

## CHRONOLOGY

1789

- Apr. 30 George Washington is inaugurated as President in New York. Jefferson is in Paris serving as United States Minister Plenipotentiary.
- Sept. 11 Alexander Hamilton is commissioned as secretary of the treasury.
- Sept. 26 The nomination of Jefferson as secretary of state is approved by the Senate. Jefferson and his family leave Paris for Virginia, not knowing he has been nominated.

1790

- Feb. 14 Jefferson accepts the appointment as secretary of state.
- Mar. 21 Jefferson arrives in New York and reports to George Washington.
- Jun Madison and Jefferson agree to support Hamilton's Assumption Bill in exchange for his support of the permanent site of the capital on the Potomac River. (The Residency-Assumption Bargain)
- Nov. The national government moves to Philadelphia, where it is agreed it will remain for ten years.

1791

- Feb. 15 Jefferson gives Washington his opinion against the constitutionality of the U.S. Bank.
- Feb. 23 Hamilton gives Washington his opinion upholding the constitutionality of the Bank.
- Dec. 5 Hamilton's Report on Manufactures is communicated to the House.

1792

- Mar. 15 The *National Gazette*, a pro-Republican newspaper, begins to attack Hamilton's policies more vigorously.
- July 25 Hamilton launches a newspaper attack against Jefferson and the editor of the *National Gazette*. Newspaper attacks from both sides will continue throughout the year.
- Aug. 23& 26 Washington writes to Jefferson and Hamilton, deploring dissensions.
- Sept. 9 Jefferson and Hamilton reply to Washington.
- Sept. 21-25 The French Republic is created.

1793

- Mar. 4 Washington's second inauguration.
- Dec. 31 Jefferson formally resigns as secretary of state.

1794

- October The Whiskey Rebellion is resolved in western Pennsylvania.
- Nov. 19 In his address to Congress, Washington associates the Rebellion with the Democratic Societies.

1795

- July 21 Jefferson receives a copy of Jay's Treaty. He disapproves its concessions to Britain.

1796

- Feb. 29 Jay's treaty is proclaimed by Washington.  
 Mar. 3 Pinckney's treaty with Spain is approved by the Senate giving the U.S. the use of the lower Mississippi and the right of deposit in the port of New Orleans .  
 Sept. 19 Washington's Farewell Address is published in Philadelphia. This begins the active presidential campaign.  
 Dec. 5 The electors meet in their respective states to cast their votes for President and Vice President.  
 Dec. 31 Jefferson learns from Madison that it is probable he will be Vice-President.

## 1797

- Mar. 3 Jefferson is installed as President of the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia.  
 Mar. 4 He is inaugurated as Vice President followed by John Adams as President.  
 May 9 He learns of the publication of his letter to Philip Mazzei that was viewed as derogatory to Washington. (*...men who were Samsons in the field and Solomons in the council, but who have had their heads shorn by the harlot England.* Jefferson to Philip Mazzei, 24 Apr. 1796)

## 1798

- Feb. 28 A version of the Mazzei letter is read in the House.  
 Mar. 1 Albert Gallatin speaks on foreign intercourse and defends the Mazzei letter.  
 Mar. 19 Adams reports the failure of the mission to France and asks defense measures.  
 Apr. 3 Adams communicates the XYZ dispatches at the request of the House.  
 June 21 Adams announces the end of negotiations with France.  
 June 25 The Alien Act is approved.  
 July 14 The Sedition Act is approved.  
 Sept. Jefferson drafts what come to be known as the Kentucky Resolutions.  
 Nov. 16 A modified version of the Kentucky Resolutions are approved by the Gov. of Kentucky.  
 Dec. 21-24 Madisons Virginia Resolutions are adopted by the General Assembly.

## 1799

- Oct. Adams sends commissioners to negotiate with France.  
 Dec. 14 George Washington dies at Mount Vernon.

## 1800

- May The Federalists in caucus agree to support Adams and C.C. Pinckney of S. Carolina.  
 May 11 A Republican caucus agrees to Jefferson as President and Aaron Burr as Vice President.  
 Oct. 22 Extracts from a letter by Hamilton questioning the conduct and character of Adams are published in the Philadelphia *Aurora*.  
 Dec. 3 Electors meet in their respective states and vote for President and Vice President.  
 Dec. 16 By this date Hamilton is arguing that Jefferson is preferable to Burr.  
 Dec. 28 Jefferson knows that a tie is certain between him and Burr and that the election will be thrown into the House.

## 1801

- Jan. 1 Jefferson receives a reassuring letter from Burr. (Letter dated Dec. 23. 1800)  
 Jan. 4 But, Burr, in an interview with the editor of the *National Intelligencer* will not explicitly renounce his claim to the Presidency.

