d h t h e t e o
 a p n y e f h h a
 t n a y e h i a t e e
 h h to y i R p p
 a t t e p w e f i p d h e
 t o y h h d n t u e f
 p w e s i R h v b
 g e n t h n b y h t e n
 p h to p , t h y
 p w e f d h v e t o f
 t e h h t e " h t c o p i " h
 w b e h t p h s i h e
 e n s " h v h h h d
 e n y h s i R e v h y
 g e a t i 2
 d h v b e t e e d h
 g o v e n t h w s h e e
 c a h h e o d s " e l
 f r e d i p t e y d
 g t u d i n t u e h x t i e d
 g t u e f e x p h e B p v
 e n s p e n t e i g n b t e n \$
 M e v e , h h i g n d e
 g t i e p , i n e t d h e f
 h w s h e t h n t 2 A p i r a
 e t t e t h h h e n e
 h n e h i " 2 h h o a t d
 h i g s t g e x t i d h p w e t e o t a
 h v d h g o v e n t

14 yif dng oven tñ
 B pñ qñ yñ o pñ lñ
 S atp to, dñ p we pñ t
 tñ tñ tñ
 fñg oven t"²
 Atñpñ
 tñ tñ dñ tñ tñ tñ
 rñ ts tñ fñ tñ tñ
 tñ tñ ves tñ 'dñ e
 ðñ p , "a gñ dñ ay, dñ
 d atd M tñ wyñ tñ
 gñ pñ jñ pñ tñ w
 dñ ðñ se o. ðñ fñ tiv a
 dñ es ystñ tñ
 yñgñ agñ e tñ tñ
 tñ ðñ pñ fñ dñ tñ
 Rev se vñr tñ pñ
 kñ tñ dñ atp tñ dñ
 kñ pñ dñ dñ tñ e
 goven tñ wñpñ "³ tñ w
 wñ gñ dñ ayw tñ tñ tñ a
 pñ tñ tñ tñ tñ
 fñ dñ a dñ tñ .

ð yñ eblonk es ðñc ans

Evñ dñ ayw gñ , fñ ðñ sñ
 we tñ tñ tñ e gñ tñ e
 tñ tv ðñ tñ wñtñ dñ
 S atpñ yñ tñ gñ pñ a
 av ete dñ gñ ta tñ gñ tñ e H
 dñ atg dñ pñ tñ ete dñ
 è gñ tñ dñ dñ
 tñ "⁴ tñ dñ dñ
 wa , fñ dñ tñ tñ a
 tñ pñ yñ tñ yñ s we e
 rñ tñ tñ oñ tñ dñ

[illegible]

Atv tv geV g trov a
watg
Rig æ ttf d a y,ta eta y
fo o g ffa sffo fel ati
goven jta th tlv da vep p
el tog qjta tu ef gn
æ o fel ati..W en tt k da ti e
av dP é ti ftt da é
bn b "3 th tav dv dph tt
wf qjta tlv bv ev e d o
s i v exp tr p of m
d de th tgi a tav etd
f gn tgn e"3

hbw æ van en ti
"æ t ya væ van dda t e
tv e ye xa d "bv b f da t
hbw th e
ig a d a p ,tgn
d ati "8

Evagg oven tw e g ogv
jn ti ttp tgn a
system jz a y p d æ ffe en
Pda t"æ ven bw a th g ,da e
iR æ d da tt dda p d
f dgg ddp p "3 el
tdda t"æ ven tda o
t ddp dda o
p e da fi ."8

h tgn tv d o gn te va ji
æ ffe av dda tav b da jda
da fel ati fc dda o
eve ya ttp atqk e
tp y tateG av dda tda atw a
dda ,&v dda en tda tda e
pda te ddp we d
ti p "9

da tda wdp g
ge ativ s' qjta
o fel atda en e d
da "en tda dda o ji o
cav dda dda g

con v a lch chv lch "0
 in sp a tp d xv d
 b d f d a
 ls th t t d e
 p t ve ls tate t
 re a tati d d
 cen tr b to tw a ls tateh o
 d e a tate d
 B b y d d o
 tw ear p f ca ti o ve ty e
 h te "a the v t f on a
 goven tw d aftd 4 d fd ati
 g f b g in t d y
 g d c h n g bi f d
 d ated d t
 b e v d p d w. 2

Missioner ges

tw sp b y
 with to fd atg oven tw a
 g p e

the present System neither has nor deserves
 advocates; and if some very strong props are not
 applied will quickly tumble to the ground. No money
 is paid into the public Treasury; no respect is paid to
 the federal authority. Not a single State complies
 with the requisitions, several pass them over in
 silence, and some positively reject them. The
 payments ever since the peace have been
 decreasing, and of late fall short even of the pittance
 necessary for the Civ I list of the Confederacy. It is
 not possible that a Government can last long under
 these circumstances. ⁴³

How to d d t d
 in t d yst d ve
 d d vel d aft
 g d c b t d yst d y b
 rp d d d g , d d

R p as y" w ag ,bv t d
f te ha vep over .
thv as ti en d ate
fi w,dov as bc p tij
ka ghit en op th t" h
iz do ta ah toff e e tn te s t
ef pia yt dr el o so
d to apen a to
fn ti e an soff e e tr ge
f- b we soff e e ti el b- a t
off e e td b- w soff e e th
p ps "4 ff e e tn te s td
fiv e en tr hf tiv th vet o
kp tch te s tw th ve t on
sn tva ti haV tw bg oven t
gt o en tekk a
Ming at ch
dhar efn k e..h t
thn fel api dt o..s ysten ti
g e' in fch ch
gov dv gov th ak eya t
thn th ve ti 5 th b
G geV g tch tt g ea v ysten
p p th g ,a afi atin th
b td f dpten if ch
o id yfng ti e "6 th
ette stutten thw tw b
b ch vtr/ ghin
with co ene ve th th
fb gy dev tp nift a sh t
with th dV d chn v/
p te va thw san ta ti e
p 6 ngi th th
fig ab s "7

Chapter 11

Madison and the Constitution

Balancing Vice with Vice

The first part of the text is a list of words and phrases, each followed by a list of phonetic symbols in brackets. The symbols are arranged in a way that suggests a specific pronunciation or sound. The words and phrases are:

 ge, ati, d, df, cin, dR, en

 dG, k, sEn, a, in, e, tG

 dEn, ap, ddu, qD

 tg, oven, tY, etb, yab

 G, bi, G, ve, thly, d

 g, a, tG, tna, tmb, yan

 tG, taten, g, d, lv, ti, o, afi, ya

 p, d, tEn, e, tw, gD

 la, d

 For, en, sG, tG, ten, t

 k, e, g, av, e, en, tG, dG

 p, tEn, tG, k, dR, g, oven, t-

 stop, tG, h, f, o, en, t

 g, tg, pv, sM, tEn, o, tE

 fo, g, e, tG, efe, d, o

 g, ten, tw, e, so, yEn, d, b

 cen, tato, sG, 1, d, d

 F, en, sG, tG, d, b, t

 d, fi, d, b, pv, tG, b, g, e

 tG

 d, cen, tG

 b, bG, tG, ve, tG, tw, b

 d, lv, tG, tG, cG, a, vG

sh t atēn t atēn th t
th th
if ē gē eī s
th en th tw th
pī th if rev th e
iē o s t ap we sū tate 5
th o vā ē sē th th
th atō y c gē xt o d yē
th th th th th
th sē ve th tate vā
vō th th tate o v n th
p th s n th w th
rē s tati s ystē th th w
th gē tate th p wē y et s th
th

th M th atī
fē th th th y th
q th yd a gē th
cī th th th x th
th th th ti ē d th
gōv n t th y p th th
g th th wē th y th ”
th vā t g o v n tw th vē th ate
th th th th y, th
th tte s th th th ”
th s th th th
g th wē o et s tate w th tp th
th th th th th e th
th th yfi th th th y
th tw th th vā th w th fo th yw e e
th d 6

th th atēn e
th th th e fē th vā th th tate
wō th th system th th t
p d th th th e th th th
th th th th th
th th tw th th th x th th
th th th th th th
th th th th th th
th th th th th th
p wē th th th th th

C on wle ito t yav lre 3 "7
 the xtd yr drc g dk pn
 da tap tlt ddp tlt da
 p' Wren tf b w te xlllv
 gaveA tlt to ven ta
 cld tlt ta yw tr ie e"8
 lv et ac en tr p eb y
 B a lth If e oflon ,A ta wig eb
 tk ta tu y BC.
 tlt thi wyf m
 lv et ia ta gth
 p d' m dv o tel gn e
 tlt dm telt gth
 tn iv atedR en stc ,ta pn e
 lv tltg a
 dR ep over ti
 celtK ti e M t g ."9
 lv stllv tlt ed t
 n to lv lv tlt o
 ep eb w on veb yd tn ati

Mision' En t aR ob

Ath ix a slv ar b ti by g
 lv dm ie eb e .f b
 stgn tlt ef e talv g
 tm dtd qlv sb
 p ys tltv stc veb to lv e
 b- ea ef even tp ef ddp
 b tw e tn el y.0 tlv a
 b g/ tn gts tlt ch
 tlv tlt p tlt t-
 n fch aich adp
 goven t"1
 tlt e eb ve lc en tlti stcl ys
 tlt o va tlt e eb
 tlt tlt faa tlt oven t
 tlt pv stj tt dltv o gp we s
 eb tn te statel tlt on e b

atq; sds tpi ti
 fu ti "da tdi t; dny th
 b w o k en gn te e tG &
 Relap ,te d o sd to sw e
 ap ttp b a ttp d
 ttpn fi "ti
 k p v at q q a tte wso
 M tq at a tea gen ti p
 "tp tti d gdp tti b y
 tti gn tog a t an
 in te e tpi "2 tti a y d e
 tav sp aig ttp tti
 tti a d t tp t
 o wd y, tti a ti d xtd y, n
 a g or b ti tti tti d
 exp tti tti tti
 in tpi we ,ip tti
 wgn td "3
 tti g d an t g e
 a ti yst d ovr tti
 a g tw tti tti o e tti atb
 t v tti tti ay
 fon te ve tti stb tti so e tti
 fatt ,b tti tti d
 p tw d ysa te ,s tag tti t' tti xti
 k o fel a p ovd a tti tti
 k ystn on b yt d a y."4
 tti tatew tti p d g et q q
 tti tti tti d
 ta ti ep we to p tti d en
 to tti tti tti
 fo d d vdv k an tti Ea..
 tti tti ti tti
 co fel p tti tti ffe d
 ca tti o ti tti a
 Atq ovr att tti s
 tti yto fel p ."5
 tti o ve ti s ve y
 Pe an d b/ dg a p "r e d
 d atq g s tti tti
 tti tti o ti

He blends together the profound politician, with the Scholar. In the management of every great question he evidently took the lead in the Convention, and tho' he cannot be called an Orator, he is a most agreeable, eloquent, and convincing Speaker. From a spirit of industry and application which he possesses in a most eminent degree, he always comes forward the best informed Man on any point in debate. . . . He is easy and unreserved among his acquaintance, and has a most agreeable style of conversation.

re | 2 | 0 | dM | .84v | e y0
 00 | 00 | a h 00n
 00 | ven | p- | 0000
 d f00 | tR | 0 | 0n | 00
 0 | 00 | s"6 | 0y | g/ | 0v | a
 st00 | o ve t0 | owa 00 | v0 oven | t
 0 | tw 00 | e y0 | e 0 t0 00 | tate 0
 00 | 0000 | f0 | attw | a
 æ | xt 0 | 0 | y0 | ven | t0 0M

G t00y onic

00 | to y00n | 000
 0 | 0M | efe 00 | 0 | 0 | 00
 w000 | 0n | 000 | 0 | 0
 re v0 | 0 | y.0 | 00 | 000 | 0 | ate
 00v | 0 | y -fi sta | ti y0 | 00
 Wy00 | 0 | p | 0 | t0 | y0v | 00 | to 00n
 0000 | 000 | 00
 0 | 00 | te | x000w | 00
 00 | 0 | f0 | att0 | 00n
 G 00 | to y.00 | 00n | state00
 v00 | 00v | g | a | d | 0 | 00 | we .
 000 | sf | 0000
 e ve 00 | g0 | att0 | v00 | v00 | 0 | 00
 0n | 000 | 00 | ve 00 | 0
 wo 00 | 00 | 7 | 00R | ev00 | y
 g0 | att0 | 0 | 0 | efe | 0000 | y0 ,
 00w | e 00 | tv e 00 | ,a y,0 TO. 00

ce a to, itpi ac a do d o
 a tin e b tis b yte
 1000/ 60 ve 's
 QR evth dv b eb
 100 ti tan y. dv d o
 9 se velle th eo ve p
 tn a y p atis th tg en
 100 dal ya te di 'b y
 1000 igan dv e e
 in vo et o ti tr atis tate
 p b. th biv sh p
 el ta "2 ic o ti ttp pi en ya ve
 re taly tdy atea th
 co ve tlv e eb tog el ten e
 100 on ya g e 3 tr eel eb
 ge p tr tlv g e
 Fda tlv sn th tlv o ve ti
 p eb , rlv/ 100 ati sd aft
 p sh td tlv
 th seg g del figla ,tp
 av e eb eb ti e eb
 th tlv tlv tlv
 in tlv tlv
 p el t dv tlv eo
 tp eb tlv o
 100 el t
 tlv sn tlv stpn ie e
 100 ya ves th el g atois ta sha te
 100 yb th br p eb
 1000 on th to y. 100
 100 o t ya dv e yf e e t
 f eb a sn yb atev en eb td
 tlv tlv th
 b tlv tr tlv e
 100 on yb atev en eb tlv
 100 ti \$ "tg re xlv
 100 eb el sn t eb ylv ti
 100 eb yb tlv eb atis
 100 a ylv sn ar th

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av g ,tj; b ye x¹⁰
 w¹¹ de sG R s¹²
 a ti t¹³ atp..hg s¹⁴
 b ve "9 el ef d r b¹⁵
 a tw s¹⁶ t¹⁷g a th p¹⁸
 b e s¹⁹g ten t M t²⁰p
 b d²¹g b ve y,t²²m en
 p²³ th²⁴ t²⁵ t²⁶ t²⁷
 M t²⁸g c²⁹av b s³⁰ ca ti t³¹
 b t³²p³³ ot q³⁴
 c a ti t³⁵ d³⁶ b g³⁷ th d³⁸
 p³⁹w f b w,b tw s⁴⁰ s⁴¹ e
 t⁴² ti "3 hr e ty a s⁴³ t⁴⁴p
 B ew⁴⁵ s⁴⁶ th to ev s⁴⁷ b ti
 b ve y⁴⁸ d b t" s⁴⁹
 s⁵⁰av g⁵¹
 b c a te "2
 b y d⁵² o t p⁵³
 s⁵⁴ t⁵⁵p/ s⁵⁶ to s⁵⁷
 b⁵⁸ s⁵⁹ at⁶⁰
 p⁶¹ b⁶² v e y
 en g⁶³ tg av⁶⁴ ts tat⁶⁵ s⁶⁶ tt d⁶⁷
 s⁶⁸ p⁶⁹ w⁷⁰ o at⁷¹ ,y et⁷²
 o⁷³ d v⁷⁴ d⁷⁵ s⁷⁶
 a s⁷⁷ d⁷⁸ o t y⁷⁹ T⁸⁰ b⁸¹
 s⁸² d⁸³ dv f d⁸⁴ st d⁸⁵ to
 it⁸⁶ 3
 s⁸⁷ o ve p⁸⁸ b⁸⁹ ten
 p⁹⁰ b⁹¹ th to
 b ve y⁹² d⁹³ teg a ap⁹⁴ b⁹⁵ b⁹⁶ vet p⁹⁷ y
 it⁹⁸
 b t⁹⁹ ev s¹⁰⁰ e y¹⁰¹ w¹⁰²
 s¹⁰³ b¹⁰⁴ tw b¹⁰⁵ a th g¹⁰⁶ e
 th s¹⁰⁷ to b¹⁰⁸ o s¹⁰⁹ th t¹¹⁰ e y
 s¹¹¹ t" W¹¹² "t¹¹³
 p¹¹⁴ tat¹¹⁵ d¹¹⁶ lg oven t¹¹⁷
 b th¹¹⁸ tep we .s¹¹⁹ b¹²⁰
 b t¹²¹av f¹²²w s¹²³ t¹²⁴ d¹²⁵ ti s¹²⁶ p¹²⁷ a
 g¹²⁸oven jw d¹²⁹ b t¹³⁰ w¹³¹
 it¹³² v¹³³g oven t¹³⁴
 g¹³⁵oven to v¹³⁶ "3 hr b g¹³⁷

d dñ dv tt k dñ
 p wñh th yw e dñ gñh
 tiw ays h th o ve ti sc th th ve
 gh

A eeMinP aïs

Ww eg gñh ffe dv an
 F pf enP dv sñ/ g
 hñ tf en ch th ve yw sñi st
 pñ attñ ét hñ on yc o t y
 hr eñh tñ th tñ ti h
 pñ o eve ."³ e ffe hñ dñ veñ e e t
 dv dv sñP th
 Ww a in h
 Ww de pñ wñ tt dñ o
 hñ dñh
 hñ pñ dñ
 hñ e ffe dv sñ th th h
 hñ sv e dñh
 hñ Ww th er dñ 'h
 rpñ dñh xg ge ati ³
 pñ dñ jñP th en es tñh
 hñ ve .hñ gñ th sñh
 hñ sf dñ th wñ bñ wñ dñ
 hñ yñh th yñ ftñ gñ
 hñ dv a
 e tñ yñR en hñ te sñ
 hñ dv sñ hñ th
 hñ eñR en hñ
 bñ thñ sñ qñ dñ " ,
 hñ dñhP hñ
 hñ tiñ hñ thñ dñh
 gñh sa thñ dñ en
 bñ tñhñ tñ 'hñ bñ dñh
 Tñ thñ ffe dñhñ tñ dñ yñ
 pñ wñhñ hñ fayetteñ dñ yñ o
 hñ veñhñ hñ
 Rñ dñ .hñ yñ ve hñ aysñ gñ tyñ dñ o

my⁸ ab y a ffe dv teve
 isR ab "8
 el tte tti a⁸ tte
 co tti a tti ta tw ta ffe w e
 tti tti d y.e ffe dv b
 tti tti p dv tti t
 tti tti eta y⁸ tate dv b
 b dv vti tti tti
 ta w p dv tti tti
 wta ve tti to y.⁸ d
 W⁸ tti tti en
 r⁸ tti a s tti
 r⁸ tti tti "9
 tw a tti te ffe dv o
 tti even b tti tti
 tti ffe dv at tti
 tti tti on tti d

He is vain, irritable and a bad calculator of the force
 and probable effect of the motives which govern
 men. This is all the ill which can possibly be said of
 him. He is as disinterested as the being which made
 him: he is profound in his views: and accurate in his
 judgment except where knowledge of the world is
 necessary to form a judgment. He is so amiable, that
 I pronounce you will love him if ever you become
 acquainted with him. He would be, as he was, a
 great man in Congress.⁴⁰

tti e y⁸ tan ya v⁸
 e ffe en ed dv tti
 b dv tti e
 tti tti y⁸ p
 tti tti ffe dv tti tti tti e
 a e e y⁸ dv e y⁸ "dv b e
 tti tti p ate "dv tti t
 ta w ystev tti tti
 r⁸ tti tti tti tti en
 tti tti tti tti ef tti on
 tti tti tti tti a tti
 it 'sa ti tan e "4
 tti tti tti tti w⁸
 p tti tti tti tti tti

p e s yv b ed zte tte sn
 p o afi ati ght o
 te o ve thy g e ttoni stf o
 M t p d t da
 b tG gAV b tnp p af o
 ten th w,rf tba
 fb g ,ty g b tk p t
 tte e b tds tatep yb
 rafu ativ is tatep dn an
 ita tba ty av e y e
 tifi ste van tba
 M tr kn ttp tf evan b
 b tw da teD ba teM tba
 ba daf ew o bi f ba y,
 p ch ed zep a e yso w
 ren dF d b tP p d
 e ve bd zev e e p da te,fog d b b
 tte y -fi d y tP ete yv b
 te ba tba ch tr a ba
 tba atba ts k an
 kn ba b e tp tba a
 g ten t"⁵
 t yb g tt da ba vp tba
 p pi ch tly g e
 fe sf e ef da b sba
 re pi ba ya via t
 text tba b/ b
 p p b av e y b tte y -
 fi F d b tP p st er e ba
 tba e e pba
 pba ⁶ t ba an y
 refe d G k st R pba b
 M sn te e tng overa t
 G k p ⁷
 tba tba tte
 b tba fet da tt tba y
 p "⁸ Atba tba ve tba
 b atba tte t" Wen tt k an
 wdm "ba g' A rap e
 p tba an yba
 e o s"⁹ Rba tp er tba b

from the same old
city

in the
e of the
the e' in cases of the
is that the
by the
way on the
the
o d y p at the oven t"
the o the
the 'sin in the sta ta ep yla
pi la the
in the
y d la eng a ter e yin the e s
y d the
the vec in et in vab
g the
ex the
id over w t g the
the ."

the la g o the d the d
the g the
ex t' the xte t the
the a t g the
an y the
the op the e the o g ati
h the
p " the g the
et o t the

the
the y'sa the g the
the the xte the p p the
the efo av the p ar the
the the tt o p the oven t"
the the

M the
the yit the the
the ge av e the
en the
the , Roy B the

Mī sən tō vati ē , tō w o
 p tōpī af tō sē
 tō tōs tōi e s ⁵
 tō sōtō
 ēn s ystōv sō oigō
 f dī tōv b e a jō ta t
 eīō w sō te ve yān ve tōv
 p wēp tt dī...T q eve tōt
 iō yf dī e ya tī ēp we
 tōt q we . ⁵
 tō xtf d b tō o tō tō tē tē ys
 b te , tō tō ē way dōs
 tō dī dī e atf tō tī ,
 s tatōt yān tō w. t' sōn tō
 tōn s e ē tōt yw b
 b vō w dē tō tōt t' ova
 tō ge tōt wō dō
 b tō tō tō tōt
 tō ne p ³
 tō tōt tōt
 b tiv te . A tōtōt
 tōv b stō tō tōv b e s y c tō o
 ēn s tōn vef tōt atf ystōn
 tōtōt tō q tō tō dō
 b to yō ēR tō tō e tō tō ys
 a ē s ta tō p tōt tō
 tō tō tō o, tō tōn
 p tō tōt tōn t"
 tō tō tō tō yē
 "atte tī tōt e "tō t' tōv t
 tō a tg tōn b tōt tōn ,
 tō ē tōt ta tōt tōt
 Rēn tō ⁸ tō vō tō tō e
 wōtōtōt tōt , tōt tō o
 tō dō yō tōv wōtō tō
 e vān tōn tōt

ēn ēscīn

[illegible]

[illegible]

These lawyers, and men of learning, and moneyed men, that talk so finely, and gloss over matters so smoothly, to make us poor illiterate people swallow down the pill, expect to get into Congress themselves; they expect to be the managers of this Constitution, and get all the power and all the money into their own hands, and then they will swallow up all us little folks . . . just as the whale swallowed up Jonah. This is what I am afraid of.⁶⁵

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z
 t v e t e m t e m t e m t e m t e m t e m t e m t e m t e m
 t e t e y's R e n e t e y's
 t v e t e m t e m t e m t e m t e m t e m t e m t e m t e m
 t e t e t e t e t e t e t e t e t e t e t e t e t e t e t e t e
 t v e t e m t e m t e m t e m t e m t e m t e m t e m t e m
 t e t e t e t e t e t e t e t e t e t e t e t e t e t e t e t e

b vav t6g g oven tb yav a t
q " b b t6 .fb g tas tateb
a b y,da t6 q a y."6h a
66g b b y6 '6h
p t6b dr on t6 ta y.6h b
6h ev t6a tle p t6a
g 66 w6 v666
6a v6a y6 t6lw a t
e "6

66h afi at6 t6a
b t6a b o textw 6h 66b
6t g e 6g ov6a tiv a
r6 on v66h 66r e6 6a
ex6 66 tw 6v on fi d b 6D .6h
6v 66666
6 t6 to y,"6 6A 66
R6n "d 66h 66 s
6 6 6 tX 6 66h 6i y
r6a 66 66 6 t6 to yv a
on 6 66h 6 t6 v6
fo efab 66h 66h "6

t6 6k 66h 66v 6v b 6g 6 t6
6 t6a t6a y,6' a t6 ate
p 6 6 t6 6lv 66h 6 ,66
g 6 t66p 6 Yet6a

66h 6t o va 6v b 66h 6 y,t
a o6p ov6a v6 oven 6b yav b 6b
6 t66

66h y6 6 y66
66h p 66t b 66v a y 6 6 ys
66 xt 6 6 y at6p 66 66h
6v 66p 6 afi at6 66h
6 6f d b t6a w6 66v 66h w
goven 6v e 6 ef6a t6 66
R6n 6 66h 6v 66 66h vey
F 66p 66h 66h ov6a
6 t6g oven t 6 6 t6w 6
66h 6t 66h v6p 66h
6

IF d b t66h 6 t6a
66h y,6 66h 66h y6

hav att en tc a ef .
hav att
FR ep ov o an a y
pn "0
IF d b t en eg do va s
hav e en yt of e te in te e t
"an t en to o te an.
tan yar e en tu da ta
d en yt o o t ta b
fg oven t en tig oven t en
g a te t en tu e 'e
c en b t en e
en b e va t en e eg b
goven tw en y."1
tc o jv en t en
Fa y, hav t o ya . ha g ta te
p e ver p tr et en t
sh ve ve ta be x en to y
n f en et jv ta
a te "2 en ff en/ g en e
en ta ev s en eg
g a t en ate ta ts ta te s
rafi ati o va en jv
r en av te en g en g et en
6 ti 6 va t en g en
p t en e o g en g en
c en de rafi ati
en b sc o ti de d b t p p s
we en en yv
et dr b ti en ta en t
g 's en et
st e en w en in
te ffe en i en e tte en t
jv atd 3 en ov en
fa te t en set ta ven ya w
ta g en av a te en ek p ta t
en en s en g en atf o
a ti . en en o en ti t
ta b en d b t p
fo x en ysw en b s
en e a en av en a en a

in ~~the~~ tte,lv b p a
 wde tteav tr g tet p
 Rev aa ve a tdc g et q t⁷
 Yet~~the~~ ttp o
 k p atav ayslv ttp h
 ttp f ~~the~~ g ,b ~~the~~ ye
 Rtp d sh tav ttp yn
 tr ~~the~~ g p
 E o,p k We ~~the~~ o
 tlv e g d p a d y
 p ⁸
 A fi at ttp
 vb ev ttp av tt a ya
 ptp "We d ttp ti
 ty a tatei p 'h ptp w p
 wlv b d ttp yt d it/ g
 ttp tav ttp y o
 h vep ttp tt dtp
 p ⁹

W gniafnape t

ttp ffe dtp atp ya
 p p o g dtp tte⁷
 ptp ac d a j' ttp .h y e
 ttp tatei a tiv ttp p
 dtp ce vav tw d vep o d
 ttp vtp op ay dtp h ⁷
 ttp gtp tt c dtp p
 a ttp p ttp vav yw a
 tlv p ttp vav t
 ve atf dtp 't tatei efg o
 ttp en ttp ,g en
 b vep o dtp ttp ttp yd a y, We, the
 people ...n ttp dtp tatei ⁸
 ttp yw a tt op ay p p
 g ttp e a "leg a ttp p
 ttp vav ven ttp op a t

e "to" fe ativ b d
 ch p , lin tid

Something must be done to preserve your liberty and mine: The Confederation; this same despised Government, merits, in my opinion, the highest encomium: It carried us through a long and dangerous war: It rendered us victorious in that bloody conflict with a powerful nation: It has secured us a territory greater than any European monarch possesses: And shall a Government which has been thus strong and vigorous, be accused of imbecility and abandoned for want of energy? Consider what you are about to do before you part with this Government.

tōf dia tōG eā tR en
 b tōf tōf yā
 ca tōf ew."7
 tō xtal y, tōf tōf
 tōf ew, k o tōf tōf y
 a tōn th a tōf tōf p
 "ōc iē xān tōn to y, w tōf
 a tōf tōf we , byā
 jn tōf tōf tōf , a ve
 p f tōf tōf
 rā ve m f q tōf yā
 cōp tōf "8 tōf tōf
 tōf y f ov k sāt tōf tōf tōf
 tōf tōf tōf tōf tōf yā
 p tōf tōf tōf tōf tōf
 ē ffe av tōf tōf tōf tōf
 tōf e tōf tōf tōf tōf y."8
 te va tōf tōf tōf y, f tōf
 o atō tōf we , w tōf tōf t
 Z tōf tōf tōf tōf tōf tōf tōf
 f tōf tōf tōf tōf tōf t
 b fo tōf tōf o va tōf tōf tōf tōf
 tōf atōf tōf tōf tōf tōf tōf
 tōf a tōf tōf atōf tōf tōf tōf
 tōf "8 tōf tōf tōf tōf tōf
 co va tōf r p tōf tōf tōf
 tōf tōf tōf a ve tōf tōf tōf tōf

d vò d dV g to "8 h yw lf b va
ge h sd
Av a atefi 6 geV yb
e ffe b sh van to ,bf e dñ o
rafi y.l/ gñ b ta ftb yv e y
hñ ob dñ a ts tate
toob
hñ ti gñ sh tñ w
Yov hñ tiv af tñ jñ
dñ w lv b b tñfi
tv b dñ e dñ iñh
A y,l w jñ fi d b tñ æ p yb
hñ tñhñ o afi ati
c ow,d gñ tev dñ sñ
hñ co sf e. 8 hñ or p d o
dñ tñ dñ hñ
yñ hñhñ
o d b "8 hñ tñ e
fñhñ hñ vñ dv b
b tñ dñ vñ tñ
tñhñ yñ 3
hñ tñhñ w lv b ev sñ owe tñ
av e gñ oñ dñ va hñ
state pñ oveA tñ p tñhñ b
dñ dñ e s ti d
a tñ tñhñ sñ
b tñ tñhñ añ tñ te
fñhñ dñ tñ gñ
wñhñ dñ yñ yv b dñ 2
m dñ a fñ geV gñ tñ
b ep dñ tñhñ b e state
A fi añhñ dñ
tñ sv gñ oñhñ sñ
hñ sh ven tñ hñhñ e
te ffe dñhñ fñhñ tñ tñhñ o
c e tñhñ 6 atñhñ æ ffe dñ
d aftñhñ a fñhñ añhñ
p yñhñ t hñhñ ep ti hñ
6 ti
tw æ xt o d y e o d of hñ
in t ove dñhñ

van toe ve cde stid atde
st g tndn te av la
id att gndn t
wrf de w f ate

Ander eed

te oven tde dde
ta ti sd sn vde ge
Wg ts tg de cp tda ga
g ti ed yd dde d
pe ts te do yd tda Fo
ha on yig e apj tate
b ,f tiv de \$ e"8
AtteW g tov b ef dM t
Vet or evi yW ac m de tsm y
sn ta tda t ddn t
id te e tndn ye
p tet dde de p
ha t dde t y
la dda tic sn te "8
tw ddt de geW g tdp "
an ys ta ve ddp
cb attdv b e h ey a s
b ,aw af dde
de de yb tdp d
e ve b b s"8
Wg tndn de vep g
atte pda te tde stig ,b w
in af ed de way gn
ta of ddn de
cgn e sw de en w de
goven tda ddn s tda ge

Ph Arc anization

His tory

h ta va lw a p fen gen e
pian a ddb ta tten t
byc e vati d o o tar evbi yb
ca th taid tw a ch
tupic o textow a
td ddb th atb
stah wtr th ,hav t
da en a d haid o th t
th dth h th a "1
Phin get tp .hav a td o
th ddb th to ga ati
en geth e we o va to
pa h ,pial dg p s
g at f dpt dg oig
p wehV h tath t atb
A xah re eta yit a yf m
it op ti bp ig tbf on
gp ba tta ston hie to
en gp jft ddb
bi ya cp ato shie en
bp tw o b ten shie en
pige shie b pi
e wp shie y,db yb to vdb
d gnd th b sf o
tf d lg oven j bp p p ch

Weyherhof
Rev. J. F. d. h. o. te att. o
to wp sn st ch
da

Chapter 12

The Classical Vision

Shines into American Reality

Modern divalr y, æ ti lō vō y
B k g æ tti m ðin
ðia tof o veys a
ðin va ðn æg a tē
ðia
B k g æ M ðia tē
cg ðin ya ver en tē ð
p 1 lō g vē sfi stv ð
p ðia k g ē tē
ð e ti ðin æ o ti fō tē
Fa g ð p tē ðin av e ð
ð tē p aye tē tēp ð
ð a e ð a tē tē
tē ð e tē tē
p tē g ð d g e tē
k g ð ðin b "
Fa g ov sfi ðin ðk g
tēv e ð a tē f m
tēv tēv yē tē ð
Rē ð 'tēv yē g o
k va tēv o d a g tē tē ð
g g ð wg g ð a tē
fē .

*The case has ever been the fact
Since Brutus did exclaim,
Virtue I have followed thee,
But found an empty name.*

[illegible]

ē tīg t g ē v ē ēn tū
 fb we s tē a g on dā tē e
 a dē sgn tē veb ti
 ēn te , tē fēfē
 gē dē dē tan 'b/ jē g
 OR g m v g sē dv dēn s
 tē tte d tē g dē
 fē dē dē tv dē ³
 sē k g ē sē d rē tē tē t
 e tū yē dē fē dē
 b ēn t f o d stē tū e
 fēfē dē dē dē
 sē dē yv e tē dē
 a tū dē tē tē bē
 revē y, p b tē , p g ē e
 a ti ⁴

b yaṇdōṣṭion

Hfi stē dē dē e dē W b
 dēfēfē g tōp ēn dē
 gōt tewa d tē jēn tē tē tē dē
 dēn dē ⁵ Wē tōt e d
 tē o dē yēn tē tē e d aftē y
 dēn ā sfi stē a tē dē .
 dē dē dē s' A dē dē tē ave
 tēfē dē dē dē b dē
 dē s' dē dē tō s a wē dē
 dē s' p ⁶ dē dē dē
 dē dē dē dē tē
 gōfēn dē tō y c ē s tē
 ē tēfē dē dē dē
 byē o gē tē vē tē
 re o g tē dē s
 cēn dē dē dē
 n tēfē stē dē s tē
 g t ⁷
 Wē tēfēfē
 dē dē tēv e dē aysc dē t

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions, including those made by cash, credit card, or check. It emphasizes the need for a clear and concise record-keeping system that can be easily accessed and updated. The second part of the document provides a detailed overview of the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data, including surveys, interviews, and focus groups. It also discusses the importance of ensuring the reliability and validity of the data collected. The third part of the document focuses on the analysis and interpretation of the data, highlighting the need for a systematic and objective approach. Finally, the document concludes by discussing the importance of communicating the findings of the research to the relevant stakeholders and the need for ongoing monitoring and evaluation.

a d a t t d e f i v a p t t g f o
 p w e , t a t t d e f i o
 h e t e w a y f e
 M e v e , R e v i g e a t t b
 t g t a t a n t a i v a
 i l g p n t a i p b
 e i r e n t i g i b t
 E v a d V b y M t g i v f
 b a b v e r o t y , . . w e e
 e x t i " 2 i v e , i b
 e o a t e w a d M t g w a
 t g e t f d / g i a p
 t e y w t a v e r e n d i a t
 M t g v b a t a i v a p
 j i t i i g h i b i
 c a t a t p t p e b
 g a t e f i o t y , w e e . b
 e h t e e i b R b
 M t g i b *Reflections on the Rise and*
Fall of the A t i e n t R e p l i c k s a t p A b
 t g e R a b g e c b
 w b e v b v e u a y , t a c p t i
 d t a e n g i v t g n y e d
 b v o d f e i v e s
 s p n t a w e d a y , e f f i d
 c p t i " 3 i v o a b i
 p a g e
 a t f d p i a g o i n
 e n a p d a t g t t o
 i l t e .
 t g t a b t i y i b
 t v e s b v a i d
 b t a b b y f i n
 g a p b v t a v e o v e e t
 R a b v e r o t y . . f a b i n
 b o v e e t b y t i v a i b
 g a p b v e e c a b
 f e i " 4
 R i a f o g a a f d s
 k t v e f a b a b e s
 w i b t a n g e f i v a p

is the local p the time system

We must not imagine that the freedom of the Romans was lost, because one party fought for the maintenance of liberty; another for the establishment of tyranny; and that the latter prevailed. No. The spirit of liberty was dead, and the spirit of faction had taken its place on both sides.¹⁵

a t t o p t e v s a t t t e
 e y e n d a j o n h a s
 t a 6
 E v e f f e s a t t t r i n t a a t t o
 e n e f j a t a t i p a n t
 g a c p t e g o v e a t a h
 p s t t v e f c b t g d o
 a v e l l p , l w b g d e a t a "
 a v o w e f o n i n t a 7 t a v b
 s i f f e e t h n

1. fferon' R oamR epnet o
 2. Ma ttan

tw se ffe pr eig an a ftef ew
ya sa way, whi
bn ten ty . th et evi p a
io thin th tew sin w
Yor , the p lig a ve an
G thv ew an talfi st
e eta ys tatev s thb yr ti y
pi fi ch ef ch tateg
mle ve o tbn tth t
ep d "r e ly e s a tne th t
th gn ta vev et gi fi y
th teph d b
we gi sf ch tsv e ch
b ft jnp efe g ,o ve
rp rg oven t we id th avb e
a th t "th th tth taw sf o

ten t^hat o ateh r^h a
 e^h ti "8 l^h ev^h
 g^h
 e^hten g^h l^h
 l^h v^h e^h tw e^h g^h
 a^h g^h t^h w l^h t-
 raf^h at^h a^h ya ve^h t^h a
 g^h b^h to y^h b e^h e^h s^h n^h
 e^h t^h ve^h o d^h p^h
 t^h b^h t^h ven j^h
 P^h v^h e^h d^h y^h p^h a^h t^h
 e^h t^h e^h ve g^h y."9
 e^h e^h
 co e^h R^h p^h e^h l^h ven t
 i^h p^h e^h ve e^h t^h e^h
 s ve g^h y."1 e^h f^h
 e whole s ve g^h y,m y^h t^h
 P^h 'e^h t^h v^h t^h w,b
 e^h W^h p^h s^h
 f^h e^h ti "0 e^h w^h o p^h
 d e^h ti l^h e^h ett o^h e^h
 b v^h w^h e^h d^h o^h
 p^h e^h .e^h l^h
 t^h w^h e^h e^h g^h t^h e^h
 eve t^h g^h e^h at o^h w^h
 e^h o s^h e^h
 e ffe e^h e^h w^h l^h
 p^h st^h v^h e^h t^h p^h e^h
 e yw e e^h e^h e^h s^h
 e^h t^h e^h b^h e^h
 p^h e^h at^h ve' e^h
 p^h a t^h e^h t^h w^h p^h "e^h b e^h
 e t^h e^h fayette' Ton y^h t^h s
 e^h s^h ve e^h i n t^h t^h e^h
 rat e^h y^h t^h e^h ve e^h t^h
 p^h s^h s "2
 Eve t^h ,e^h ffe e^h
 e^h e^h p^h e^h d
 s at^h e^h e^h e^h ,a
 e v^h e^h e^h att^h e^h
 e t^h e^h ffe e^h a y

s , then the vel stch ton g
 ef d h e st ch sup b en
 h in a v en ton et o
 p a th ve y.
 Tet ch tu s h w p b
 P d tW g tov h l h b
 h ffe a d atch o
 a b a hW g top h d
 h chV ch ² h ffe b s
 n h w p b
 w h yR en h e
 d h' f d h
 Pb en.w s h ffe b sel e t
 d g 'tv a b y h
 h a g aven ch g ,d
 g tt ch tp h ye ffi
 h tate ³ a eta y s tate i ch
 c n ti ch ch sel
 ch tw h h' h e
 h "h t h b o
 i th to y. h ,h ch
 ef d h tu av h t hW g tp
 O ,p t h h h
 h tp in tr h in
 i tr h h ch h
 h t a fteR a x h
 h h h the p h a
 h h y h t h ch
 p y a h e h b h te
 re ch ef ch e h d
 e ffe p h h sh
 co th b va tr en
 p p h h v h h t
 ig h h h g a..
 s h h h a e ² h
 h h h h h st
 t h at d ch ve g h ³
 h a h h a
 h h h tate p b
 g ⁴ e ffe b h h s
 a h tt do ve ffe a e tea

rth tw sf o , b , ch yth
 D gth ch te , as ti
 hr aw lv tht t
 h te pi "p ch thn e ffe o
 we ²
 p e ffe ch w p lv a fy
 d ch way ch to sd
 T p 't ch ya ep ch
 e tth e ffe o ⁸

MissionRdes oR es

a te e th sd at, w a
 b gn vow th lv a
 lv aya ch f ch y
 ch gth ve y
 pi la y , pi a vth e e
 fn te e r lv ta tu l
 th ch "lv b ch ntional
 Oz ette, lv a tth
 O lv th ch
 e ffe o ⁹ w e toh th y o
 la ta tu la vp de x tth
 pth la pf e e tn te e t
 ch th tu ch
 g e tth ch sd
 t ch "th wt ch a
 t' th .th ch
 p g t b lv o ch tw o d
 "th ch
 th va wp , d ch y
 p ch th tth g ch
 M sv st ch b tf ch th o
 e w, ch sth ch
 h on ch to y. ⁹ ch
 B tth th ve th y
 B a g lv lv e ve k ch o
 th wp .

M so w o ti de Oz ette
 en dan vq tF tlt
 fn e tati- lc pn ti
 co te ti pn in v b y, dufi
 lv stop lv spn
 ty gW son ea tt tdn
 thv e dR evti yd selv a
 d dthA b , tlt
 lv sp ig tr th tW g tdl
 gW f ttp n
 lg th tu ds g lv b
 a tiv sg g thd vde ffr e
 st atg st d
 M thv e dy etis tlv
 ba ww d' lv tc df tA b "
 lv yad W b h wye , b de to b
 inthM ttda wF ti
 P pan ttda vo st m gd "
 lv d 3
 A xdh ttp id t'sb t
 id sh tiv sa ttp t
 en lv de tv dM dV yln
 d stg vlv e dk e
 thd tda tti hie x tdl
 tk e Wyth vlv thda
 e yds ystdr atdn b
 fdr b et ca vi b th tM .
 M p agM .e ffe sa ttd
 fdr ttp ti oam y
 in t ap de tdb ye wsm y
 gh th ve v dtpg d
 goven tdl e st dtpd
 thd t y." 2 lv o sh
 cid dtp gdn da ttd
 ts tate
 thn da yev st o
 thv aystd oth tfo vld
 te th thlv b
 da vet thd oth ja
 ba wa elw sttp
 p db yln b " 3 6 ge

[illegible]

Hl tñh tñh ov sñ tñ
 e ffe sñ tr hñ vñ ,tw sñ
 sñ o textñ hñ sñ
 p ovo ati eñ hñ
 hñ dñv e tt P id tW hñ tñ o
 p b e tñ ffe sñ hñ tñ eta yñ
 statñhñ fñ dñi sten tñhñ
 cñhñ dñhñ wñ hñ on tñhñ
 p eñ tñhñ dñ fñ hñ
 pñ "ñg sñ tñhñ yñ veñ "ñ
 hñ tñp id tñ tñ ffeñ ovñ sñ
 eñ hñ e wñ ,ñhñ jñ
 cñhñ jñ dñ dñhñ tñ
 Alñ hñ ettevñ sñ tiñ dñ yññ oñ pñ hñ
 sñhñ tñhñhñ
 toñ dñhñhñ eñ tñ dñvñ
 myñhñ tñhñhñ "8
 Wñhñ tñ xpñ atñhñ ttñ oñ hñ
 bñhñ twñ dñvñ dñ eycñ hñ tñhñ sñ
 e ffeññ sññ oñ veñ aññ tñvñ tñpñ idñ tañ tñ
 Mñ tñvñ sñ oñ teñ dñhñ tñhñ dñ
 hñ onñ yañ tññ sñ tñvñ sñhñ hñ
 tñpñ enñ dñvñ ateñ ,ñvñ tñhñ tñhñ
 wñgñ dñsñ tññ onñ tñhñ tñtñ ."9
 e ffeññ ovñ sññ gñvñ hñ tñhñ tñvñ sñhñ oñ
 hñvñ sññ gññ tñhñ ffeññ
 e ffeññ dñvñ sññ gññ
 pñhñhñ dñhñhñ tñhñ tñ
 hñhñ ovñ sññ gññ eñ hñ trñ pñ sñhñ
 fññ "9 sñhñhñ
 e ffeññ sññ sññ vññ tññ tñtññ dññ hñhñ
 lññ hññ tñhñ tñhñ tñpñ hññ
 tñhñ dñhñhñhñ ffeññ sññ
 tññ sñhñhñ hññ onñ eññ vññ dññ toñ
 Fññ "4
 tñhñ eñ tñvññ sñhñ gññ dññ hñ
 tñhñ sññ onñ gññ tñhññ dññ
 onñ atññ hññ yvñ eññ dñhñ yñ
 revññ yoñ gññ atñññ sñhñhñ
 pññ tñhñ dññ hññ onñ sñhñ ,ññ
 tññ tñhññ hññ hñññ sñpñ dññ

þá yf va þá ev e e
 þá -fi þá þá tate ² þá
 en da ver atþá tati
 þá sfi atþá sfi þá
 g p s þá þá et þá þá fi d þá t
 e wþá sþá o g þá o v b þá
 þá þá o tþá tþá þá , þá
 þá þá vþá q þá
 þá sþá oþá en d þá
 p þá d þá fd þá sþá ³

Þ fferononþF am

Þ ffe g ev þá yf oven t
 þá þá þá tte st o
 þá þá d þá yf þá
 f a d sþá b xatþá þá þá
 þá s..þá t dþá is evþá
 þá sþá o þá
 en tt þá dþá þá
 co þá tþá on yf þá y
 affa sþá dþá g en þá
 þá ve þá vþá exþá f æ ve y
 þá te"
 þá xþá g þá dþá ven e
 þá e vþá þá
 fþá gþá tþá þá P d tþá e
 þá gþá eve sþá vþá
 faw þá dþá yþá ve ffe dþá s
 en tr þá þá .þá xt þá ffe dþá y
 þá tþá sþá p tþá
 þá sþá e þá dþá y
 þá de vey eten tþá þá yt æ
 þá ⁴
 Af eww e sþá te ,W þá tþá tþá
 þá þá þá ten þá
 F þá tþá e wþá tþá so
 hw e en dþá g tþá p e
 g dþá þá gþá tþá dþá gþá æ o tþá

e ffe sw eg ove ,la ffe d
 eg oven tw b

I may be able to engage some young man in
 Charlottesv Ile to copy acts for those who need
 them, for hire. I have no body liiv ng with me who
 could do it, and I am become too lazy, with the pen,
 and too much attached to the plough to do it myself.
 I live on my horse f om an early breakfast to a late
 dinner, and very often after that till dark. This
 occasions me to be in great arrears in my pen-
 work.⁴⁸

It kngi p vctig e
 a tish te ffe se vav b d
 fid hnd vha
 wa atai th tipn ya tte ti
 wa tatef ab e vel ate
 p ta tw sp gfi tp ated
 b ve' d e ve yon yf ae xp tm y
 g e "9 eg ati elip sf o
 st d yon ts tga tde ve
 w b e
 the va tte ydihb
 tp d tth of d b b- t
 jol o atob a t ga t lg oven tw a
 g ogiv elig ab f
 b tw g tow gien th cp .
 tw ffe se d o dW g tto
 rp dngp wa
 p d pf d b tg th d
 dW g tp 't p ffe o
 b d g tip t kn y
 wa gien d y g dfr e
 fth ddr kn pv a
 g o rb xt 'se gw d tga
 b hnd ,ad ef d ht p t
 dngv de t b stae va
 kf dn 'e ffe b shn tgn t
 d tndp tndp en t
 et dnd tw g tdd
 b d tef on yfp p ."6

thn thM æ en o
M thg ay p "av b ep
SM yw ef av f m a "5 tw a
thn thp el tē gō
te ffe SMV e et on va t
ān ap el ti pthn s
ia yav tē thn eb yā
yg el sp ti lth

thw eR ebs

th el lg oven th or av a
ē jth axw eyth t
th en s f w e tP a y ā ē
n fth eb yt axp et
stū ef avo thn gev e r d el tē sō
tē a th y thn a thn o
n th tēth tt æ thM yā
rav e av ete thR evth b
thn thn ffb
thn xēth th Fe b t f a sh t
fth xt thn w th
jth a t y.pn thw a
t t thn tē thn - thn
th fe ttf e eb thn e th -
iy e sh- t e ve thn ti axe s
gab thn thn en ath ti
iw e tP a y ā thn d vā
thn en gēth ax ē tē
m ven t 3
thn ep el yā yā ,th o
thn ysp
e wp thn ti ax ā gē thn
q thn b thn e thn evā
thn thn thn oven j o
g oven t "3 thn p thn
thn xte y,tw el ysh te ,w st thn e
ē thn vā ,y ē thn yān
p ti "5 thn thn thn o

P id tW g tch ov b ch th
 thv e q d bye th g
 th o te t p th te ch to bi
 ch te t t o o fn th
 System zi e thp "5
 A e wn th te , thn v n a
 g en th y r e y , p ov b d
 th th iP a y th w b
 th thv av e ya d f d b t
 to v ch th sth lv
 p th on fo b in th
 F R eviv e q t p 'tv e
 b th thn . " th e th ch
 p "6
 e ffe th b we sa th a th ti
 F thp thV
 W g th evap e g th
 t a y , e ffe th th th s t o : " a
 a th y 'v th o t y . " 7
 Evav o thp y , thp to s
 ch th . th th th a t
 W g th at th t b w o te th ffe a
 wf th ffe av an g
 toa v vff e th th th
 q th w o g a e
 cg th th a y .

Wang ton'W aning

W g tow st th thn a
 e th th th th
 f e sw th b e e ffe th th s tate
 b tW g th th th
 e ffe b th eta y s tath t th
 a th b th th th 8 t
 th th th tW g th s th b
 we th th b thv e en th
 th en th

W g t p d n d
 b b v b t t v fte
 w d sp d t t o t n v n
 g g h h h h
 h h o t y h
 r h p w e . h f a e w h e- h
 e t t e d h w h e e d a
 h a h a w p s-
 W g t f h t n h
 d h f s h h t t n f i e
 e n t h t y d h h n t e h
 i n h y n h " h d
 h n t h a t h
 b f e f f h ."
 h g h h h
 h o g h " h h t o y d
 e h o v h t f o g h h
 n t h f h h v e n t " h
 a v g h t e v d y, n h o
 e h t e .
 h a e w h e n y h v h t n
 i t h h h h e d y a
 t h h h h n
 h d' h s t a h h
 n h h
 g o v e n t " h h t t e ' s h e
 h v o a h "9

P eiden hsh

W g t g n h v a
 a b d V g t o v h
 p d t b y h h t g h e
 i n h t o y . h h t a t i
 w h e v e w h h h h t h
 w h e h h o g h o
 c p n h g h h h d
 t h t h . h h h h
 e t t d y ' s W g t , h e g d

en st op alle , b
 ef dW g tocht
 e ffe stv o, e vch oit p
 tth s oA tM tñ e
 Wg toe ffe g a eit o
 b ,g jth lv et ch h
 eion et en jlv b
 reth tef ch tñ ap
 M th vce e d ton "6
 dv st pn tñ ta eig
 tp e is taten ap pn
 tñ dg of m al tñt
 ceg tñ dV ch e vch t
 jth gn ch vñ
 m ch gp eñ
 e ffe ch to atv g ch ve
 wth vce pc en tñ ffe ch
 it dv ch jk eñ ch w
 el tik es tñA pn e "8
 e ffe o w b ch ta tef eww k sa fte
 rñ tñ ch
 th tñ

F encl er orF encl

Hlv on e a ss ti ch b rñ
 ãn dñ d sv aysb
 a pa wa ch ti tñR en
 Rñd atñA b
 ch g .b v ew ch w, c o tñ a y
 exñ rñ gñ ,if a
 ã tw gñ a tñ eñ teg te h
 e ti y, lv tñ tv ch xñ
 "ch atñ p ã goven b- tñ
 a tñ yñov a
 th d atñv fñ ch t
 b ap ã ch e ffe eñP ã
 tñ evñ sñ ste b agñ
 tp ch fo e tñ tñ e o .

e ffe ~~shp~~ tñ tñ tñ tñ
 þ vñf ð þV þ tñ tñ ð
 ðñ tñ tñ wñ ð yð
 revñ y ð t g tñ yñ e
 þ tñ t a ð g ,ð yv
 tr et g ð "6 k ðñ ðñ tñ ve
 ðf ð evñv e ðñ y
 ðñ yñ ðñ vñ ðñ o ðñ
 tñ ðñ tñ
 For ve by e sa fññ fñ ðñ ð
 ð ffe ðñ tñ tñ atñ
 bl ð atñ a we ðñ tñ
 tñ e tñ ð ðñ tñ tñ
 e vñ oven tñ ð "ñv ð ð ge
 ðñ ð yñ ðñ
 e tñ tññ oven tñ
 ð yñ tññ w "6
 tñ yñ ðñ tñ ð
 eñ tñ ðñ ðñ stñ tñ gñ
 te o,f b we ve tñ yñ stñ ð "
 ðñ ðñ tñ ðñ tñ
 p wñ tñ atñ ðñ tñ ð
 ð ðñ ðñ ðñ ðñ ðñ
 ð ðñ ðñ ðñ ðñ ðñ
 rñ ðñ ðñ tw e ðñ ðñ tñ
 tñ ffe ð ðñ tñ ðñ tñ ven t
 ðñ ðñ
 P ðñ "ñv ðñ Te ðñ ðñ y...
 .ñv ðñ xñ ðñ yñ fo e
 Ye te ð y."6
 Evñ o ðñ ðñ ðñ ðñ
 tñ ðñ ðñ tñ pñ a
 tñ atñ yñ

If the basis of popular government in peacetime is
 vñtue, the basis of popular government during a
 revolution is both vñtue and terror; vñtue, without
 which terror is banefñl; terror, without which vñtue
 is powerless. Terror is nothing more than speedy,
 severe and inflexible justice; it is thus an emanation
 of vñtue.⁶⁷

has been in the
 the
 in the the two the two
 the to be the the
 the on e
 the on p t u d f d b t r g o
 eve t p d f e z g d g b
 t f b ev p t f f i a v t e ye
 e t i f d a t u e t a y p
 t o l g a e t a , a v l a t o
 e v e t p s a t a
 e v e t y , ' a v b e ⁸
 By t p p d o f o p i t
 e f f e a v d f a t a t a
 e t t e o p t p , t p e a t v b e s
 t a t a t f a t a t a
 F e i n s w e e t a t
 t v t e v e a n y a f a t a p i a e
 w e a d o p e v e n b t a e ' M d
 e , t a t " o e i o n e a t a
 i l t a t a s o v o s s t i
 a f e " ⁹ T a t a v e t o p a
 l a p n , e v a v e v g , i n
 t a b f a t t e v a t a e t
 t a e v a s a f e t a n a
 b a t a t a v o y a s a f a s t a
 t f b ev p b v a f a s c b y b
 t a a e v t a t a o v d
 e t a t a t a t a t
 r a b y a n a v a s
 w a t a n f a v e . t v a v o s t
 g a n e

6n p acie And

o p f t o s a e v e e g i a
 c p i a t a t a t a t f o n
 T a p d t a t a v e n
 e e v a t a t a

[illegible]

p'lv b ep atz toff
 g'ing onp tfo
 Pp ,ff ti "2
 oing oge ffe p
 p b p etic o ep t
 a dv/ g p t' ap ti
 dv dtr giv bp ve ,b
 bl alp re ovga
 g jr e to eg oven tt d 'se
 p "3 ti tw ap ovo ati dv o d
 @ dv dv st dv b
 ba ti yv st tfo
 f d b tfo e
 p tte/ tfo
 bl va d f d b jn y
 R g ,te eta ys tatev sf on
 tt ov tfo tfo
 e va te b ti y ystio vdv b aft

16. nand6ditions

lv et od stadv ays
 p st d e oic ge o,
 b d t tlv tt o
 rta tt dv an en a t
 tin tfo tfo d "4
 E o,lv oing p ,w s' a
 tpn an tlc e vati e g tfo
 revti "3 s ,t o ,w s
 wch tfo va tiv tfo owa d
 ftn b web ye atlv wa .
 w wdr d tfo v
 dv et p ston w d b t
 system 'lv ge b tfo de vy. 7 B
 oic o texton an to y,tw d
 b tg p ffo b an s taveff
 si g tfo d b tw e e
 t g o dv bp e vdv
 p b tfo g ttn q

The American two-party system, the nation's
 enduring source of political stability, was forged in—
 and, fair to say, created by—the nation's
 newspapers. Newspapers had shaped the
 ratification debate between Federalists and Anti-
 Federalists, and by 1791 newspapers were already
 beginning to shape the first party system, a contest
 between Federalists and those who aligned
 themselves with a newly emerging opposition.⁸¹

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The first part of the text discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions, including those that are not recorded in the general ledger. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting, particularly in the context of public sector organizations. The text also highlights the role of internal controls in ensuring the integrity of financial data and the importance of regular audits to detect and prevent fraud.

The second part of the text focuses on the challenges faced by organizations in implementing effective financial management systems. It identifies key areas such as budgeting, forecasting, and performance evaluation as critical components of a robust financial framework. The text suggests that organizations should adopt a proactive approach to financial planning, taking into account both short-term operational needs and long-term strategic goals.

Finally, the text concludes by emphasizing the importance of continuous improvement in financial management practices. It encourages organizations to regularly review and update their financial policies and procedures to ensure they remain relevant and effective in a dynamic business environment. The text also stresses the need for strong leadership and a culture of financial responsibility to drive successful outcomes.