Jan. 15	Hamilton writes James A. Bayard that Jefferson is preferable to Burr.
Feb. 3	The Senate approves the Convention with France, ending the Quasi-War.
Feb. 11	Balloting for President begins in the House.
Feb. 17	Jefferson is elected over Burr on the 36 <sup>th</sup> ballot.
Mar. 2	Adams nominates judges and justices of the peace for the District of Columbia.
Mar. 4	Jefferson is inaugurated as President. Adams leaves Washington in the early morning and does not attend the inauguration.
Apr. 1	Meriwether Lewis arrives in Washington to serve as Presidential secretary.
May 1	By this date Jefferson is confident there is an agreement that Louisiana will be ceded from Spain to France.

## 1802

Jan. 1	In a response to the Danbury, Conn. Baptists, Jefferson reaffirms his position on “a wall of separation” between church and state.
July	Callender’s attacks on Jefferson begin.
Oct. 18	The Spanish intendant of New Orleans suspends the United States Right of Deposit.

## 1803

Jan. 11	Jefferson nominates James Monroe as Minister Extraordinary to France.
Jan. 18	He delivers a confidential message to Congress requesting funding for an expedition to the Pacific.
Feb. 19	Ohio is admitted to the Union as the 17 <sup>th</sup> state.
Mar.	Meriwether Lewis begins preparing for the western expedition.
Mar. 9	Monroe sails for France.
Apr. 30	Treaty for the cession of Louisiana to the U.S. is signed in Paris.
May 17	The right of deposit is restored in New Orleans.
Jun. 19	Meriwether Lewis writes William Clark asking that he join him as co-leader of the expedition.
Jun. 20	Jefferson gives his written instructions to Lewis outlining objectives of the expedition.
Jul. 4	News of the purchase of Louisiana is published in the Washington paper.
Oct. 21	The Louisiana treaty is proclaimed.
Dec. 20	The U.S. takes formal possession of Louisiana.

## 1804

Feb. 25	The Republican congressional caucus nominates Jefferson and George Clinton as candidates for president and vice-president.
Jul. 11	Alexander Hamilton is fatally shot in a duel with Aaron Burr.
Sept. 25	The 12 <sup>th</sup> Amendment is declared ratified.
Oct. 16	The Hunter-Dunbar Expedition leaves Natchez to explore the Ouachita River. The party reached Hot Springs (Arkansas) then were back in Natchez by the end of January 1805.

## 1805

Mar. 4	Jefferson is inaugurated President for his second term
Jul. 13	He receives reports, maps and natural history specimens from Lewis and Clark.
Dec. 3	Napoleon defeats a Russo-Austrian army at Austerlitz.

## 1806

- Feb. 7 The two-million-dollar appropriation for the purchase of the Floridas completes passage in Congress.
- Mar. 20 Jefferson sends a special message to Congress on Spanish boundaries.
- Apr. 18 Jefferson approves the non-importation bill.
- May 2 The Thomas Freeman expedition leaves Concordia Parish in Louisiana to explore the Red River. The expedition was intercepted by the Spanish and forced to turn around on July 28.
- Jul. 15 Captain Zebulon M. Pike sets out on an expedition to the Southwest.
- Sept. 23 Lewis and Clark arrive in St. Louis.
- Dec. 28 Meriwether Lewis arrives in Washington.

## 1807

- Jan. 7 British Orders in Council are issued, closing coastal trade between French ports and forbidding neutral ships to trade in ports closed to the British.
- Jan 1. Jefferson nominates Caesar A. Rodney as attorney general.
- Jun. 22 The *Leopard-Chesapeake* affair occurs.
- Sept. 18 An official French statement is made that the Berlin decree applies to neutral vessels.
- Oct. 16 England calls for a vigorous impressments of seamen.
- Nov. 11 British Orders in Council, declaring a blockade of the Continent, are issued.
- Dec. 14 The Non-Importation Act goes into effect.
- Dec. 18 Jefferson recommends an embargo to Congress.

## 1808

- Jan. 23 A Republican congressional caucus nominates Madison for President and George Clinton for Vice-President.
- Apr. 25 The act to enforce the embargo is approved.
- Aug. 26 Jefferson begins to reply to petitions from New England towns against the embargo.
- Mar. 4 Madison is inaugurated President.
- Mar. 15 Embargo laws are repealed except s they relate to Britain and France.

## 1818

In the “Convention of 1818” the U.S. and Britain establish an official boundary line between Canada and the United States. From the Great Lakes and Lake of the Woods, they agree upon the line of 49 degrees north latitude to the Rocky Mountains. They agree also upon joint occupancy of Oregon.

## 1819

Feb. 22: The Adams-Onís Treaty [also: Transcontinental Treaty] is signed between the United States and Spain granting the United States Florida in exchange for the U.S. relinquishing claims to Texas. The boundary between the Louisiana and Texas was set at the Sabine River.

### Sources:

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