þá/ en ta wþá dæ
 þá tt o æn yt o þ y l yb sfi 8
 þá sp þi þp wþá æn tæ
 þá y.þ fo en tæ wþá æn æd
 æ vþ æ xt en É ve yd fæ tw æ
 Rþ æ ve yþ æp þi þá o s
 we f d æ þ "r e o æn . 9 tw æ
 b w þá æv t æ æc æ d w
 N v æ þá va þá
 þi tæ tæ æn gæþ
 g þ yt æn tó cæn tæ þ æ
 tæ æn tæ æ t gævæn tæ o
 b stæ ætæ wæþ yþ þ
 þ "9
 þv e æ æff e æ tæ wæn o
 p æp æc o tæ tæ æn
 p statæ w þv æf d æ t y æn
 ætæ æ
 æþv æ æ tæ æn
 r æ o æ w þæ æ 9
 æn æn ætæ gæ
 þæ ætæ gæ æ/
 ætæ æf d æ t ætæ tæ
 tæ ætæ g æn ve g ætæ "æ
 tæ ætæ æb w ætæ
 Kæ æ æ æ t o y æ ætæ þ
 s ætæ "T g ævæ æw æ æþv æ
 æ æ æ ævæ ætæ y
 æffo æ æ þ æ æ æ æ
 gævæn t "9 æ æy ætæ æ æ æw
 æn æ ætæ æ æ æ ætæ æ
 æ æ æ æ æ ætæ æ æ æ
 æ æ æ æ æ ætæ æ æ
 æ æ æ æ æ æ æ æ æ 9
 æ æ æ æ æ æ æ æ æ æ æ
 æ æ æ æ æ æ æ æ æ æ æ
 æ æ æ æ æ æ æ æ æ æ æ
 æ æ æ æ æ æ æ æ æ æ æ

ææn

t þæf

æær

Wg tow g tel tate
Pv e e' attg ve ya t e ,
rt q p at
ff f dm sP bi 't ph o
g over tr th . h va d
Jubingw a .
Pb yw se ve yg ,
wal g a e ta tpe tpb on ki
at itap , an atig et
a yb ta tupt
lw dv b sit b b 9
N vshv b e o d h t'
h vf on tpe tie weli b
cshl e ate tun jid
p fe ysh yd on dm go y
h ts it on wts "8
lv shv shn d y,
shf b g y, yb
shf on ve g t wsh se ve
gav e lv san t shn ja
s w, e th te vshv sh e
B tv e tv on shn tu d y,
shn wo shv d shf t
sh th e tw sp f s d o sc on
shc o shn ysh on
tp shn owa shn t
evig se eta y, T sh va q
rp d P d tsh tW g tow e t
tk eR sh to co shv
shv shf shn
ph te shre xt sh t lv
p e rig shn
rshw sh tf e "9
hW g tot of en yb
h vshp tate sh
shv e ep p shn s
sh sw e sh do sh ysh
wshf sh vsh sh e
lw it on tsh ya vsh
sh dv shv shv/
shv yb e vati e sh

at en oap tfr h ve y
 ff e e tpe se ffe ov sf d tte
 ata vgt taw aV g to
 tV g tow sgn
 psyg ten tf dpr gn w
 fatar ttp g h
 dv b d yv sa ec d
 e wsg t" eve yc o tnc ove d
 tgn "8 h ttp h
 el sV g tch jgn ys ta
 rpk o g d th sV k
 g a tps etp k
 Pe "9 N va tg a ta fg dpr p
 wsg p h vr pv sgn
 e d tw s' cen atd h g
 co t y y tgn k gn
 o agh yd gsa ttd ya
 m fu sgn c a tpo ve
 ta ti d v p "w b d wd
 day t h tea gn
 p ta b ti yv dpr
 en etp b y. h e h th gn
 cph do a h tda
 cp t

With grief proclaim f om shore to shore,
 Our guide, our Washington's no more.¹⁰⁰

A h w, h gn
 p t t h wgn . h t
 g e t r e t a t p wsg d v
 P d tlf ettp xat en td
 o vff o ep g t f o wa d"
 lv d h vgn ,k dR en
 E to, s tgp tp en "0
 p d ttp ta tth
 g h e g ve
 p v h h ta th p
 fb w d b tow sm d d ve
 h d h a y k e v h
 goven t h d p e v h t
 "E hV g tce v h b d

þ ɪð atə ɪp etə wə ɛ vɛ
fɒd "0

Reis ting ane or deof ting

ð ɪð gett ɪp in tɪ
fɛl ɪ tɪ atə ɪp ɔ tɪ
tɛ ffe ɪ "0 ɪp ɔ
ɛ t ɔɪ ts ystɪ tɪ- t
ɛ tɪ ɔn t ɛ vɪ ,ɛ vɪ ,
ɛ vɪ tɪ vɪ atə
ɛ w ɛ "0 ɪ gett tɪ ve
tɪ to ɪp ɪg ɛ e
tɪ tɪ vɪ wa
fɪ atə ɪ gett tɪ ve
tɪ ɛ ɛ tɪ to atə
tɪ fɒw aɪ ɪ vɪ y
wɛ . ɪf ɛ ɛ tɪ tɪ e e
ɪ aɪ vɪ ɛ atə ɛ
tɪ e ɛ ɪ tɪ tɪ ɛv ɛ
ɛ' ɛ w ɛ ɪ ,ɪ gett
statɪ ,ɛv ɪ ɪ ɛ ɛ
ɛ ɛ wɪ ɛ ɛ ɪ ɛ fɛ ɛ
wɛ yɪ ɛ atə
tɪ tɪ
ɪ ,ɛ ɛ ɪ tɪ
ɛ ɪ ɛ fɛ vɪ ɛ
ɛ a tɪ ɛ yf ɛ" ɛ
ɪ ɛ atə ɛ tɪ tɪ to yf ɛ
ɪ aysf b wɛ ɛ ɛ 'ɪv tɪ
ɛ vɪ "a tɪ t'e vɪ tɪ tɪ
tɪ to yɪ ɛ
ɛ tɪ tɪ tɪ tɪ t
Rɪ sɪ ɪ ɛ ɛ yɪ
a tɪ w ɛ ɪ tɪ
fɛv ɪ y.'ɛv ɪ

b p t d e t h f e a t i v b
 o d t h v e l s t g a j " 0
 t h a v g t g d i v a
 f t e a t f d i g v a n t b
 g a t e p t b " g a t b
 k i m t t f f e a v t e
 h t e t a t h i g e
 w i t h t " a t t b
 p e n t " e f f e a d a f t e
 k e i r s i e s t a t e n t
 g u i d t o g i v
 e a t t i v i g
 a g a v e e a t t i d
 o m e n a t e . t f r i v e e
 p t e b y s t a t e g t u e
 t i g t i v a t t i b d
 s a t e s i v a v g t a t i g
 s o n

6np **ac** **f eared**

a veiv e dal ef en
 cip q ,en th a sw e eg d
 ir t .lv g ve th ec b
 th qd won et evth
 th die ffr va w s
 Rth th th t
 fth p w da ve vth th
 d "lv en fth th lth to ,th
 e ffe a th bi tr ie d
 th th th th
 p th ySR th th ey
 Rth a t th vth e e
 exta th th th th
 tr a tc p q th "th
 w b et e ffe f th th
 th th th th
 is th th th th
 ds tated th th w th

f d s t e v s t a t e t e
e t f e i e p d d v e o e v e s
f i l e v e y e b
b d i c p t i .
p s y b t t o w , e n t h t e
t t k a p a t a t t a y d
t f d s n t e p v e e a w a d
p d e t o w p a v e
r e v i a t R e F o u n d e r s O l i n e , t v
c h v b s t f d s i n b
f d w s a t t e t t e s
p n p t i l l e
p a v e a v e p e v e
r e f e s t o n e v e y e b v e y w a t a t d
s t a c p v i t
w a g a t e t f i f d s a t l
e p e v e d d y .

Chapter 13

The Revolution of 1800

The People, Not the Plebes

They a sūp
 ē fīa ffe sīa id lād
 en tk en Pīdīv b ē o
 aīa tīa ves wīa fō
 gē tīa tīa a te ve y m tīa a y
 ovedīn "1 k en yā tē
 fīa tīa tēfī o fīa o vey
 k o fīa tīa tīa k e fīa
 a tīa tīa tīa g etā
 tō o wa dō yā t "2
 fīa tīa tīa tīa tīa o
 fīa ffe sīa tīa tīa tīa
 m fīa fīa fīa
 g e sīa y c o t y c tīa
 ōt alīnē vān tīa tīa ve "3 tīa
 rā tīa gē tīa tīa tīa tīa ,
 tīa tīa tīa
 ē ffe ov tīa tīa xtp id tīa
 tīa ōt alīnē tīa a 'tīa ov tē 4
 fīa tīa tīa g etā
 tīa tīa ov sīa yā t
 fīa tīa tīa
 fīa ffe sīa tīa tīa tīa tīa
 en dō tīa tīa tīa tīa
 ē ffe fīa tīa tīa tīa tīa

Nor can I have any disposition to do it. I admit that his politics are tainted with fanaticism, that he is too much in earnest in his democracy, that he has been a mischievous enemy to the principle measures of our past administration, that he is crafty & persevering in his objects, that he is not scrupulous about the means of success, nor very mindful of truth, and that he is a contemptible hypocrite.

b f n .B ,b y c o t a t h o v b e
 w a' a f e x t e n & g n t h
 i f f o g d e x t h
 a f f e a t a p g a t e . . a n
 t h i s g v d d e c p n t e
 6 t i n p t h p "5
 h d e i d h d e
 i n p t e t a p d e l a s h
 p i l , p h r e d o
 g e h c a t p h n y e y e n
 r h i l i t o m . d a t h
 i n t i g , e v e l a t a e d d
 k e i t i c e l , w e d t c h
 c o t h t a p t t b t
 p t e d d h t a t t e v e n j e l
 a t h e a e g a t h k e f i n h
 a t a e , h f i n d e f
 g l t a t e "6 p , o h c h t
 h b s a t t e p e t h t a v e
 b t e d a 7 e n d p v b
 a t e v e n d a t a' h
 V a p e o , h y b
 M a b y e d e "8
 T p h a t i e v e f e d o
 h o h t a d a t e b t p e "9 Y e t
 f r a f e h o h e d
 a t e v s e g e d a t t v s a
 6 p t d e d h
 h d h e j " h e 0
 o m e t e x t i g t e h
 e t i y w s h t o y i a t w b y a
 p f p t h a m
 p f c h i n s v h e

stg w o e s .“ fr evto
0 "e ffe a g t

was as real a revolution in the principles of our government as that of 76 was in it's form;. . . The nation declared it's will by dismissing five members of one principle, and electing those of another, in the two branches, executive and legislative, submitted to their election.¹³

e ffe b sfi stig bal sd e eb
 M bss taten tupp
 tpo ve tw a bfi stig bal e
 bl e dW b tOle ffe sh
 ba talp w nd ba th
 Fel ba thb thv owa thv th
 bal ddpv thp evb
 th talp shv
 bp van tp b jst do tew th
 p b "bp sh b de xtp ti o
 bnv teves tatep jz bp
 pi b "ba ti p in wsw b b
 e ft o' stal ten the
 a fette the qn ya b atd "
 the b q d ed va
 b ttpa t" eve yf e eb
 jnaff e eb p "th
 b teo qp ttpf sh
 bp sh gn ta th ttpv a b t
 bw ar evtpb
 jn
 "j' 'a thv b sh th
 p eth to tp a tpo
 fe ffe b so tp ttp ffe sh
 was en th sig oven tw th
 p odr q d' a shp jz
 fz b "thss t tt do w

it o a ve ffe or to ys tagh ta
a vaw f dph
f dph "5
e ffe av af dhf dh
tp sh et e h .u thi el ysh toff
thi stap el tw at or eve dh
f dph ,P a ly a
e wph dphph eia
yf dph el t dph a
dh op tn ve g agic o gh
p dh tv P a ly a dh
e ffe op dh ,thn gh
s thi t dph
dh 6 dhv a t dph e
en gh av gh oven t dph
p dh or ewa dh de ffb dh
in th y dph th t dph
th gh el t dph
b thb e ffe dph gh
b thv dphph b
whn dh dh "7 dh
e ffe dph
gh "tw e dh s o dh y
te ta th th- t e ffe sk p ta vd
w dph t dph
fab dh dh dhv b dh t
gh th e' a gh
rh dph el thn ."8 Two
ye sa te , dph 'sc p av th
f dph gh w at dph e .
At dph ffe dh t
en thn a y p el thn gh ts
ft dh o gtt dh t dph dh th w
th dh th SM a ya dh ya tW e t
Pb th w b 0 th w b
bn tep tt owa dh gh
el at dph dh th y b
p a tu dh a y
an bn p dh th t y, gh gh p y. 2
el y gh e tg dph

whv 6000 tch t6V e t
P6 t6 sh ch6t
6n 6n y f 6 t6h t 66 w
66 t6 t 6n t6h 6f e"2

A6n rade66 or 6n6 e"

666 tte ffe 6 66 66
f6n t66 y666 st
p 6 t6 6 d 6w 666
6 66 66 ym y6 t y,"6w 6
stat6f 6666 ve 3 66 f6
c6 66 t f 6 A.M. 666 ffe 6 s
6 66 666 6 66n e 4
66 f6 t6 6n t66 66 g 6 ,6
p 6n t6 66 t666 ve e
6 6
66 tte 66 y6 t6v 6v 6 sa f66
6 6666 t6
f6v 6 6' 6 t666 d
ex6 e..6n 666 6n e"3
66 6666 66 66 66
66 t66 e t6h t6 66
66 t66n a 66 66 66 6n
6 666 t6' t666 66
66n 666 v66n
6666 v66n tte
6n ee xt avg 66 y6 66 66 6n
bywo d'6n 6 t6 v66n o
c6v 66 t6n t6 66 y66
66 e t666v w66 ve
66 66 6666 66
t6 66 66 66 666 t66
66 "2
66 666 66 xts t6v 66 66
66 t66 66 .66 66 6v 66
6n 66 t6 66 o 66 g6w 66 to
w66 v666 66 to y

a b p ys tē or p dī
 h tē Wē tē tēv o dū e
 d e t , b y dē p yv d yd
 tē tē tē o o v tē
 b b , b x tē d e
 d y c o t a tē d v tē d k e
 b n y p b . i d tē a
 tē y t a tē i tē s tē g b t

My Excuse is, that having been the Object of much
 Misrepresentation, some of my Posterity may
 probably wish to see in my own hand Writing a
 proof of the falsehood of that Mass of odious Abuse
 of my Character, with which News Papers, private
 Letters and public Pamphlets and Histories have
 been disgraced for thirty Years.²⁸

a tē tē tēv tē w tē
 tē tē tē b tē , tē
 o n y tē y f e tē "9 tēv
 tē etē vē yv o dē v tē t
 h
 tēv atē ffe tē t atēv
 b o , tē a tē ta tē tē
 p d tē d tē h tē v tē dē
 d atō p' e ffe tēv tēv tē
 p tē tē tēv o
 d tēv cō tē , b tēv e
 tēv tēv tēv tēv tēv tēv
 f b w tēv tēv g d tēv
 p tē tēv tēv tēv "8
 tē tēv tēv tēv tēv
 tēv tēv tēv tēv tēv o
 l f tēv tēv tēv tēv tēv ,
 tēv tēv tēv tēv tēv
 p n tēv tēv tēv tēv
 tēv tēv tēv tēv tēv
 tēv tēv tēv tēv tēv e
 tēv tēv tēv tēv tēv t
 tēv tēv tēv tēv tēv
 tēv tēv tēv tēv tēv
 tēv tēv tēv tēv tēv s
 p tēv tēv tēv tēv tēv
 tēv tēv tēv tēv tēv
 tēv tēv tēv tēv tēv

Cicero was libelled, Slandered insulted by all Parties;
by Caesars Party, by Catilines Crew, by Clodius's
Mermidons, Aye and by Pompey the Patricians and
the Senate too—He was persecuted and tormented
by turns and by all Parties and all Factions, and
sometimes by combinations of all of them together,
and that for his most v̄rtuous and glorious Councils
and Conduct. . . . Injured, insulted and provoked as I
am, I blush not to imitate the Roman. . . .

Affronian Federal T

effe d e d yr t-
in p in t to fo e
b if d g oven t ve y
ever ffe d t b w a
t t t g n d

I did consider his last appointments to office as personally unkind. They were from among my most ardent political enemies, from whom no faithful cooperation could ever be expected, and laid me under the embarrassment of acting thro' men whose views were to defeat mine; or to encounter the odium of putting others in their places. It seemed but common justice to leave a successor free to act by instruments of his own choice.³⁸

A d g ,e ffe d d
r d d t
p n t "9 t t te ve n
t o t w a t f d ffe d b
fi stt o t t a d
b t n t t d b t tate- ve
m d t b w n e
p b stb
b age ffe b d d
Y d in tR p d
d d d d e
d ato y te ffe d
p eve t d b t n b y d
e t d b ,s tate d ati
R d o y n t d
rev d b y y
d t t e n d
d vee p d to ati
fe d d t "0
e ffe b sh t ati ewa d
id t ,b d d att
c d t d d val va
p d d ati d t v
p d d ,w b d ffe d w
g ett 1 t b t d
d a ,d t a ye eta y
d t f j w d e

The ban tav de ven
 en g ef d b se dn roly d
 el va dda gda e yab to
 gn in ten ap t yuv a
 in dda tw d' dy..
 dy the sh sh
 b set o d

. . . our posies are all senseless; forced exoticks
 nourished by foreign fire, painted leaves of tiffany
 wound on formal wire. When, oh when, shall the
 winter of criticism be passed and the springtime of
 passion return! when shall the library be deserted
 for the fields. . . . when, oh when, shall the idolatry
 of learning be superseded by the worship of truth!

dv di dyid 'b
 rig dw afn aa v' o ,f on e
 p 'ba to dy ,m aa tu e
 ef dv ac dda y." Waa ves t a
 tod dy d da tu p " b
 w b e⁹ ds widd a y ,
 dia tw dda ten tp sh
 in tale ef ap p
 id ove dda aa a to
 in R en ba p tp ,bv a
 tv dy tp dda ffe p
 dda w d
 towa R en dda efe ef o b
 p ver dv hf dG k so ve
 R en
 du eg a dy aa v' j
 ef efn s r dda
 Fed b dy ,da the dv thly
 A thologynd Bs ton Review b dy dda s
 p dda dda
 dda tc pn d geV g ta e-
 dv dda to

The gratefu incense Heaven's high favour won,
 And CATO liv'd again—in WASHINGTON.

Pp sa t p ,ba ap dda t

No sordid passions e'er possess the soul,
But publick Spirit animate the whole—⁵⁰

But if a man can dip 's
in the off ee xp tt on th th
dw aysw e e b tw aysw sa
in th ⁵
"the tg ofR an ffo dp e th
th ta yv an et den thv "th
e y th b v d N w England Qrt erly
Myne. "R an ten de th t
evee x tcl an thp
v xp b dp yb b th
thp thg shw dw
th e"³ th gn ton th sa t
th thv de th
tp an tw sa th j ad tp pn
th te b ti yv a
k eja ti ffe an ti th y
th of thp ge
b th ffe b we dv etdv
th y d b thp ."
Fethp
p d th o
p wt de tte s' th d
thv of ce ve y th ti
th o te ths tati "K o y of b "b
th th j

Blest is the man with wooden head
Who labours for his daily bread.

th th a thp th o
vb e³ b aw dv shw ayt dv
thp v an dv tw d ve
b edg a t an te ve y
ti th th de an t
thv e ythp
thv th d b th v fi
dv eg gn way. th th
th th yth e th
th th to th

d t oyd "5 ev g je v fink d
 fion tte .
 Eve ff d b r h tt w i e
 b yw th vet ck ep ,f on d
 tw d ch te s fæ wV g to
 B vb t6 y .5 tw e dv s d
 Wd' o t h b g a d n
 r f p .Y ete v d e ffb wa
 th d b d ya v n e
 s p tu h s y ,d d
 th h æ i d n s
 p "5 .
 tw st d t6 w v f d b t h w
 b d ,s p b r p p
 ev p o jw s n g n a
 Fe b r p d n r p d n
 f b g d b b yw d
 ev p at6 a t f d b x ti
 p a t f d b y .ff o
 exp n p a d l va d h
 Fe b t6 f p t h t
 th i av e d b fo d h v h e
 at h g d d l
 ch ffe d g d n y c d y
 b 5 t p d d d v d st d t
 h av r p g n th d
 th k e ex t d

"Ric anw obw asot adef on"

A d p e f r ev h b g t
 g æ ffe d th on d
 t e w h v d
 p n f- æ c ay et g d e ffb
 a p h e t "8
 h ov s t d b g e ,h
 co f d h y s g s e tt6 o
 d d l

the on the , was on the
 even though it
 in the .⁶ at the
 the bish the
 b s g w b v d n te s'el
 wa' e u n jk e E d
 re e "the a s "6 b
 p v o b y p be a tti ,
 b the v b fo b 's ts b
 h b s h
 P atz , d v g n b d
 s ate' @ o t y t of q t o d
 fo n o h at d , 'b
 co t o h t h n 8

B 'Snip acy

p b 'se ffe b s g ew
 sth .¹⁰ ve b
 Fe b ti tft d v a ta
 statge v d j t d
 e o b b t q t f d d b t c d t e
 b y.
 b d n e b ve
 F d b 'sc t b d v
 id t j' e ffe v b e b/ g b w
 b W b ev b d ep id t
 ep id t' b d v d
 in b tv b ti 'h
 b- b b d
 b p b p b b e t d o
 e ffe b t t ewa f d
 p ov d t b
 b "
 e ffe s p d a t b y p j
 "d o y b b v d v y
 b e "8
 b v a t w e t f b t d n
 p ffe s p d b s

B 'se ffr d n w e t h i d t
 a t h i d e / b y, p s a t t h n to
 M i k d e o y, n h 6 t w s h
 g e t e t c p t h i d t e b
 t h b e a t e s y a s h t e, h v s h
 t f d e g a t t h p t h
 t h n t h t h to y e v e
 f e x p n 'e f f e s p d d
 M i d f a y e t t h n t t p a t e
 W e t e t a t e f t t h i k d d
 t h t h "5
 b v s d w d t h n
 e e t h i g e t t e d t w d n
 d f d s w s t h b a b , t w a
 b t h t h a d h y c a d
 t' d h 's s i v f t
 b b t e t t h i h p y o
 g o v e n j 'W d v b d v s h d
 t h t h R e v t i 't
 "b t c p t h p "6 e f f e d b
 t o t h t h t h "8

M i o n s c e e d e f f e r o n

t h v e f f e d t y a s h
 e e t a y s t a t e f f e b s h
 o v e e p b v s n e d
 t p d t' s t h i t h ,
 t h y e f f e t o y o v e
 F e d b s
 t h t t h i f f e s p d t n
 t h t t h i b
 b t h i s t h b d s h a
 g a t e f f d o t e p s h y' a
 f e n t h i o r t
 d v t h t e a t h n y f b w
 t a "8 t p f t i d a t o y.
 d v t h t r p t h e d

ē atq' cph
 ab aver epin tg a t
 p "8 wv eg hn
 m wd ysr g a dh g
 b ip id tuc o t yn tō
 h gpa yV ab w eth
 co tēn hn dā ver hn e
 g .M est e vān at oad
 co tēn hn fōm tōm y
 p id t 0 Evedho m
 way, r atōm vān ,e ffe ad
 evēV g tōv dā tē e e ffe dā t
 fpg d m l p
 m d d tōf m
 b sōn t atq dōn d y,
 d tōn m e
 P d sw g to d ffe d
 tg eb ."7
 M hē ffe d ftep g
 ovān tpi dā way dā b
 vlg dōn tō d tō dā b
 wōm ya vān a
 b dūx dōl tī b
 pōv e d gā hē dā
 dōn evē d dōv aysōy tī dō
 b ip b pōg e s f avē
 dōn vā/ g dē xpg g te
 rē d tōm ty a sōv a t o vē d
 wō sōm p "2
 hē tē d p id tōm
 p ffe d dōq atf m
 d ē sv e p a x tō e

Vive, vale, et siquid nov sti rectius istis
 Candidus imperti sinon, his ulere mecum. 73

Ta tōt b tōg te b tū y
 p tō tōm dō y.f
 yō vā y p efe d dōn jn
 cōt in atōm dō
 b "4

è ffe d' l'la tav s' way
f on ttg t' a te va t' g' o
to sin ya v' d' d'
c'f' d' d' t
lv s' d' at
d' b' d' t' e
f' y' d' s' t' b' ve y' d'
b' d' d' d' o
t' on "d' d'
d' y' d' v' d' w' s'
ex' d' d' d' d' wt'
d' d' y' d' ."³

Chapter 14

The End of American Classicism

After the 1950s, the American classical music scene began to change. The dominance of the European tradition, which had been the mainstay of the genre, was challenged by a new generation of composers. This led to a more diverse and experimental approach to the music, one that incorporated elements of jazz, rock, and other contemporary styles. The result was a new American classical music, one that was more reflective of the American experience and more open to innovation.

The American classical music scene in the 1950s was dominated by the European tradition. Composers like Beethoven, Brahms, and Mahler were the main focus of the repertoire. The American composers, on the other hand, were often seen as second-class citizens. Their music was considered less serious and less sophisticated than that of their European counterparts. This was a reflection of the prevailing attitude towards American art in general, which was often dismissed as derivative and imitative.

However, in the 1950s, a new generation of American composers emerged. These composers, including Charles Ives, Aaron Copland, and John Cage, were more interested in creating a music that was uniquely American. They drew on the rhythms and melodies of jazz, the harmonies of rock, and the experimental techniques of modernism. Their music was more accessible and more engaging than the European classical music of the past. It was a music that reflected the American spirit of innovation and experimentation.

The American classical music scene of the 1950s was also characterized by a growing interest in the works of American composers. This was a result of the efforts of musicologists and critics who began to champion the work of these composers. They argued that American classical music was not just a collection of imitations, but a genuine and original art form. This helped to establish the American classical music scene as a legitimate and important part of the world of classical music.

The American classical music scene of the 1950s was a time of great change and innovation. It was a time when American composers began to create a music that was uniquely American, one that reflected the American experience and more open to innovation. This led to a new American classical music, one that was more reflective of the American experience and more open to innovation.

ffe b se xlv
 on se ffe b se xlv
 tw ef eb vd ³
 B eb ve y, f e sbw eb
 co ta tbb eb eb b
 e ffe sb eb tbn a eb tb y
 eib o t y, eb eb w b
 g eb "eb o te eb e
 b tb g eb eb
 b eb yb eb ⁴ w eb eb id t
 sb iy a sb te, e ffe sbw e e
 w g eb b b o fi ove
 w tb ve yw eb eb ti s
 e v eb eb eb ffe b s
 p eb, w b eb te va tn
 eb eb to y, w a .
 eb eb eb eb
 favw a . w eb eb efe b eb ve yeb
 b tf o eb a eb eb g eb tbn
 eb eb efe b eb ve y. ⁵ eb
 b b e tbn eb eb
 w eb o t y eb eb eb
 pf b if eb eb g a eb ti
 eb eb sbw
 a eb tbn eb tp et eb p eb t
 eb tbn y b ⁶ w eb eb eb vig
 eb eb, eb eb
 eb te ffe b

e fferonv B to

e ffe b vebR eb 'eb w
 ss ysteb wew sbw xe eb
 byeb eb eb eb
 eb tf eb tw o eb
 eb to s Replc. eb eb eb a tG eb
 eb eb en ysti ⁷ Eb eb
 eb eb eb eb
 eb we te/ eb yeb eb

B to s rþ 'er þ d dñ
 ta xta tñ o e d tñ tñ
 w g wevñ gñ en fñ dw dñ
 b e tt b w be vev e th g 'ñv dñ
 eñ bñ yav tñ dñ
 tñ tñ gñw bñ "
 dñ wñ gñv yav bñ
 rþ dñ bñ dñ 'ñtñ bñ
 bñ tñ to s rþ atñk p tñ e
 "e bñ yñ tñ p atñ tñ
 bñ tñ tñ "8
 tñw sñ tñgñ e bñ dñ
 yñ tñ tñ dñ gñ
 sñ- tñ tñ yñ bñ pñ
 bñ tñ dñ dñ gñ a dñ tñ
 text

I would advise you to undertake a regular course of
 history & poetry in both languages, in Greek, go first
 thro' the Cyropaedia, and then read Herodotus,
 Thucydides, Xenophon's Hellenies & Anabasis,
 Arrian's Alexander, & Plutarch's lives, for prose
 reading: Homer's Iliad & Odyssey, Æripides,
 Sophocles in poetry, & Demosthenes in Oratory;
 alternating prose & verse as most agreeable to
 yourself. In Latin read Livy, Caesar, Sallust Tacitus,
 Cicero's Philosophies, and some of his Orations, in
 prose; and Virgil, Ovid's Metamorphoses, Horace,
 Terence & Juvenal for poetry.⁹

tw sñ ett dñ o tñ dñ tñ
 e ffe dñ dñ en dñ yñ
 bñ sñ tw bñ dñ
 gñ ten tñ dñ dñ fs
 dñ xp dñ tñ tt dñ
 pñ e e pñ bñ a yñ oñ dñ a yñ
 gñ dñ yñ o e
 gñw dñ gñ ,dñ dñ bñ tñ
 cñ dñ dñ dñ dñ
 bñ dñ tñ bñ dñ ff dñ
 pñ tñ dñ yñ.0ñ dñ vñ bñ e
 e wñ dñ ten yñ ffe bñ s
 bñ sw e dñ oñ dñ
 dñ tñ tñ dñ sñ

9 e "1 tw sgn vrc jn
An ad jg d

A" acbfideh

Mi6pn

oia

Am tda ve yie w tateg ewm e
u ge te ffe an gdf dda b
co ody at or dh wp sg idv a
fb yav ta dda to w
Sida ves tategn
M tateg atef dM jg
Mke xtiyv e tw a d dda
b dt jg vda ve yw th
kth dda vda
a tf ien tsg tk efi dn
tg ja wk dda e o,"a
w b ea fda g b b dda
pn dn Ag g p h dda
kn ddn hpi jrc e ve
dpt dg yjda ve
db e atge ve ya w adan
dpt "Sida
en tel of tdn dn
t eg a tdnv b "
Sida tdn
e ti f dr g eth tdn w dda f
b tda ddn jg ya
ge atda dn eg oven tel
p dca o t y, it dn ow awayb y
kn idn wb yjda
b tm yj b tit ddn tilv dt o
wp ve t "2
fadd d sf dw ay o
da ve y, a tti dda t"p p
wda vdg b pn b ti p
a atp ,d e f ,tn tdn tp
cen sa ttp d xdd y

to the ~~that~~ ~~in~~ o
 ro t"³
 the ffe of the tgh d b
 the ve y the tatew b
 it ov a ,c a the in it sh
 g exp wet o g tde to
 the a the tatew statew
 the xe in to wet d d t
 the en ew d og in b
 the o fel at ov g d
 Pdv d e the tw e
 in "⁴ in tw se xlv tw d
 f d d te , the v d fel g ,
 show d en get o
 g d d
 d sw e d
 d d in d ton
 d/ d ffe dv d
 N d wa d g d e t
 d' d d ave
 b ya d ya 'a ve d' d yc ad e
 a y d ty d
 d p..b y d ov y o
 d g d 'the te
 d t d d e d
 g te in v d d
 n te o d

You will jeopardize the harmony of the Union, which
 may possibly ultimate in a civil war. Recollect,
 Greece was destroyed by division, and Rome by
 consolidation. Then let us be content with our
 inheritance, and profit by their example. . . . The
 examples of Greece, of Carthage, and of Rome show
 us the danger of being moved by a momentary
 excitement of popular passion.

the b stlv
 the the
 r d ve y, the the
 f d y d ve d
 the ffe e v d ve y,'a d
 the te⁵ d sig ov e d o

h a t e g i a t a y e t t o b ,
 e n i n b w e h g e b
 c o t e v e y e t e t w e
 e n s e g i t h e e f t e
 6

e f f e r e n d a m d i o n M v e o

0 1 1 t a e a y a
 e a t t e f f e d i o
 e f f e b s t b w e e n t i b
 p n t a v t h a s w b s d
 A t b s *Politics*.⁷
 e n t i o n
 p g d o v t e l
 t o n t i o n d t
 e t t o n y a p t i m y
 c o t a t t o s a t e
 e p a t e ' a v b e n v b d
 e g e d a v b s e a t e k t
 e n e b y R e v i y
 g e a t e t a n y t d e g a e
 a p d a b x e l l
 e p t c g u l i n t o
 P a i d " 8
 A a v e v g e m y & v e t o n
 w a y d e l d a v b e l o
 v' e n t e b t o R e n ' e d e
 f e n i t g i t a r b
 r i g b e v e t e l
 r e e p y e e t e d o
 t e l " 9 e l
 h e y e s h t e .

A r c a M v e W e s t

AttainW sf egri vda
fi dnc o t y,A id q la
b e va ty f en spn b ti da
in ae in it ave d
S atda ddn ddn vd
o f da ddn at d
dv e yb ve tat a d
lv t dR en Ab 'av b ein
b atd ti , Democracy in Americ a." lv ta y
wa tt ddn selv ta ya
tdn vep ddp a t"⁰ ta
Tq tdn ya ven pn b ti o
G e a en la if ddn
b y.²
tg ten tav sf in tal p e
fi ddp tn t dR a
en to p ,to b y dF b
Revlt- ddn tr at d
m eff gdn ddn
ta d tr ev ddn o
q tdn t tr ent ca w
p e tdn ti dF m b dn gel
a te b ti yR en in
ta lv lv ddn g eb ,
ta ev s d tdn vlv ar g a d
Fb gr ffe b d R d dn
tgn ddn ddn
G e son velt dG dR ev p
pna b b d dF stq ddn
a te te ti y,t av dG e
dn ve y e at ddn av d
dn da ve fa p ti s e o d dF stie w
fA ddn dF ,sdn d
tg a dR en tp b- y,K a s
By d d lv a tG ddn
oww ay." Waa dG k s' b y d td
"d w d e at d dn ddn ve
tr dG e "² b yw st o d d
ta yw d d d d d te
e in

Ml tñn av e en tñb
 g ef get al fet dot av b
 an e p y e fia tw b
 tñn a p
 refen s q b in sñ
 av ays G kR av ef in to
 fñ p an ti t e to b "
 on ven tñv ef itñ ovd
 tic pñ tñb tñb
 tñG k sñR av e ef d
 tñn æ p sh ca tñn t
 p tñn xp ,d fñ in
 g a ta ti e'n vñ eff dñ
 gñ ti "2 tñ kñ w a d
 g tñ tñæ tñ p
 b wsf ds tñb tñ pñ it
 tñ tñn av o de t
 kñ tñ tñ p evñ
 gn tñ tñ ta pñ "kñ p
 kn xp cñp atñ e..b
 rñ tñ vñ o ,b v e y
 pñ pñ tñ tñ a
 e vñ ep evñ tñn o t y."ñ
 ff g de kñ fñn xpñ
 wñv tñ tñ giv dñn b
 tñ "2 g tñn yñ
 Ml W kññ av tñ
 ef b gñ dñn eta y fñ tñ
 dñ evñ s
 tñ tñ pñ tt of tñ pñ tñn
 tñv a tñ b b vññ
 fñ bñ tñn ato ya tñ va d
 bñ ,b fo et gñ tññ pñ t
 m tr gñ of av dñ sñ y.
 Pñi pñ wñn vñv e tññ a
 s tññ tññ efñ st
 pñ tñ tññ pñ statñ ew
 kñ tññ av sñ ti tñ
 tñ vñ tññ tññ
 ð tññ tññ gñ tññ
 b aññ yñ fñfñ pññ

w^ho^le^l p^ou^ld^l b^e t^he b^est
 b^e v^ery v^ery t^he y^ear
 it^hat t^he b^est
 s^e v^ery v^ery

In America, a diligent and faithful clergy . . . can
 secure their favour only in proportion to their useful
 services. A fair and generous competition among the
 different denominations of christians, while it does
 not extinguish their mutual charity, promotes an
 emulation that will have a beneficial influence on
 the public morals.³¹

If e^ld^l b^e t^he b^est
 s^e v^ery v^ery t^he y^ear
 it^hat t^he b^est
 s^e v^ery v^ery
 F^el^low b^e t^he b^est
 b^e v^ery v^ery t^he y^ear
 c^o d^e

*A stupid wretch, who cannot read,
 (A very likely thing indeed)
 Receives from Heaven a calling;
 He leaves his plough, he drops his hoe,
 Gets on his meeting clothes, and lo,
 Sets up the trade of bawling.*³²

T^hen v^ery v^ery t^he y^ear
 e^ld^l b^e t^he b^est
 t^he v^ery v^ery t^he y^ear
 F^el^low b^e t^he b^est
 t^he v^ery v^ery t^he y^ear
 b^e s^e v^ery v^ery t^he y^ear
 D^e t^he v^ery v^ery t^he y^ear
 b^e v^ery v^ery t^he y^ear
 r^el^low b^e t^he b^est
 b^e v^ery v^ery t^he y^ear
 t^he v^ery v^ery t^he y^ear
 r^el^low b^e t^he b^est
 e^ld^l b^e t^he b^est
 t^he v^ery v^ery t^he y^ear
 e^ld^l b^e t^he b^est
 t^he v^ery v^ery t^he y^ear
 e^ld^l b^e t^he b^est
 t^he v^ery v^ery t^he y^ear
 T^hen v^ery v^ery t^he y^ear

etā tñ
 xtw tñ p pñ "3
 ev atñ dñ dñā w
 co gñ atñ vñ av tñ
 tñ tw tñ tñ f tñ
 h tñ fs ystñ op bñ añ
 an ven tñ te bñ tu yñ a-
 ñ e cññ e
 an tñ a tñ dñ ti sñ e
 tñ 6 Bñ tñ te tñ tu y,
 an añ tñ gññ tñ
 gñ an tñ tñ tñ tñ tñ
 dñ an te vñ e tñ tñ tñ e tñ
 h to y, tñ av dñ yñ w
 an atñ tñ av ve tñ tñ
 tñ evñ tñ tñ gñ dñ tñ
 Revñ tñ tñ tñ ab ,t
 tñ xñ tñ tñ atññ 3
 tñ tñ tñ tñ tñ tñ
 tñ te tñ tu yñ tñ tñ
 tñ evñ tñ gñ eñ tñ tñ
 tñ ev sñ tñ tñ ve yñ an
 tñ ev atñ tñ ve yñ
 rati 8 kñ eñ ya tñ tñ tñ tñ
 e tu y, tñ dñ av eñ sñ
 tñ tñ tñ atññ
 Wñ tñ 9 tñ wñ tñ
 an tñ tñ tñ xñ
 fñ tñ tñ tñ tñ tñ
 wñ tñ tñ tñ
 an tñ tñ tñ tñ
 e tu y. 0
 tñ eñ tñ tñ eñ veñ
 tñ yñ wayse tñ tñ tñ
 tñ tñ tñ tñ tñ tñ tñ
 tñ tñ tñ tñ tñ tñ tñ
 Eve tñ tñ tñ tñ atñ
 in tñ tñ tñ tñ tñ tñ
 tñ tñ tñ tñ tñ tñ

Scientific

By an an the h
war je vae p eP eteP a y, d/
ha ,in d a sh to yR en
the tthe yae tthe
the ha ythe tothe by
an yha a e sa the tthev e
an tg othe to y."7 M tg othe
the b yv e ,a tath yd atG the
the va the geW the tothe
the the tthe av a n vef the ythe
US the the e tthev d
the 8 te va thev an vthe
the vyC the ethe e the vthe d
the the the , the
Wthe tthe an the the ya vthe an
gouthev the the
the t"9
the o texten av ap the the
the owthe the the t
the tes the the the the a a e
the a tc the "8 the the
the the o an thev e the
the ten the avthe e the the sh
the o d wthe
co t a thev , the the the
the the the the ti "5
the the an the the e the d
the the the the the
the the the the the a the
the va the the ya vthe
the the the the the ,e va
n the ti Yetf the the othe
the o the tc the the the e the the
N w on o the ya d the
wthe the ev the the d
tg ethe oiv , the the the ti
the the o te the the vthe
Kthe the the the the the
the ve ya w tathev the the
cg an the w the ,s the
the the the the the the the

plain down again down to
the ground below the air

A man can be a man of education without being drilled through college. It is far better to know the men among whom one lives, than to know men who have been dead three thousand years. If I am deficient in classical lore, I am pretty well booked up in the rascality of the age in which we live. . . . I would not barter away all the practical knowledge I have received in lumber and ship-yards for all the Latin that was ever spoken in ancient Rome. I had rather speak sense in one plain and expressive language, than speak nonsense in fifty.⁵²

Dep ing to oDe fend a very

in up the ve y, an t
th the gh ta b ti y
in an as thin b
the
on th of the a tk a "
d e dM y b d yb ta
p tk se xed to

Athens . . . when her sons, under Miltiades, won liberty for mankind on the field of Marathon; more than Sparta contained, when she ruled Greece, . . . more than Rome gathered on her seven hills, when, under her kings, she commenced that sovereign sway, which afterwards embraced the whole earth.

help b ve ya to, D u
At the tgn ton te
in ,f bu p y..dk e
a tk k d way.'tk d
b sp a ck at of
p y/ e dR on ong ove
fyn o b d yE ddb y
in vnd 5 Two ysa te ,d
a k g av k d ton

b v⁸ b ve yw s⁸
ta y⁸ t⁸
g⁸ e⁸ f⁸ t⁸
re ty e s⁸ e g⁸ p⁸ to
g e f⁸ t⁸ p⁸

6inghds t y

in g⁸ en t⁸ an
w⁸ ten b d y⁸ t⁸ ev⁸
att's t⁸ ad i⁸ ow
i⁸ o s⁸ ew d⁸
a te te ti y⁸ d⁸ e e
b p⁸ y⁸ v⁸ we .⁸ w⁸
sta⁸ sta⁸ age f⁸ tate
b tw d⁸
dan ti t⁸ y⁸ o t⁸
on veg i⁸ t⁸ f⁸ t⁸ o
en et⁹ t⁸ d⁸
b p⁸ w⁸ d⁸ a e⁸ d⁸
i⁸ b t⁸ d⁸ b ,T⁸
att's t⁸ a o
R e s⁶ i⁸ ew e e⁸ t⁸ t⁸ ag⁸
d⁸ e t⁸ e s⁸ y⁸ ew e e⁸ t⁸
t⁸ a g⁸ p⁸ s⁶ g⁸
sta⁸ d⁸ d⁸ d⁸ s⁸
t⁸ e
att's t⁸ t⁸ t⁸ p⁸ a d⁸
t⁸ p⁸ y⁸ ew e d⁸
d⁸ g⁸ et⁸ y⁸ v⁸ g⁸ d⁸
in fen ta t⁸ tw e e⁸ d⁸ t⁸
en av t⁸ g⁸ d⁸ d⁸
dan ti t⁸ . R t⁸ t⁸ tw d⁸ to
i⁸ v⁸ t⁸ w⁸ s⁸
t⁸ t⁸ b t⁸ t⁸
t⁸ att's t⁸ st
sta⁸ d⁸ d⁸ d⁸
g ow d⁸ t⁸ e tr t⁸ yst⁸
t⁸ e ate⁸

an ac g eg at gl tt dan
 the ch yallo yan sk
 an dlv theg o
 d the ye bel s o ch the
 tiv e eff e a t' the qv adn
 m et do vae veb fo iipi
 e ip y,dan ta ya eo
 k gl egn thet the bi
 kn tllpc o tti "c bi
 tly eis yllb if eo
 ty gl eo ate ⁸ the din
 G a the sp g song e the fia t
 gc g eg ethe the wa
 ti ett or p the e
 thep ea tar k en t
 ch theg thep we s
 too atic on thev b ste
 celp the van b ch the
 w gte g 'the o thea vi e
 staton thep ttaw aveo
 ext o el ya w g thev the
 gk the fo e.. the ta v
 k et 'the the S
 cnp thepw a te veb ,exgi
 a t "A theg the liad."⁶
 Two y -foy e sa fte^p el the s tp
 d the o ti thev e yff e a t
 A the on veh to thev the e
 A the the bel a the
 in dlv g e tre vob the
 the the
 wlo the p dlv the the veb
 g ge the the the ti sh to y.the
 Revti g e atlv if the el
 a tc ata t pv the g to yb the
 cp thep s o in te va the
 faw ac ch yan the tif o the
 eye a ve y.b lv owe thep evthe tw a ,
 ever ,the the the
 the to wthe the the to y-

ten ta t" eve yd pnd anda
 hup yd anda wo d"
 hey a sa fta tW a,tk p ti a
 6 hpi it od a,tk o
 in ac g do yW p b s
 g at q .tsaf p "b e vch
 in th tP e yM ,h tch
 on tr id tr ev tch to ych
 in an p..tz xg
 p b en ttp ych
 p s6 tti an if on
 in ac g e..dv e s fw p b y
 en ch "6
 ByW a ti ta ti y, a tch a
 cg av te p spa ttp
 ch b tch
 p chn ag ad
 ch chn xch p b
 "W a ch ttiG chn to
 e xch jch t g tlv
 ch y e tch en t ch
 p e g ati e..f ch te e p tch
 cg ch "w b ef ch w. 6
 Wln tch a ti ta ti y, Y ch e
 in tch q en th th el tch
 ch te xch tf en p id tch
 el wa d af tch p ad
 stch avd gch
 ch q en tf b wch ch avey a
 b te . 8 h ,ch va d tch
 ch ti 8 A gch
 in ap tw stf o gtt ch vch
 gn ch efe et o, a y, 6 tch ti
 rch e g h on ttp tch
 b

bg

lv tw

W h tw d s y a d
t y t w t w s d
w t y w d d d d
f i s t g a t t w t t o t y
h v e v d n
p c n d
o d t y e s d g n
e f h t w d
o t v e x e f m e p t w d
t d s d y w t
t d t t d y
p o v e t d l d e n y
h v e r e g t
n a m g a g e t g h t n t w a y s
p d v e r e d m v d
t e g f d s d n
g p s o v n d B T Q n , f o
t s v e p e e v d
q t w t t n o o p f o e
t w . t t t d
t n a v b s t t g d
t f e n d p n g e p
t h t
t t t d s w t
p y v n y e n n t e
n d t f y e s

to y¹igh
 g a b y, g ovd y¹ ew. M tw th ve
 d¹ can is ta t¹
 r¹ y¹ aysn t¹
 tio v¹ d¹ on to
 on to y. t¹ y, d¹ b
 re a tati en d¹ en s¹ d o
 p d¹ b p p
 on d¹ d¹ ew¹ e
 to W d¹ e ve¹ b e
 E¹ t¹ y, t¹ e v¹ on
 ext d¹ ov¹ , d¹ f on xt avg a t
 a "1

El e d e t¹ s¹ t¹ s¹ t¹ t¹
 on d¹ o s¹ t¹ y¹ ev¹ y
 ge a¹ d¹ on ve¹ y¹ ev e e
 s¹ t¹ owa d¹ tw e¹ tt d¹

1. DON'T PANIC

d¹ d¹ s¹ p¹ t¹ p¹ d¹
 a y¹ s¹ b¹ t¹
 p¹ en t¹ o b¹ t¹ d¹ b¹ t¹
 P¹ s¹ t¹ t¹ ays¹ t¹
 t¹ "2 t¹ ta f¹ t¹ d¹ en
 p¹ d¹ t¹ ffe¹ s¹ b¹ t¹ t¹
 en t¹ et¹ t¹
 p¹ t¹ en y¹ e¹ t¹ p¹ t¹ p¹ t¹
 t¹ t¹
 d¹ t¹ d¹ "3
 Fa t¹ d¹ s¹ b¹ ysten
 d¹ t¹ t¹ e¹ ty e¹ s¹ t¹ p¹
 t¹ on t¹ d¹ a¹ et g¹ e¹ e¹ t¹ on
 t¹ p¹ t¹ t¹ t¹
 t¹ t¹ d¹ s¹ t¹ w. 4 d¹ t¹
 e ve b¹ e sw d¹ ve¹ s¹ s¹
 p¹ a¹ t¹ y¹ . t¹
 s¹ t¹ d¹ t¹ d¹ t¹ t¹
 e b¹ t¹ p¹ . A¹ p¹ t¹ b¹
 on t¹ d¹ a¹ t¹ d¹
 b¹ wss ysten¹ t¹ ext t¹ d¹
 b¹ tt d¹ e¹ d¹ y¹ ysten

eve yth vest de a dth
 g et son ed ap t p ati
 n f a tth de iv en tth fey .
 thth dth tcth e b
 wE a é tth tien tth
 G tth bth
 thth in ab yE da t
 "sals popli sprema le xes toth tth" Wth a é
 thth en w.⁹ wth dth en
 gth pth ,dth
 wE a e⁰ thth b eth tth
 dth pth pth tth b eth
 G ven t¹ thth tth ad o
 thth tth tth
 thth edth tth tth
 thth etth aysth te
 d tien tth w dth aysth wth o
 pth tth y .dth
 thth dth en dth tth
 p im yn te e tth si fin y
 dth wth teveth yth dth en
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 fo dth tg overth e² tan yth eth
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 dth o e

4. PROMOTE, CULTIVATE, AND REWARD VIRTUE IN PUBLIC LIFE—BUT DON'T COUNT ON IT

thth xts tth dth e tth e e y
 f on dth bth e yth rth o
 dth stth tth wth o dth w
 bth yth dth wth veth tte, dth
 to o dth pth tth dth ta ve y
 bth ty dth tc en wayth tte
 dth stth ey o vth dth
 oveth dth pth tth
 dth sy o vth te
 en á sh tth a t
 thth dth dth en ey o

p , t t e f o y o
 el
 on gn di of the ts
 we ten , his the do
 ef el sn te th ya gnf eo
 é sh or g tat o t y.
 gah onw sn et o
 do waw b the
 eg at ovt c tt a
 et k et dlin tgc o fl bi
 b ttt ovt the ffo d o
 a ved ewaysp wep ea ta
 towp w go y dln
 wegm e m lv tt del ti
 flw b tgf ou lan
 et del tten y.

5. RESPECT OUR CORE INSTITUTIONS—AND PUSH THEM

Even then ttt een jff el sh
 b vch tg oven the t tr tt ph yn
 an ef e evfa yj eb va th
 kn e tbb yon ttt tt oe t
 te cth co t y. tt yg a p
 hr pf on y, f de tten th
 fff on ttt tenn
 ta shv e ea ttt
 g ten jth ys th veph
 bl é até el y, e vaw e lv ea
 p el ttt g ten je vep
 wth vav th ten
 Weq the va teg oven t
 ism tav aysp kn ttt
 flw te vch og d
 htc o textiw tr g th
 p te te ti y, ttt
 p og oven t" rñ ea
 cf el ttt sh
 ch en on vch shv e dv t
 gn t fb w. fg sc an ec p y a

ton ep p tñ te "al tñ p
 æ tof dñ b æ tte tñ
 p atp dñ ³ dñ
 V dñ tñv e
 p ñ ,w dñ tñv tñ ve
 we dñ d tñ xts tñv tñ o dñ
 g æ dñ tñv
 tv e "4 tñv e dñ ,dñ
 b tñ pñv e dñ dñ
 ñh atñv o t y'se m ñ
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6. WAKE UP CONGRESS

tñ dñ d lg oven tñ tñ d
 ñ tñr e ty e dñ æ wñ
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 pñ yñp ñ
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 ir e tel dñ dñ b æ dñ
 tñ tñc tñp tñg oven t
 tñ xti dñ ñ tñ dñ æ dñ
 tñ æ jñt dñ tñ getñ b
 ff d lg oven t
 dñ sñ a b yñ tñ e
 b tñ dñ ñ tñ dñ dñ
 dv b dñ ati p ⁶ Tñ tñ
 b pñ æ o t ove tñ sñ
 g sñ tñv aysñ tñ
 Rñ æ tati e tñ æñ owñ ,
 ñh ,co ta tñv aysñ a
 pñv æñ æ wñp
 vñ
 tñ æ dñv tñv æ o
 rñ g o atñ sñ
 g tñv æ dñ tñ
 pñ ovñ w av dñ tñ æ tñv g
 g tñ æ p tñg e ñ

cō īl īn pīlīe fīe
 cōlīe dīp wēa
 īn b e

7. ENRICH THE POLITICAL VOCABULARY

R evī y g a atīn ē ē o dī
 īlī hīlv ē dī m
 tīe dīf īlī y
 d īlv ayst dīlī
 ī ,t g ī ē vīp ī
 vō ī y ī tē dī s tē
 īlv ē vīl tē o ī y f o
 īlv ī- ī dī ,ī
 wīn ,īlv ē īg īg
 īlv īlī ē īlī e
 ī fīlī īc īn tātō st dī y īn ate
 īlv īlī p tē īlī w
 ī tēlv ē īlī o īn īlī āg ē t
 g ī "ō ālv ē dī īlī ān ē
 īlī īlī wīlī tte, b w d
 ī tīn ē tē

8. RECLAIM THE DEFINITION OF "UN-AMERICAN"

Wēc īlv tīst dīn ā
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 ī tī īlī īlī t
 īlī īlī dī ēy ē tē d y
 ī yīlī īlī dī
 ī dī ē īlī o
 Pīlī īlī īlī
 cīlī ,īlī īlī
 cīlī tē īlī p ē īlī īlī
 p ēvī īc īlī tōvē īlī īlī t
 ān ē y īlī īlī
 īlī īlī yō b īlī
 īlī īlī īlī īlī
 īlī b ē īlī īlī tte w
 īlī īlī īlī īlī t
 ēlī y t dī īlī īlī wst o fī īlī e
 tēlv wēlv īlī

9. REHABILITATE "HAPPINESS"

Tel yan yan at d d d
 in d b ,in
 p yis f en x d b
 g d te xt d y f
 f d w d s ta g b p
 W d p a t d ten t's d ,
 d d d d
 s p b b d tw e
 b v d tw d a d
 d d d
 d tp p tiv d d ffe d
 W d d d d d d
 d d d d d
 w d d "

10. KNOW YOUR HISTORY

R d d e o d
 in to b y ve yn d
 d d ata t p
 c d y d d w d t
 d ve yw d t d o t y, tw a
 w o v e n t d d tiv a
 f d d t d ve y.
 in d ve y w s o t d d b
 b- t d fa t d e in f d
 t d d o d e
 p d ve y e e x t d o t y,
 d t d f s y s t e n d d d ti
 m v f o w a d d e y d
 b d c d n m
 d d d d s g d
 d d o t y d y, w d
 r e d d a e p n t i s ti
 d w a d d t f w e d a e f n
 e n d tw d d d a y s
 to c o d n o v e d in d d
 d w d w d ti

Ako badminton

Haga the first a sen the
g te te tu y, lo w b a r ett on
on/ the kin b/1
en yen tan avia .ov a
the/1
a e the over d d w the
fo gtt en d f/ the d at the
st e the t tow a y the r en en
the f the/1 g t/ b
pr the d the at o.
to ys the over b s/2
go a R evia yw av ete av
byav aq en t the y/ te
9

lc the y e f the
the the w the en the st
the with va the e
en the b en the
al w the b v a y. the atett d
c/ f the e f the
r/ d/ a t/ b the
fo en ffa s/ ce xt/ the v att o
affi the g the b w.R b
Ty ep oia the
c/ the the to ven
c/ the ytrR d/ id the
c/ g avav av e the b
b a ve g the e e

þ á tto a y, d þ ttoiv e
 en w e tk so is dña
 h to yh jR tññ
 þñ tññ gñ
 wñ gññ aysñ
 tñ tññ e e tw aysñ ðñ
 n t ðñ ðñ þ ðñ ðñ
 tññ vñ ten to fñ
 ff e e tññ ðññ tññ
 ðññ avoññ ðññ
 wñv gññ ðññ gññ aveññ fñ
 s ðñ ðññ eññ ffe ðñ
 M tññ vññ gññ
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 ðññ ðññ e tññ to ve
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 tñññ e tññññ gñññ ave tñññ stñññ afa
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 d^h s t^h e^h t^h i^h ex^h t^h
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 t^h t^h e^h s t^h o^h
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 g^hl^h t^h t^h s
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For ym yc the fo
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For gdm yd dnt o
p etdf a

[illegible]

n wa a t^ho v^oW e^h ve
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 gn ati e^h th ta e^hV e^h v^o
 t^oh vi e^h t^oh ,e^hv e^h ve
 c^oh e^h y^oh c^oh e^h o
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 p^oh ,t^oh e^h a^h
 p^oh e^h e^h t^oh
 Wa ,i^h e^h
 W^oh e^hfo e^h p^oh e^h t^oh e^h
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 p^oh e^h o^h t^oh h
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 r^oh t^oh t^oh o^h v^oh e^h
 t^oh e^h e^h e^h
 e^h e^h .

Notes

Native American

1. "We do not call ourselves 'Native American'": Richard Cullen Rath, *How Early America Sounded* (Cornell University Press, 2005), 145.

Political Idea?

1. "Whenever we as Americans have faced serious crises": Ralph Ellison, *Shadow and Act* (Random House, 1964), 106.
2. the influence of Enlightenment thinking on the founders: Daniel Walker Howe, "European Sources of Political Ideas in Jeffersonian America," *Reviews in American History* 10, no. 4 (December 1982), 29.
3. "Synthesis demands regard for complexity": Peter Gay, *The Enlightenment: An Interpretation: The Rise of Modern Paganism* (Alfred A. Knopf, 1966), x.
4. "How is it that we hear the loudest *yelps*": James Boswell, *The Life of Samuel Johnson* (Jones & Company, 1829), 352. Italics in original.
5. "Their reading in the classics": Meyer Reinhold, *Classica Americana: The Greek and Roman Heritage in the United States* (Wayne State University Press, 1984), 20, 25.

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1. a play about Cato: Thomas Fleming, "George Washington's Favorite Play," *Journal of the American Revolution* (11 December 2013), accessed online, as are almost all subsequent references to academic journals.
2. Joseph Addison's *Cato*: Paul Leicester Ford, *Washington and the Theatre* (The Dunlap Society, 1899), 1. See also Jared Brown, *The Theatre in American During the Revolution* (Cambridge University Press, 1995), 54; as well

as Randall Fuller, "Theaters of the American Revolution: The Valley Forge 'Cato' and the Meschianza in Their Transcultural Contexts," *Early American Literature* 34, no. 2 (1999), 128.

Appendix 1: The Foundational

1. James Madison kept a bust of Athena: Elizabeth Chew, vice president for museum programs, James Madison's Montpelier, email message to author.
2. a stable housed Caractacus: Henry Randall, *The Life of Thomas Jefferson*, Vol. 1 (Derby & Jackson, 1858), 69.
3. "Cleopatra ought not to be fed too high": "John Adams to Abigail Adams, 9 April 1796," *Founders Online*.
4. Among the enslaved: Elizabeth Dowling Taylor, *A Slave in the White House: Paul Jennings and the Madisons* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2012), 38; "Thomas Jefferson's List of Slaves at Poplar Forest (ca. 2–13 November 1814)," *Founders Online*; Henry Wiencek, *An Imperfect God: George Washington, His Slaves, and the Creation of America* (Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2003), 99.
5. Our "Senate" meets in "The Capitol": I owe this observation of the names of our political parties to Howard Mumford Jones, *O Strange New World: American Culture: The Formative Years* (Viking, 1964), 229.
6. Our Supreme Court convenes: For the observation about the Supreme Court building as a Roman temple, I am indebted to Paul MacKendrick, "'This Rich Source of Delight': The Classics and the Founding Fathers," *The Classical Journal* 72, no. 2 (December 1976–January 1977), 104. The weight of the doors is from the website of the Office of the Curator, Supreme Court of the United States.
7. "He does not possess Wealth, it possesses him": Richard Gummere, *The American Colonial Mind and the Classical Tradition* (Harvard University Press, 1963), 127.
8. "A rolling stone gathers no moss": "From Benjamin Franklin to Samuel Cooper Johnson, 25 January 1782," Franklin papers, *Founders Online*, 1; *The Moral Sayings of Publius Syrus*, trans. D. Lyman (L. E. Barnard, 1856), 48.
9. nodded to the ancient world in naming their settlements: Meyer Reinhold, *Classica Americana: The Greek and Roman Heritage in the United States* (Wayne State University Press, 1984), 257.
10. the "lynchpin" of public life: Joyce Appleby, *Liberalism and Republicanism in the Historical Imagination* (Harvard University Press, 1992), 21.
11. "virtue" appears about six thousand times: Based on a search of "virtue" on *Founders Online*, hereafter *FO*. There is some repetition as letters from one founder to another

appear twice, in the papers both of the sender and the recipient.

12. "It is impossible to read in Thucydides": John Adams, "Preface" in *A Defence of the Constitutions of Government of the United States of America*, in *The Works of John Adams, Vol. IV*, ed. Charles Francis Adams (Charles C. Little and James Brown, 1851), 285.
13. look with admiration on the Greeks: Reinhold, *Classica Americana*, 97.
14. Polybius had criticized the people of Athens: Polybius, *Histories*, Book 6:44 in Richard Gummere, "The Classical Ancestry of the United States Constitution," *American Quarterly* 14, no. 1 (Spring 1962), 8.
15. "The history of Athens abounds": Edward Wortley Montagu, *Reflections on the Rise and Fall of the Antient Republicks* (A. Millar, 1759), 84.
16. "as brave and as free a people": John Dickinson, *Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania* (J. Almon, 1774), 29.
17. John Adams reported: "From John Adams to Benjamin Rush, 28 July 1789," *FO*.
18. a "Christian Sparta": Samuel Adams, *The Writings of Samuel Adams, Vol. IV, 1778–1802*, ed. Harry Alonzo Cushing (G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1908), 238.
19. "Cicero in Latin, and Xenophon in Greek": Edward Gibbon, *Memoirs of Edward Gibbon*, § 4. (Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., 1882), 107.
20. "The fame of Cicero flourishes at present": David Hume, *Philosophical Essays Concerning Human Understanding* (M. Cooper, 1751), 4.
21. These preferences extended across national and cultural boundaries: Harold Parker, *The Cult of Antiquity and the French Revolutionaries: A Study in the Development of the Revolutionary Spirit* (University of Chicago Press, 1937), 18–20.
22. Greek tragedians stood far in the background: Reinhold, *Classica Americana*, 332; For the German enthusiasm for ancient Greek literature during the nineteenth century, see Michael Lind, "The Second Fall of Rome," *The Wilson Quarterly* (Winter 2000), 50; see also W. H. Auden, "The Greeks and Us," in *Foreword and Afterwords* (Vintage Books, 1974), 4.
23. it was Terence: Meyer Reinhold, "The Classics and the Quest for Virtue in Eighteenth-Century America," in *The Usefulness of Classical Learning in the Eighteenth Century*, ed. Susan Ford Wiltshire (American Philological Society, 1976), 11.
24. "my favourite author": John Adams, "VI. 'U' to the Boston Gazette, 29 August 1763," *FO*.
25. Their attention to Rome was itself uneven: See, for example, David Bederman, *The Classical Foundations of the*

American Constitution: Prevailing Wisdom (Cambridge University Press, 2008), 14.

26. "What gripped their minds": Bernard Bailyn, *The Ideological Origins of the American Revolution* (Belknap Press, 2017), 25.
27. "the Roman Republic attained to the utmost height of human greatness": Alexander Hamilton, "The Federalist No. 34 [5 January 1788]," *FO*.
28. "made himself perpetual dictator": John Adams, "1771. Thursday June 13th, [from the Diary of John Adams]," *Adams Papers*, *FO*.
29. Their articles became central to the political debate: Bernard Bailyn, "Political Experience and Enlightenment Ideas in Eighteenth-Century America," in *The American Historical Review* 67 (1962), 344; see also Alan Taylor, *American Revolutions: A Continental History, 1750–1804* (W. W. Norton, 2016), 92.
30. "gave unreserved endorsement to free speech": Forrest McDonald, *Novus Ordo Seclorum: The Intellectual Origins of the Constitution* (University Press of Kansas, 1985), 47. The comment on free speech appears in "Discourse on Libels," October 27, 1722, by John Trenchard [and Thomas Gordon], *Cato's Letters, Volume III* (J. Walthoe, T. and T. Longman, C. Hitch and L. Hawes, J. Hodges, A. Millar, J. and J. Rivington, J. Ward and M. Cooper, 1755), 292–99.
31. Who were these colonial men: Gordon Wood, *Revolutionary Characters: What Made the Founders Different* (Penguin Press, 2006), 25.
32. "rude, mis-shapen piles": Thomas Jefferson, "Notes on the State of Virginia," in *Thomas Jefferson: Writings* (Library of America, 1984), 276, 278.
33. Their academic diet: Gummere, *The American Colonial Mind and the Classical Tradition*, 55.
34. "a society built on and sustained by violence": Annette Gordon-Reed, *The Hemingses of Monticello: An American Family* (W. W. Norton, 2008), 54.
35. cutting off that person's toes: Edmund Morgan, *American Slavery, American Freedom: The Ordeal of Colonial Virginia* (W. W. Norton, 1975), 313.
36. "I have cured many a Negro": Wiencek, *An Imperfect God*, 26.
37. those who were flogged sometimes then "pickled": Wiencek, *An Imperfect God*, 47; see also "Testimony of Mr. Lemeul Sapington, A Native of Maryland," in *American Slavery As It Is: Testimony of a Thousand Witnesses* (Philadelphia: American Anti-Slavery Society, 1839), 49.
38. burned a woman at the stake: Irving Brant, *James Madison: The Virginia Revolutionist* (Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1941), 27, 49.
39. murdered in 1732 with poison: Douglas Chambers, *Murder at Montpelier: Igbo Africans in Virginia* (University Press of

Mississippi, 2005), 8.

40. "famous false teeth": Wiencek, *An Imperfect God*, 112.
41. "A small boy being horsewhipped by a visitor": Henry Wiencek, *Master of the Mountain: Thomas Jefferson and His Slaves* (Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2012), 108, 119. Wiencek has detailed how this letter was deliberately misrepresented and even suppressed by historians until 2005, in "The Dark Side of Thomas Jefferson," *Smithsonian*, October 2012. For the letter, see "To Thomas Jefferson from Martha Jefferson Randolph and Thomas Mann Randolph, 31 January 1801" (especially the postscript), *FO*.
42. "Roman slavery was a nonracist and fluid system": Stefan Goodwin, *Africa in Europe: Volume One, Antiquity into the Age of Global Expansion* (Lexington Books, 2009), 41. See also David Wiesen, "The Contribution of Antiquity to American Racial Thought," in *Classical Traditions in Early America*, ed. John Eadie (Center for the Coordination of Ancient and Modern Studies, University of Michigan, 1976), 195; see also Gordon-Reed, *The Hemingses of Monticello*, 45.
43. it was "not as harsh and exploitative as its modern analogues": Bederman, *The Classical Foundations of the American Constitution*, 103.
44. slaves had the right to petition the emperor for help: Susan Ford Wiltshire, *Greece, Rome, and the Bill of Rights* (University of Oklahoma Press, 1992), 125, 129.
45. "beings of an inferior order": *Dred Scott v. John F.A. Sandford*, 60 U.S. 393 (1857), Legal Information Institute, Cornell Law School.

Appendix 1: Washington's own obituary

1. The best example of this is George Washington: This paraphrases a comment made by Peter Onuf in a conversation with the author on 10 June 2019, Winter Harbor, Maine.
2. "I am conscious of a defective education": "From George Washington to David Humphreys, 25 July 1785," *FO*.
3. Washington "was so ignorant, that he had never read any thing": "From John Adams to Benjamin Rush, 22 April 1812," *FO*.
4. that "Washington was not a scholar is certain": "From John Adams to Benjamin Rush, September 1807," *FO*.
5. "His mind was great and powerful": "Thomas Jefferson to Walter Jones, 2 January 1814," *FO*.
6. Washington had a "propensity for rashness": Adrienne Harrison, *A Powerful Mind: The Self-Education of George Washington* (Potomac Books, 2015), 44.

7. "Perhaps the strongest feature in his character was prudence": These two quotations are also from the document cited above: "Thomas Jefferson to Walter Jones, 2 January 1814," *FO*.
8. "If the present work succeeds in humanizing Washington": Paul Leicester Ford, *The True George Washington* (J. B. Lippincott Company, 1897), 6.
9. "George Washington as a Human Being": Howard Swiggett, *The Great Man: George Washington as a Human Being* (Doubleday & Co., 1953).
10. "a fallible human being": James Thomas Flexner, *Washington: The Indispensable Man* (Little, Brown and Company, 1974), xiv .
11. "The goal of the present biography": Ron Chernow, *Washington: A Life* (Penguin Press, 2010), xx.
12. "born with his clothes on": Nathaniel Hawthorne, *The French and Italian Notebooks, Vol. 1* (Houghton Mifflin, 1888), 293.
13. he "allowed no one to be familiar with him": James Parton, *Life of Thomas Jefferson* (James R. Osgood, 1874), 369. To be precise about the origin of this anecdote, Parton states that "the story was related by Hamilton to Mr. John Fine of Ogdensburgh, who gave it [his written account] to Mr. Van Buren."
14. In the America of 1775: Katherine Harper, "Cato, Roman Stoicism, and the American 'Revolution'" (PhD dissertation, University of Sydney, Australia, 2014), 28–29.
15. the typical young white boy got at best a year or two of schooling: Harry Good and James Teller, *A History of American Education* (Macmillan, 1973), 31.
16. There was a major regional difference here: This summarizes parts of Sheldon Cohen, *A History of Colonial Education, 1607–1776* (John Wiley & Sons, 1974).
17. Washington never attended college: James Thomas Flexner, *George Washington: The Forge of Experience, 1732–1775* (Little, Brown and Company, 1965), 31.
18. "conspicuous by his absence": Richard Gummere, *The American Colonial Mind and the Classical Tradition* (Harvard University Press, 1963), 62.
19. among the decorations he ordered from London was a small bust of Caesar: "Enclosure: Invoice to Robert Cary & Company, 20 September 1759," Washington papers, *FO*.
20. "Homer, Virgil, Horace, Cicero": "Invoice from Robert Cary & Company, 15 March 1760," Washington Papers, *FO*.
21. eighteenth-century audiences expected lengthy declamations: Frederic Litto, "Addison's Cato in the Colonies," *William and Mary Quarterly* 23, no. 3 (July 1966), 432, 426.
22. Cato was the very embodiment of virtue: See Nathaniel Wolloch, "Cato the Younger in the Age of Enlightenment," *Modern Philology* 106, no. 1 (August 2008).

23. "Think Cato sees thee": "Poor Richard, 1741," Franklin Papers, *FO*.
24. He would know about the orator from the play: Meyer Reinhold, *Classica Americana: The Greek and Roman Heritage in the United States* (Wayne State University Press, 1984), 250.
25. "It is said of Cato": Plutarch, *The Lives of the Noble Romans and Grecians (The Dryden Translation)* (Encyclopaedia Britannica, 1952), 620.
26. "He undertook the service of the state": Plutarch, *Lives of the Noble Romans and Grecians*, 627.
27. "Caesar at this time had not done much": Anthony Trollope, *The Life of Cicero, Vol. 1* (Harper & Brothers, 1881), 216.
28. attainment of public virtue was the highest goal: Richard Jenkyns, "The Legacy of Rome" in *The Legacy of Rome: A New Appraisal*, ed. Richard Jenkyns (Oxford University Press, 1992), 22.
29. eighteenth-century "virtue" was essentially male: I wish this had occurred to me, but it did not. I saw it on p. 36 of Ann Fairfax Withington, *Toward a More Perfect Union: Virtue and the Formation of American Republics* (Oxford University Press, 1991).
30. "virtue" as "the love of the laws and of our country": Baron de Montesquieu, *The Spirit of Laws, Vol. 1* (J. Nourse and P. Vaillant, 1766), 48.
31. he would pursue "Honor and Reputation": "From George Washington to Robert Dinwiddie, 22 April 1756," *FO*.
32. "Justifying by virtue is a way of escaping hereditary control": Gordon Wood in conversation with author, 18 December 2017.
33. He read all his life: Harrison, *A Powerful Mind*, 81.
34. he owned a total of 2,315 acres: Chernow, *Washington*, 23.
35. "No frontiersman understood the Indians better": Douglas Southall Freeman, *George Washington: A Biography, Vol. 1, Young Washington* (Scribner's, 1948), 283.
36. "The Wine": "Journey to the French Commandant: Narrative," Washington Papers, *FO*.
37. "The Horses grew less able to travel": Ibid.
38. "The Cold was so extreme severe": Ibid.
39. "As for the summons you send me to retire": Quoted in Freeman, *Washington, Vol. 1*, 325.
40. "The shabby and ragged appearance the French common Soldiers make": "From George Washington to Robert Dinwiddie, 7 March 1754," *FO*.
41. the First Peoples were inclined to support the French: David Preston, *Braddock's Defeat: The Battle of the Monongahela and the Road to Revolution* (Oxford University Press, 2015), 15.
42. "Nothing prevents their throwing down their commissions": "From George Washington to Robert Dinwiddie, 18 May 1754," *FO*.

43. "The *Indians* scalped the dead": "Expedition to the Ohio, 1754: Narrative," Washington Papers, *FO*.
44. "I heard Bullets whistle": "From George Washington to John Augustine Washington, 31 May 1754," *FO*.
45. "He would not say so, if he had been used to hear many": Quoted in editor's note in *George Washington: Writings* (Library of America, 1997), 1096.
46. Louis Coulon de Villiers: "Coulon de Villiers, Louis," in *Dictionary of Canadian Biography, Vol. 3* (University of Toronto/Université Laval, 2003), accessed online.
47. "This was too degrading for G.W. to submit to": "Remarks, 1787–1788" [on David Humphreys' Biography of Washington, about 1787], *FO*.
48. "generous & disinterested": *Ibid*.
49. "he had too much self-confidence": Benjamin Franklin, *Benjamin Franklin: Autobiography, Poor Richard and Later Writings* (Library of America, 1997), 700–701.
50. "the greatest part [were] Virginians": Edward Braddock, "To Robert Napier," in *Military Affairs in North America, 1748–1765: Selected Documents from the Cumberland Papers in Windsor Castle*, ed. Stanley M. Pargellis (D. Appleton-Century Company, 1936), 84.
51. shot and scalped: Lee McCardell, *Ill-Starred General: Braddock of the Coldstream Guards* (University of Pittsburgh Press, 1958), 230.
52. "Shoot um down all one pigeon": *Ibid.*, 243.
53. First, make a loud noise: Ben Gustafson, "Tips for Hunting Pigeons. Seriously," *North American Hunter*, July 2015, accessed online.
54. the largest First Peoples force ever assembled on behalf of the French: Preston, *Braddock's Defeat*, 149–50. From this paragraph on, my account of the battle relies heavily on Preston's fine book.
55. "As soon as the *Emys* Indians perceiv'd our Grenadiers": Harry Gordon, "Gordon's Journal: Journal of Proceedings from Willes's Creek to the Monongahela," in *Military Affairs in North America*, ed. Pargellis, 106.
56. "Nothing afterwards was to Be Seen Amongst the Men But Confusion & Panick": *Ibid*.
57. "Experienced [tribal] war captains led their men": Preston, *Braddock's Defeat*, 235.
58. "broke and run as Sheep before Hounds": "From George Washington to Robert Dinwiddie, 18 July 1755," *FO*.
59. "the whole Body gave way": Gordon, "Gordon's Journal," 107–108.
60. about two-thirds were killed or wounded: Preston, *Braddock's Defeat*, 265.
61. "The shocking Scenes which presented themselves": "Remarks, 1787–1788" [on David Humphreys's Biography of Washington, about 1787], *FO*.

62. Their force had lost about twenty-five dead: Preston, *Braddock's Defeat*, 264.
63. "I am still in a weak and Feeble condn": "From George Washington to Mary Ball Washington, 18 July 1755," *FO*.
64. "it will meet with unbelief and indignation": "From George Washington to Robert Jackson, 2 August 1755," *FO*.
65. "I was employ'd to go a journey in the Winter": "George Washington to Augustine Washington, 2 August 1755," *FO*.
66. "Honor and Reputation in the Service": "From George Washington to Robert Dinwiddie, 22 April 1756," *FO*.
67. "We want nothing but Commissions from His Majesty": "From George Washington to Robert Dinwiddie, 10 March 1757," *FO*.
68. "I see the growing Insolence of the Soldiers": "From George Washington to Robert Dinwiddie, 11–14 October 1755," *FO*.
69. "I am determined, if I can be justified in the proceeding, to hang two or three on it, as an example to others": "From George Washington to John Stanwix, 15 July 1757," *FO*.
70. ordering the executions of two deserters: "General Court-Martial, 25–26 July 1757," Washington Papers, *FO*. Description of Edwards is from footnote two on this document.
71. "They were proper objects to suffer": "From George Washington to Robert Dinwiddie, 3 August 1757," *FO*.
72. "of all sources of wealth, farming is the best": Cicero, "On Moral Duties," in *The Basic Works of Cicero*, ed. Moses Hadas (Modern Library, 1951), 56.
73. "the policy of the French is so subtle, that not a friendly Indian will we have on the continent": "George Washington to Adam Stephen, 23 October 1756," *FO*.
74. "We cannot suppose the French, who have their Scouts constantly out, can be so deficient in point of Intelligence": "From George Washington to Henry Bouquet, 2 August 1758," *FO*.
75. "Discipline is the soul of an army": "Instructions to Company Captains, 29 July 1757," Washington Papers, *FO*.
76. Washington "always understood power and how to use it": Gordon Wood, *Empire of Liberty: A History of the Early Republic, 1789–1815* (Oxford University Press, 2009), 86.

**Epistle
to the
American
Congress**

October 1776

1. "I did not love my Books half so well as my fowling-piece": "From John Adams to John Adams, 2 January 1820," Adams Papers, *FO*.
2. "I don't like my schoolmaster": John Adams, "From the Autobiography," in *John Adams: Revolutionary Writings, 1755–1775*, ed. Gordon Wood (Library of America, 2011), 617–618.

3. the first American college, and the one most connected to English traditions: George Marsden, *The Soul of the American University: From Protestant Establishment to Established Nonbelief* (Oxford University Press, 1994), 35. See also David Hackett Fischer, *Albion's Seed: Four British Folkways in America* (Oxford University Press, 1989), 39–40.
4. students there and at Yale were still ranked by their social standing: George Trevelyan, *American Revolution, Vol. 3* (Longmans, Green, 1915), 283. See also Gordon Wood, *The Radicalism of the American Revolution* (Vintage Books, 1993), 21.
5. This arrangement was manifested in writing: John Lord Taylor, *A Memoir of His Honor Samuel Phillips, LL.D.* (Congregational Publishing Society, 1856) 347. See also Henry Barnard, ed., *The American Journal of Education* 16 (March 1859), 67; and Franklin Bowditch Dexter, “On Some Social Distinctions at Harvard and Yale Before the Revolution,” *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society* 9 (October 1893–October 1894), 55–56.
6. John Adams’ class rank probably had more to do with the status of the family of his mother: Charles Francis Adams, “Life of John Adams,” in *The Works of John Adams, Vol. 1* (Little, Brown and Company 1856), 14.
7. Rank determined, among other things, where one sat in the Commons for meals: Arthur Stanwood Pier, *The Story of Harvard* (Little, Brown and Company 1913), 75, 69. Reference to brewery, to the Saturday meal, and part of the breakfast information is from Samuel Eliot Morison, *Three Centuries of Harvard* (Harvard University Press, 1937), 116–17.
8. he grew accustomed to being greeted in the yard with “Contemptuous Noise & Hallowing”: William Bentinck-Smith, ed., *The Harvard Book: Selections from Three Centuries* (Harvard University Press, 1982), 48–50.
9. “I soon perceived a growing Curiosity”: “[Harvard College, 1751–1755], [from the Autobiography of John Adams],” *FO*.
10. “I have read him, for almost 70 years and seeme to have him almost by heart”: “From John Adams to Eihu Marshall, 7 March 1820,” *FO*.
11. “this distinction is entirely owing to Ciceros Letters and Orations”: “From John Adams to Benjamin Rush, 4 December 1805,” *FO*.
12. the son of a rustic “nobody”: Anthony Trollope, *The Life of Cicero, Vol. 1* (Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square, 1881), 219.
13. his “quickness and readiness in learning”: Plutarch, “Cicero,” in *The Lives of the Noble Romans and Grecians (The Dryden Translation)* (Encyclopaedia Britannica, 1952), 704.

14. "He was always excessively pleased with his own praise": Ibid., 706.
15. Most young men of privilege were introduced to Cicero's works in secondary school: Robert Middlekauff, "A Persistent Tradition: The Classical Curriculum in Eighteenth-Century New England," *William and Mary Quarterly* 18, no. 1 (January 1961), 63.
16. "Catiline has plotted a dreadful and entire subversion of the Roman state": Plutarch, "Cicero," 628.
17. "How far wilt thou, O Catiline! abuse our patience": *The Orations of Marcus Tullius Cicero*, trans. William Guthrie (T. Waller, 1758), 2.
18. "men who are meditating the destruction of us all": Moses Hadas, ed., *The Basic Works of Cicero* (Modern Library, 1951), 265.
19. "You cannot possibly remain in our society any longer": Ibid., 266.
20. "Let the disloyal then withdraw": Ibid., 277.
21. he attacked Cicero's relatively low birth: Sallust, *Catiline's War, The Jugurthine War, Histories*, trans. A. J. Woodman (Penguin Books, 2007), 22.
22. "He is gone, he is vanished": *The Orations of Marcus Tullius Cicero*, trans. Guthrie, 39, 50.
23. "There is not any longer room for lenity": *The Orations of Marcus Tullius Cicero*, trans. C. D. Yonge (George Bell, 1877), 294.
24. "For on the one side are fighting modesty, on the other wantonness": Ibid., 301.
25. "Jupiter resisted them": Ibid., 313.
26. "I shall fall with a contented and prepared mind": Ibid., 319.
27. "You have a Consul, who, without Hesitation, will Obey your orders": *The Orations of Marcus Tullius Cicero*, trans. Guthrie, 121.
28. "Do you, then, still hesitate and doubt what to do with the enemies caught inside the walls?": Sallust, *Catiline's War*, 34–39.
29. "The fiery Soul abhor'd in Catiline": Alexander Pope, *Essay on Man* (William Bradford, 1747), 23.
30. Voltaire played the role of Cicero: Peter Gay, *The Enlightenment: An Interpretation: The Rise of Modern Paganism* (Alfred A. Knopf, 1966), 106.
31. Salieri wrote an opera about the Catiline war: Andrew Dyck, ed., *Cicero: Catilinarians* (Cambridge University Press, 2008), 14–15.
32. Cicero and Adams: My writing and conclusions in this section of this book were influenced by the discussion of Cicero in Peter Shaw's fine book *The Character of John Adams* (University of North Carolina Press, 1976), which should be better known.
33. "The Sweetness and Grandeur of his sounds": "Thursday [21 December 1758]," "From the Diary of John Adams," *FO*.

34. "the one man, above all others, who made the Romans feel how great a charm eloquence lends to what is good": Plutarch, "Cicero," 709, 713.
35. "but his using it to excess offended many": Ibid., 706, 713.
36. "[I have] the most ardent desire of being immediately distinguished in your glorious annals": Cicero, "To Lucius Luceius," *Epistles, Elegant, Familiar & Instructive* . . . (Rivingtons, Longman, Law, Dodsley, etc., 1791), 71.
37. "Bob Paine is conceited": "[December 1758] [from the Diary of John Adams]," Adams papers, FO.
38. "Vanity I am sensible, is my cardinal Vice": "[May 1756] [from the Diary of John Adams]," FO.
39. "His genius was superb, but his soul was often common": Baron de Montesquieu, *Considerations on the Causes of the Greatness of the Romans and Their Decline* (Hackett Publishing, 1965), 166.
40. "I read it over and over": "1771. Wednesday June 5th. [from the Diary of John Adams]," Adams Papers, FO.
41. *The Preceptor* was a touchstone for his generation: Kevin Hayes, *George Washington: A Life in Books* (Oxford University Press, 2017), 126.
42. He began his life as a footman: Ian Crowe, *Patriotism and the Public Spirit: Edmund Burke and the Role of the Critics in Mid-Eighteenth-Century Britain* (Stanford University Press, 2012), 26.
43. To create his textbook, Dodsley drew up a twelve-part outline: Harry Solomon, *The Rise of Robert Dodsley: Creating the New Age of Print* (Southern Illinois University Press, 1996), 1–2, 123–125, 129; see also Austin Dobson, "At 'Tully's Head,'" *Scribner's Magazine* 15 (1894), 516–24.
44. "They never consider them as the Authors of Misery to thousands": Robert Dodsley, *The Preceptor: Containing a General Course of Education, Vol. 1*, 5th ed. (Dodsley, 1769), 269. First published in 1748.
45. "Could Rome have been saved from Slavery": Ibid., 309, 348–49.
46. "As the People are the Fountain of Power and Authority": Ibid., Vol. 2, 331.
47. Other eighteenth-century London bookstores boasted similarly classical names: Jacob Larwood and John Camden Hotten, *The History of Signboards: From the Earliest Times to the Present Day* (Chatto & Windus, 1875), 65.
48. a "fundamental irrelevance of religious revelation to the great issues of public life": Darren Staloff, *Hamilton, Adams, Jefferson: The Politics of Enlightenment and the American Founding* (Hill & Wang, 2005), 9.
49. from 1775 to 1815, religion had less influence in American life than it did in any later such forty-year period: Howard Mumford Jones, *O Strange New World: American Culture: The Formative Years* (Viking, 1964), 341.

50. It is probably a mistake in emphasis to focus on the “ideas of the Enlightenment”: See, for example, pp. 7 and 10, Bernard Bailyn, “The Central Themes of the American Revolution: An Interpretation,” in *Essays on the American Revolution*, eds. Stephen Kurtz and James Hutson (W. W. Norton, 1973). See also Bernard Bailyn, *Faces of the Revolution: Personalities & Themes in the Struggle for Independence* (Vintage Books, 1992), 186.
51. “Only rarely did they develop ideas undreamed of in earlier generations”: Robert Darnton, *George Washington’s False Teeth: An Unconventional Guide to the Eighteenth Century* (W. W. Norton, 2003), 4.
52. the Enlightenment was more a process than a result: Robert Ferguson, “What Is Enlightenment?” in *The Cambridge History of American Literature, Vol. 1, 1590–1820* (Cambridge University Press, 1994), 371.
53. “true reform in ways of thinking”: Quoted in Paul Giles, “Enlightenment Historiography and Cultural Civil Wars,” in *The Atlantic Enlightenment*, eds. Susan Manning and Francis Cogliano (Ashgate, 2008), 19. See also Immanuel Kant, “What Is Enlightenment?” *Modern History Sourcebook*, accessed online.
54. “To be enlightened was to be filled with hope”: Caroline Winterer, *American Enlightenments: Pursuing Happiness in the Age of Reason* (Yale University Press, 2016), 1.
55. “superstition, intolerance, tyranny”: Carl Becker, *The Heavenly City of the Eighteenth-Century Philosophers* (Yale University Press, 1961), 105.
56. “What was most important and really new about the Age of Reason”: William H. Goetzmann, *Beyond the Revolution: A History of American Thought from Paine to Pragmatism* (Basic Books, 2009), 28–29.
57. Montesquieu invented sociology in *The Spirit of Laws*: Peter Gay, *The Enlightenment: An Interpretation, Vol. 2: The Science of Freedom* (Alfred A. Knopf, 1969), 319.
58. Xenophon’s *Oeconomicus*: Paul MacKendrick, “This Rich Source of Delight: The Classics and the Founding Fathers,” *The Classical Journal* 72, no. 2 (December 1976–January 1977), 105.
59. “I liked them; they seemed rational”: Quoted in William Tudor, *The Life of James Otis* (Wells and Lilly, 1823), 144–45.
60. “It is right that the people confer the political authority upon whomsoever they will”: George Buchanan, *De Jure Regni Apud Scotos* (“*The Powers of the Crown in Scotland*”), trans. Charles Finn Arrowood (University of Texas Press, 1949), 52.
61. “Of power THE PEOPLE are the source”: Quoted in Michael Durey, *Transatlantic Radicals and the Early American Republic* (University Press of Kansas, 1997), 77.

62. the people "have the power to governe the Church": Roger Williams, *The Bloody Tenent* (no publisher listed, 1644), 249–50.
63. "no civl rules are to be obeyed": Jonathan Mayhew, "A discourse concerning the unlimited submission and non-resistance to the high powers, 1750," *Founding.com*.
64. "I read it, till the Substance of it was incorporated into my Nature": "John Adams to Thomas Jefferson, 18 July 1818," *FO*.
65. he became the teacher at the Center School: Elizabeth Porter Gould, *John Adams and Daniel Webster as Schoolmasters* (Palmer Company, 1903), 12–15.
66. He was lonely in Worcester: Page Smith, *John Adams, Vol. 1: 1735–1784* (Doubleday & McClure, 1962), 24.
67. "I have no Books, no Time, no Friends": "[April 1756], [from the Diary of John Adams]," Adams Papers, *FO*.
68. he had spent "a Cloudy morning" reading Charles Rollin's *Method of Teaching*: "March 8, 1754," Adams Papers, *FO*.
69. "a principal medium": William Gribbin, "Rollin's Histories and American Republicanism," *William and Mary Quarterly* 29, no. 4 (1972), 612.
70. "From Rollins I Suspect, Washington drew his Wisdom": "From John Adams to Benjamin Rush, September 1807," *FO*.
71. "I am very sick of your Gibbons's, Robertsons, Rollins the best of them": "To Thomas Jefferson from Ezra Stiles, 27 August 1790," *FO*.
72. Adams found Rollin's books "worth their weight in gold": "[March 1754], Adams diary," Adams Papers, *FO*.
73. "the Mischievous Tricks": "[10 June 1760], [from the Diary of John Adams]," *FO*.
74. a "meer Curiosity": "October 1758, From the Diary of John Adams," *FO*.
75. "Now I feel the Dissadvantages of Putnams Insociability": "Monday. December 18th. 1758, [from the Diary of John Adams]," Adams Papers, *FO*.
76. "Let no trifling Diversion or amuzement or Company decoy you from your Books": "Tuesday [January 1759], [from the Diary of John Adams]," *FO*.
77. "I know much less than I do of the Roman law": "[March 1759] [from the Diary of John Adams]," Adams Papers, *FO*.
78. the ancients looming much larger than did modern writers: Zoltan Haraszti, "John Adams Among his Books," *More Books: Bulletin of the Boston Public Library* 1 (1926), 6, 5.
79. "Adams flourishd in the second Century": "To John Adams from Jonathan Sewall, 13 February 1760," *FO*.
80. Gordon Wood suspects: Note from Gordon Wood to the author, 22 April 2019.
81. Adams "always wrote for the public as if he had a toga on": Jones, *O Strange New World*, 259.

82. Mayhew as “a clergyman equalled by a very few”: John Adams, “To the Inhabitants of the Colony of Massachusetts-Bay, 6 February 1775,” *FO*.
83. “An Awakening and a Revival of American Principles and Feelings”: “From John Adams to Hezekiah Niles, 13 February 1818,” *FO*.
84. “Cicero was a man thoroughly human”: Trollope, *The Life of Cicero*, 33, 36.

Appendix B My

1. “America’s first great Romantic artist”: Darren Staloff, *Hamilton, Adams, Jefferson: The Politics of Enlightenment and the American Founding* (Hill & Wang, 2005), 248.
2. “I am but a son of nature”: “From Thomas Jefferson to Maria Cosway, 24 April 1788,” *FO*. I first noticed this sentence when it was quoted by E. M. Halliday on p. 102 of his book, *Understanding Thomas Jefferson* (Harper Perennial, 2002).
3. “I like the dreams of the future better than the history of the past”: “To John Adams from Thomas Jefferson, 1 August 1816,” *FO*.
4. Jefferson “was more partial to the Greek than the Roman literature”: Henry Randall, *The Life of Thomas Jefferson, Vol. 1* (Derby & Jackson, 1858), 27.
5. “begg’d me to learn him Latin”: *The Journal and Letters of Philip Vickers Fithian, 1773–1774: A Plantation Tutor of the Old Dominion*, ed. Hunter Dickinson Farish (Colonial Williamsburg, 1965), 77.
6. dancing was treated as just as essential as reading books: For more on this value system, see David Tyack, *Turning Points in American Education* (Blaisdell Publishing, 1967), 28.
7. “Mr Douglas a clergyman from Scotland”: Both quotations from “Thomas Jefferson: Autobiography, 6 Jan.–29 July 1821,” *FO*.
8. such knowledge would enable “a Virginia gentleman”: Quoted in Tyack, *Turning Points in American Education*, 37.
9. “the first master” of style: “Thomas Jefferson to John Adams, 5 July 1814,” *FO*.
10. “Livy, Tacitus, Sallust, & most assuredly not in Cicero”: “Thomas Jefferson to John Wayles Papers, 17 January 1810,” *FO*.
11. Colleges in the colonial era could be unruly: For background on Rowe, see Frederick Lewis Weis, *The Colonial Clergy of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina* (Clearfield, 1955), 44. For the previous faculty dismissal and for the issue of compensation, see Kevin J. Hayes, *The Road to Monticello: The Life and Mind of Thomas Jefferson* (Oxford

University Press, 2008), 50. For the quotation on “scandalous and malicious,” see Murray Rothbard, *Conceived in Liberty* (Ludwig von Mises Institute, 2011), 652.

12. a “castoff, a misfit, a drunk and a brawler”: John K. Nelson, *A Blessed Company: Parishes, Parsons and Parishioners in Anglican Virginia, 1690–1776* (University of North Carolina Press, 2001), 90–91.
13. “remove himself and his effects at once from the college”: Lyon G. Tyler, *The College of William and Mary in Virginia: Its History and Work, 1693–1907* (Whittet & Shepperson, 1907), 44. See also J. E. Morpugo, *Their Majesties’ Royall Colledge: William and Mary in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries* (College of William & Mary, 1976), 124–25.
14. Conditions at the college at this time were, writes one historian, “pathetically absurd”: Robert Polk Thomson, “The Reform of the College of William and Mary, 1763–1780,” *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 115, no. 3 (1971), 190.
15. Jefferson was taught almost exclusively by William Small: Dumas Malone, *Jefferson and His Time, Vol. 1: Jefferson the Virginian* (Little, Brown and Company 1948), 52–53.
16. “[Small] was appointed to fill it per interim”: Thomas Jefferson, “The Autobiography,” in *Jefferson* (Library of America, 1984), 4.
17. “the basic influence . . . of Hutcheson”: Ralph Ketcham, *Presidents Above Party: The First American Presidency, 1789–1829* (University of North Carolina Press, 1984), 101.
18. This new church placed a strong emphasis on literacy: J.E.G. De Montmorency, *State Intervention in English Education: A Short History from the Earliest Times down to 1833* (Cambridge University Press, 1902), 116–17.
19. By 1750, according to some estimates, 75 percent of Scots could read: Arthur Herman, *How the Scots Invented the Modern World* (Three Rivers Press, 2001), 23.
20. Scotland’s Enlightenment was university-based: Douglas Sloan, *The Scottish Enlightenment and the American College Ideal* (Teachers College Press, 1971), 14–15.
21. “a century of educational sleep”: Montmorency, *State Intervention in English Education*, 107.
22. “I spent fourteen months” at Oxford: Edward Gibbon, *Memoirs of Edward Gibbon*, 5th ed. (Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., 1882), 79.
23. “given up altogether even the pretence of teaching”: Adam Smith, *An Inquiry Into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations* (James Decker, 1801), 62.
24. “degenerated to a large extent”: Howard Clive Barnard, *A Short History of English Education from 1760 to 1944* (University of London Press, 1947), 28.

25. Scottish institutions led the English-speaking world in having their faculty members specialize in one or two subjects: Frederick Rudolph, *Curriculum: A History of the American Undergraduate Course of Study Since 1636* (Jossey-Bass, 1981), 44.
26. work by Isaac Newton of Cambridge in mathematics and physics was taught in the Scottish universities: David Daiches, "The Scottish Enlightenment," in eds. Jean Jones, David Daiches, and Peter Jones, *A Hotbed of Genius: The Scottish Enlightenment 1730–1790*, 5. See also Winifred Bryan Horner, *Nineteenth-Century Scottish Rhetoric: The American Connection* (Southern Illinois University Press, 1993), 5.
27. "Edinburgh is a hot-bed of genius": Tobias Smollett, *The Expedition of Humphry Clinker*, Vol. III (W. Johnston, 1772), 4–5.
28. Scottish universities were relatively inexpensive: Herman, *How the Scots Invented the Modern World*, 26.
29. "Any boy who could do the work was welcome": Sloan, *The Scottish Enlightenment and the American College Ideal*, 15.
30. enrolled at Edinburgh just by walking eighty miles to the city and presenting himself Horner, *Nineteenth-Century Scottish Rhetoric*, 4.
31. Scottish universities were remarkably cosmopolitan: Hilde de Ridder-Symgens, "Mobility," in Walter Rugg, ed., *A History of the University in Europe*, Vol. II: *Universities in Early Modern Europe, 1500–1800* (Cambridge University Press, 1996), 438. See also R. M. Ogilvie, *Latin and Greek: A History of the Influence of the Classics on English Life from 1600 to 1918* (Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1964), xi.
32. French jurisprudence had its roots in ancient Rome: This paragraph relies heavily on the chapter on "Irnerius and the Civil Law Revival," in Hastings Rashdall, *The Universities of Europe in the Middle Ages*, Vol. 1: *Salerno, Bologna, Paris* (Clarendon, 1895). See also Robert Feenstra, "Law," in Richard Jenkyns, ed., *The Legacy of Rome: A New Appraisal* (Oxford University Press, 1992).
33. "Our law is grafted on that of Old Rome": Herman, *How the Scots Invented the Modern World*, 86–89. See also Ian Simpson Ross, *Lord Kames and the Scotland of His Day* (Clarendon Press, 1972), 22.
34. Jefferson would read extensively in Kames: Douglas Wilson, "Jefferson's Early Notebooks," *William and Mary Quarterly* 42, no. 5 (1985), 450.
35. "Virginia may rather be called a Scots than an English plantation": Daniel Defoe, *A Tour Through the Whole Island of Great Britain*, Volume IV, 7th ed. (J. and F. Rivington; Hawes, Clarke and Collins; J. Buckland; W. and J. Richardson, etc., 1769), 142, 144–45.
36. "Scotland's first global enterprise": T. M. Devine, *To the Ends of the Earth: Scotland's Global Diaspora, 1750–1810*

(Smithsonian Books, 2011), 38.

37. Glasgow soon became a major trader in the American tobacco crop: Alan Karras, *Sojourners in the Sun: Scottish Migrants in Jamaica and the Chesapeake, 1740–1800* (Cornell University Press, 1992), 85. See also Herman, *How the Scots Invented the Modern World*, 162.
38. The Scottish merchants reexported almost all this tobacco: T. M. Devine, *The Tobacco Lords: A Study of the Tobacco Merchants of Glasgow and Their Trading Activities, c. 1740–90* (John Donald, 1975), 64–65.
39. shipping was faster to America by the route around northern Ireland to Scotland: Defoe, *A Tour Through the Whole Island of Great Britain*, 145.
40. Operating costs were lower in Glasgow than in London: Jacob Price, “Glasgow, the Tobacco Trade, and the Scottish Customs, 1707–1730: Some Commercial, Administrative and Political Implications of the Union,” *The Scottish Historical Review* 63, no. 175 (April 1984), 1. See also T. C. Barker, “Smuggling in the Eighteenth Century: The Evidence of the Scottish Tobacco Trade,” *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 62, no. 4 (October 1954).
41. The Scots also modernized the business itself, buying whole shiploads in Virginia: Samuel Rosenblatt, “The Significance of Credit in the Tobacco Consignment Trade: A Study of John Norton and Sons, 1768–1775,” *William and Mary Quarterly* 19, no. 3 (July 1962), 388. See also Devine, *The Tobacco Lords*, 68; Karras, *Sojourners in the Sun*, 84; and Henry Hamilton, *An Economic History of Scotland in the Eighteenth Century* (Clarendon Press, 1963), 259.
42. the Scots streamlined their banking system: Daiches, “The Scottish Enlightenment,” in *A Hotbed of Genius*, 34.
43. a geological scale of time: Jean Jones, “James Hutton,” in *A Hotbed of Genius*, 116.
44. “we find no vestige of a beginning,—no prospect of an end”: James Hutton, “Theory of the Earth,” *Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh* 1, pt. II (1788), 304.
45. Hutton was the first “to perceive that the age of the Earth was so great”: Gordon Davies, *The Earth in Decay: A History of British Geomorphology* (American Elsevier Publishing Company, 1969), 181.
46. “a bag of gravel is a history to me”: George Bruce and Paul Scott, eds., *A Scottish Postbag: Eight Centuries of Scottish Letters* (The Saltire Society, 2002), 56.
47. big ideas provoke paradigm shifts: Thomas M. Allen, *A Republic in Time: Temporality and Social Imagination in Nineteenth-Century America* (University of North Carolina Press, 2008), 153–54.
48. Hutton’s thinking about the age of the world: James Buchan, *Capital of the Mind: How Edinburgh Changed the World* (Murray Cards Ltd., 2003), 294.

49. Charles Darwin in turn: Stephen Jay Gould, *Time's Arrow, Time's Cycle: Myth and Metaphor in the Discovery of Geologic Time* (Harvard University Press, 1987), 7.
50. "Jefferson had a special interest in timepieces": Silvio Bedini, "Thomas Jefferson, Clock Designer," *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 108, no. 3 (1964), 163.
51. control of time had moved from the church tower to inside the house: Hannah Spahn, *Thomas Jefferson, Time and History* (University of Virginia Press, 2011), 21, 31–32, 47. See also Mark Smith, *Mastered by the Clock: Time, Slavery and Freedom in the American South* (University of North Carolina Press, 1997).
52. Jefferson frequently represented Glasgow merchants: Jacob Price, "The Rise of Glasgow in the Chesapeake Tobacco Trade, 1707–1775," *William and Mary Quarterly* 11, no. 2 (1954): 179–99.
53. the country's infant mortality rates dropped during the eighteenth century: For the decline in Scottish infant mortality in the eighteenth century, see Devine, *To the Ends of the Earth*, 5.
54. twenty-six ships sailed every year: Karras, *Sojourners in the Sun*, 32.
55. That region received more graduates from Scottish institutions than from Oxford and Cambridge: James McLachlan, "Education," in *Scotland and the Americas, 1600 to 1800* (John Carter Brown Library, 1995), 66–67, 69.
56. "the custom heretofore to have all their Tutors, and Schoolmasters from Scotland": *The Journal and Letters of Philip Vickers Fithian, 1773–1774*, ed. Farish, 29.
57. "the Scots were the educators of eighteenth-century America": George Marsden, *The Soul of the American University: From Protestant Establishment to Established Nonbelief* (Oxford University Press, 1994), 59.
58. The Foulis brothers: John Ferguson, *The Brothers Foulis and Early Glasgow Printing* (Dryden Press, 1889), 11.
59. "the perfection of accuracy": "Thomas Jefferson to Wells & Lilly, 1 April 1818," FO.
60. the Scottish approach influenced late colonial America: Ned Landsman, *From Colonials to Provincials: American Thoughts and Culture, 1680–1760* (Cornell University Press, 1997), 24, 35.
61. "a practice unknown at contemporary Cambridge and Oxford": McLachlan, "Education," in *Scotland and the Americas, 1600 to 1800*, 65.
62. "The story of the rise of the Scottish Enlightenment and the transmission of its ideas to America is fundamental": William H. Goetzmann, *Beyond the Revolution: A History of American Thought from Paine to Pragmatism* (Basic Books, 2009), 54–55.
63. "I rid myself of the Pyrrhonisms": "From Thomas Jefferson to John Adams, 15 August 1820," FO.

64. George Wythe, a man of what Jefferson called “exalted virtue”: “From Thomas Jefferson to John Sanderson, 31 August 1820,” *FO*.
65. “one of the most fortunate events”: “From Thomas Jefferson to Peter Carr, with final closure, 10 August 1787,” *FO*.
66. “the Cato of his country”: “Thomas Jefferson: Notes for the Biography of George Wythe., 31 August 1820,” *FO*.
67. “Classical allusions were exceedingly rare in English courts”: Carl J. Richard, *The Founders and the Classics: Greece, Rome, and the American Enlightenment* (Harvard University Press, 1994), 182.
68. “He carried his love of antiquity rather too far”: William Wirt, *Sketches of the Life and Character of Patrick Henry* (Claxton, Remsen, and Haffelfinger, 1878), 66.
69. “He could hardly refrain from giving a line of Horace”: Hugh Blair Grigsby, *The Virginia Convention of 1776* (J. W. Randolph, 1855), 129.
70. “his real education”: Lawrence Cremin, *American Education: The Colonial Experience, 1607–1783* (Harper & Row, 1970), 552.
71. “The words of truth are simple”: D. L. Wilson, ed., *Thomas Jefferson’s Literary Commonplace Book* (Princeton University Press, 1989), 71.
72. The longest single set of extracts in the commonplace book: Wilson, ed. *Jefferson’s Literary Commonplace Book*, 156.
73. “A system thus collected from the writings of ancient heathen moralists”: Viscount Bolingbroke, “Concerning Authority in Matters of Religion,” *The Philosophical Works of the late Right Honorable Henry St. John, Lord Viscount Bolingbroke, Vol. II* (no publisher, 1754), 306.
74. Jefferson would come to own some thirteen volumes by Bolingbroke: For “thirteen volumes,” Richard Beale Davis, *A Colonial Southern Bookshelf: Reading in the Eighteenth Century* (University of Georgia Press, 1979), 61. For “highest order,” see “From Thomas Jefferson to Francis Pickens, 19 January 1821,” *FO*.
75. “I arose by the dawning of the day”: “Diary,” in *The Works of John Adams, Vol. II*, ed. Charles Francis Adams (Charles C. Little and James Brown, 1850), 105.
76. “His Ideas of the English Constitution are correct”: “[Harvard and Worcester, 1751–1755] [from the Diary of John Adams],” *FO*.
77. “the law of nature is the law of God”: Wilson, ed. *Jefferson’s Literary Commonplace Book*, 40.
78. “Let us suppose a great prince governing”: *Ibid.*, 43.
79. Jefferson’s reading of Shakespeare: *Ibid.*, 113.
80. “Of Socrates we have nothing genuine but in the *Memorabilia* of Xenophon”: “From Thomas Jefferson to William Short, 31 October 1819,” *FO*.

81. The two accounts of Socrates: Jeffrey Henderson, introduction to Xenophon, *Memorabilia/Oeconomicus/Symposium/Apology* (Loeb Classical Library, 2013), xv.
82. “farming is the fairest, noblest, and most pleasant way to earn a living”: Xenophon, *Oeconomicus* (Loeb Classical Library, 2013), 437.
83. He ordered a stack of books from T. Cadell: “To Thomas Jefferson from Perkins, Buchanan & Brown, 2 October 1769,” *FO*.
84. the writings of Charles-Louis de Secondat, Baron de La Brède et de Montesquieu: *The Commonplace Book of Thomas Jefferson*, hereafter, *Legal Commonplace Book*, ed. Gilbert Chinard (Johns Hopkins University Press, 1926), 71, 31.
85. his first encounter: Marie Kimball, *Jefferson: The Road to Glory* (Coward-McCann, 1943), 210–11, 213.
86. Temple Stanyan’s *Grecian History: Legal Commonplace Book*, 182.
87. then was reading Diogenes Laertius: Entry for March 16, 1767, “Memorandum Books, 1767,” Jefferson papers, *FO*.
88. “Pleasure is the beginning and end of living happily”: Diogenes Laertius, *The Lives and Opinions of Eminent Philosophers*, trans. C. D. Yonge (George Bell and Sons, 1901), 470–71.
89. few of Epicurus’ actual words have survived: This paragraph draws on E. Zeller, *The Stoics, Epicureans and Sceptics*, trans. Oswald Reichel (Longmans, Green, 1880), 404–407, and also on Diskin Clay, “The Athenian Garden,” in *The Cambridge Companion to Epicureanism*, ed. James Warren (Cambridge University Press, 2009), 13, 27.
90. “Happiness the aim of life”: Entry closure in “From Thomas Jefferson to William Short, 31 October 1819,” *FO*. In this letter he says he wrote this summary decades earlier.
91. “I too am an Epicurean”: “From Thomas Jefferson to William Short,” 31 October 1819, *FO*.
92. the “most rational system”: “Thomas Jefferson to Charles Thomson, 9 January 1816,” *FO*.
93. a “sensitized mind”: Carl Becker, *The Heavenly City of the Eighteenth-Century Philosophers* (Yale University Press, 1961), 34.
94. Nor did he ever personally experience the American frontier: Malone, *Jefferson and His Time*, Vol. 1, 377. The point about Peter Jefferson traveling more than his son in Virginia was made to me in an interview with Susan Kern of William & Mary at her office on 30 April 2019.
95. “Epicurean to the bone”: Peter Gay, *The Enlightenment: An Interpretation*, Vol. 2: *The Science of Freedom* (Alfred A. Knopf, 1969), 559.
96. “The art of life is the art of avoiding pain”: “From Thomas Jefferson to Maria Cosway, 12 October 1786,” *FO*.

97. he was forward thinking but not forward acting: For the formulation in these last six words, I am indebted to my daughter Molly Ricks.

Madison's early education

1. born into wealth: Ralph Ketcham, *James Madison: A Biography* (Macmillan, 1971), 3.
2. His first teachers: Irving Brant, *James Madison: The Virginia Revolutionist* (Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1941), 56.
3. emigrated to Virginia in the early 1750s: The precise date of his emigration is unclear. "King and Queen County: Economic and Social," *University of Virginia Record: Extension Series* 9 (1924), 91, has him arriving in Virginia in 1753, but the King and Queen Tavern Museum, which has studied Robertson's school, states that he left Scotland in 1752. "Donald Robertson's School," King and Queen Museum, accessed online.
4. "a man of great learning": "From James Madison to Joseph Delaplaine, September 1816," *FO*. There is a statement often attributed to Madison that has him say of Robertson, "All that I have been in life I owe largely to that man." Among the places this many-lived quotation appears are: Alfred Bagby, *King and Queen County, Virginia* (Neale Publishing Company, 1908), 86; Brant, *James Madison: The Virginia Revolutionist*, 60; Ketcham, *James Madison: A Biography*, 21; and James David Barber, *The Book of Democracy* (Prentice-Hall, 1995), 381. But the editors of the James Madison Papers have been unable to trace the quotation to Madison and so concluded that it "likely is apocryphal," leaving Robertson a somewhat murky figure. Email from Professor Tyson Reeder, assistant editor, Papers of James Madison, University of Virginia, 6 May 2019.
5. "the most influential writer of the eighteenth century": Peter Gay, *The Enlightenment: An Interpretation, Vol. 2: The Science of Freedom* (Alfred A. Knopf, 1969), 325, 332. See also Charles Camic, *Experience and Enlightenment: Socialization for Cultural Change in Eighteenth-Century Scotland* (University of Chicago Press, 1983), 98.
6. "advocated constitutionalism": Isaiah Berlin, *Against the Current: Essays in the History of Ideas* (Princeton University Press, 2013), 164–65.
7. "so agreeable a subject as ancient Rome": Baron de Montesquieu, *The Spirit of Laws, Vol. 1* (J. Nourse and P. Vaillant, 1766), 245.
8. "natural for a republic to have only a small territory": *Ibid.*, 177.
9. "What makes free states last a shorter time than others": Baron de Montesquieu, *Considerations on the Causes of the*

Greatness of the Romans and Their Decline (Hackett Publishing, 1965), 92.

10. "Montesquieu's spirit of laws is generally recommended": "From Thomas Jefferson to Thomas Mann Randolph, Jr., 30 May 1790," *FO*.
11. likely was irked by Montesquieu's conclusion: See, for example, Montesquieu, *Considerations on the Causes of the Greatness of the Romans and Their Decline*, 97.
12. a 1762 graduate: Brant, *James Madison: The Virginia Revolutionist*, states on p. 65 that Martin graduated in 1764, but according to the *Princeton Alumni Weekly* and other more recent sources, that date is incorrect. Frederic Fox, "Princetonian," *Princeton Alumni Weekly*, 2 March 1971, 5.
13. "an act of near-treason to Virginia": Brant, *James Madison: The Virginia Revolutionist*, 70.
14. "in a dissolute and uneniv able state": Ketcham, *James Madison*, 23.
15. an act of loyalty to the Piedmont: I am indebted to Montpelier's Dr. Michael Dickens for his work mapping the "Princeton Invasion" of the Piedmont in late colonial times.
16. "I cannot think William and Mary College a desirable place": "From George Washington to Jonathan Boucher, 7 January 1773," *FO*.
17. the college was "in such confi sion": *The Journal and Letters of Philip Vickers Fithian, 1773–1774: A Plantation Tutor of the Old Dominion*, ed. Hunter Dickinson Farish (Colonial Williamsburg, 1965), 65.
18. King's was the most Tory: David Robson, *Educating Republicans: The College in the Era of the American Revolution, 1750–1800* (Greenwood Press, 1985), 4.
19. Washington managed to take in a performance of *Hamlet*: Paul Leicester Ford, *Washington and the Theatre* (The Dunlap Society, 1899), 23. For its being Washington's first experience of a performance of Shakespeare, see Kevin Hayes, *George Washington: A Life in Books* (Oxford University Press, 2017), 128.
20. Madison was a far more diligent young man: Ketcham, *James Madison*, 23.
21. "a Seminary of Loyalty": Samuel Davies, *A Sermon Delivered at Nassau Hall, January 14, 1761* (R. Draper, Z. Fowle, S. Draper, 1761), 30.
22. "those of every religious Denomination may have free and equal Liberty": Samuel Blair, *An Account of the College of New-Jersey* (James Parker, 1754), 8.
23. the more sensual Thomas Jefferson: Jon Kukla has written a thoughtful volume on Jefferson's relations with women, several of them married, titled *Mr. Jefferson's Women* (Alfred A. Knopf, 2007). His summary of Jefferson's multiple aggressive passes in the 1760s at Elizabeth Moore Walker, the wife of a friend, is especially illuminating. Of Mrs.

Walker, Jefferson later wrote, "I plead guilty to one of their charges, that when young & single I offered love to a handsome lady." "From Thomas Jefferson to Robert Smith, 1 July 1805," *FO*.

24. the colder Madison: Mary Sarah Bilder, *Madison's Hand: Revising the Constitutional Convention* (Harvard University Press, 2017), 10.
25. "Mr, Madison a gloomy, stiff creature": "Randolph and Tucker Letters," *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 43, no. 1 (January 1935), 43.
26. the college "smoked with rebellion": Brant, *James Madison: The Virginia Revolutionist*, 73, 91, 101.
27. "the seedbed of sedition": Ketcham, *James Madison*, 44.
28. not as financially dependent on a provincial legislature: Robson, *Educating Republicans*, 19.
29. "conceived of as an integrative institution": Howard Miller, *The Revolutionary College: American Presbyterian Higher Education* (New York University Press, 1976), xx, 67.
30. Princeton by design drew from the entire Eastern Seaboard: Mark Noll, *Princeton and the Republic, 1768–1822* (Princeton University Press, 1989), 17.
31. also were students from Canada and the West Indies: Miller, *The Revolutionary College*, 67.
32. Madison's politicization: Edmund Morgan, *The Birth of the Republic, 1763–89* (University of Chicago Press, 2013), 40.
33. "articulated the radical position of the 1760s": Pauline Maier, *From Resistance to Revolution: Colonial Radicals and the Development of American Opposition to Britain, 1765–1776* (W. W. Norton, 1991), xix.
34. "a provincial carbon copy of Edinburgh": Douglass Adair, "'That Politics May Be Reduced to a Science': David Hume, James Madison, and the Tenth Federalist," *Huntington Library Quarterly* 20, no. 4 (August 1957), 346.
35. "outpost of the Scottish enlightenment": Jack Rakove, *James Madison and the Creation of the American Republic* (Pearson Longman, 2007), 3.
36. President Witherspoon is: Harold Dodds, *John Witherspoon 1723–1794* (Newcomen Society, 1944), 18.
37. he brought great energy to the college: Varnum Collins, *President Witherspoon, Vol. 1* (Princeton University Press, 1925), 103.
38. he managed simultaneously to upgrade admission standards: Noll, *Princeton and the Republic*, 30.
39. the college library grew to 1,500 volumes: Collins, *President Witherspoon, Vol. 1*, 106. See also Blair, *An Account of the College of New-Jersey*, 13.
40. "Witherspoon put the College of New Jersey at the head of higher education in America": Gilman Ostrander, *Republic of Letters: The American Intellectual Community, 1775–1865* (Madison House, 1999), 93.

41. Witherspoon steered by classical reference points: Jeffrey Morrison, *John Witherspoon and the Founding of the American Republic* (University of Notre Dame Press, 2005), 105.
42. *Benjamin*: Howard Mumford Jones, *O Strange New World: American Culture: The Formative Years* (Viking, 1964), 253.
43. the college's approach: Collins, *President Witherspoon*, Vol. 1, 147, 143.
44. "No correction by stripes is permitted": John Witherspoon, "Address in behalf of the College of New Jersey," in *The Works of the Rev. John Witherspoon*, Vol. IV (William Woodward, 1802), 194.
45. "All persons, young and old, love liberty": John Witherspoon, *Letters on the Education of Children, and on Marriage* (Flagg & Gould, 1817), 9.
46. the bust of Homer: Wayne Moss, "Witherspoon, Madison, Moral Philosophy, and the Constitution," *Princeton Alumni Weekly*, 23 April 2014, accessed online.
47. he spoke French with a Scottish brogue: Brant, *James Madison: The Virginia Revolutionist*, 64.
48. despite being pale, sickly, and small: Brant, *James Madison: The Virginia Revolutionist*, 73. Richard Brookhiser has him considerably smaller: "just over five feet tall, just over a hundred pounds." Richard Brookhiser, *James Madison* (Basic Books, 2011), 4.
49. "he is but a withered little apple-John": *The Life and Letters of Washington Irving*, Vol. 1, ed. Pierre Irving (Richard Bentley, 1862), 217.
50. "sudden attacks, somewhat resembling *epilepsy*": "From James Madison to Joseph Delaplaine, September 1816," *FO*.
51. the two students who became his closest friends at Princeton: Brant, *James Madison: The Virginia Revolutionist*, 78.
52. studied far into the night: Collins, *President Witherspoon*, Vol. 1, 108.
53. "The general table-drink": Blair, *An Account of the College of New-Jersey*, 38.
54. "In the instruction of the youth": Blair, *An Account of the College of New-Jersey*, 28.
55. an ancient constitution that mandated equal rights and freedom of speech: Walter Miller, "Introduction," Xenophon, *Cyropaedia*, Vol. 1 (Harvard University Press, 1914), xii.
56. allowed to skip that first year of studies: Ketcham, *James Madison*, 29.
57. "the sciences, geography, rhetoric, logic, and the mathematics": Blair, *An Account of the College of New-Jersey*, 24.

58. "to the Merchants in Philadelphia": "From James Madison to James Madison, Sr., 23 July 1770," *FO*. See also Thomas Wertenbaker, *Princeton, 1746–1896* (Princeton University Press, 1946), 56.
59. the obligation to resist a king who acts cruelly: Brant, *James Madison: The Virginia Revolutionist*, 94.
60. "moral philosophy": David Hume, *Essays and Treatises on Several Subjects* (T. Cadell; Bell & Bradbury; T. Duncan, 1793), 17.
61. "Ethics" and "Politics": Dennis Thompson, "The Education of a Founding Father: The Reading List for John Witherspoon's Course in Political Theory, as Taken by James Madison," *Political Theory* 4, no. 4 (November 1976), 523.
62. Today such a course might be considered something like an overview of political and social science: This sentence was inspired by the discussion of moral philosophy in Daniel Walker Howe, "European Sources of Political Ideas in Jeffersonian America," *Reviews in American History* 10, no. 4 (December 1982), 30.
63. the "problems of rights and obligations": Lawrence Cremin, *American Education: The Colonial Experience, 1607–1783* (Harper & Row, 1970), 465.
64. the need for civil liberty: Morrison, *John Witherspoon and the Founding of the American Republic*, 89.
65. "public law as something alive and growing": Brant, *James Madison: The Virginia Revolutionist*, 77.
66. "every good form of government must be complex, so that the one principle may check the other": John Witherspoon, *Lectures on Moral Philosophy*, ed. Varnum Lansing Collins (Princeton University Press, 1912), 29, 30, 94, 95.
67. senior year: Ketcham, *James Madison*, 51.
68. "it seems highly necessary that something should be done": "From George Washington to George Mason, 5 April 1769," *FO*.
69. "Our All is at Stake": "To George Washington from George Mason, 5 April 1769," *FO*.
70. "each room invited just what was suited to it": Xenophon, *Oeconomicus* (Loeb Classical Library/Harvard University Press, 2013), 467.
71. A dome: Richard Jenkyns, "The Legacy of Rome," in Richard Jenkyns, ed., *The Legacy of Rome: A New Appraisal* (Oxford University Press, 1992), 9. Appropriately, the monument built to Jefferson in Washington, DC, during the presidency of Franklin Roosevelt is topped by a dome, as is the library of the University of Virginia, the major project of his old age.
72. "powerful in body and of shrewd intelligence": Cassius Dio, *Roman History* (Loeb Classical Library, 1925), 63.
73. "a land of liberty": Joseph Warren, "1772 Boston Massacre Oration," accessed online.

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Appendix: Jefferson's Declaration of Independence

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3. "I have too good an opinion of their love of order": "From Thomas Jefferson to Patrick Henry, 27 March 1779," *FO*.
4. "to such a mind as yours, persuasion was idle & impertinent": "To George Washington from Thomas Jefferson, 23 May 1792," *FO*.
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Epitaphs along the Potomac River

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5. "We are so bigoted to Thucydides": "From John Adams to Benjamin Waterhouse, 2 May 1821," *FO*.
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8. "Fabius never won any set battle but that against the Ligurians": Plutarch, *Lives of the Noble Romans and Grecians*, 154.
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18. "willing and desirous of making the Assault": "From George Washington to John Hancock, 18–21 February 1776," *FO*. See also "Council of War, 16 January 1776," Washington papers, *FO*.
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26. "avoid any considerable misfortune": "To George Washington from Major General Nathanael Greene, 5 September 1776," *FO*.
27. "we should on all occasions avoid a general Action": "From George Washington to John Hancock, 8 September 1776," *FO*.
28. "I never was in such an unhappy, divided state": "From George Washington to Lund Washington, 30 September 1776," *FO*.
29. "I am wearied almost to death": "From George Washington to John Augustine Washington, 6–19 November 1776," *FO*.
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37. Northern New Jersey was the population center: Dave Richard Palmer, *The Way of the Fox: American Strategy in the War for America, 1775–1783* (Greenwood Press, 1975), 27.
38. "the spirits of the People . . . are quite sunk": "From George Washington to Jonathan Trumbull, Sr., 14 December 1776," *FO*.
39. 3,000 men fit for duty: Fischer, *Washington's Crossing*, 381
40. "No Man, I believe, ever had a greater choice of difficulties": "From George Washington to Samuel Washington, 18 December 1776," *FO*.
41. "a certain great man is most damnably deficient": "General Charles Lee to General Horatio Gates, 13 December 1776" in *The Spirit of 'Seventy-Six: The Story of the American Revolution as Told by Participants*, eds. Henry Steele Commager and Richard Morris (Harper & Row, 1967), 500.
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44. "they soon gutted the library": George Trevelyan, *The American Revolution, Vol. 3* (Longmans, Green, 1915), 31, 297.
45. "Old Weatherspoon has not escap'd their fury": "To Thomas Jefferson from Thomas Nelson, 2 January 1777," *FO*.
46. "use every means in your power to obtain a knowledge of the Enemy's Numbers": "Orders to Brigadier General William Maxwell, 21 December 1776," Washington papers, *FO*.
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50. "I am sure they can never be brought fairly up to an attack": "From George Washington to Joseph Reed, 15 January 1777," *FO*.
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55. "they are now become a formidable enemy": "Colonel William Harcourt to his father Earl Harcourt," quoted in *The Spirit of 'Seventy-Six*, eds. Commager and Morris, 524.
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57. "both a Fabius and a Camillus": "To Sir Horace Mann, April 3, 1777," *The Letters of Horace Walpole, Fourth Earl of Orford, Vol. 6* (John Grant, 1906), 424.
58. "Time for Us to abandon this execrable defensive Plan": "From John Adams to Nathanael Greene, 13 April 1777," *FO*.
59. "Howe is no Sylla": "From John Adams to Nathanael Greene, 24 May 1777," *FO*.
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70. "I am sick of Fabian Systems": "John Adams to Abigail Adams, 2 September 1777," *FO*.
71. "Howe is a wild General": "John Adams to Abigail Adams, 20 August 1777," *FO*.
72. "a Man of no enterprize": "From George Washington to John Augustine Washington, 24 February 1777," *FO*.
73. "No military Connection": "[Notes on Relations with France, March–April 1776.] [from the Diary of John Adams]," *FO*.
74. "You slept away your time in the field": Thomas Paine, "Letter to George Washington," in *The Writings of Thomas Paine*, Vol. 3, ed. Moncure Conway (G. P. Putnam's, 1895), 247, 217, 249.
75. "He was a fighter": Marcus Cunliffe, *George Washington: Man and Monument* (New American Library, 1958), 83.
76. "incumbent upon him to risk a battle": Sir William Howe testimony, "Proceedings in the Commons relating to the Enquiry into the Conduct of the American War," *The Parliamentary History of England*, Vol. XX, December 1778–February 1780 (Hansard, 1814), 692.
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79. "outgenerald and twice beated": "To John Adams from Benjamin Rush, 21 October 1777," *FO*.
80. "any considerable loss sustained by the army could not speedily, or easily be repaired": Howe testimony, "Enquiry into the Conduct of the American War," *Parliamentary History of England*, Vol. XX, 679.
81. "the centre of gravity": Piers Mackesy, *The War for America, 1775–1783* (University of Nebraska Press, 1993), 159.
82. "A General Action is by all means to be avoided": "Major General John Sullivan's Opinion, 29 October 1777," *FO*.
83. "Stupid men": "To George Washington from Major General Lafayette, 30 December 1777," *FO*.
84. "the less Shewy but regulated Conduct of Fabius": "To George Washington from Major General Arthur St. Clair, 5

January 1778," *FO*.

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87. "Le Fabius de l'amérique": "To George Washington from Charles François Guéniot, 19 April 1783," *FO*.
88. "succeeded in our Revolutionary War": "From John Quincy Adams to Abigail Smith Adams, 31 December 1812," *FO*.
89. "execute promptly & vigorously": "From George Washington to James McHenry, 13 July 1796," *FO*.

Appendix A: Public Virtue and the American Revolution

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3. "they may talk of patriotism": "From George Washington to John Banister, 21 April 1778," *FO*.
4. "virtue must always be tied to interest": Glenn Phelps, "The Republican General," in *George Washington Reconsidered*, ed. Don Higginbotham (University Press of Virginia, 2001), 166, 171.
5. "The Want of public Virtue": "Ebridge Gerry to John Wendell, 11 November 1776," *Letters of Delegates of Congress, Vol. 5, August 16–December 31, 1776*, ed. Paul Smith (Library of Congress, 1979), 471.
6. "return a little more to first principles": "From George Washington to James Warren, 31 March 1779," *FO*.
7. "that decay of public virtue": "From George Washington to John Augustine Washington, 12 May 1779," *FO*.
8. entry of the French into the war changed the British strategic view: Piers Mackesy, *The War for America, 1775–1783* (University of Nebraska Press, 1993), 216.
9. the British decision to leave the city: John M. Coleman, "Joseph Galloway and the British Occupation of Philadelphia," *Pennsylvania History: A Journal of Mid-Atlantic Studies* 30, no. 3 (July 1963), 288. See also Robert Calhoun, "Loyalism and Neutrality," in *The Blackwell Encyclopedia of the American Revolution*, eds. Jack Greene and J. R. Pole (Blackwell, 1994), 252.
10. "the friends of government were dismayed": Sir William Howe testimony, "Proceedings in the Commons Relating to the Enquiry into the Conduct of the American War," *The*

Parliamentary History of England, Vol. XX, December 1778–February 1780 (Hansard, 1814), 705.

11. “left to wander like Cain upon the Earth”: Edward Tatum Jr., ed., *The American Journal of Ambrose Serle* (Huntington Library, 1940), 295–96.
12. “could no longer be manipulated by British policies”: John Shy, *A People Numerous & Armed: Reflections on the Military Struggle for American Independence* (University of Michigan Press, 1990), 234.
13. “All your secret intrigues shall be exposed”: [Joseph Galloway], *Letters from Cicero to Catiline the Second* (J. Bew, 1781), 13, 18. This early edition was published anonymously.
14. “I rely on your activity”: “From George Washington to Major General Philemon Dickinson, 18 June 1778,” *FO*.
15. “seen these maneuvers carried out better”: Robert Selig, “Light Infantry Lessons from America? Johann Ewald’s Experiences in the American Revolutionary War as Depicted in His *Abhandlung über den Kleinen Krieg* (1785),” *Studies in Eighteenth-Century Culture* 23 (1994), 119.
16. “Bygone heroes could not have had more hardships”: Johann [von] Ewald, *Diary of the American War: A Hessian Journal* (Yale University Press, 1979), 139. See also Mark Lendler, “The Politics of Battle: Washington, the Army and the Monmouth Campaign,” in *A Companion to George Washington*, ed. Edward Lengel (Blackwell, 2012), 226.
17. their baggage train: Mark Kwasny, *Washington’s Partisan War, 1775–1783* (Kent State University Press, 1996), 205.
18. “a precipitate retreat”: “Tarleton Recalls His Raid on Charlottesville,” in *The Spirit of ‘Seventy-Six*, eds. Commager and Morris, 1207.
19. “the Carter-Mountain hero”: Thomas Green Fessenden, *Democracy Unveiled* (David Carlisle, 1805), 95, 102.
20. “unprepared by his line of life”: “I. Diary of Arnold’s Invasion and Notes on Subsequent Events in 1781: Versions of 1796?, 1805, and 1816,” Jefferson papers, *FO*.
21. “the swift concentration that proved decisive”: Douglas Southall Freeman, *George Washington: A Biography, Vol. 5, Victory with the Help of France* (Scribner’s, 1952), 480.
22. “This sink of nastiness”: James Tilton, *Economical Observations on Military Hospitals* (J. Wilson, 1813), 64.
23. “some matters of delicacy and importance”: “From Alexander Hamilton to George Washington, [13 February 1783],” *FO*.
24. Hamilton was telling fellow members of Congress: “Notes on Debates, 20 February 1783,” Madison papers, *FO*.
25. “there are dangerous combinations in the Army”: “To George Washington from Joseph Jones, 27 February 1783,” *FO*.
26. “anxious to know”: “From Alexander Hamilton to George Washington, [5 March 1783],” *FO*.

27. "I shall pursue the same steady line of conduct": "To Alexander Hamilton from George Washington, 4 March 1783," *FO*.
28. "Awake—attend to your Situation": A copy of the letter was enclosed in a notice Washington sent to Congress. "From George Washington to Elias Boudinot, 12 March 1783," *FO*.
29. "such disorderly proceedings": "General Orders, 11 March 1783," Washington Papers, *FO*.
30. "something very mysterious in this business": "From George Washington to Alexander Hamilton, 12 March 1783," *FO*.
31. "my indignation has arisen": "From George Washington to Officers of the Army, 15 March 1783" (also known as "The Newburgh Address"), *FO*.
32. "astonishment and indignation": "From George Washington to William Heath, 26 September 1780," *FO*.
33. "The Storm . . . is dispersed": "From George Washington to Joseph Jones, 18 March 1783," *FO*.
34. "The Virtue, & patient forbearance of the Army": Both quotes are in "From George Washington to Lund Washington, 19 March 1783," *FO*.
35. "It must submit to its hard fate": "From Alexander Hamilton to George Washington, 25 March 1783," *FO*.
36. "I read your private letter of the 25th. with pain": "To Alexander Hamilton from George Washington, 4 April 1783," *FO*.
37. "principal & most confidential aid": "From George Washington to John Adams, 25 September 1798," *FO*.
38. "whether the Revolution must ultimately be considered as a blessing or a curse": "From George Washington to The States, 8 June 1783," *FO*.
39. Oliver Cromwell: "To George Washington from Lund Washington, 23 July 1783," *FO*; "Commonplace Book, 1759–1772," Madison papers, *FO*; "From John Adams to Unknown, 27 April 1777," *FO*.
40. "I retire from the great theatre of Action": "From George Washington to United States Congress, 23 December 1783," *FO*.
41. "the approbation of good & virtuous Men": "From George Washington to Thomas Jefferson, 10 February 1783," *FO*.
42. "proceed to Virginy": "To George Washington from François-Jean de Beauvoir, marquis de Chastellux, 23 August 1783," *FO*.
43. "I shall not rest contented": "From George Washington to François-Jean de Beauvoir, marquis de Chastellux, 12 October 1783," *FO*.
44. "a tour thro' all the Eastern States": "From George Washington to Marie-Joseph-Paul-Yves-Roch-Gilbert du Motier, marquis de Lafayette, 12 October 1783," *FO*.
45. he wanted a Frenchman to accompany him: I am indebted to Nathaniel Philbrick for noticing these two passages and quoting them: Nathaniel Philbrick, *In the Hurricane's Eye*:

The Genius of George Washington and the Victory at Yorktown (Viking, 2018), 256.

46. "the best Actor of Presidency": "From John Adams to Benjamin Rush, 21 June 1811," *FO*.
47. "absolutely out of his Senses": "From Benjamin Franklin to Robert R. Livingston, 22[–26] July 1783," *FO*.

Appendix 1: The Declaration of Independence at Peace

1. "as strong as any similar republican confederation": Gordon Wood, *The American Revolution* (Modern Library, 2002), 72.
2. "a much faster and better job of reconstruction": Edmund Morgan, *The Birth of the Republic, 1763–89* (University of Chicago Press, 2013), 121.
3. "men in a free state who are bold in war and timid in peace": Baron de Montesquieu, *Considerations on the Causes of the Greatness of the Romans and Their Decline* (Hackett Publishing, 1965), 93.
4. "it is the institutions that form the leaders": Montesquieu, *Considerations on the Causes of the Greatness of the Roman and Their Decline*, 25.
5. "do dishonourary injustice to ourselves": Thomas Paine, *The American Crisis* (James Watson, 1835), 61, 141.
6. "The confederation itself is defective": "From Alexander Hamilton to James Duane [3 September 1780]," *FO*.
7. "ridiculous to seek for models in the simple ages of Greece and Rome": "The Continentalist No. VI [4 July 1782]," *FO*.
8. "Neither the manners nor the genius of Rome are suited to the republic": "New York Assembly. Remarks on an Act Acknowledging the Independence of Vermont [28 March 1787]," Hamilton papers, *FO*.
9. "the necessity of a reform in our present Confederation": "To Alexander Hamilton from George Washington, 31 March 1783," *FO*.
10. an enslaved man named Billey: Elizabeth Dowling Taylor, *A Slave in the White House: Paul Jennings and the Madisons* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2012), 28.
11. "most prudent not to force Billey back to Va.": "From James Madison to James Madison Sr., 8 September 1783," *FO*.
12. Madison had him deliver a plow for Thomas Jefferson's farm: "From James Madison to Thomas Jefferson, 17 June 1793," *FO*.
13. his widow, Henrietta, became Jefferson's laundress: "From Thomas Jefferson to John Barnes, 24 February 1800," *FO*.
14. the fragile condition of the United States: "Notes on Ancient and Modern Confederacies, [April–June?] 1786," Madison papers, *FO*.

15. Madison's document was unprecedented: Noah Feldman, *The Three Lives of James Madison: Genius, Partisan, President* (Random House, 2017), 75.
16. "the occasional purchase of rare & valuable books": "From James Madison to Thomas Jefferson, 16 March 1784," FO.
17. "What has become of the subterraneous City discovered in Siberia?": "From James Madison to Thomas Jefferson, 27 April 1785," FO.
18. trunks full of books for Madison's "course of reading": Kevin J. Hayes, *The Road to Monticello: The Life and Mind of Thomas Jefferson* (Oxford University Press, 2008), 282. "Make free use" is from "To James Madison from Thomas Jefferson, 20 February 1784," FO.
19. "the danger of having the same *game played on our confederacy*": "From James Madison to Thomas Jefferson, 18 March 1786," FO.
20. "a mixture of monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy": John Adams, *A Defence of the Constitutions of Government of the United States* (C. Dilly, in the Poultry, 1787), 216.
21. "The best constitution": Polybius, *Histories*, trans. Evelyn S. Shuckburgh (Macmillan, 1889), book 6, chapter 1, chapter 11, chapter 3.
22. "no government of laws, without a balance": Adams, *A Defence of the Constitutions*, 224.
23. "Human Passions are all unlimited and insatiable": "From John Adams to Louis Alexandre, Duc de La Rochefoucauld d'Anville," circa 1788, FO.
24. "the happiness of nations": Adams, *A Defence of the Constitutions*, 322.
25. "Montesquieu had never study'd a free Democracy": William Vans Murray, *Political Sketches* (C. Dilly, in the Poultry, 1787), 28, 14.
26. "A Man without Education—But not without Abilities": "Samuel Osgood to John Adams, 14 Nov. 1786," Adams papers, FO.
27. unable to pay his debts: Richard Morris, *Witnesses at the Creation: Hamilton, Madison, Jay, and the Constitution* (Henry Holt, 1985), 170. However, some recent scholarship argues that the protests were more against taxes than against debt. See, for example, Robert Gross, "A Yankee Rebellion? The Regulators, New England, and the New Nation," *The New England Quarterly* 82, no. 1 (March 2009).
28. hundreds of its members sided with the insurgents: Leonard Richards, *Shays's Rebellion: The American Revolution's Final Battle* (University of Pennsylvania Press, 2002), 12.
29. A volley of grapeshot: This paragraph relies on the account in David Stewart, *The Summer of 1787: The Men Who Invented the Constitution* (Simon & Schuster, 2007), 12–14.

30. "The flames of internal insurrection": Jonathan E liot, *The Debates, Resolutions and Other Proceedings in Convention . . . , Volume III, Containing the Debates in the States of North Carolina and Pennsylvania* (self-published, 1830), 305.
31. "stepping over fires smouldering": Horace, *Odes II: Vatis Amici*, trans. and ed. David West (Clarendon Press, 1998), 3.
32. "great commotions are prevailing in Massts.": "From James Madison to James Madison Sr., 1 November 1786," *FO*.
33. "this rebellion jolted American political reflections": John T. Agresto, "Liberty, Virtue, and Republicanism: 1776–1787," *The Review of Politics* 39, no. 4 (October 1977), 488.
34. "Perfection falls not to the share of mortals": "From George Washington to John Jay, 15 August 1786," *FO*.
35. "insignificant & wretched fragments of Empire": "From George Washington to Henry Lee, Jr., 22 September 1788," *FO*. I am indebted to Peter Onuf for pointing out this quotation to me.
36. "a general Degeneracy": "From John Adams to James Warren, 9 January 1787," *FO*.
37. "Our Governments want Energy": "To Thomas Jefferson from John Jay, 9 February 1787," Jefferson papers, *FO*.
38. "Our Government is unequal to the Task": "To John Adams from John Jay, 21 February 1787," *FO*.
39. "mere partisans & satellites": "Thomas Jefferson's Explanations of the Three Volumes Bound in Marbled Paper (the "Anas"), 4 February 1818," *FO*.
40. "fed up with the Articles": Daniel Walker Howe, "Why the Scottish Enlightenment Was Useful to the Framers of the American Constitution," *Comparative Studies in Society and History* 31, no. 3 (July 1989), 585.
41. "a report calling for a national convention": Richard Brookhiser letter to the author, 15 May 2019.
42. "Political foes who underrated James Madison did so at their peril": Ron Chernow, *Alexander Hamilton* (Penguin Press, 2004), 517.
43. "the present System neither has nor deserves advocates": "From James Madison to Edmund Pendleton, 24 February 1787," *FO*.
44. "All civilized societies are divided": "Vices of the Political System of the United States, April 1787," Madison papers, *FO*.
45. "systematic change": "From James Madison to Edmund Randolph, 8 April 1787," *FO*.
46. "ratification must be obtained from the people": "To George Washington from James Madison, 16 April 1787," *FO*.
47. "Madison was the most astute, profound, and original political theorist among the founding fathers": Gordon Wood, "The Founding Realist," *The New York Review of Books*, 19 October 1995, accessed online.

Epitaphs on Madison

tion:

1. Enlightenment thinkers: Donald Lutz, "The Relative Influence of European Writers on Late Eighteenth-Century American Political Thought," *The American Political Science Review* 78, no. 1 (March 1984), 192, 190.
2. "a new basis of republican government": John T. Agresto, "Liberty, Virtue, and Republicanism: 1776–1787," *The Review of Politics* 39, no. 4 (October 1977), 504. For a dissenting view that holds that public virtue remained central during the writing and ratification of the Constitution, see David Hendrickson, *Peace Pact: The Lost World of the American Founding* (University Press of Kansas, 2003), 250.
3. "an exact account of what might pass": "James Madison: Origin of the Constitutional Convention, December 1835," *FO*.
4. "Madison was not only serving the muse of history": Richard Brookhiser, *James Madison* (Basic Books, 2011), 59.
5. Madison fiddled with his notes on the Constitution all his life: See especially Mary Sarah Bilder, *Madison's Hand: Revising the Constitutional Convention* (Harvard University Press, 2017), 67.
6. "by the people": "The Virginia Plan, 29 May 1787," Madison papers, *FO*.
7. "Why might not a Cataline or a Cromwell arise": June 4, 1787, James Madison, *The Debates in the Federal Convention of 1787 Which Framed the Constitution of the United States of America*, eds. Gaillard Hunt and James Scott (Oxford University Press, 1920), 53.
8. "the example of Solon": June 5, 1787, Madison, *Debates in the Federal Convention*, 61.
9. "Three will contend among themselves": June 16, 1787, Madison, *Debates in the Federal Convention*, 109.
10. He was not even a notable writer: This sentence is a paraphrase of one on p. 62 of Irving Brant, *James Madison: The Virginia Revolutionist* (Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1941).
11. "the best-informed man": Brant, *James Madison: The Virginia Revolutionist*, 78.
12. "The only remedy is to enlarge the sphere": June 6, 1787, Madison, *Debates in the Federal Convention*, 64, 65, 65.
13. "their number was augmented": June 7, 1787, Madison, *Debates in the Federal Convention*, 71.
14. "the greater tendency in such systems to anarchy": June 21, 1787, Madison, *Debates in the Federal Convention*, 141.
15. "Carthage & Rome tore one another to pieces": June 28, 1787, Madison, *Debates in the Federal Convention*, 178–79.
16. "Every Person seems to acknowledge his greatness": *Records of the Federal Convention of 1781, Vol. I*, ed. Max Farrand (Yale University Press, 1911), 94–95, 110.

17. the league: See, for example, Rufus Davis, *The Federal Principle: A Journey Through Time in Quest of a Meaning* (University of California Press, 1978), 13.
18. "a parallel used almost *ad nauseam*": Richard Gummere, *The American Colonial Mind and the Classical Tradition* (Harvard University Press, 1963), 101.
19. "In the Amphictyonic confederation": *Records of the Federal Convention of 1787, Vol. III*, ed. Max Farrand (Yale University Press, 1911), 184.
20. Rollin's *Ancient History*: Paminondas Panagopoulos, *£ says on the History and Meaning of Checks and Balances* (University Press of America, 1985), 113.
21. "the fittest model for that form of Government": June 30, 1787, Madison, *Debates in the Federal Convention*, 194.
22. "the great pervading principle": June 8, 1787, Madison, *Debates in the Federal Convention*, 76.
23. "The great division of interests in the U. States": June 30, 1787, Madison, *Debates in the Federal Convention*, 195.
24. "the energies of James Madison were involved in continental rather than state problems": Stanley Ekins and Eric McKittrick, *The Founding Fathers: Young Men of the Revolution* (American Historical Association, 1962), 24.
25. resonated with the eight other delegates: Mark Noll, *Princeton and the Republic, 1768–1822* (Princeton University Press, 1989), 91. For their being more of them than from any other college, see Ron Chernow, *Alexander Hamilton* (Penguin Press, 2004), 47.
26. "their situation is distinct from either the people of Greece or Rome": Monday, June 25, 1787, Madison, *Debates in the Federal Convention*, 159.
27. "want of political wisdom": June 28, 1787, Madison, *Debates in the Federal Convention*, 181.
28. "The want of some provision": "From James Madison to Thomas Jefferson, 24 October 1787," Madison papers, FO.
29. a kind of peace treaty between the states: This idea appears in Hendrickson, *Peace Pact*. He notes on p. 285 that in taking this approach he is walking in the neglected footsteps of James Brown Scott, who argued in 1918 that the Constitution took the form of "an international conference."
30. "In all ages one half mankind had been slaves": August 22, 1787, Madison, *Debates in the Federal Convention*, 444. See also Mark Kaplanoff, "Charles Pinckney and the American Republican Tradition," in *Intellectual Life in Antebellum Charleston*, eds. Michael O'Brien and David Moltke-Hansen (University of Tennessee Press, 1986).
31. "impossible for us to suppose these creatures to be men": Baron de Montesquieu, *The Spirit of Laws, Vol. 1* (J. Nourse and P. Vaillant, 1766), 352.
32. "helped undo some of the wrongs he had helped to create": Holly Brewer, "Slavery, Sovereignty, and

- 'Inheritable Blood': Reconsidering John Locke and the Origins of American Slavery," *The American Historical Review* 122, no. 4 (October 2017), 1075.
33. admitted two free blacks to Princeton: Jeffry Morrison, *John Witherspoon and the Founding of the American Republic* (University of Notre Dame Press, 2005), 76.
 34. "the censorial power is in the people": "House Address to the President, [27 November] 1794," *FO*.
 35. "his justice cannot sleep forever": Thomas Jefferson, "Notes on the State of Virginia," *Thomas Jefferson: Writings* (Library of America, 1984), 289.
 36. "those of his planter brethren": Douglas Egerton, "Review of *Master of the Mountain: Thomas Jefferson and His Slaves*. By Henry Wiencek." *Journal of the Early Republic* 33, no. 3 (Fall 2013), 559.
 37. "No body here reads them": "From Thomas Jefferson to James Madison, with a List of Books, 1 September 1785," *FO*.
 38. "I have been nourished with the remains of Roman grandeur": "From Thomas Jefferson to Madame de Tessé, 20 March 1787," *FO*.
 39. "he became responsible for making America's public buildings resemble Roman temples": Gordon Wood, *The Idea of America: Reflections on the Birth of the United States* (Penguin, 2011), 75.
 40. "vain irritable and a bad calculator of the force and probable effect of the motives which govern men": "To James Madison from Thomas Jefferson, 30 January 1787," *FO*.
 41. "The tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots and tyrants": "From Thomas Jefferson to William Stephens Smith, 13 November 1787," *FO*.
 42. "I shall concur in it cheerfully": "From Thomas Jefferson to James Madison, 20 December 1787," *FO*.
 43. not enough states would ratify it: "From Thomas Jefferson to Richard Price, 8 January 1789," *FO*.
 44. "rather be exposed to the inconveniencies attending too much liberty": "From Thomas Jefferson to Archibald Stuart, 23 December 1791," *FO*.
 45. "the most characteristic product of the American Enlightenment": Peter Gay, "The Enlightenment," in *The Comparative Approach to American History*, ed. C. Van Woodward (Basic Books, 1968), 43.
 46. published under the pen name Publius: Gummere, *The American Colonial Mind and the Classical Tradition*, 220.
 47. twice as many references to Greeks as to Romans: George Kennedy, "Classical Influences on *The Federalist*," in *Classical Traditions in Early America*, ed. John Eadie (Center for the Coordination of Ancient and Modern Studies, University of Michigan, 1976), 121.

48. "it is not safe to trust to the vrtue of any people": "From Alexander Hamilton to John Jay, 26 November 1775," Hamilton papers, *FO*.
49. "the source of many of our errors": June 22, 1787, Madison, *Debates in the Federal Convention*, 150.
50. the pillar of "vrtue" has fallen": This observation is made in Ruth H. Bloch, "The Gendered Meanings of Virtue in Revolutionary America," *Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society*, 13, no. 1 (Autumn 1987), 54.
51. "a nation of philosophers is as little to be expected as the philosophical race of kings": "The Federalist Number 49, [2 February] 1788," Madison papers, *FO*. See also his remarks at the Virginia Ratifying Convention, 20 June 1788, at which he rejected the two extremes of haiv ng unlimited confidence in the people or in considering them to be devoid of vrtue.
52. "self Interest is more powerfu ll than publick vrtue": "Abigail Adams to Mercy Otis Warren, 22 January 1779," *FO*.
53. "Sordid self-Interest": "From Benjamin Franklin to John Paul Jones, 27 May 1778," *FO*.
54. "The causes of faction cannot be removed": This and the quotations in the next three paragraphs are f om "The Federalist Number 10, [22 November] 1787," Madison papers, *FO*. Madison's italics.
55. Madison's most innovative thinking: See Roy Branson, "James Madison and the Scotti h Æ lightenment," *Journal of the History of Ideas* 40, no. 2 (1979).
56. "power should be a check to power": Montesquieu, *The Spirit of Laws* (1766), 220.
57. "a blind veneration for antiquity": "The Federalist Number 14, [30 November] 1787," Madison papers, *FO*.
58. "attention to the dead languages": Noah Webster, "On the Education of Youth in America," in *A Collection of Æ says and Fugitiv Writings on Moral, Political and Literary Subjects* (I. Thomas and E. T. Andrews, 1790), 23, 3–4.
59. "the tendency of federal bodies, rather to anarchy among the members than to tyranny in the head": James Madison, "The Federalist Number 18, [7 December] 1787," *FO*.
60. eighteen to twenty members of the ratification meeting there were in fact veterans of Shays' Rebellion: "To James Madison f om Nathaniel Gorham, 27 January 1788," *FO*.
61. Madison gloomily passed the word to George Washington: "From James Madison to George Washington, 3 February 1788," *FO*.
62. "Never perhaps was a state more diu ded than Virginia is on the new Constitution": "To James Madison f om John Dawson, 18 February 1788," *FO*.
63. the largest of the state conventions: Pauline Maier, *Ratification: The People Debate the Constitution, 1787–1788* (Simon & Schuster, 2011), 165–66.

64. "A democracy is a volcano": "Speech in the Convention of Massachusetts on Biennial Elections," in *The Works of Fisher Ames* (T. B. Wait, 1809), 24.
65. "they will swallow up all us little folks": Jonathan Elliott, ed., *The Debates in the Several State Conventions on the Adoption of the Federal Constitution, Vol. 2* (J. B. Lippincott, 1901), 102.
66. "I have known the worth of a good government by the want of it": Elliott, ed., *The Debates in the Several State Conventions, Vol. 2*, 108.
67. "The quoting of ancient history was no more to the purpose": Elliott, ed., *The Debates in the Several State Conventions, Vol. 2*, 68–69.
68. 192 against and only 144 in support: Maier, *Ratification*, 186.
69. twenty-three essays: Madison, "The Federalist, Number 38, [12 January] 1788," *FO*.
70. "the liberties of Rome proved the final victim to her military triumphs": James Madison, "The Federalist Number 41, [19 January] 1788," *FO*.
71. "Ambition must be made to counteract ambition": "The Federalist Number 51, [6 February] 1788," *FO*.
72. "History informs us of no long lived republic which had not a senate": James Madison, "The Federalist No. 63, [1 March 1788]," *FO*.
73. "half-lettered": "From Thomas Jefferson to Pierre Samuel Du Pont de Nemours, 18 January 1802," *FO*.
74. "Sparta was little better than a well regulated camp": "The Federalist No. 6, [14 November 1787]," *FO*.
75. "men of heroic virtue": Meyer Reinhold, *Classica Americana: The Greek and Roman Heritage in the United States* (Wayne State University Press, 1984), 157.
76. "the situation of your state is critical": "From Alexander Hamilton to James Madison, [19 May 1788]," *FO*. Hamilton's italics.
77. "pray for his death": "From Thomas Jefferson to James Madison, 8 December 1784," *FO*.
78. "We, the people . . . instead of We, the states?" Hugh Grigsby, *The History of the Virginia Federal Convention of 1788* (Virginia Historical Society, 1890), 81.
79. "Something must be done to preserve your liberty and mine": "Speech of Patrick Henry (June 5, 1788)," *Anti-Federalist Papers*, accessed online.
80. "turbulence, violence and abuse of power": James Madison, "General Defense of the Constitution, [6 June] 1788," *FO*.
81. "the fervid declamation of Mr. Henry": "Thomas Jefferson: Autobiography, 6 Jan.–29 July 1821, 6 January 1821," *FO*.
82. "The great and wise State of Massachusetts has taken this step": Bernard Bailyn, ed., *Debate on the Constitution: Federalist and Antifederalist Speeches, Articles, and Letters*

During the Struggle over Ratification, Part Two (Library of America, 1990), 750.

83. "men who had seen hard military service": Hugh Blair Grigsby, *History of the Virginia Federal Convention of 1788* (Da Capo Press, 1969), 339.
84. perhaps one dead: On p. 246 in *Witnesses at the Creation: Hamilton, Madison, Jay, and the Constitution* (Henry Holt, 1985), Richard Morris has one dead, but on p. 274 of *Ratification*, Maier has none.
85. "a disturbance in the City of Albany": "From Alexander Hamilton to James Madison, [8 July 1788]," *FO*.
86. "Faction was virtue's opposite": John Howe Jr., "Republican Thought and the Political Violence of the 1790s," *American Quarterly* 19, pt. 1 (Summer 1967), 158.
87. "none but the most disinterested, able and virtuous men may be appointed to either house of Congress": "From George Washington to Benjamin Fishbourn, 23 December 1788," *FO*.
88. "Our party killed one Indian": "From George Washington to John Stanwix, 8 October 1757," *FO*.

Public Organization

1. "a radical shift in discourse": John Shields, *The American Aeneas: Classical Origins of the American Self* (University of Tennessee Press, 2001), 258.

Epitaphic Transition to Civic Reality

1. Brackenridge and Madison had been friendly at the college: Ralph Ketcham, *James Madison: A Biography* (Macmillan, 1971), 34.
2. "The great mischief in democracy is party": H. H. Brackenridge, *Modern Chivalry: Containing the Adventures of a Captain and Teague O'Reagan, His Servant, Vol. I* (Johnson & Warner, 1815), 2, 2, 57, 65–66.
3. "There are no scholars amongst us, save a Latin schoolmaster": H. H. Brackenridge, *Modern Chivalry, or the Adventures of Captain Farrago and Teague O'Regan, Vol. III* (J. T. Shryock, 1853), 154–55, 132, 216, 40.
4. "unique, revolutionary, pluralistic, changing, progressive nation": Meyer Reinhold, *Classica Americana: The Greek and Roman Heritage in the United States* (Wayne State University Press, 1984), 175.
5. "the experiment entrusted to the hands of the American people": "First Inaugural Address: Final Version, 30 April 1789," *FO*.

6. "Madison wrote the House's response, and Washington's answer to the House's response": Richard Brookhiser, *James Madison* (Basic Books, 2011), 79.
7. a good part of early American history consists of such instances of Madison talking to himself Professor Allen credits her father with this insightful quip. Danielle Allen, *Our Declaration: A Reading of the Declaration of Independence in Defense of Equality* (W. W. Norton, 2014), 103.
8. "His Majesty's Opposition": Archibald Foord, *His Majesty's Opposition, 1714–1830* (Oxford University Press, 1964), 1.
9. "loyal opposition": This discussion is influenced by Joyce Appleby's insights on p. 20 of *Inheriting the Revolution: The First Generation of Americans* (Harvard University Press, 2001).
10. "The Federalists never saw themselves as a party": Gordon Wood, *Revolutionary Characters: What Made the Founders Different* (Penguin Press, 2006), 55.
11. The classical mindset would prove a poor framework in which to view the emerging politics of the 1790s: This sentence paraphrases the observations on p. 3 of James Roger Sharp, *American Politics in the Early Republic: The Nation in Crisis* (Yale University Press, 1993).
12. "Public virtue, and the love of their country, . . . were extinct": Edward Wortley Montagu, *Reflections on the Rise and Fall of the Antient Republics* (A. Millar, 1759), 269.
13. "luxury, effeminacy and corruption": Montagu, *Reflections on the Rise and Fall of the Antient Republics*, 280, 270, 371.
14. "faction was the ruin of Carthage, and riches probably were the cause of faction": J. Burgh, *Political Disquisitions; Or, An Enquiry Into Public Errors, Defects, and Abuses, Vol. 3* (Edward and Charles Dilly, 1775), 67.
15. "The spirit of liberty was dead, and the spirit of faction had taken its place on both sides": Lord Bolingbroke, "Letter 2, Remarks on the History of England," in *Lord Bolingbroke, Historical Writings*, ed. Isaac Kramnick (University of Chicago Press, 1972), 167.
16. to be politically aligned: Marshall Smelser, "The Federalist Period as an Age of Passion," *American Quarterly* 10, no. 4 (Winter 1958), 395–96.
17. "If I could not go to heaven but with a party, I would not go there at all": "From Thomas Jefferson to Francis Hopkinson, 13 March 1789," *FO*.
18. "I found a state of things which, of all I had ever contemplated, I the least expected": "The Anas," *Thomas Jefferson: Writings* (Library of America, 1984), 665–66.
19. "whenever I Use the Word Republick, with approbation I mean a Government": "From John Adams to Samuel Adams, Sr., 18 October 1790," *FO*.

20. "Is not the *whole* sovereignty, my friend, essentially in the People? [Samuel Adams' italics]": "John Adams from Samuel Adams, Sr., 25 November 1790," *FO*.
21. "stock jobbers and King-jobbers": "From Thomas Jefferson to Lafayette, 16 June 1792," *FO*.
22. Washington would dwell on questions of land: George Washington, "Diary Entry: 29 June 1791," *FO*. See also William Seale, *The President's House, Vol. 1* (White House Historical Association, 1986), 14.
23. "The Federal City on the Potomac": Stanley Ekins and Eric McKittrick, *The Age of Federalism* (Oxford University Press, 1993), 169–70.
24. "grain . . . as fine as that of our best earthen ware": "From Thomas Jefferson to Thomas Johnson, 8 March 1792," *FO*.
25. "the first temple dedicated to the sovereignty of the people": "Thomas Jefferson to Benjamin Henry Latrobe, 12 July 1812," *FO*.
26. Thus was set the neoclassical style of American official buildings, especially courts and state capitol buildings: This sentence paraphrases p. 19, Jean Matthews, *Toward a New Society: American Thought and Culture, 1800–1830* (Twayne, 1991).
27. "the City of Magnificent Intentions": Charles Dickens, *American Notes for General Circulation, Vol. 1* (Wilson & Company, 1842), 21.
28. "the speculators and Tories": "To Thomas Jefferson from James Madison, 1 May 1791," *FO*.
29. "parties are unavoidable": "For the National Gazette, [ca. 23 January] 1792," Madison papers, *FO*.
30. an outlet for anti-Hamilton views: This paraphrases p. 42, Richard McCormick, *The Presidential Game: The Origins of American Presidential Politics* (Oxford University Press, 1982).
31. "Party is a monster who devours the common good": William Wyche, *Party Spirit: An Oration*. . . (T. & J. Swords, 1794), 15–16. Information about Wyche from Robert Ferry, "William Wyche," *The Yale Biographical Dictionary of American Law*, ed. Roger Newman (Yale University Press, 2009), 605.
32. "Mr. Madison cooperating with Mr. Jefferson": "From Alexander Hamilton to Edward Carrington, 26 May 1792," *FO*.
33. "I did not expect that truth, honor and virtue would so soon have been trampled": "From John Adams to Henry Marchant, 3 March 1792," *FO*.
34. "rending the Union asunder": "From George Washington to Edmund Randolph, 26 August 1792," *FO*.
35. "if we have an embryo-Cæsar in the United States 'tis Burr": "From Alexander Hamilton to—, 26 September 1792." Hamilton papers, *FO*.

36. "the Catilines and the Cæsars of the community": "Catullus No. III, 29 September 1792," *FO*. Hamilton's italics.
37. "the greatest man that ever lived": Conversation from era of Washington presidency recounted in "Thomas Jefferson to Benjamin Rush, 16 January 1811," *FO*.
38. "bent upon my subversion": "From Alexander Hamilton to George Washington, 9 September 1792," *FO*.
39. "a shillyshally thing of mere milk & water": "The Anas," *Thomas Jefferson: Writings* (Library of America, 1984), 692.
40. "daring to call the republican party a *faction*": "From Thomas Jefferson to James Madison, 29 June 1792," *FO*.
41. "There is not a Jacobin in France more devoted to Faction": "John Adams to Abigail Adams, 28 December 1792," *FO*.
42. Democratic Societies: Ekins and McKittrick, *The Age of Federalism*, 456–57.
43. "be prepared to defend the Rights of Man": Quoted in Eugene Link, *Democratic-Republican Societies, 1790–1800* (Columbia University Press, 1942), 79.
44. "The President is not well": "From Thomas Jefferson to James Madison, 9 June 1793," *FO*.
45. "The Presidt. was much inflamed": Thomas Jefferson papers, "Notes of Cabinet Meeting on Edmond Charles Genet, 2 August 1793," *FO*. Jefferson's italics.
46. "His soul is poisoned with Ambition": "John Adams to Abigail Adams, 26 December 1793," *FO*.
47. "Jefferson went off Yesterday": "John Adams to Abigail Adams, 6 January 1794," *FO*.
48. "I am become too lazy, with the pen": "From Thomas Jefferson to George Wythe, 18 April 1795," *FO*.
49. "to feed every animal on my farm except my negroes": "From Thomas Jefferson to John Taylor, 29 December 1794," *FO*.
50. "the federalists got unchecked hold of Genl. Washington": "The Anas," *Thomas Jefferson: Writings* (Library of America, 1984), 673.
51. "I long to see you": "From Thomas Jefferson to James Madison, 27 April 1795," *FO*.
52. the tax resistance movement: Link, *Democratic-Republican Societies*, 147.
53. "Shall the general will prevail, or the will of a faction?": "Tully No. II, [26 August 1794]," Hamilton papers, *FO*.
54. "How long, ye Catilines, will you abuse our patience": "Tully No. III, [28 August 1794]," Hamilton papers, *FO*.
55. "Meetings of Malcontent persons": "To George Washington from Alexander Hamilton, 5 August 1794," *FO*.
56. "There simply had to be a plot": Smelser, "The Federalist Period as an Age of Passion," *American Quarterly*, 398.
57. "a curse on his virtues, they've undone his country": "To James Madison from Thomas Jefferson, 27 March 1796," *FO*.

58. if the nation broke up, he would go with the North: "Notes of a Conversation with Edmund Randolph, [after 1795]," *FO*.
59. "you should properly estimate the immense value of your national Union": "Farewell Address, 19 September 1796," *FO*.
60. He reacted to it eccentrically: The instructive word "eccentricities" is used on p. 247 of Peter Shaw, *The Character of John Adams* (University of North Carolina Press, 1976). For a contrary view of Adams, one which I think is erroneous, see pp. 192–94 in C. Bradley Thompson, *John Adams and the Spirit of Liberty* (University Press of Kansas, 2002).
61. "Mausoleums, Statues, Monuments will never be erected to me": "From John Adams to William Sumner, 28 March 1809," *FO*.
62. John Adams, coming from New England, had seen more of democracy in practice than had Thomas Jefferson of aristocratic Virginia: This paraphrases a comment made by Wood in conversation with the author, Providence, R.I., 18 December 2017.
63. "I like a little rebellion now and then": "From Thomas Jefferson to Abigail Adams, 22 February 1787," *FO*.
64. "the nation has been awaked": "From Thomas Jefferson to George Washington, 4 December 1788," *FO*.
65. "I look with great anxiety for the firm establishment of the new government in France": "From Thomas Jefferson to George Mason, 4 February 1791," *FO*.
66. "Terror is the order of the Day": "To George Washington from Gouverneur Morris, 18 October 1793," *FO*.
67. "the basis of popular government during a revolution is both virtue and terror": Marissa Linton, *The Politics of Virtue in Enlightenment France* (Palgrave, 2001), 1.
68. "the disgusting spectacle of the French revolution": Hamilton papers, "The Stand No. III, [7 April 1798]," *FO*.
69. "Our vessel is moored at such a distance": "From Thomas Jefferson to John Breckinridge, 29 January 1800," *FO*.
70. "a conspiracy of vice against virtue": "Printed Version of the 'Reynolds Pamphlet, 1797,'" Alexander Hamilton papers, *FO*.
71. "an Opinion that Hamilton was the Writer of Washingtons best Letters": "From John Adams to Benjamin Rush, 23 August 1805," *FO*.
72. "Their Enissaries are scatterd through all parts": "Abigail Adams to Mercy Otis Warren, 25 April 1798," *FO*.
73. "a little patience and we shall see the reign of witches pass over": "From Thomas Jefferson to John Taylor, 4 June 1798," *FO*.
74. "nothing was more important than the maintenance of the established order": Moses Hadas, ed., *The Basic Works of Cicero* (Modern Library, 1951), x.

75. "a temperamental conservative caught in the nets of revolution": Anthony Everitt, *Cicero: The Life and Times of Rome's Greatest Politician* (Random House, 2001), 322.
76. worried that the new nation would drift toward factionalism: See, for example, "From John Adams to Benjamin Rush, 9 June 1789," Adams papers, FO.
77. "the capstone of the new Federalist system": Leonard Levy, *Emergence of a Free Press* (Oxford University Press, 1985), 300.
78. the number of newspapers published in the United States more than doubled: Robert Shalhope, *The Roots of Democracy: American Thought and Culture, 1760–1800* (Rowman & Littlefield, 1990), 139.
79. the majority of newspapers were Federalist: David Hackett Fischer, *The Revolution of American Conservatism: The Federalist Party in the Era of Jeffersonian Democracy* (Harper & Row, 1965), 131.
80. "operated as if the law of seditious libel did not exist": Levy, *Emergence of a Free Press*, x.
81. "the nation's enduring source of political stability, was forged in—and, fair to say, created by—the nation's newspapers": Jill Lepore, *These Truths: A History of the United States* (W. W. Norton, 2018), 145.
82. voter turnout sometimes exceeding 100 percent: Charles Sellers, *The Market Revolution: Jacksonian America, 1815–1846* (Oxford University Press, 1991), 37.
83. the party in power cracking down on the opposition press: Terri Diane Halperin, *The Alien and Sedition Acts of 1798: Testing the Constitution* (Johns Hopkins University Press, 2016), 73.
84. involved Thomas Cooper: Jonathan Israel, *The Expanding Blaze: How the American Revolution Ignited the World, 1775–1848* (Princeton University Press, 2017), 352–53.
85. "being a wicked and malicious person": Alfred Young, Gary Nash, and Ray Raphael, eds, *Revolutionary Founders: Rebels, Radicals and Reformers in the Making of the Nation* (Vintage, 2012), 371.
86. "the bullying speech of your president and the stupid answer of your senate": J. Fairfax McLaughlin, *Matthew Lyon: The Hampden of Congress* (Wynkoop Hallenbeck Crawford, 1900), 369.
87. the median price of an American house was \$614: Lee Soltow, "The Distribution of Income in the United States in 1798: Estimates Based on the Federal Housing Inventory," *The Review of Economics and Statistics* 69, no. 1 (February 1987), 182.
88. imprisoned a Vermont newspaper editor: Charles Slack, *Liberty's First Crisis: Adams, Jefferson, and the Misfits Who Saved Free Speech* (Atlantic Monthly Press, 2015), 199.
89. "Every defendant was a Republican": Smelser, "The Federalist Period as an Age of Passion," *American Quarterly*,

412.

90. "combinations or conspiracies to raise insurrections against government": Cushing's remarks are quoted in a footnote to "To Thomas Jefferson from John Taylor, 15 February 1799," *FO*.
91. Jedediah Peck: Ekins and McKittrick, *The Age of Federalism*, 705. "In irons" is from Gordon Wood, *Empire of Liberty: A History of the Early Republic, 1789–1815* (Oxford University Press, 2009), 262.
92. "a regular conspiracy to overturn the government": "From Alexander Hamilton to Theodore Sedgwick, 2 February 1799," *FO*.
93. "take with you copies": "From Alexander Hamilton to Timothy Pickering, [14 May 1800]," *FO*.
94. "political espionage": Daniel Sisson, *The American Revolution of 1800* (Alfred A. Knopf, 1974), 375.
95. "Let that party set up a broomstick": "From George Washington to Jonathan Trumbull, Jr., 21 July 1799," *FO*.
96. "moving by hasty strides to some awful crisis": "From George Washington to James McHenry, 17 November 1799," *FO*.
97. "His last scene corresponded with the whole tenor of his life": "To John Adams from Tobias Lear, 15 December 1799," *FO*.
98. "every countenance is covered with Gloom": "From Abigail Smith Adams to Mary Smith Cranch, 18 December 1799," *FO*.
99. "His Name may be still a rampart": "Inaugural Address, 4 March 1797," Adams papers, *FO*.
100. "Our guide, our Washington's no more": Samuel Griswold Goodrich, *Recollections of a Lifetime: Or Men and Things I Have Seen* (Miller, Orton and Mulligan, 1856), 107–108.
101. "the President will be fettered, perplexed, and tormented": "From William Stephens Smith to Abigail Amelia Adams Smith, 22 December 1799," *FO*.
102. "Washington never assumed the Character of perpetual Dictator—. That Pretension was reserved for one of his Aids": "From John Adams to Alexander Hamilton, 1800," *FO*. It is not clear that this letter was sent.
103. "The object of this party is to destroy ancient systems": David Daggett, "Sun-Beams May Be Extracted from Cucumbers, But the Process Is Tedious," in *The Rising Glory of America, 1760–1820*, ed. Gordon Wood. (Northeastern University Press, 1990), 214.
104. partly by working as a butler: "Sketch of the Life and Character of the Hon. David Daggett," Connecticut State Library, accessed online.
105. "the unreasonable demands & desires of the few": "William Manning's *The Key of Liberty*," ed. Samuel Eliot Morison, *William and Mary Quarterly* 13, no. 2 (April 1956), 211, 212, 214, 220, 205.

106. "he sought to counteract social disruption and reestablish the deferential world order": Richard Rollins, "Words as Social Control: Noah Webster and the Creation of the *American Dictionary*," *American Quarterly* 28, no. 4 (Autumn 1976), 416. My discussion here also was influenced by a reading of David Simpson, *The Politics of American English, 1776–1850* (Oxford University Press, 1986).
107. "angrily secluded" at his home: Gordon Wood, *Empire of Liberty*, 273.
108. "a final dissolution of all bonds": "From Thomas Jefferson to Benjamin Hawkins," 18 February 1803," *FO*.
109. "the most serious and formidable conspiracy": "To Thomas Jefferson from James Monroe, 15 September 1800," *FO*.
110. "Nothing is talked of here but the recent conspiracy of negroes": "To Thomas Jefferson from James Thomson Callender, 13 September 1800," *FO*.

Appendix 1: Evolution of the Term "Cataline"

1. "eternal hostility against every form of tyranny": "From Thomas Jefferson to Benjamin Rush, 23 September 1800," *FO*.
2. "it is better to get a friend to forward it by some of the boats": "From Thomas Jefferson to John Breckinridge, 29 January 1800," *FO*.
3. "as true a *Cataline* as ever met in midnight conclave": "From Alexander Hamilton to James A. Bayard, 6 August 1800," *FO*. Hamilton's italics.
4. "He is truly the *Cataline* of America": "From Alexander Hamilton to Oliver Wolcott, Junior, 16 December 1800," *FO*. Hamilton's italics.
5. "It is too late for me to become his apologist": "From Alexander Hamilton to James A. Bayard, 16 January 1801," *FO*.
6. "he does not possess the talents adapted to the *Administration* of Government": "Letter from Alexander Hamilton, Concerning the Public Conduct and Character of John Adams, Esq. President of the United States, [24 October 1800]," *FO*. Hamilton's italics.
7. might have violated the Sedition Act: Charles Slack makes this point on p. 219 of *Liberty's First Crisis: Adams, Jefferson, and the Misfits Who Saved Free Speech* (Atlantic Monthly Press, 2015).
8. "all the Vanity and Timidity of Cicero": "From John Adams to François Adriaan Van der Kemp, 25 April 1808," *FO*.
9. "bastard brat of a Scotch Pedler": "From John Adams to Benjamin Rush, 25 January 1806," and "John Adams to

Thomas Jefferson, 12 July 1813," FO. In the letter to Jefferson, Adams spelled the word "bratt."

10. "a damn'd Rascall and a Deiv l": "From John Adams to Boston Patriot, 1809," FO.
11. "only capable of, enormous wickedness": Abbe Claude Millot, *E ements of General History, Vol. 2 of Ancient History* (James Watson, 1811), 69.
12. "equated parties with factions and considered them unmitigated eiv ls": Bruce Ackerman, *The Failure of the Founding Fathers: Jefferson, Marshall and the Rise of Presidential Democracy* (Belknap/Harvard University Press, 2005), 3–5.
13. "The revolution of 1800": "From Thomas Jefferson to Spencer Roane, 6 September 1819," FO.
14. "foundation of the overthrow of the federal party": "From John Adams to Boston Patriot, 29 May 1809," FO.
15. "resources of wisdom, of iv rtue, of zeal": Thomas Jefferson papers, "First Inaugural Address, 4 March 1801," FO.
16. Jefferson pardoned Callender: "Pardon for James Thomson Callender, 16 March 1801," FO.
17. "he was in possession of things which he could & would make use of": "From Thomas Jefferson to James Monroe, 29 May 1801," FO.
18. "a striking though sable resemblance to those of the President himself": Q oted on p. 158, Michael Durey, *With the Hammer of Truth: James Thomson Callender and America's Early National Heroes* (University Press of Virginia, 1990).
19. Callender's corpse would be found: Michael Durey, *Transatlantic Radicals and the Early American Republic* (University Press of Kansas, 1997), 62, 207, 245–46.
20. a bill to establish the U.S. Military Academy at West Point: See Peter Onuf, *The Mind of Thomas Jefferson* (University of Virginia Press, 2007), 196.
21. one path toward nonclassical higher education: Theodore Crackel, *West Point: A Bicentennial History* (University Press of Kansas, 2002), 96–97.
22. "the West Point engineers doubled the capacity of the little American army": Henry Adams, *History of the United States of America During the Administrations of James Madison* (Library of America, 1986), 1342.
23. "I was turned out of Office": "From John Adams to James Lloyd, 31 March 1815," FO.
24. catching the early coach to Baltimore: Daiv d McCullough, *John Adams* (Touchstone, 2002), 564.
25. "I thought I had made a good exchange . . . of honors & iv rtues, for manure": "From John Adams to Samuel Dexter, 23 March 1801," FO.
26. "The Virtue and good Sense of Americans": "From John Adams to François Adriaan Van der Kemp, 24 July 1802," FO.

27. "It behoves all men": "From John Adams to John Rogers, 6 February 1801," Adams papers, *FO*.
28. "a proof of the falsehood of that Mass of odious Abuse of my Character": "John Adams from the Autobiography of John Adams," 5 October 1802. Adams papers, *FO*.
29. "the torment of a perpetual Vulcano of Slander": "[1768–1770], [from the Autobiography of John Adams]," *FO*.
30. "Jefferson is not a Roman": "From John Adams to Benjamin Rush, 19 September 1806," *FO*.
31. "could not long refrain from abusing me": "From John Adams to Benjamin Rush, 23 June 1807," *FO*.
32. "a Secret and deliberate design": "From John Adams to Abiel Holmes, 6 May 1807," *FO*.
33. "Change the Names and every Anecdote will be applicable to Us": "From John Adams to Benjamin Rush, 4 December 1805," *FO*.
34. "Poor Cicero": "From John Adams to Benjamin Rush, 18 January 1808," *FO*.
35. "Cicero was libelled, Slandered insulted by all Parties": "From John Adams to William Sumner, 28 March 1809," *FO*.
36. "The Last Roman": Linda Kerber, *Federalists in Dissent: Imagery and Ideology in Jeffersonian America* (Cornell University Press, 1970), 122.
37. "How many Martyrdoms must I Suffer?": "From John Adams to Thomas Jefferson, 12 July 1813," *FO*.
38. "his last appointments to office as personally unkind": "From Thomas Jefferson to Abigail Smith Adams, 13 June 1804," *FO*.
39. "scenes of midnight appointment": "Thomas Jefferson to Benjamin Rush, 16 January 1811," *FO*.
40. "the reign of terror is no more": Abraham Bishop, *Oration Delivered in Wallingford, On the 11th of March 1801, Before the Republicans of the State of Connecticut, at Their General Thanksgiving, For the Election Of Thomas Jefferson to the Presidency, And of Aaron Burr to the Vice-Presidency, Of the United States of America* (William Morse, 1801), 97.
41. Aaron Burr wrote to Jefferson about who should get it: "To Thomas Jefferson from Aaron Burr, 21 April 1801," *FO*.
42. "the best political plum in Connecticut": Dumas Malone, *Jefferson the President: First Term, 1801–1805* (Little, Brown and Company 1970), 70, 75. See also Samuel Griswold Goodrich, *Recollections of a Lifetime: Or Men and Things I Have Seen* (Miller, Orton and Mulligan, 1856), 125.
43. Theodore Dwight, brother of the president of Yale College, penned a satire: "Tribes of faction" is quoted on p. 483, Lynde Harrison, "History of Political Parties," in *History of the City of New Haven to the Present Time*, ed. Edward Atwater (W. W. Munsell & Co., 1887). The couplet is quoted on p. 209, Richard Purcell, *Connecticut in Transition: 1775–1818* (Wesleyan University Press, 1963).

44. the politicization of the customs office: "Remonstrance of the New Haven Merchants, [18 June 1801]," Jefferson papers, *FO*.
45. the first statement written by a president expressly as a leader of a political party: Malone, *Jefferson the President: First Term*, 79.
46. Did you Federalists think you held a monopoly on government jobs?: "From Thomas Jefferson to the New Haven Merchants, 12 July 1801," *FO*.
47. "the whole herd have squealed out": "From Thomas Jefferson to Pierre Samuel Du Pont de Nemours, 18 January 1802," *FO*.
48. "have not snored through four years at Princeton": Alfred Young, "The Mechanics and the Jeffersonians: New York, 1789–1801," in *The Labor History Reader*, ed. Daniel Leab (University of Illinois Press, 1985), 93.
49. "We have striven to be faultless, and neglected to be natural": Edmund Trowbridge Dana, "The Powers of Genius," *The Monthly Anthology and Boston Review* II, no. 10 (October 1805), 531–32.
50. "And CATO liv'd again—in WASHINGTON": no author listed, "Occasional Prologue to Cato's Tragedy," *The Monthly Anthology and Boston Review* II, no. 10 (October 1805), 586.
51. the Federalist shelf was bare: This and the following two paragraphs draw on the work of Linda Kerber in *Federalists in Dissent*.
52. "The Roman historians are the best that ever existed": no author listed, "Is the Study of Latin and Greek Languages Useful?" *New England Quarterly Magazine*, July–September 1802, 125.
53. the Jeffersonians were "wretches [who] announce hostility": Thomas Green Fessenden, *Democracy Unveiled* (David Carlisle, 1805), 121, 6, 80, 129, 198, 202.
54. "the aristocracy of virtue is destroyed": Quoted in Paul L. Ford, Review of "The Life and Correspondence of Rufus King," *The American Historical Review* 3 (October 1897–July 1898), 564.
55. Washington Benevolent Society: Information on the number of chapters is from Richard Buel and Jeffers Lennox, *Historical Dictionary of the Early American Republic* (Rowman & Littlefield, 2017), 366.
56. "ostensibly charitable organizations but in reality arms of the party": Gordon Wood, *Empire of Liberty: A History of the Early Republic, 1789–1815* (Oxford University Press, 2009), 306–307.
57. "rank and condition" affected the degree of injury caused by act: Christopher Clark, *Social Change in America from the Revolution Through the Civil War* (Ivan R. Dee, 2006), 110.

58. "Hamilton seems to be literally Mad": "To Thomas Jefferson from Aaron Burr, 21 April 1801," *FO*.
59. "this American world was not made for me": "From Alexander Hamilton to Gouverneur Morris, [29 February 1802]," *FO*.
60. "He was indiscreet, vain and opinionated": "The Funeral, [14 July 1804]," Alexander Hamilton papers, *FO*, where the quotation from the Morris diary is appended.
61. "virtue so rare, so bold": Fisher Ames, "Sketch of the Character of Alexander Hamilton," *The Works of Fisher Ames, Volume II*, ed. Seth Ames (Little, Brown and Company, 1854), 259, 261, 262.
62. "Our country is too big for union": Letter of 26 October 1803, *The Works of Fisher Ames* (T. B. Wait, 1809), 483.
63. "as to any harm": "Notes on Aaron Burr, 15 April 1806," Jefferson papers, *FO*.
64. Burr's efforts to somehow establish an independent nation in the Ohio River Valley: "From Thomas Jefferson to United States Congress, 22 January 1807," *FO*.
65. "His conspiracy has been one of the most flagitious": "From Thomas Jefferson to Marie-Joseph-Paul-Yves-Roch-Gilbert du Motier, marquis de Lafayette, 14 July 1807," *FO*.
66. "immune to the ideology and values of the Revolution": Gordon Wood, *Revolutionary Characters: What Made the Founders Different* (Penguin Press, 2006), 229, 235, 239.
67. "our Cataline": Jefferson refers to Burr thusly in two letters — "From Thomas Jefferson to Caesar Augustus Rodney, 5 December 1806," and "From Thomas Jefferson to John Langdon, 22 December 1806," both in *FO*.
68. "a free and virtuous nation": "First Inaugural Address, [4 March] 1809," Madison papers, *FO*.
69. "a brave, a free, a virtuous, and an intelligent people": "Second Inaugural Address, [4 March] 1813," Madison papers, *FO*.
70. More than fifty-seven American towns and counties are named for him: Wood, *Empire of Liberty*, 699.
71. "his Administration has acquired more glory": "From John Adams to Thomas Jefferson, 2 February 1817," *FO*.
72. "He went over to the works of Æchylus, Sophocles and Euripides": D. L. Wilson, ed., *Thomas Jefferson's Literary Commonplace Book* (Princeton University Press, 1989), 163.
73. "Vive, vale, et siquid novisti rectius istis": "Thomas Jefferson to James Madison, 13 May 1810," *FO*.
74. "Live: be happy": Christopher Smart, *The Works of Horace, Volume 2* (Stirling & Slade, 1819), 173.
75. "I think little of them, and say less": "To John Adams from Thomas Jefferson, 21 January 1812," *FO*.

1. "a great tobacco planter, who had herds of black slaves": [Josiah Quincy], "Climenole, No. 1," *The Port-Folio*, 28 January 1804, 27.
2. "sexual connection with all women—matrimonial alliances with none": [Josiah Quincy], "Cimenole, No. 3," *The Port-Folio*, 11 February 1804, 42.
3. "friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none": Thomas Jefferson papers, "First Inaugural Address, 4 March 1801," *FO*.
4. "would endanger our union": "Second Inaugural Address," *Thomas Jefferson: Writings* (Library of America, 1984), 519.
5. "Civil War is preferable to Slavery": "From John Adams to Benjamin Rush, 23 March 1809," *FO*.
6. "If the Nation will not read them": "From John Adams to Samuel Perley, 18 April 1809," *FO*.
7. He considered the great Greek philosopher an obscure mystic: See "Thomas Jefferson to Benjamin Waterhouse, 13 October 1815," *FO*.
8. "I amused myself with reading Plato's republic": "Thomas Jefferson to John Adams, 5 July 1814," *FO*.
9. "undertake a regular course of history & poetry in both languages": "From Thomas Jefferson to Francis Pickens, 6 October 1820," *FO*.
10. "infidel philosophy": Quoting Cyrus King, in William Dawson Johnston, *History of the Library of Congress, Vol. 1, 1800–1864* (Government Printing Office, 1904), 86.
11. "wholly unintelligible": Quoted in Kevin J. Hayes, *The Road to Monticello: The Life and Mind of Thomas Jefferson* (Oxford University Press, 2008), 553.
12. "This mementous question, like a fire bell in the night, awakened and filled me with terror": "From Thomas Jefferson to John Holmes, 22 April 1820," *FO*.
13. "come home to roost": Darren Staloff, *Hamilton, Adams, Jefferson: The Politics of Enlightenment and the American Founding* (Hill & Wang, 2005), 352.
14. "are we then to see again Athenian and Lacedemonian confederacies?": "From Thomas Jefferson to John Adams, 22 January 1821," *FO*.
15. "No human efforts can ever abolish slavery": "Admission of Maine and Missouri," February 1820, *Annals of the Congress of the United States, 16th Congress, 1st Session* (Gales and Seaton, 1855), 328–29, 355–57, 382.
16. seventy violent incidents: Joanne Freeman, *The Field of Blood: Violence in Congress and the Road to Civil War* (Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2018), 5.
17. On Jefferson's bedside table: Carl J. Richard, *The Founders and the Classics: Greece, Rome, and the American Enlightenment* (Harvard University Press, 1994), 276.
18. "the Union of the States be cherished & perpetuated": "James Madison: Advice to my Country," 1830–1836, *FO*.

19. "almost the last of the Romans": "From the Correspondent of the Portland Advertiser: Visit to Mr. Madison," *Niles' Register*, 17 August 1833, 409–10. Elizabeth Dowling Taylor quotes part of this report in *A Slave in the White House: Paul Jennings and the Madisons* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2012), 126.
20. "care little about what happened in Rome and Athens": Alexis de Tocqueville, *Democracy in America*, trans. Arthur Goldhammer (Library of America, 2004), 564.
21. failed in classics: George Wilson Pierson, *Tocqueville in America* (Johns Hopkins University Press, 1996), 17.
22. Greek Revival: "Sacred city" is quoted by R. M. Ogilvie in *Latin and Greek: A History of the Influence of the Classics on English Life from 1600 to 1918* (Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1964), 79. He lists the Romantic poets and discusses their various inclinations. The first four words of the Shelley quotation are quoted on p. 82 of Ogilvie. The complete quotation is at pp. vii–ix, Percy Bysshe Shelley, Preface, *Hellas* (Charles and James Ollier, 1822).
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W e6nDo

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